

Providing Trauma-Informed Care

Trauma is a pervasive issue that affects people of all ages, genders, races, ethnicities, and backgrounds. Trauma occurs when a person experiences events or circumstances that are physically or emotionally harmful or life-threatening and have lasting adverse effects on the person's well-being. People who experience trauma are at increased risk for behavioral health issues, substance abuse disorders, and chronic physical diseases and conditions.¹

The burden of trauma on individuals and societies is significant; however, appropriate interventions can help address trauma and allow victims to build resilience and cope with adversity. Healthcare organizations can play a vital role in this process by understanding and implementing trauma-informed practices, which can "potentially improve patient engagement, treatment adherence, and health outcomes, as well as provider and staff wellness."²

The following checklist provides strategies for developing a trauma-informed approach to care. Although the list is not all-inclusive, it offers healthcare organizations and providers key considerations for developing a framework that supports trauma victims.³

	Yes	No
Organizational Culture/Commitment		
Has your organization committed to a trauma-informed approach to care at both the clinical and organizational levels, and is that commitment reflected in the organization's mission, philosophy, and goals?		
Do organizational leaders recognize and understand the role and impact of trauma in the lives of patients, providers, and staff members?		
Do organizational leaders support a trauma-informed approach to care through decisions related to staffing, budget, training, and cultural change?		

	Yes	No
Organizational Culture/Commitment (continued)		
Has your organization identified champions who can help raise awareness of trauma and support for trauma-informed care as well as generate buy-in from leaders and staff?		
Are trauma-informed principles incorporated into hiring, supervision, evaluation, and support services?		
Does your organization extend implementation of trauma-informed practices beyond clinical staff to nonclinical staff (e.g., front desk personnel, security guards, and administrative staff)?		
Do the language and behaviors of all clinical and nonclinical staff reflect the organization's commitment to recognizing and responding to trauma?		
Are programs and support mechanisms in place to address first-hand trauma and/or vicarious trauma and burnout in clinical and nonclinical staff?		
Policies/Procedures		
Does your organization have written policies and procedures across departments and functions that support a trauma-informed approach to care?		
Are procedures in place for working with external agencies and community groups, and do these protocols reflect trauma-informed principles?		
Are partner agencies and community groups chosen based on their commitment to trauma-informed principles?		
Does your organization engage trauma survivors, people in recovery, patients receiving services, and family members/caregivers in its trauma-informed approach to care (e.g., in program design, feedback mechanisms, peer support programs, etc.)?		
Has your organization adopted a specific evidence-based approach to trauma assessment, such as a screening tool or a universal education method?		
Does your organization have policies and procedures in place for handling situations in which patients might feel controlled, manipulated, or threatened (e.g., a procedure for separating patients from potential abusers)?		

	Yes	No
Policies/Procedures (continued)		
Does your organization have policies and procedures in place for handling violence and crisis interventions?		
Does your organization routinely monitor and evaluate trauma-informed approaches, stay current on evidence-based best practices, and adjust policies and procedures when necessary?		
Patient Care and Communication		
Has your organization assessed its physical, social, and emotional environment to identify factors that might threaten patients' sense of safety and potentially retraumatize them?		
Has your organization created settings that are conducive to providing person- centered, trauma-informed care (e.g., quiet, private, and comfortable spaces that promote physical and psychological security)?		
Have providers shifted their treatment approach from "What is wrong with this patient?" to "What happened to this patient?"		
Do providers take a "big picture" view and consider patients' life experiences and current situations, not just their clinical complaints?		
Do providers use person-centered, trauma-informed interviewing techniques when discussing potential trauma with patients? For example:		
 Whenever possible, do providers have one-on-one time with patients, even for just a portion of an appointment? 		
 Are efforts made to make patients comfortable and put them at ease (e.g., offering the patient a drink, taking breaks as needed, communicating at eye level, and respecting personal space)? 		
 Are patients given the option of talking with a male or female provider based on their preference? 		
 Do providers obtain informed consent before interviewing patients? 		
 Do providers explain the purpose of their questions and how they will use the information? 		

	Yes	No
Patient Care and Communication (continued)		
 Are providers forthright about maintaining patient confidentiality and situations that might trigger mandatory reporting? 		
 Are providers aware of their verbal and nonverbal cues that either encourage or impede communication? 		
 Do providers understand that the goal of talking with patients about trauma is to listen, understand, and provide the level of support each patient requests — not to force disclosure of traumatic events or elicit in-depth details? 		
 Do communication techniques promote patient empowerment and choice, and are providers respectful of patients' decisions even when they do not agree? 		
 Do communication approaches minimize the need for patients to have to retell or repeat information? 		
 Do providers monitor for verbal and nonverbal cues of patient distress during discussions? 		
Are professional interpreters and auxiliary aids used for patients who have limited English proficiency or other communication barriers?		
Are appropriate treatment and referral sources available for patients (either within the organization, the community, or beyond), and are providers knowledgeable about them?		
Training and Education		
Are staff educated about trauma and the principles of trauma-informed care, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's six principles of a trauma-informed approach?		
Are staff educated about the organization's commitment to a trauma-informed approach and related policies and procedures?		
Are staff trained on the National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) in Health and Health Care, and do they understand how culture affects perceptions of trauma and safety?		

	Yes	No
Training and Education (continued)		
Are providers and staff members trained on the concept of cultural humility, including issues related to cultural and racial bias?		
Do providers and staff members receive training on communication skills, managing upset or angry patients and visitors, and de-escalation techniques?		
Do providers receive training in evidence-based trauma practices for assessing and treating patients?		
Does your organization support informal knowledge-building and training related to trauma, such as workgroups, brown-bag lunch sessions, online discussion boards, and book groups?		

Resource

For more helpful and informative resources related to providing trauma-informed care, see MedPro's Risk Resources: Human Trafficking and Trauma-Informed Care.

Endnotes

This document does not constitute legal or medical advice and should not be construed as rules or establishing a standard of care. Because the facts applicable to your situation may vary, or the laws applicable in your jurisdiction may differ, please contact your attorney or other professional advisors if you have any questions related to your legal or medical obligations or rights, state or federal laws, contract interpretation, or other legal questions.

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¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2014). *SAMHSA's concept of trauma and guidance for a trauma-informed approach* (HHS Publication No. [SMA] 14-4884). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884

² Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. (n.d.). What is trauma-informed care? Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Center. Retrieved from www.traumainformedcare.chcs.org/what-is-trauma-informed-care/

³ The information in this checklist is based on the following sources: Postgraduate Institute for Medicine & the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2020, June 1). SOAR for health care (online training module). Retrieved from https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/soar/soar-for-individuals/soar-online; Postgraduate Institute for Medicine & the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2020, May 1). SOAR: Trauma-informed care (online training module). Retrieved from https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/soar/soar-for-individuals/soar-online; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Administration, SAMHSA's concept of trauma and guidance for a trauma-informed approach (HHS Publication No. [SMA] 14-4884; Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc., What is trauma-informed care?; Schulman, M., & Menschner, C. (2018, January). Laying the groundwork for trauma-informed care. Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. Retrieved from www.traumainformedcare.chcs.org/wp-content/uploads/Brief-Laying-the-Groundwork-for-TIC_11.10.20.pdf