



TRAUMA-INFORMED MHC Supporting Survivors with Compassion and Confidence

An interactive, scenario-based workshop presented by Madeline Stiers, Ph.D., LCSW-S, Chief Clinical Officer, Hope and Healing Center & Institute.





GATEWAY TO HOPE UNIVERSITY

Gateway to Hope University is the training program of the **Hope and Healing Center & Institute**. We offer evidence-based, mental health training and ongoing support to faith communities, schools, and workplaces. Our mental health coach training program enhances your comprehension of mental health and empowers you to effectively implement it in practice. These courses will equip you with the tools to compassionately support those in distress and help build a community-based response to the mental health crisis.

GATEWAY TO HOPE UNIVERSITY

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The Hope and Healing Center & Institution is an expression of St. Martin Episcopal Church's vision to minister to those broken by life circumstances and a direct response to the compassionate Great Commission of Jesus. An independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization housed on the St. Martin's campus, the HHCl is a comprehensive mental health resource serving the Houston community and beyond.

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Stress Spectrum

Stress can be viewed on a hypothetical spectrum, with tedious, everyday life events (e.g., traffic, work tasks, childrearing) on one end and traumatic events on the other.



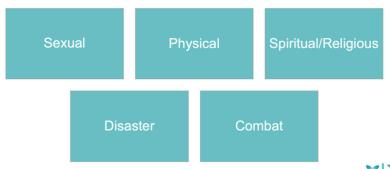
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What is Trauma?

- A traumatic event is a life experience that involves actual or perceived threats to the safety and well-being of an individual or to someone close to the individual.
- Traumatic life experiences overwhelm a person's coping strategies, causing extreme emotional, psychological and physiological distress.
- Exposure to traumatic life experiences can result in overwhelming feelings of terror, depression, extreme anger and helplessness.

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Types of Trauma



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What is Trauma?

Across the globe, exposure to at least one traumatic event is the norm.

60-70% of people experience one exposure

Women are more likely to develop PTSD

89.7% had been exposed to at least one event

- · No right way to respond to traumatic events
- Overwhelm a person's coping strategies, causing extreme emotional, psychological and physiological distress
- Results in overwhelming feelings of terror, depression, extreme anger and helplessness



Long-Term Effects of Trauma









Physical

Social

Spiritual

Mental



Symptoms of PTSD

Intrusive Symptoms

- Flashbacks (reliving the trauma over and over)
- · Bad dreams
- Frightening and intrusive memories

Avoidance Symptoms

- Staying away from reminders of the experience
- Trauma-related thoughts and feelings

Negative Alterations in Cognitions & Mood

- · Feeling emotionally numb
- · Feeling strong guilt, depression, or worry
- · Losing interest in enjoyable activities
- Having trouble remembering the traumatic event

Hyper-Arousal Symptoms

- Jumpy and easily startled
- · Feeling tense or "on edge"
- · Difficulty sleeping
- · Irritability or outbursts of anger





Active Listening



Listening without the



Delay your thoughts until after



Fully hear what they said



Address what was said withou jumping to conclusions that might not be accurate



Approaching with Compassion



BE A FRIENDLY PRESENCE IN TIMES OF DISTRESS, UNDERSTANDING A PERSON'S WORTH IN THE MIDDST OF THEIR CHALLENGES OR



BE PRESENT, NOT DISTRACTED



OFFER IDEAS FO SUPPORT, RATHE



BE COMPASSIONATE TO KEEP THE DOOR OF COMMUNICATION OPEN



MPASSIONATE TO HOW DO WE DO THAT?



Validation



- It is recognizing and accepting the person's experience as true to them
- · Creates space for redirection or suggestions
- · Invalidation leads to:
 - · feelings of rejection or judgment
 - · shutting down
 - · denying help or guidance
- Improves communication, relationships, and feelings of support, and can allow them to understand their worth in God





Posing Questions

- · Elicits more information and helps reflect on the situation
- Asking about alternative viewpoints can help people see other people's perspective
 - Is it possible that your family member did not understand what you were trying to share with them?
- · Open-ended vs. closed-ended questions
 - How has this affected you? (open-ended) vs. has this affected you negatively? (closed-ended)
- · Ask instead of giving direction
 - Would finding a therapist be helpful as you work through this difficult situation?
- · Ask for clarification if you need it





Blaming

- · Does not resolve the situation
- Find understanding in the entirety of the situation and work towards effective solutions or next steps
- · Inhibits ability to be honest
- Having a mental health difficulty is not the fault of the person, though they are the ones who <u>have to</u> find support and treatment.
- It may take people some time to feel comfortable taking the next steps in treatment.
 Forcing them or making them feel bad will not be effective in helping.



Paraphrasing

Reflecting back words or sentences to the person

You can use exact statements or summarize what you have heard using different words/statements

Try not to overuse, only with important

Helps them to feel heard and understood







Religious Support



· Unhelpful:

- · Everything happens for a reason
- Telling them they are bad for having questioning thoughts about God
- Telling them that God is punishing them, even if they feel that to be true.

· Rather:

- · Ask about their beliefs
- What has changed? How do they feel God is present in their lives?
- Reading scripture may offer support and love as they navigate these challenging times.



Case Scenario

Grounding and Soothing Strategies (RESTORE)

Practical tools to help them reconnect to the present moment:

Breathing techniques

Physical grounding

5, 4, 3, 2, 1 Technique

Short prayer or scripture of comfort

02 Provide Choice

- Briefly acknowledge what happened
 Maintain a supportive environment, but then redirect back to the workbook
 Continue with a co-facilitator if needed

Aftercare and Follow-up (REFER)

- Check in privately after group
 Additional support can help
 Provide resource lists (faith-based counselors, crisis lines, community mental health services).
 Encourage ongoing participation at their pace.







Using relmagine with Trauma

Using the 4 Rs:

- · Recognize the trauma
- · Refer if needed
- · Relate to them through community, God
- · Restore through the use of the workbook





Terms

- · Feelings = emotions
- · Thoughts = cognitions
- · Behaviors = actions

Important to know when you begin the Renewing Your Mind lesson and, in general, most of the Mental Wellness section

Cognitive Triangle

Behaviors
Isolating, crying, acting out or yelling







Trauma & Thinking Traps

- · Review thinking traps list in relmagine
- · Unhealthy thinking related to the event
 - · Not invalidation
- · But some common ones are:
 - · Catastrophizing
 - · Labeling or name calling
 - · Emotional reasoning



Addressing Thinking Traps

- · Avoid saying "you shouldn't think that way"
 - Although might be true, this just invalidates how the person is feeling and may cause them to shut down
- · Instead say,
 - "That must be a painful/difficult thought to have after your experience. Can you tell me more about what you're thinking?"
- Validate
- · Ask how they see that playing out in their life
- · How does it affect their behaviors (cognitive triangle)



Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson



THE RENEWING YOUR THOUGHT: WORKSHEET OUTLINES THE PROCESS THAT YOU WILL FOLLOW EACH TIME THERE ARE NEGATIVE OR UPSETTING



TAKE YOUR TIME AND DO NOT RUSH THIS PROCESS.



IT WILL TAKE TIME TO LEARN EACH OF THESE STEPS.







Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson		
Recognize Try to notice when you feel upset or when unhealthy thinking is happening. Write down a		
brief description of the situation or problem that is bothering you.		
What happened? What was the trigger or event?		
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Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson		
Ronowing rour moughts 2000011		
2. Review List out the thoughts (e.g., "I'm no good. No one really likes me."), the feelings that those		
thoughts cause (e.g., sadness, anger), the physical symptoms (e.g., rapid heartbeat, sweating), and behaviors (e.g., crying, yelling, isolating) that you have because of the		
situation or problem.		
What am I thinking? What am I feeling?		
How is my body responding? What behaviors am I doing or what urges do I have to do?		
	x ×	
Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson		
3. Realize		
While looking over the Common Thinking Traps list, identify which traps your thoughts are falling into in relation to the situation or problem.		
What thinking traps could this be falling in to?		
Remember > thinking traps are extreme thoughts that are rooted in false truths. Having a negative thought when something negative happens is not a thinking tra	n	
For example: Flat tire	μ.	

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Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson

4. Renew

When you recognize the unhealthy thinking traps you are falling into, challenge them in the following way:

- a. **Examine the evidence** Check the facts! What solid evidence do you have that your thoughts are true? Try to find solid, hard evidence against your thoughts. Remember, how you feel and what you think about the situation are not facts.
- b. **Double standard** If your thoughts are self-critical, ask yourself, "Would I say this to a close friend who has a similar problem? Am I being harder on myself than I am on other people?"
- c. What does God say? What do you think God would say to you in relation to your thoughts? Are your thoughts true from His perspective?
- d. What would you say to a child? If a child came to you with the same situation or problem, what would you say to them about the way they are thinking/feeling? How would you comfort and encourage them?



Renewing Your Thoughts Lesson

5. Rethink

Now that you have identified your thinking traps and challenged your initial wrong thoughts, write down your new desired healthy thoughts, feelings, physical symptoms, and behaviors related to the situation or problem. You may not feel these thoughts are true initially, but the more you replay them in your mind, the truer they become.

Tip: Picture an old cassette tape. Imagine you are taping over your old, unhealthy tapes (thoughts), with new, healthy recordings.

New thought

New feeling

New physical body response

New desired behavior









Case Scenario

Spontaneous Disclosure

Key Points

- First disclosures are fragile moments
 Trauma-related thoughts often center on permanent danger or brokenness
 Helpers' own anxious thoughts can block support

02 Jordan's Reported Thoughts & Feelings:

- Automatic Thought: "I'll never be safe because the memories keep coming back."
 Emotion: Fear, shame, vulnerability.
 Behavior: Withdrawing, difficulty sleeping, not talking much.

Steps to Follow:

- Recognize What Happened
 Review and Identify Automatic Thoughts
 Validate Before Challenging & Identify thinking traps
 Introduce Questioning & Gentle Exploration
 Alternative Thought Development & Emotional & Behavioral Links





Case Scenario

Domestic Violence

Key Points

- Thoughts drive emotions and behaviors
 Cognitive restructuring is not about forcing positivity
 Survivors benefit when helpers manage their own thoughts and emotions to stay compassionate and steady.

02 Maria's Reported Thoughts & Feelings:

- Automatic Thought: "I can't survive on my own. He's the only one who will ever love me."
 Emotion: Fear, shame, sadness.
 Behavior: Returning to her partner

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Steps to Follow:

- Recognize What Happened
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PREPARING FOR SUCCESS

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Empower Faith Communities – A FREE 90-minute foundational training, perfect for anyone looking to support mental health in faith settings.

Mental Health Coach Training – A comprehensive, self-paced certification ideal for those planning to lead, facilitate groups, or offer deeper emotional and spiritual support.









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