

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT IN REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF EARLY TRAUMATIC STRESS ON THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF ADULT SURVIVORS



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Summary of ACE study findings

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are common, threatening, & often denied.
- ACEs have a profound effect on later addiction, health risks, disease, and death.
- This combination makes ACEs the leading determinant of the health and social well-being of our nation, and the major factor underlying the addictions.

Felitti & Nanda





BACKGROUND: CHILD ABUSE

≻Major Public health problem

6 million cases/yr of child abuse¹

Lifetime cost/survivor \$210,012²

>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

Child abuse and other family dysfunction $(10 \text{ categories})^3$

Negative Mental/Physical Health Outcomes in adult survivors³

≻Mental Health

- Depression/anxiety/ PTSD
- Suicide risk
- Substance abuse

>Physical Health

- Premature mortality 3
- Top 10 killers ³

- 2. National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) of the Children's Bureau report. www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can, retrieved on February 12, 2012.
- 3. Felitti VJ., Anda RF., Nordenberg D., Williamson, DF., Spitz, AM., Koss, MP. & Marks, JS. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults. The adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 14(4,) 245-58.

^{1.} Institute of Medicine and National Research Council. (2014). *New Directions in Child Abuse and Neglect Research*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND RESILIENCE

➢Not all victims of ETS suffer negative health consequences ^{1,2}

<u>Resilience</u>: A combination of abilities and characteristics that interact dynamically to allow an individual to **successfully cope and function above the norm** in spite of significant stress and adversity.³

≻Results in efficient termination of the stress response. ³

Few studies on faith-based protective factors

Religious Involvement (RI)

RI: Institutional affiliation, beliefs, practices, or adopted behaviors which are guided by a religious denomination or community of faith.⁴

Intrinsic religiosity (IR)⁴

Religious Coping (RC)⁵

Linked to positive mental and physical health⁴

- 1. Ai, AL. & Park, CL. (2005) Possibilities of the positive following violence and trauma: Informing the coming decade of research. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence 2005*, 20(2), 242-50.
- 2. Feder, A., Nestler, E., & Charney, D. (2009). Psychobiology and molecular genetics of resilience. Nature Reviews Neuroscience. 10(6): 446-457.
- 3. Tusaie, K. & Dyer, J. (2004). Resilience: A Historical Review of the Construct. Holistic Nursing Practice, 18(1), 3-8.
- 4. Koenig, H. & Carson, V. (2013). Handbook of Religion and Health. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 5. Pargament, KI., Smith, BW., Koenig, HG. & Perez, L. (1998). Patterns of positive and negative religious coping with major life stressors. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 37(4), 710-24.



STUDY DESIGN

- Predictive | cross-sectional design
- Secondary analysis of data from the Biopsychosocial Religion and Health Study (BRHS)
 – an epidemiological study of Seventh-day
 Adventists (N=10283) BRHS-1R01AG02634¹
- The study draws from the society-to-cell model

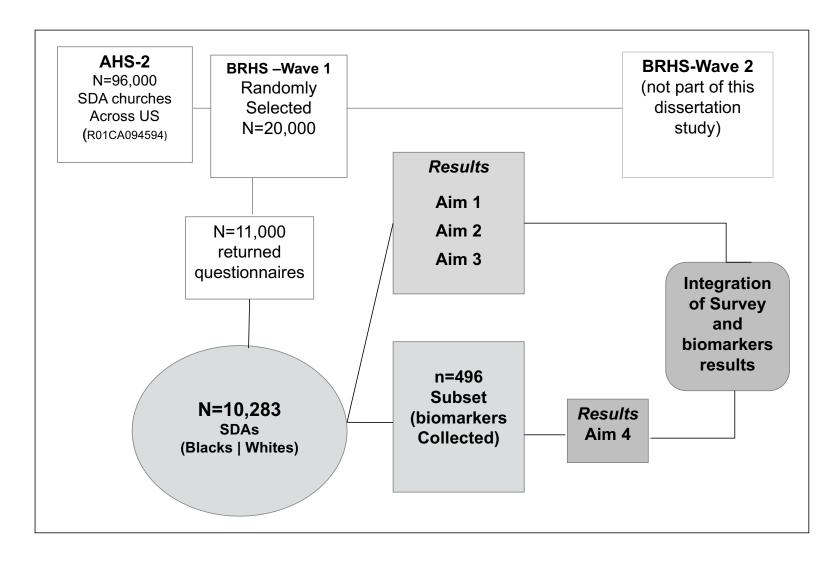
^{1.} Reinert, K. Campbell, J., Bandeen-Roche, K., Sharps, P., & Lee, J. (July 15, 2015), Gender and Race Variations of the Intersection between Religious Involvement, Early Trauma and Adult Health. Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 47(4), 318-327. Epub June 28, 2015. doi: 10.1111/jnu.12144.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

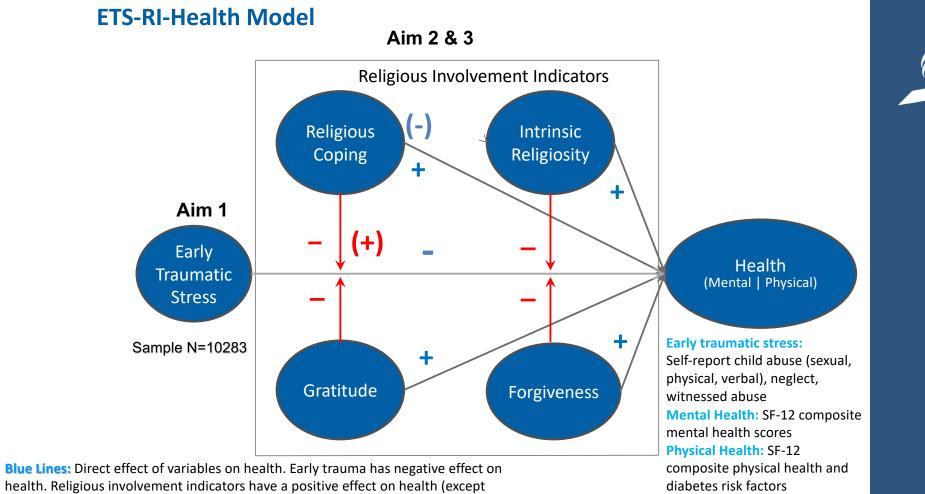
- Religious doctrine that promotes disease prevention¹
- Shared religious tradition (less differences of belief)
- Oversampling of Blacks (36%)
- Less confounding by SES (Education/Income)



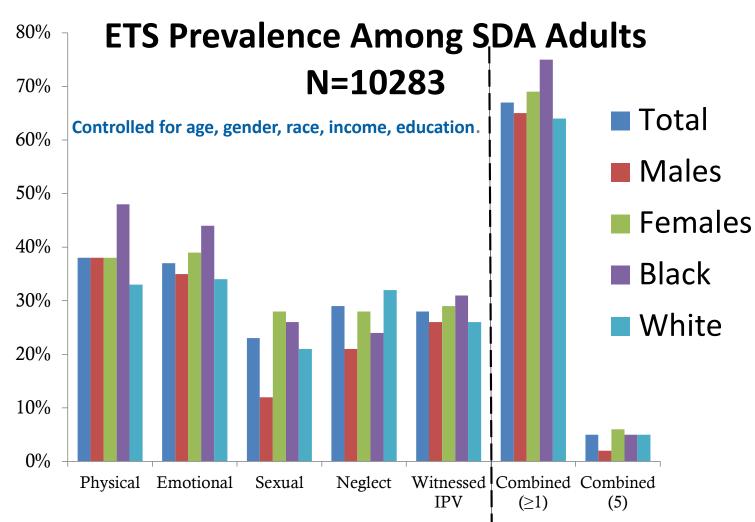
^{1.} Lee, JW., Stacey, GE., & Fraser, GE. (2003). Social support, religiosity, other psychological factors, and health. In GE. Fraser (Ed.), Diet, life expectancy, and chronic disease: Studies of Seventh-Day Adventists and other vegetarians (pp. 149-176). New York: Oxford University Press.







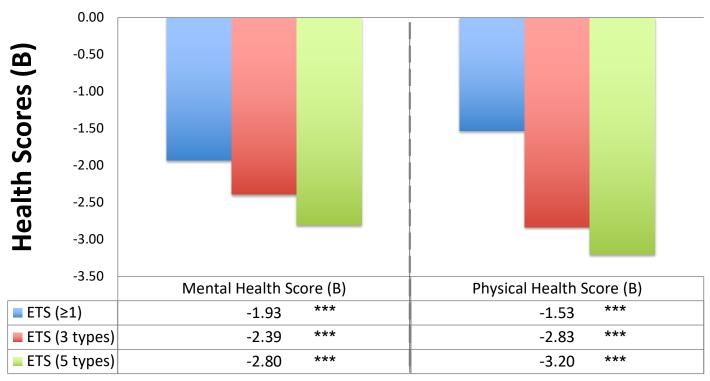
negative religious coping depicted as (-) has a negative effect on health). **Red lines:** Decrease the strength of early traumatic stress to health link by <u>moderation</u> through an interaction of early traumatic stress and each religious involvement indicator (except for negative religious coping depicted (+) which accentuates this effect). **Religious involvement:** Religious coping (positive and negative), intrinsic religiosity, gratitude and forgiveness.



Reinert, K. Campbell, J., Bandeen-Roche, K., Szanton, S., & Lee, J (September, 2016) The role of religious involvement in the relationships between early trauma and health outcomes among adult survivors. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma*, 9, 231-241. doi:10.1007/s40653-015-0067-7. First online on November 23, 2015.å https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4969318/

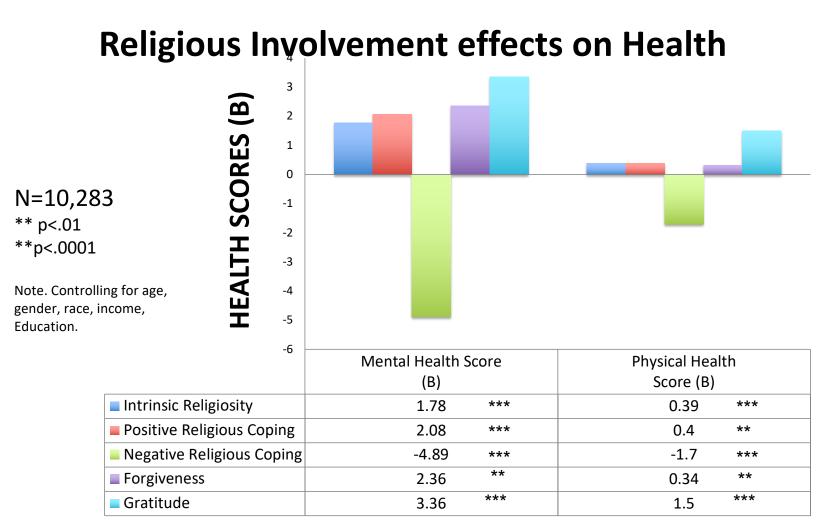
RESULTS

Early Traumatic Stress Effects on Health

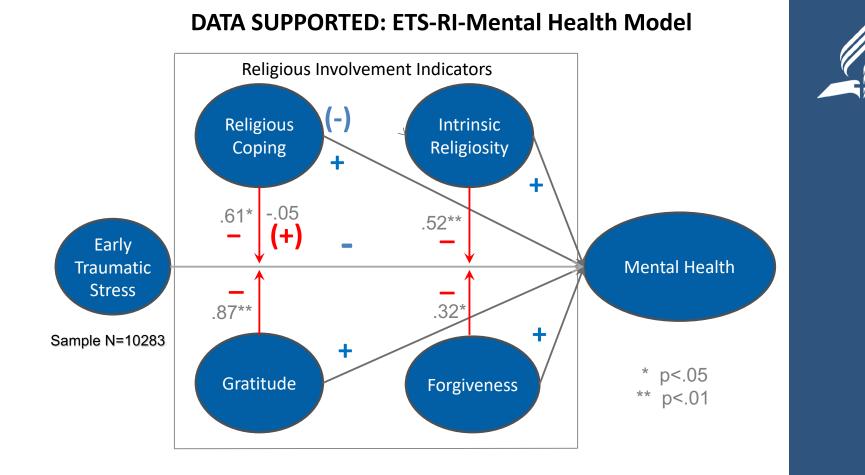


N=10,283 ***p<.0001 Note. ETS (3 and 5 types = secondary findings). Controlled for age, gender, race, income, education

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The Role of Faith Communities

- 1. Promote awareness, prevention and **resilience factors**
- 2. Foster accountability and the forgiveness process
- 3. Provide love, support, community and healing environment
- 4. Develop training/resources, referrals, and ongoing research
- 5. Ensure Comprehensive health ministry includes trauma care





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 - **Reinert, K.** & Koenig, H. (Dec, 2013). Re-examining definitions of spirituality in nursing research. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 69(12), 2622-2634. Epub Apr 18, 2013. doi 10.1111/jan.12152.

