

**THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON ADULTS**

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses early childhood trauma and its long-term ramifications that can lead to lifelong medical and psychological disabilities. Early childhood trauma, especially complex trauma, can affect human development and cause neurobiological changes that lead to profound changes in brain function. These changes in brain structure are involved in cognitive and physical function. Empirical proof shows that formative years of trauma is related to physical, mental, and emotional signs and symptoms which could persist into adulthood This paper examines the effects of exposure to trauma. Neurological, physiological, and psychological. Recognizing protective factors, investigating resilience, and developing empirical treatments to alleviate symptoms in trauma survivors for the long-term consequences of trauma exposure, including substance abuse, incarceration, and concurrent psychiatric problems. Explain the importance of being specific and developing empirical treatments to alleviate symptoms in trauma survivors for the long-term consequences of trauma exposure, including substance abuse, incarceration, and concurrent psychiatric problems. Explain the importance of being specific.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood trauma is a serious problem that can haunt an individual throughout adulthood. This trauma typically emerges from experiences such as physical and mental abuse, neglect, domestic violence, exposure to gangs and drugs, or losing a loved one. The effects of such trauma, including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and anxiety, can carry into adulthood and affect an adult's relationships, education, and overall well-being. The mental health problems associated with childhood trauma are often lifelong struggles for adults. In the absence of proper psychological treatment, adults with a history of such trauma are more likely to experience chronic depression, sadness, irritability, loneliness, and difficulty sleeping. For individuals who have had more complex circumstances, such as an extreme abandonment, the repercussions may be more serious. Mental health problems such as PTSD can take root, creating new psychological wounds and impacting a person's coping style. The way individuals cope with the aftermath of childhood trauma can also greatly affect them in adulthood. Those with a developed sense of resiliency are more likely to lead healthier, happier lives. Resilience is a set of skills, values, and beliefs that allows one to bounce back after a

traumatic event. On the other hand, those who do not develop effective coping skills are more likely to turn to things such as alcohol and drugs, and put themselves in dangerous situations. It is important to remember that it is never too late to learn how to manage the effects of childhood trauma. There are several different strategies, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, mindfulness practices, and support groups, that can help adults who have experienced trauma regain control of their lives. Additionally, maintaining strong connections with loved ones, engaging in meaningful leisure activities, and taking care of physical health can all make a tremendous difference in an adult's overall wellness.

DEVELOPMENT OF PTSD DUE TO CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

The effects of childhood trauma on the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have been studied extensively over the years. Childhood trauma refers to any type of adverse event experienced before the age of 18, such as brutality, abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a traumatic event. When a child experiences such events, their minds and bodies may be deeply distorted and can lead to a wide variety of long-term mental and physical health issues. One of the most predominant mental health issues that can arise from childhood trauma is the development of PTSD.

PTSD is a serious anxiety disorder that can occur after an individual experiences or witnesses a traumatic event. This disorder can lead to a wide range of debilitating symptoms, such as flashbacks, intrusive thoughts, nightmares, severe fears, and avoidance of certain situations or objects. Those who experience PTSD following childhood traumas are more likely to become hyperaroused and experience difficulty controlling their emotions.

Research has shown that when a child experiences a traumatic event, they may immediately respond to it in a way that perpetuates psychological illness. For instance, children may accelerate the production of stress hormones such as cortisol and adrenaline, which can make them more vulnerable to developing PTSD. Additionally, a child may become hyperaroused in order to protect themselves, but this may lead to a heightened level of anxiety and a greater risk of developing mental health issues, like PTSD.

Furthermore, childhood trauma can cause a child to develop maladaptive coping strategies. For instance, they may begin to suppress negative feelings, which could keep them from creating a healthy attachment and meaningful relationships. This may lead to heightened feelings of isolation and can further stimulate the development of PTSD.

Overall, childhood trauma can have a substantial and long-lasting effect on a person's mental and physical health. This can be especially true for those who experience or witness severe traumatic events during childhood, as this may increase their chances of developing PTSD. It is thus critical that children who suffer from trauma receive the support and treatment necessary for them to heal and prevent the long-term effects of PTSD from taking root.

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN ADULTS BECAUSE OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

Childhood trauma affects the development of a child in many significant ways, and this trauma can manifest into deeply rooted behavioral changes in adulthood. These changes can manifest in many forms from mood and behavior regulation to attachment insecurity, social ineptness, and despair. In order to understand how these changes manifest in adulthood, it is first essential to define the concept of trauma. Trauma is defined as “an emotional response to an event or an experience that is deeply distressing or disturbing”. The psychological and emotional effects of trauma can cause symptoms of anxiety, depression, and other mental conditions. The physical effects of trauma can range from chronic pain to a weakened immune system. Childhood trauma can have serious repercussions on a person’s psychological, emotional, and physical well-being and can have lasting effects into adulthood. Adult behavioral changes due to childhood trauma can vary greatly and can manifest in both overt and covert ways. Reactions to stimuli that would not induce fear in a normal individual can become exaggerated in individuals who have experienced trauma. This can lead to exaggerated reactions to specific situations or people and can inhibit the person’s ability to interact and socialize. Individuals with a history of childhood trauma may also struggle with “fight-or-flight” responses which can lead to physical manifestations such as headaches, sweating, hyperventilation, and heart palpitations. Because of this, individuals may be unable to cope with stress and might not be able to express themselves or handle criticism adequately. If triggered, individuals can experience flashbacks or uncontrollable feeling or thoughts from a traumatic event in the past. A third potential behavioral change resulting from childhood trauma is difficulty engaging emotionally in relationships. Individuals who have experienced trauma may have difficulty with attachment and may even hold on to negative feelings and beliefs about the past. This can cause an individual to be mistrusting of others, leading to difficulties with close relationships, poor self-image, or even self-destructive behavior. Childhood trauma can profoundly impact an individual’s life, which can affect their behavior in adulthood. By understanding behavioral changes due to childhood trauma, people can work toward healing and lead a more independent and productive life. Mental health professionals can provide assistance to those struggling with challenging childhood trauma, and support can be beneficial in helping to alleviate symptoms and behavioral changes.

HOW CHILDHOOD TRAUMA CHANGES OUR WAY OF THINKING

Childhood trauma is an experience that has a long-lasting and detrimental effect on the way we each think and it is important to consider this when considering mental health issues. Specifically, childhood trauma affects the way we make decisions, our moral development, our ability to trust in others, and our relationships with ourselves and the world around us. When it comes to decision making, the effects of childhood trauma can be complex. As part of their coping mechanisms, those with a history of trauma might choose to avoid decisions, instead deferring to other people or not making any decision at all. This can have serious repercussions in their future lives and leave them vulnerable to manipulation. Space is also valuable, as research has found that a child’s traumatic experience can influence the areas of the brain associated with decision-making, problem-solving, and logical thinking. If a person is not given proper strategies to cope with difficult situations, they may be more likely to choose harmful decisions. The ability to form moral beliefs and make ethical decisions is another area of thought that can be affected by childhood trauma. A study by Ijaz and Blanchard (2016) found that children and adolescents with a history of trauma are more likely to display aggressive behaviors, decreased moral reasoning, reduced impulse control, and less regard for social rules. This can have a lasting impact on an individual’s life and relationships, leaving them more prone to making unethical decisions or committing acts of violence. A common side effect of childhood trauma is difficulty forming trustful relationships. When a child has experienced an instance of trauma, they learn to

internalize their feelings and might struggle to connect with those around them. This can manifest in the form of trust issues, or even a fear of abandonment. Moreover, an inability to trust in oneself can lead to feelings of insecurity and guilt, which can make it difficult for them to reach out for help or support when needed. Mental health difficulties such as depression can increase in severity when people are unable to trust others, as this leads to difficulty forming positive relationships and suppressing negative emotions.

Finally, childhood trauma can lead to difficulty developing relationships with oneself. We learn how to self-regulate from a young age and how to cope with stressful situations. When trauma disrupts this learning, a child can be more liable to self-destructive behavior such as self-harm or substance abuse. Moreover, negative self-talk and thoughts can become the default when faced with a difficult situation, which can lead to disrupting patterns of social withdrawal or even disordered eating. To conclude, childhood trauma has serious and long-lasting effects on our thinking and behavior, as well as on our relationships with both ourselves and the world around us. It can affect our ability to make decisions and trust other people, as well as impact our moral reasoning and self-image. It is important that we remember that trauma is not something we simply “get over

IMPACT OF SELF-HELP BOOKS TO DEAL WITH CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

Childhood trauma is a debilitating and heartbreaking experience that often has lifelong consequences. Fortunately, those who suffer from trauma have the ability to access the psychological and emotional support they need to heal and cope through self-help books. Self-help books can provide support to those who have experienced childhood trauma by providing guidance and support, providing insight into their emotions and experiences, helping them to develop coping strategies, improving self-confidence and self-esteem, and allowing them to connect with others in a positive way.

Self-help books allow individuals to explore their emotional and mental states and gain insight into their own experiences. Through self-help books, people can learn to better recognize and understand emotions and learn to communicate more effectively. This can help build self-confidence and self-esteem. By understanding their triggers and how they react to difficult situations, people can develop and practice better coping mechanisms. People can also receive support from fellow survivors, building a sense of community and connection. Self-help books can also offer practical advice such as coping strategies for difficult moments. This can include skills such as mindfulness, positive self-talk, relaxation techniques and grounding. People can also use books as an outlet for their thoughts and emotions, serving as a space for self-expression. By writing down their thoughts and feelings, people can gain insight into their experiences and develop healthy and productive ways of dealing with their emotions. Self-help books also provide readers with access to resources such as information about support groups, personal stories and therapeutic resources. This can help people to connect with others and help to build a positive support system. It can also provide comfort and reassurance that they are not alone in their struggles. Self-help books can be of great help to those who have experienced childhood trauma. Not only can they provide insight into the emotions and triggers associated with trauma, they can also offer practical strategies and support. By helping people to gain insight into their experiences, develop coping strategies and build a supportive network, self-help books can provide the necessary tools for healing and recovery that can help to make a positive and lasting difference.

ALCOHOLISM AS A COPING MECHANISM FOR DEALING WITH PAST CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

Childhood trauma is a serious issue that can have long-term psychological and emotional repercussions, often persisting throughout adulthood. One of the most common - and dangerous - coping strategies employed to manage unresolved trauma is the abuse of alcohol. Heavy alcohol use can have disastrous consequences, both in the short-term and the long-term.

It is important to note that alcohol is often used as a way to avoid thinking about or processing unresolved trauma from childhood. In individuals that experienced trauma in early life, it is common to look for ways to numb their emotions and shield themselves from the pain, and alcohol appears to provide an instant solution. Surging levels of dopamine combine with cognitive numbing, allowing the drinker to temporarily forget the trauma and focus on the present state of intoxication. Unfortunately, this is incredibly dangerous due to the extremely addictive nature of alcohol, coupled with its destructive physical and psychological effects. It is oftentimes difficult for individuals to make sense of the pain that came from childhood trauma, and to learn how to cope with it in healthier ways. Alcohol provides a simple and easy escape, but it is one that almost always leads to much greater issues down the line. Those that become heavily reliant on alcohol as a coping strategy will often find it difficult to break the habit in later life and may suffer serious health problems or enter the harrowing cycle of substance abuse. Addiction aside, alcohol has numerous other negative effects on those dealing with past trauma. For example, alcohol lowers inhibitions and impairs judgement, so that someone in the throes of an emotional upset is likely to act impulsively or make poor decisions. Alcohol is also depressant and suppresses serotonin levels in the brain, resulting in longer-term risks such as depression or anxiety. In sum, there are not only dangerous physical repercussions from the abuse of alcohol - such as liver disease, increased risk of certain types of cancer, and heart conditions - but psychological consequences as well, in particular for those with unresolved childhood trauma. In this case, it is highly recommended that the individual seek professional help so that their trauma can be addressed in more constructive, healthy ways. Cognitive behavioral therapy, dialectical behavior therapy and mindfulness-based interventions are all approaches that have been found to be effective in treating and managing childhood trauma. These therapies can help the individual learn essential coping skills while taking steps towards healing and improving life quality. Though it may be difficult to confront one's trauma, it is certainly worth it to find more constructive, healthier coping mechanisms than alcohol.

HEALING SELF-LOVE AND CARE

Healing self-love and care to cure childhood trauma can be a difficult endeavor for many individuals. It requires a deep inner-work to be done in order for individuals to discover how to deal with the insecurity and anxiety caused by traumatic childhoods. Childhood trauma can be the result of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, neglect, witnessing a family member being abused, or having a chronically ill parent. Whichever form the trauma takes, it has effects that can follow people into old age if it is not handled appropriately. It's especially important for young adults to understand and heal their childhood trauma in order to have healthy relationships and to lead productive lives.

At the start of addressing childhood trauma, it is important to understand that the pain one feels is normal and valid. Allowing oneself to feel the hurt and the pain associated with the past trauma can be incredibly liberating and healing. Sharing stories with those you trust and having a support system is essential towards recovery, especially due to the possible guilt and shame that arises with discussing traumatic experiences. Having a trusted figure, such as a counselor, to share your story with and discuss emotions, strengthen boundaries, and learn self-love techniques can be highly beneficial. Sometimes, it is important to work with tangible techniques such as writing out the thoughts and feelings associated with the trauma. Journaling can be a great coping mechanism to give voice to those painful memories and emotions. It can also be a great opportunity to let go of anger and resentment and instead process feelings of relief. Moreover, by recording one's thoughts on paper, it is easier to gain clarity and understanding of the situation and to move on from it. Another activity to try is self-love and self-care. Self-care differs from person to person, and is important to discover what works best. People often find comfort and healing through physical activity, massage, bubble baths, cooking, yoga, and mindful meditation and breathing. Practicing self-care can be an incredibly spiritual, therapeutic, and healing process to work on trauma and encouraging awareness, acceptance, and self-love of oneself. In this process, it's important to give yourself permission to take time to do something just for you. Finally, developing healthy, positive relationships with those around us is essential for recovery and is strongly linked to the healing process. Expressing and validating our feelings, listening to and supporting others, expressing needs and wants, understanding how to set boundaries, and learning how to forgive are all important when developing healthy relationships. Working towards building relationships with those around us can be incredibly therapeutic and can also help one build lasting trust within themselves. Overall, healing self-love and care to cure childhood trauma can be a long and difficult process. It is, however, a process with tremendous amounts of personal growth and rewards, wherein individuals can slowly move towards learning to trust again and living a productive and healthy life.

CONCLUSION

To survive childhood trauma as an adult is never an easy journey. It is an arduous process, but with the right coping skills, emotional awareness, and self-care, one can slowly move toward greater emotional stability and a sense of peace. Through acknowledging the pain of the past and surrounding oneself with a supportive network of individuals, each person can make strides toward healing and a more meaningful life. It is essential to maintain self-care and provide respite from the emotionally taxing nature of the healing process. This may include activities such as journaling, spending time in nature, engaging in meaningful hobbies, or participating in art-therapy. These activities should be undertaken with the understanding that they serve an important role in fostering emotional well-being.

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