







RIGOROUS LEARNING FOR ALL STUDENTS

Neuroscience and Chemical Dependency

Dr. Linda Jordan Senior Fellow ICLE



The Brain's Three Questions

Who are these people?



Why are we here?

Where are we going?



Agenda

Welcome

Introductions & Relationship Building





Closing

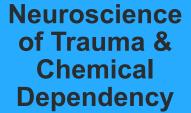








Empathy, Gratitude, Resiliency











Learning Outcomes



Understand how people learn.

 Understand the how trauma & Chemical Dependency impacts learning.

 How to integrate gratefulness, empathy and resilience into your classroom





Building Relationships

Two things you learned at this conference

只
Stand

Q Find a partner

Introduce yourself

Share your learning



My Credentials

Educator for 41 Years

Preschool-Higher Ed.











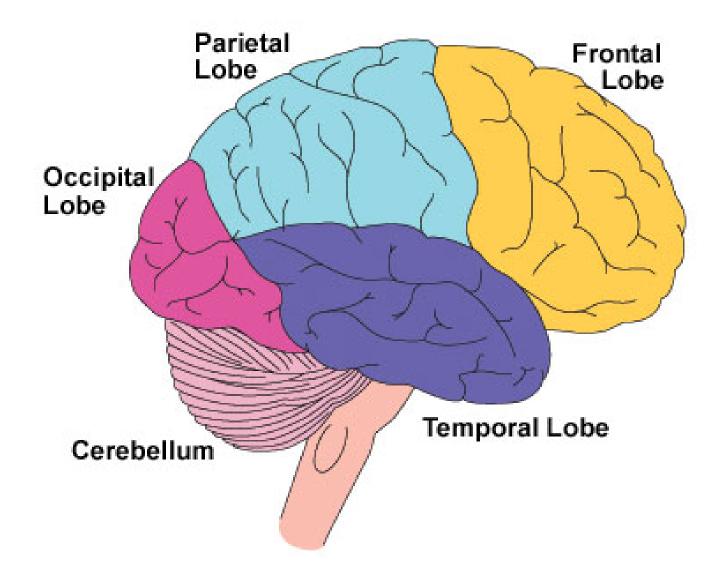


"LEARNING IS THE BRAIN'S PRIMARY FUNCTION...

Frank Smith, Insult to Intelligence

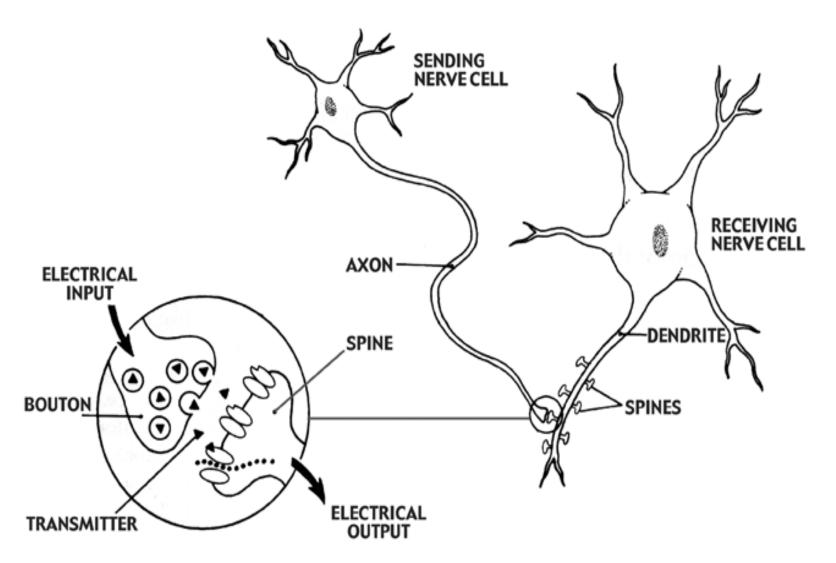


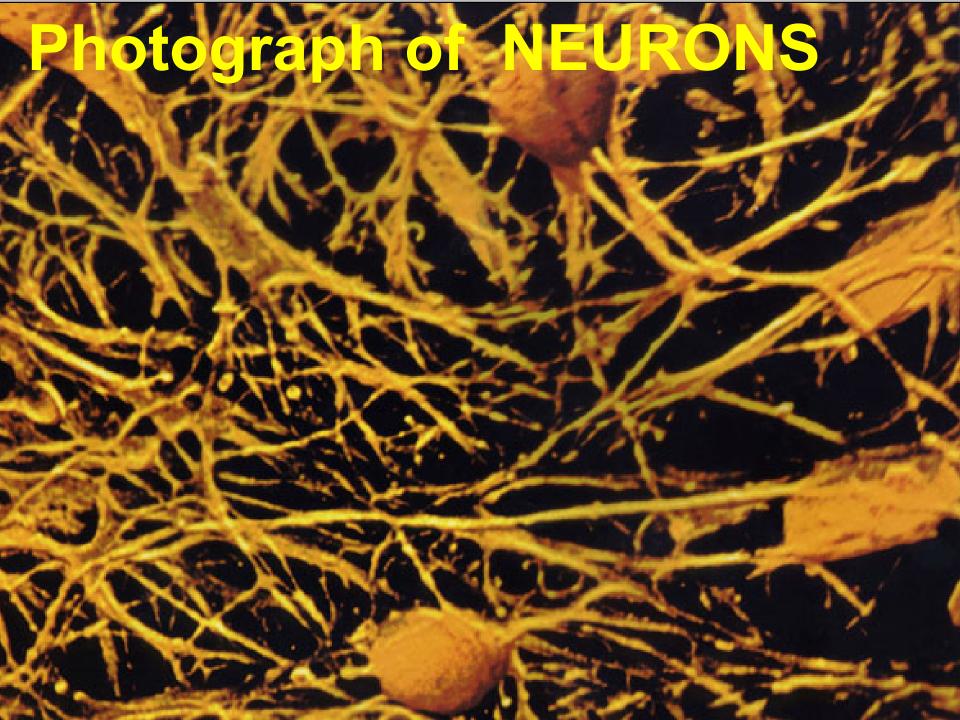
Lobes of the Brain



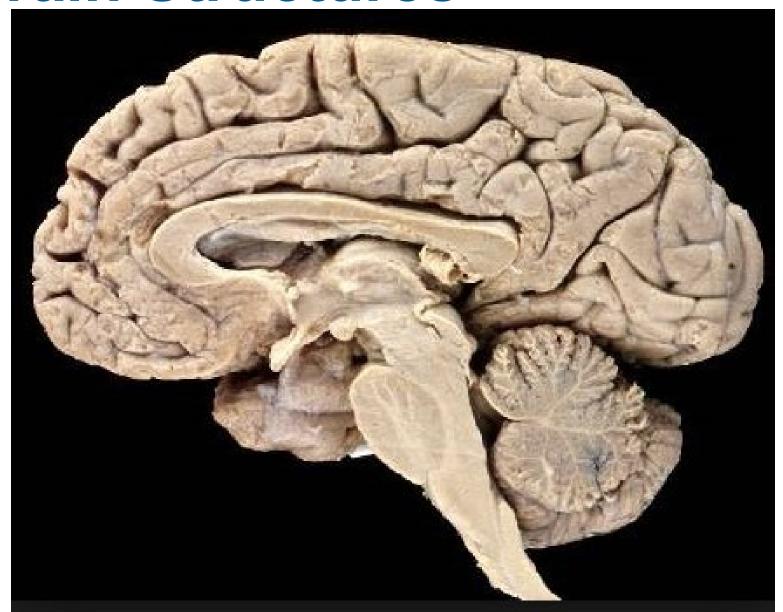


Communication of Neurons





Brain Structures





Strategies for the Structures

What lessons have you taught that activated these structures in your students brains?

Amygdala-Emotion
Hippocampus-Memory
Corpus Callosum-Movement
RAS-Attention
Insula- Emotion





We Have a Growing Mental Health Issue



Mental health and behavioral disorders are diagnosed in 1 out of 7 children ages 2-8



Most common in non-Hispanic white boys

CDC: Health-care, Family, and Community Factors Associated with Mental, Behavioral, and Developmental Disorders in Early Childhood - United States, 2011-2012





Average Age of Depression



Stress Impacts Brain Development



1 in 12 high school students have cut themselves

Source: Marty Swanbrow Becker, Florida State University, Brookings Institute , Brown Center Chalkboard





16% of high school students have thought seriously about suicide.

Source: Marty Swanbrow Becker, Florida State University, Brookings Institute, Brown Center Chalkboard



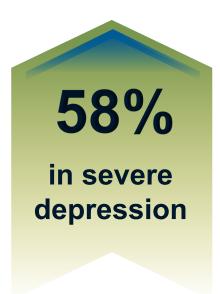
18% of college students have thought seriously about suicide.

Source: Marty Swanbrow Becker, Florida State University, Brookings Institute . Brown Center Chalkboard



Girls Since 2010







Source: Clinical Psychological Science, Jean M. Twenge, San Diego State University

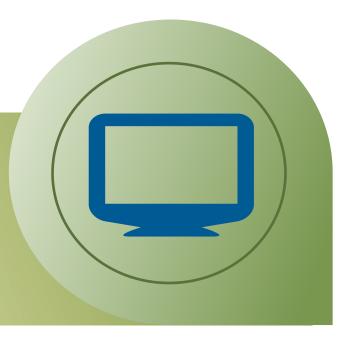
The question should not be, what is wrong with this student?

The question should be, what happened to this student?



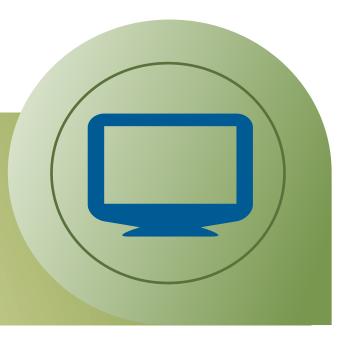
Technology

Lack of deferred gratification



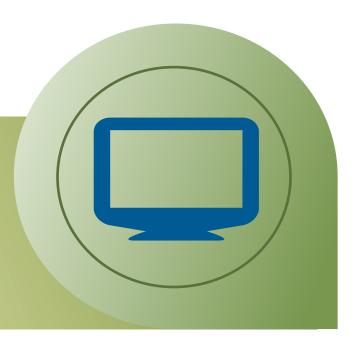
Technology

- Lack of deferred gratification
- Lack of deep relationships



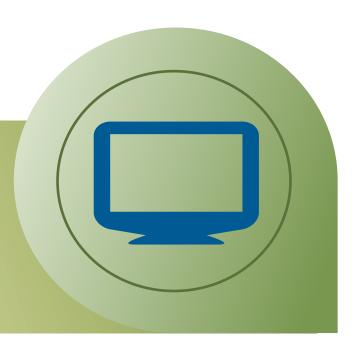
Technology

- Lack of deferred gratification
- Lack of deep relationships
- Bullying



Technology

- Lack of deferred gratification
- Lack of deep relationships
- Bullying
- Dark Side



Technology

- Lack of deferred gratification
- Lack of deep relationships
- Bullying
- Dark Side





Home

- Missing Adults
- Helicopter Adults

Medical

Prescription Drugs





School

 Increasingly Stressful Environment

SEL is not new. It has always been part of our unwritten or hidden curriculum.









Trauma occurs when a child experiences an intense event that threatens or causes harm to his/her emotional and physical well-being and overwhelms his/her ability to

National child Trauma Stress Network





We need to be building relationships with students and teaching social skills along with











Results of Trauma

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Depression
- Fetal death
- Health-related quality of life
- Illicit drug use
- Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
- Liver disease
- Risk for intimate partner violence
- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- Early initiation of smoking
- Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy

- Affective and Emotional dysregulation
- Cognitive impairment
- Attachment impairment
- Behavioral regulation
- Social development
- Negative Self concept







ACE

Adverse Childhood Childhood Experiences



Adverse Childhood Experiences

- Physical/Emotional/Sexual Abuse
- Physical/Emotional Neglect
- Parental Mental Illness
- Substance Dependence
- Parental Incarceration
- Parental Separation/Divorce
- Parental Domestic Violence



We Could Add

- Transiency/Relocation/Immigration
- Witnessing violence or crime in the community
- Being shot or shot at
- Criminal behavior in the home/community
- Terminal/chronic illness of loved one
- Military deployment of family member
- Death of a loved on/pet
- Homelessness
- Bullying
- Victimization
- Environmental Event







Why is This Important?

We all have unconscious subconscious connections where our brain neurobiologically connects small sensory experiences with significant memories and feelings.





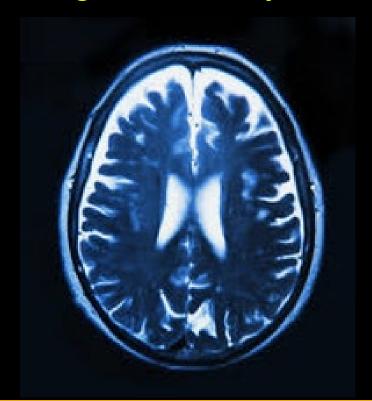
SO WHAT ABOUT THE BRAIN?

- Neuroscience research of past 30 yrs.---<u>a major</u> origin of psychopathology is trauma to the early developing nervous system, resulting in affective or emotional dysregulation
 - ADHD?
 - Other diagnoses?



Brain scans (from Dr. Bruce Perry)

- CT scans on left—from healthy
 3 yr.olds with average head size
- Images on right—from a series of 3 yr. olds following severe abuse and neglect in early childhood

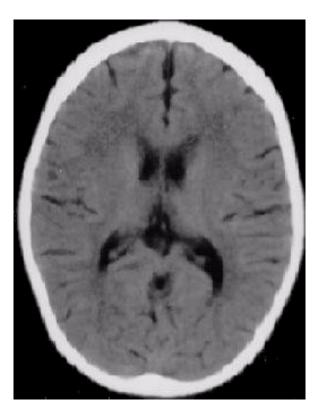




3 Year Old Children

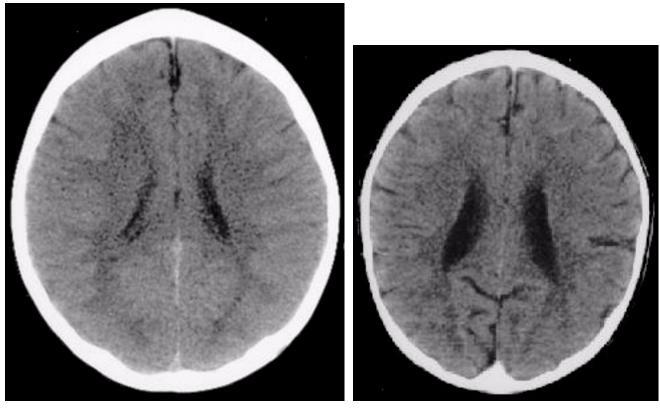


Normal



Extreme Neglect

3 Year Old Children

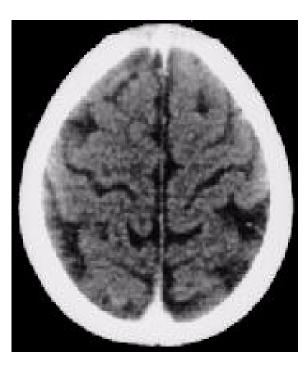


Normal Extreme Neglect

3 Year Old Children



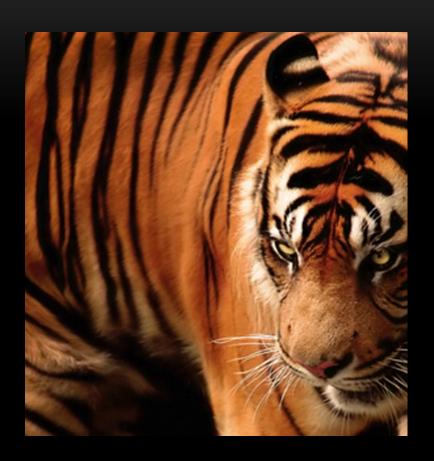
Normal



Extreme Neglect

Basically

- Trauma makes children's brains act primal
- Regresses to brainstem level functions





Trauma Dramatically Impacts Biological Systems

- Genetic Expression
- Sensory Processing
- Insulin Receptors
- Neurotransmitter Systems
- Serotonin Transporter
- Dopamine Systems
- Brain Development



Dysregulation

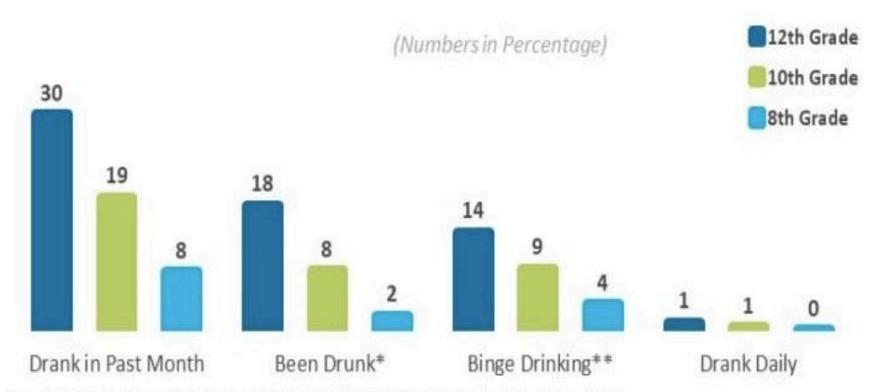
- State of stress
- Thinking is distorted
- Time sense is distorted
- Short-term memory suppressed
- Regress to younger emotional age
- Regress to lower level brain functions







Reported Drinking Patterns Among 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Students: 2018



Source: NIDA, National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring The Future Study,

Vol. II Miech, R., et al, U. of Michigan, 12/18

Note: Author state language on the 93/94 survey changed slightly.

^{*} Been drunk in the previous 30 days. ** Five or more drinks in a row in the previous two weeks.

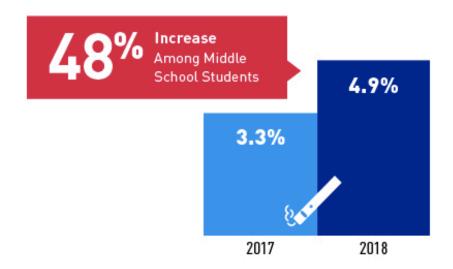






E-cigarette Use Among Middle School Students

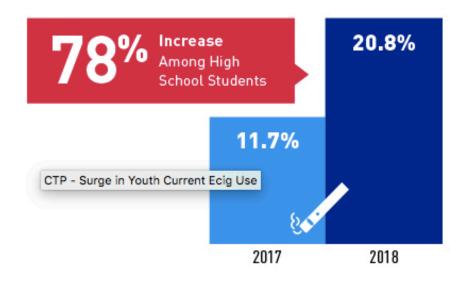
SURGE IN YOUTH CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE





E-cigarette Use among High School Students

SURGE IN YOUTH CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE





2017			
Alcohol	33.2%	19.7%	8%
Been drunk	19.1%	8.9%	2.2%
Any illicit drugs or inhalants	19.1%	18.1%	8.8%
Marijuana	22.9%	15.7%	5.5%

2.5%

10th Grade

8th Grade

1.7%

Abuse

National Institute on Drug

НМН

12th Grade

or inhalants

Marijuana 22.9%

Amphetamines 2.6%

Leadership in Education

Top Drugs

Some Consequences To Teen Substance Use:

- <u>Auto Accidents</u> 7-fold increased risk to be in an alcohol-related car crash.
- Sexual Assault 89% of victims self-report drinking prior to the assault.
- <u>Violence</u> Roughly half of both assailants and victims admit to using alcohol or drugs before the incident.

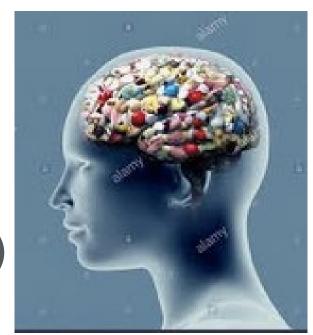
National Institute on Drug Abuse



What do drugs do to your brain?

Different drugs different results

One common thread:
They alter the
mesolimbic
pathway (reward pathway)

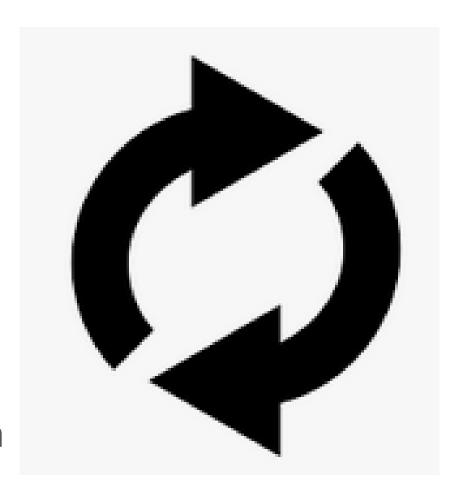




Brains are wired for survival

Brains connect activities with feeling good

Reward circuit is kickstarted brain notes this needs to be remembered, and teaches us to do it again and again



Drugs "highjack" Neural Circuitry

Repeated drug use-brain adjusts to the surges of dopamine (reduces dopamine receptors and makes less)

Like turning volume down on dopamine signal

Result:

Ability to feel pleasure is reduced

Person feels flat, lifeless and depressed needs the drug to feel good again.



Teen Drug Experimentation

Half of all new drug users are under the age of 18.

Experimentation plays the biggest role in teenage drug use.

Experimentation is a fact of life and just because a teen has tried drugs or alcohol doesn't mean they will become an addict...



Although we know what happens to the brain when someone becomes addicted, we can't predict how many times a person must use a drug before becoming addicted.

A combination of factors related to your genes, environment, and your personal development increases the chance that taking drugs will lead to addiction.

Teens who abuse drugs may have a greater risk of developing an addiction when they are adults.

It's important to know the <u>difference between drug</u> <u>abuse and addiction.</u> Many teens experiment with drugs, but aren't addicted.

Teen drug abuse can have long-term cognitive and behavioral effects since the teenage brain is still developing.





Common reasons teens abuse drugs include:







CURIOSITY

PEER **PRESSURE** **STRESS**





EMOTIONAL A DESIRE TO STRUGGLES

ESCAPE

Some common signs of teen drug abuse include:

Laughing for no Bloodshot eyes Bad grades reason Diminished Loss of interest Poor hygiene personal in activities appearance Frequent Smell of smoke Avoiding eye hunger or on breath or contact "munchies" clothes Secretive Unusual Missing curfew behavior tiredness



Prevention Of Substance Abuse/Chemical Dependence

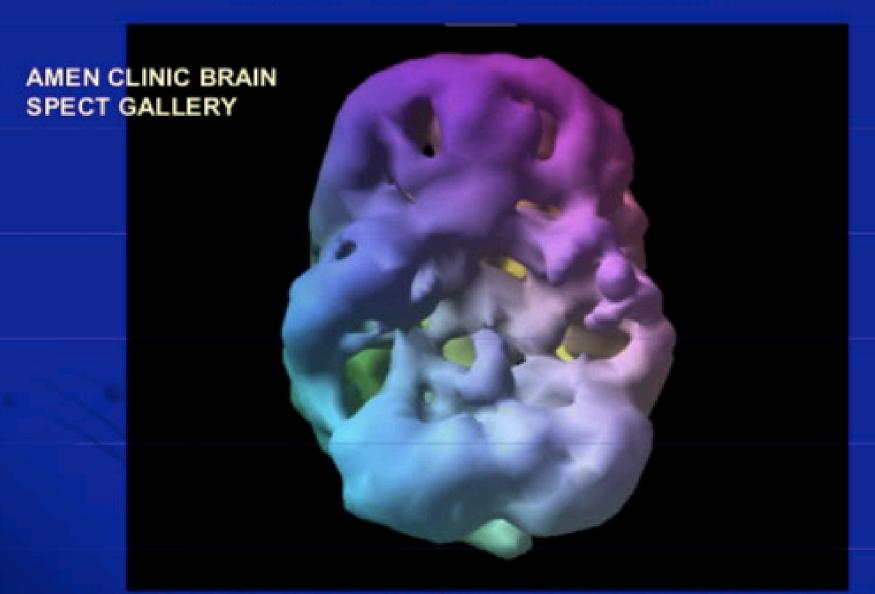
School-based prevention programs

Communitybased prevention programs

Familyfocused prevention programs

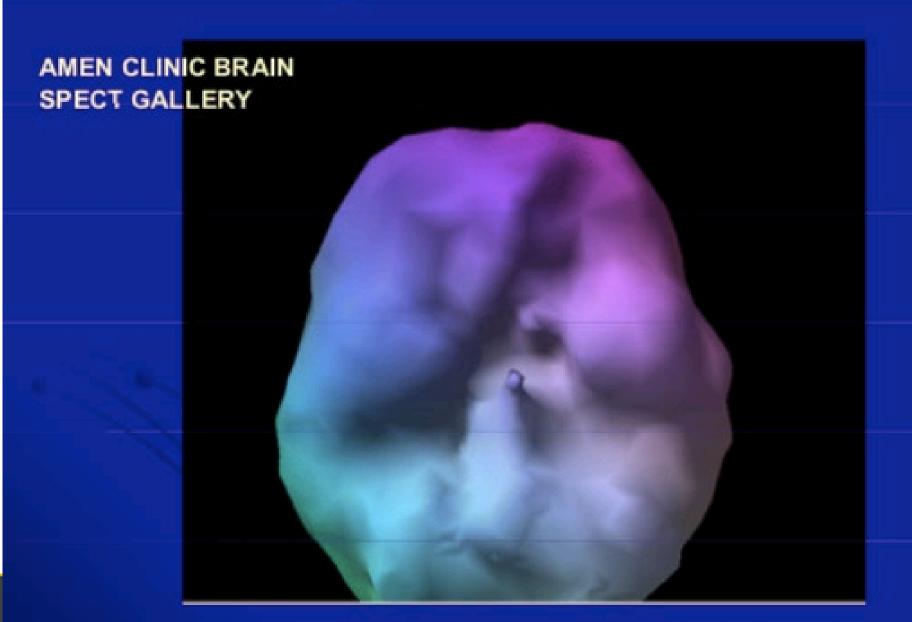


Drug user's brain from the under side

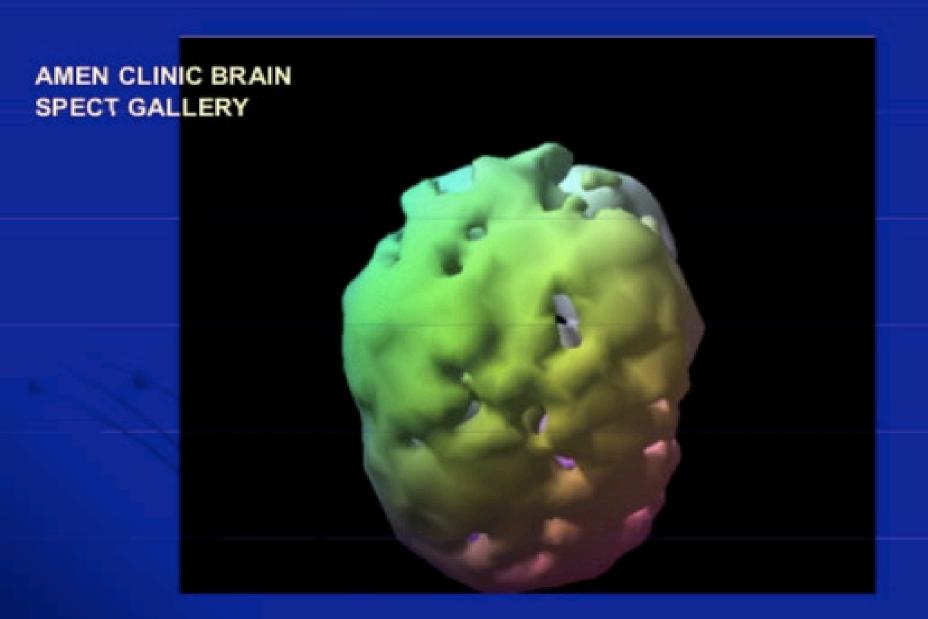


http://www.amenclinic.com/bp/spect_rotations/viewimage.php?img=da_CS.gif

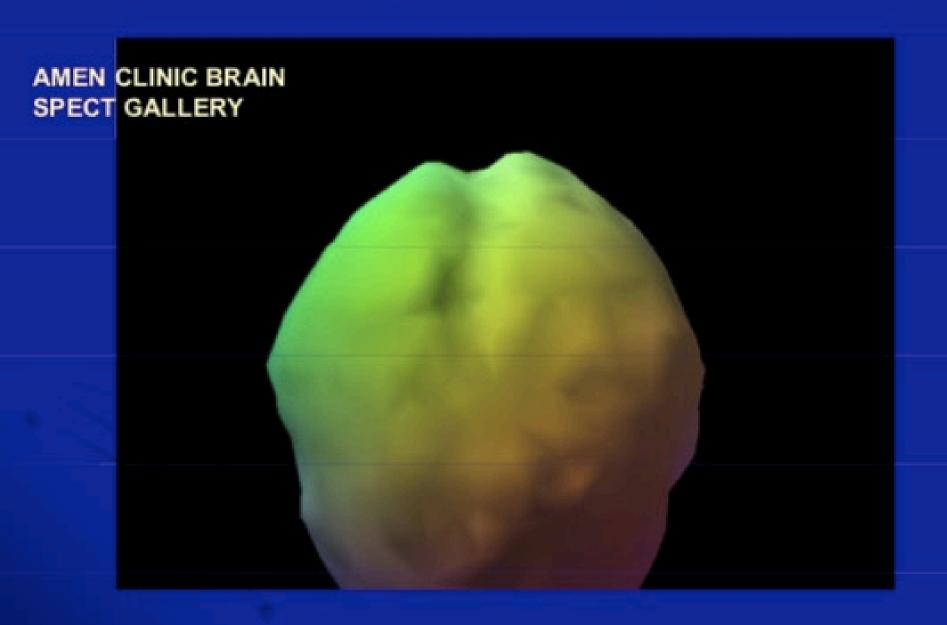
Healthy brain from the underside



Drug user's brain from the top

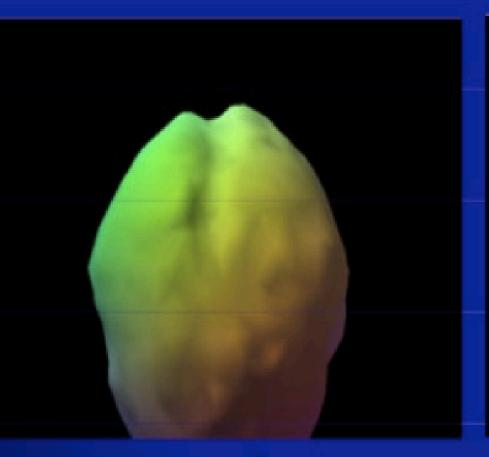


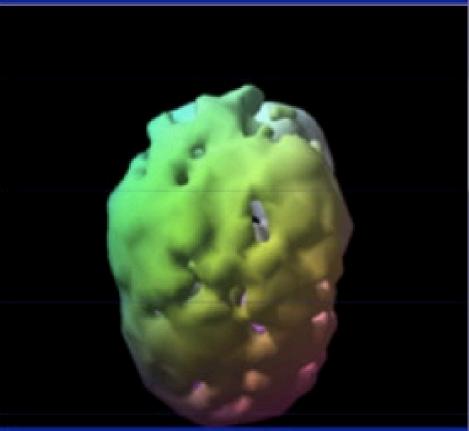
Healthy brain from the top



Side by Side

Healthy Drug User







4 YEARS OF ALCOHOL



2 YEARS OF MARIJUANA



2 YEARS OF INHALANTS



3 YEARS OF COCAINE

BRAIN DO YOU WANT?

HEALTHY, DRUG-FREE BRAIN S.P.E.C.T. SCAN

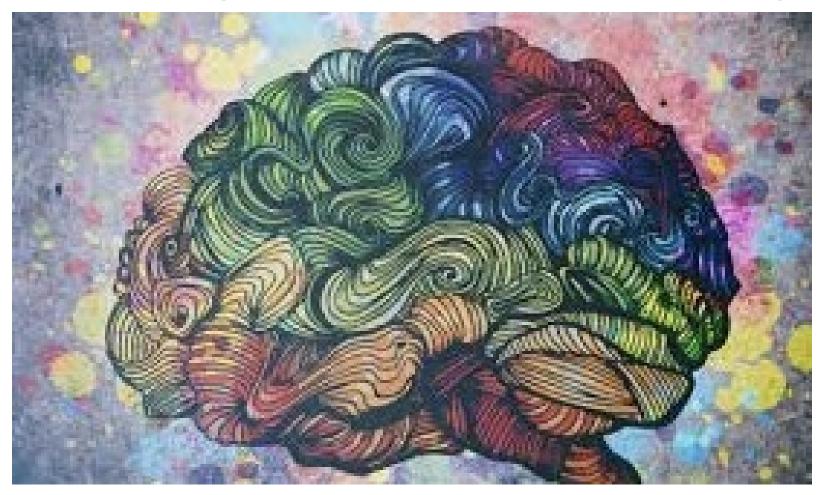
DANIEL AMEN, M.D.



What Can Educators Do?



Building a Great Human Being: Empathy, Gratitude, Resiliency









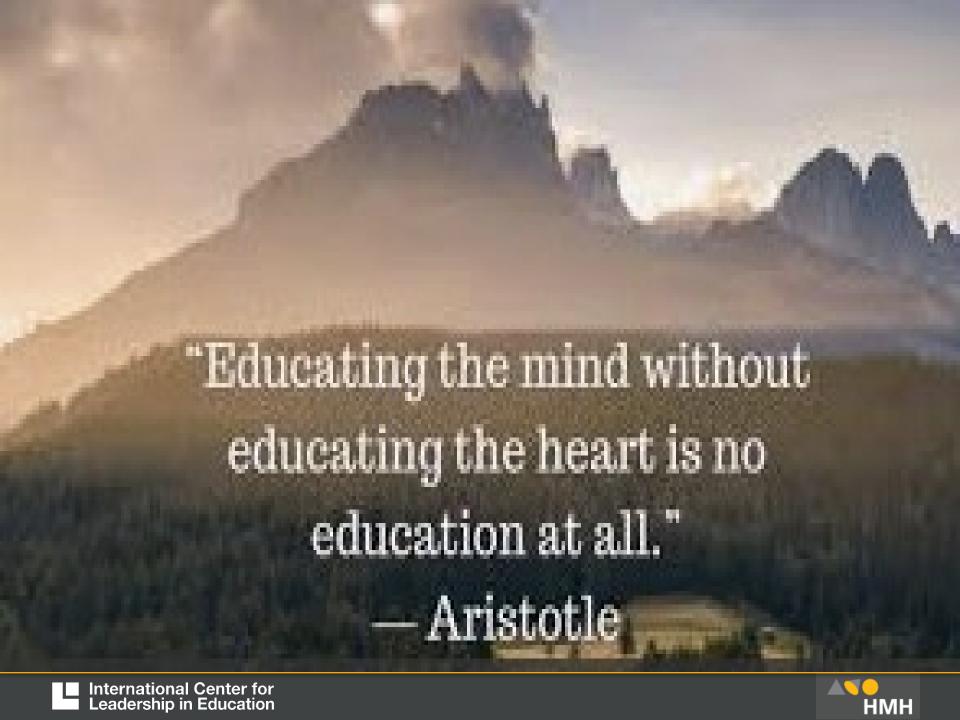
What is Brain Plasticity?

 Brain (neuro) Plasticity (Introduced in 1949 but really understood in recent yrs):

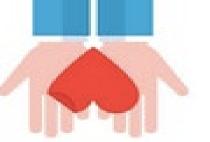
The brain changes throughout life

- slower rate as we age
- brain alters (it physically and chemically changes) in response to what it experiences
- by learning new information, we can reshape our brain via changes at nerve cell level
- thinking, learning, acting change the brain's functioning and its structure
- We used to think the brain matured in adolescence and that was the end of growth (not so); changes are lifelong





1 Letters to Live By Alphabet of the Heart ©



Compassion: Open your heart and be compassionate to yourself and

eithers.

Dignity: Recognize the dignity of every human being.

Equanimity: While acknowledging the ups and downs, try to find an

even keel.

Forgiveness: Give forgiveness to those who have failed you or made you

angry.

Gratitude: Keep in the front of your mind gratitude for all that you

have.

Humility: Remember that you are no better and no worse than others

you encounter.

Integrity: Value honesty and integrity and use it to guide your

actions.

Justice: Acknowledge your obligations to those who are most

vulnerable.

Kindness does not require suffering, only the recognition of

another's humanity.

Love: And finally Love which contains and binds all. Let your

heart be open to love yourself and give love freely to

cothers.

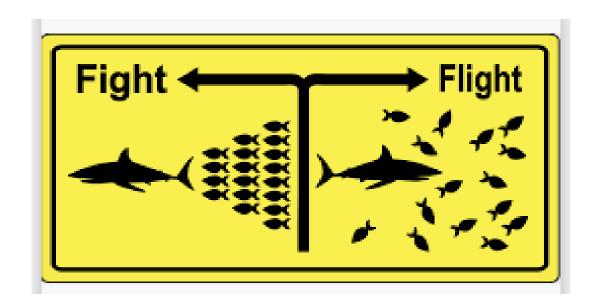
James R. Doty MD James R. Doty, M.D., founder and director of the Center for Compassion and Altruson Research and Education ICCAREL at Stanford University





The Biology of NOT Belonging

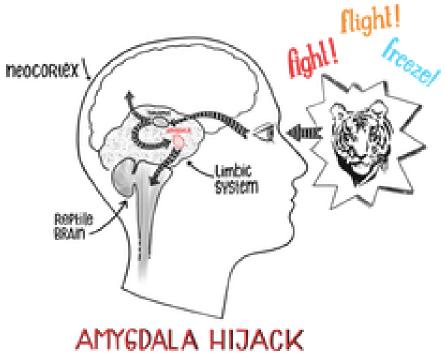
Perceived Threat Response Amygdala hijack—Fight, flight, freeze





The Biology of NOT Belonging

"Social pain activates the same region of the brain that signals physical pain."



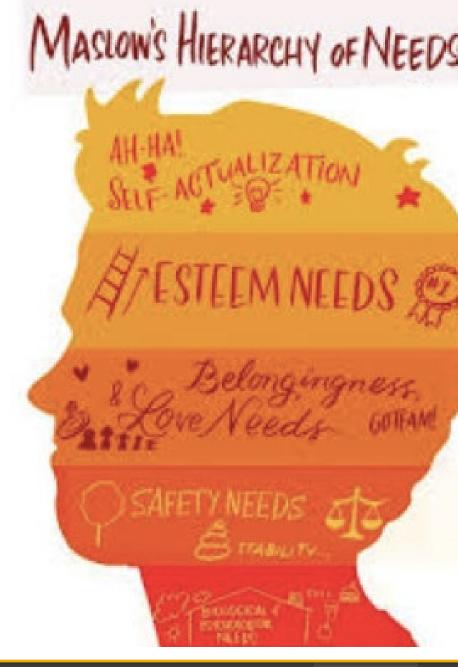


"We are all neurobiologically wired for social connection and attachment to others."

Dr. Lori Desautels, "Brains in Pain Cannot Learn"

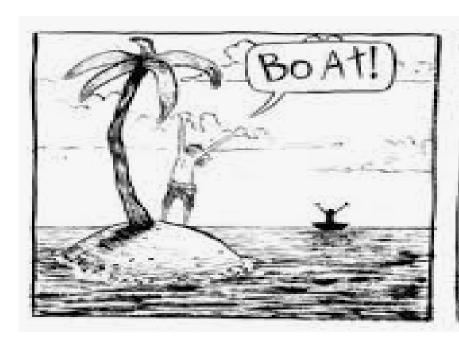


You have to Maslow before you Bloom



Cognitive Empathy

Cognitive Empathy refers to our ability to label and understand other people's emotions, take their perspective, "stand in their shoes."

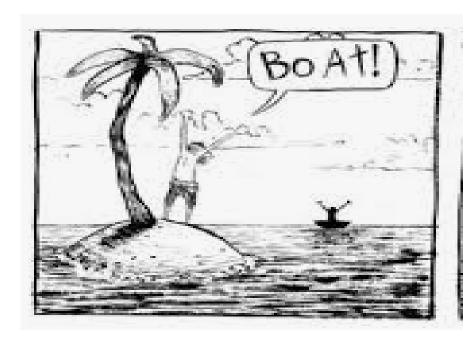






Compassionate Empathy

"We not only understand a person's predicament and feel with them, but we are spontaneously moved to help, if needed."

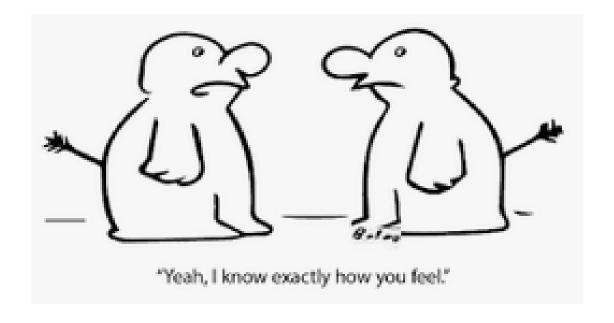






Affective Empathy

Affective empathy refers to the sensations and feeling we have in response to others' expressions.

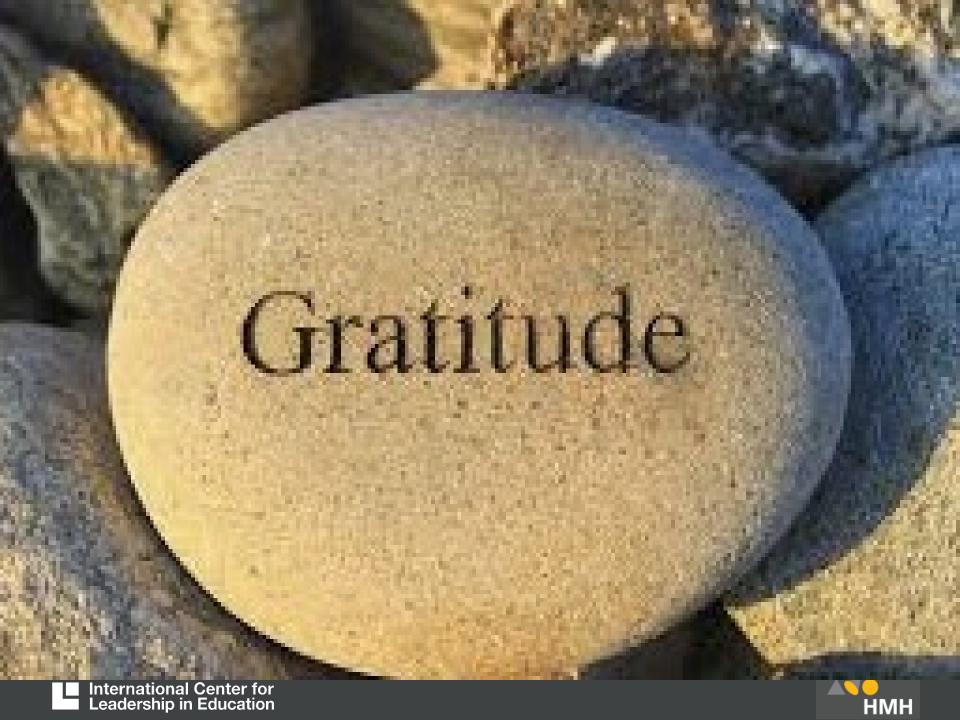




Build Empathy by Building Relationships



НМН



Attitude of Gratitude & Appreciation The Power of Expressing Appreciation

Hey_____,
I just was thinking about you and I wanted to say thanks for_____. I really appreciated_____ because (say how it positively impacted you). I just wanted you to know.





Linda's "Joy" Book



Linda Jordan





Free Resources to Continue Your Professional Learning Journey

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- Articles
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- And more!





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