

Impact of Unresolved Trauma on American Indian Health & Higher Education

Webinar

October 26, 2018

AIHEC Aseto'ne Network Project

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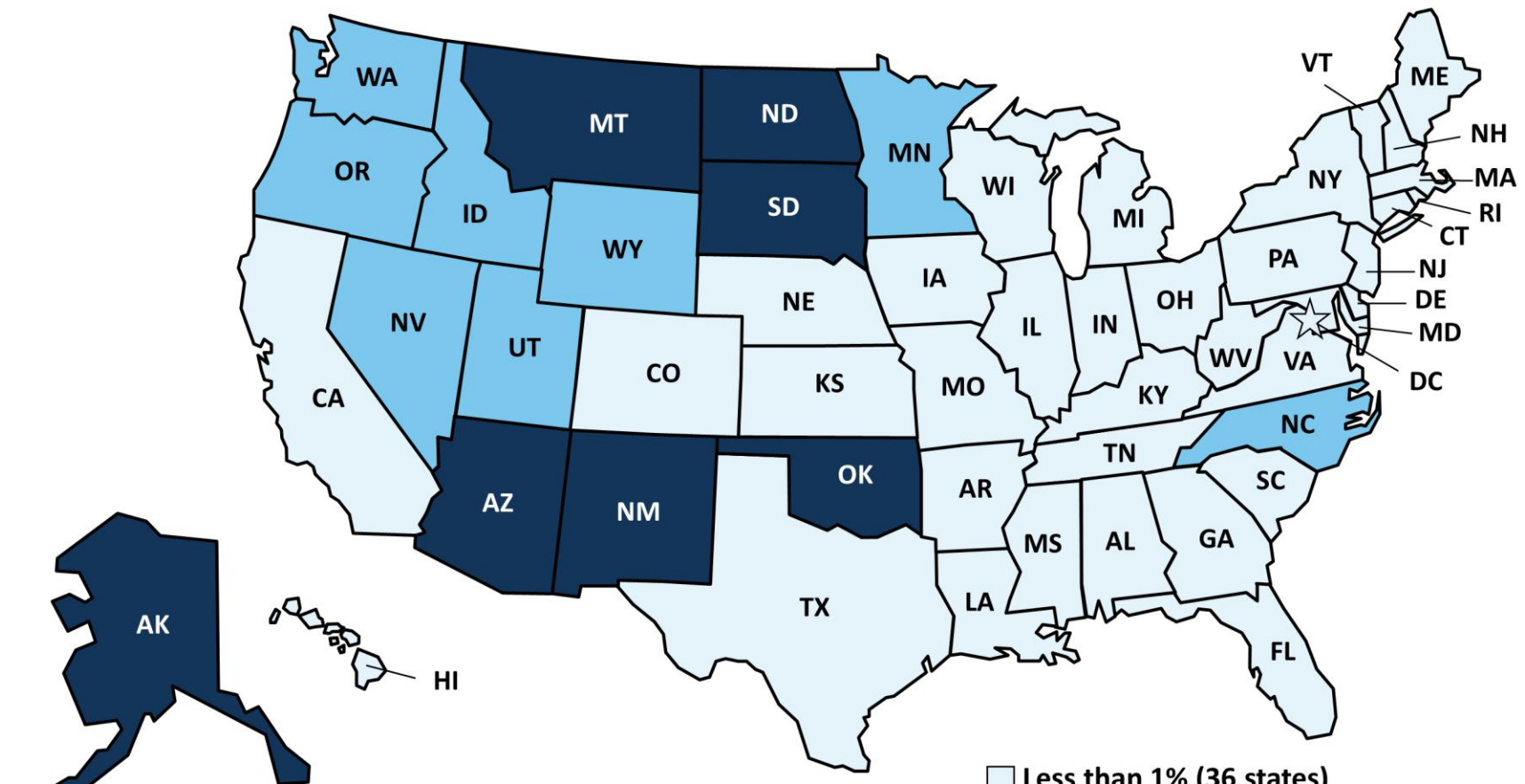
A landscape photograph of a sunset over a field with a winding path. The sky is filled with soft, golden light from the setting sun, with wispy clouds catching the light. The ground is dark and appears to be a field or prairie, with a light-colored path or road curving through it. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Pine Ridge Reservation
Kyle, S.D.

Traditional View of Public Health



American Indians and Alaska Natives as a Share of the Total Population, by State, 2009-2011



Total: 2.5 million = 1% of U.S. Population

- Less than 1% (36 states)
- 1-3% (8 states)
- More than 3% (7 states)

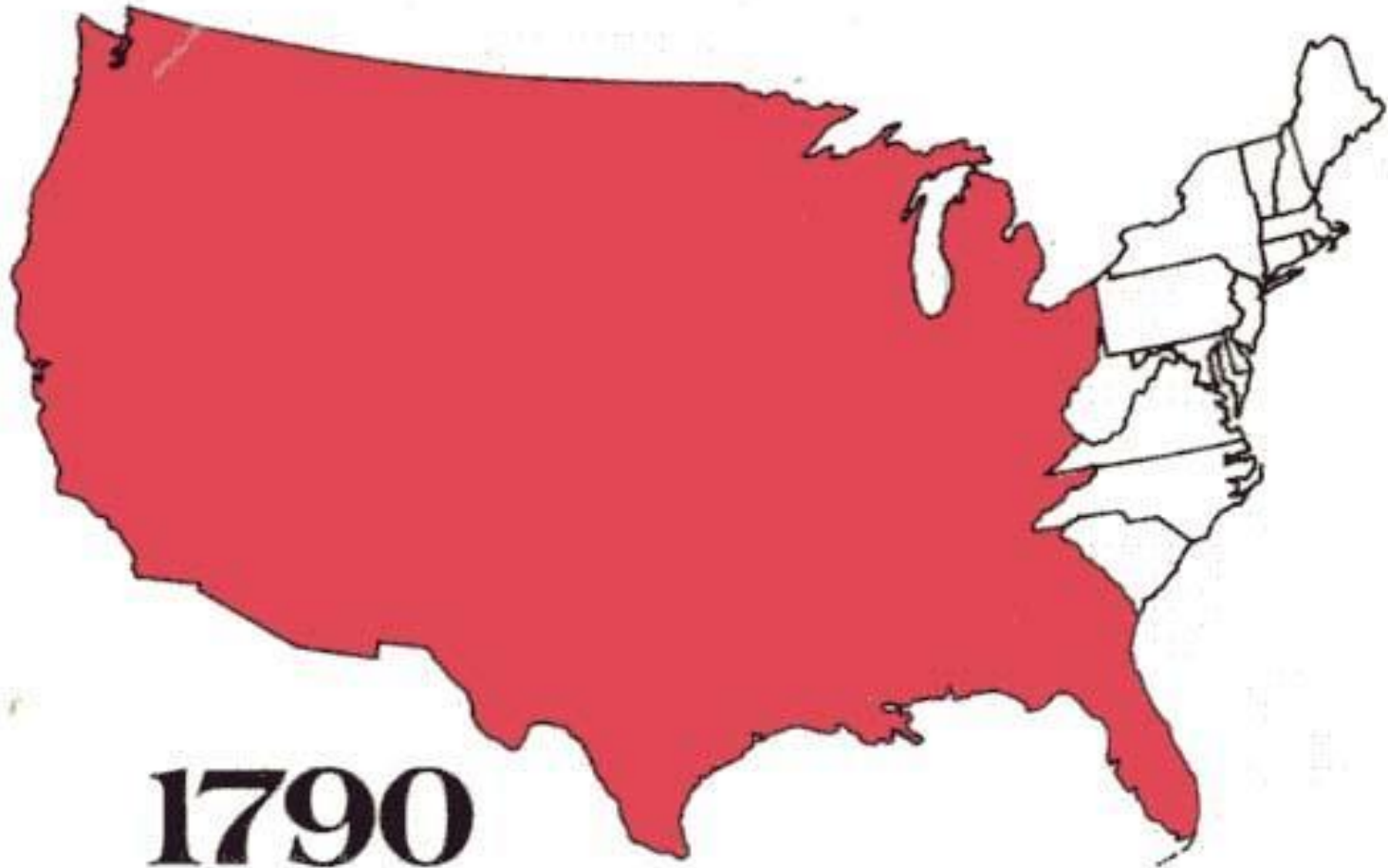
American Indian and Alaska Native includes people of Hispanic origin.
 SOURCE: KCMU analysis of 2009 - 2011 ACS.

Historical Context

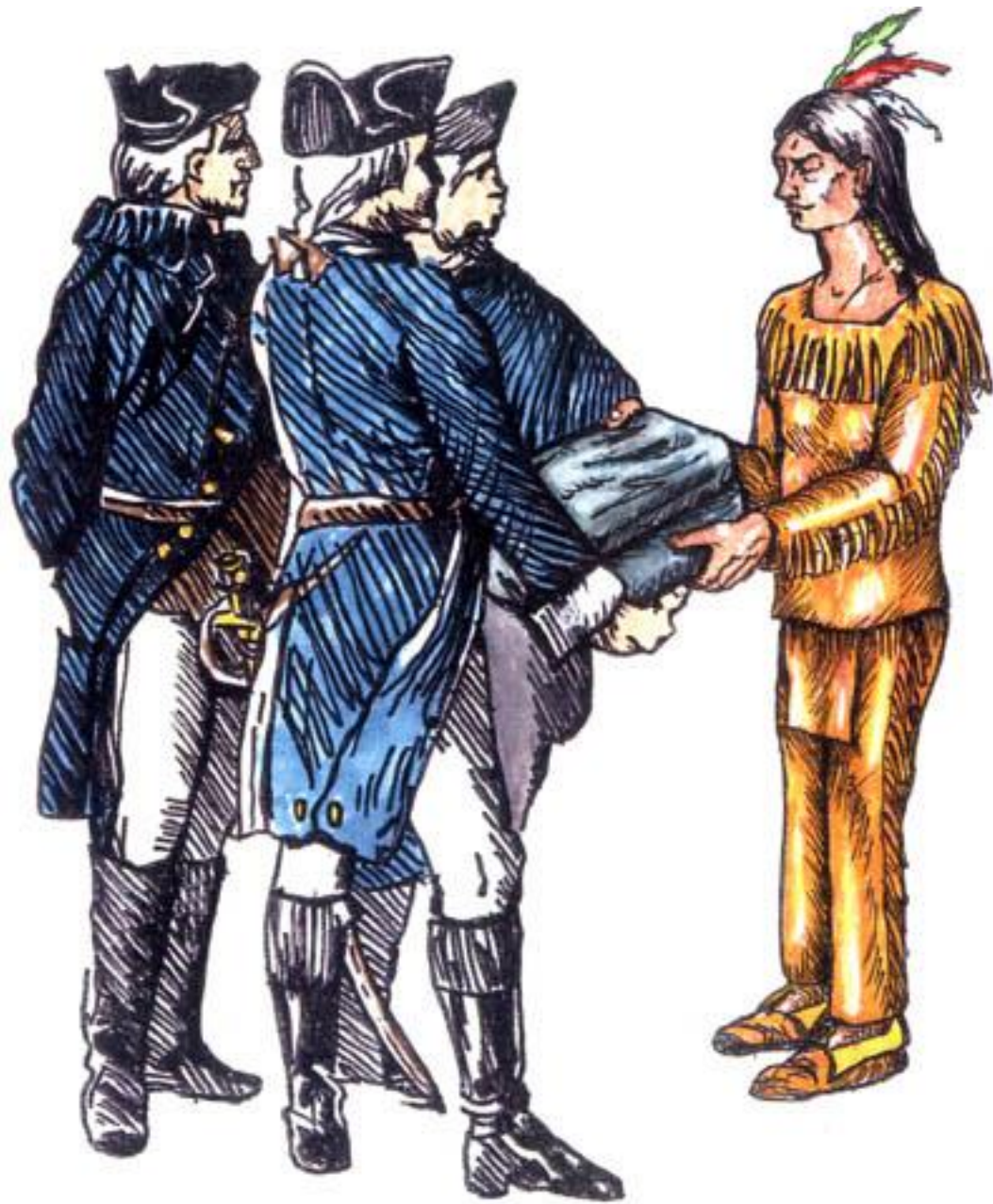


1492

Historical Context



1790



PETERS '01

P.S.

You will do well to try to Inoculate the
Indians by means of Blankets, as well as to try
Every other Method that can serve to extirpate
this execrable Race. I should be very glad your
Scheme for Hunting them Down by Dogs could take
Effect

Effect, but I find it is at too great a Distance
to think of that at present

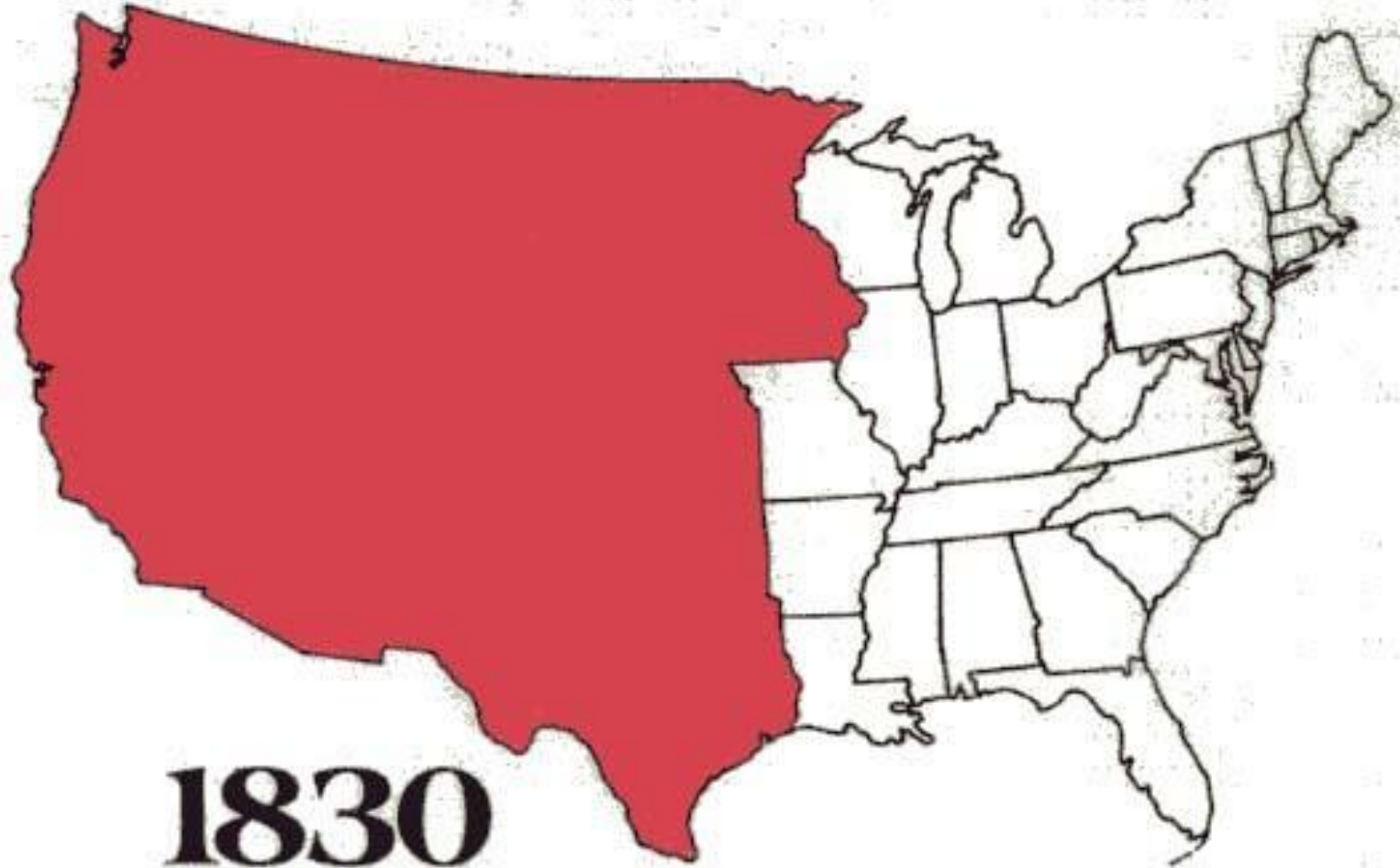
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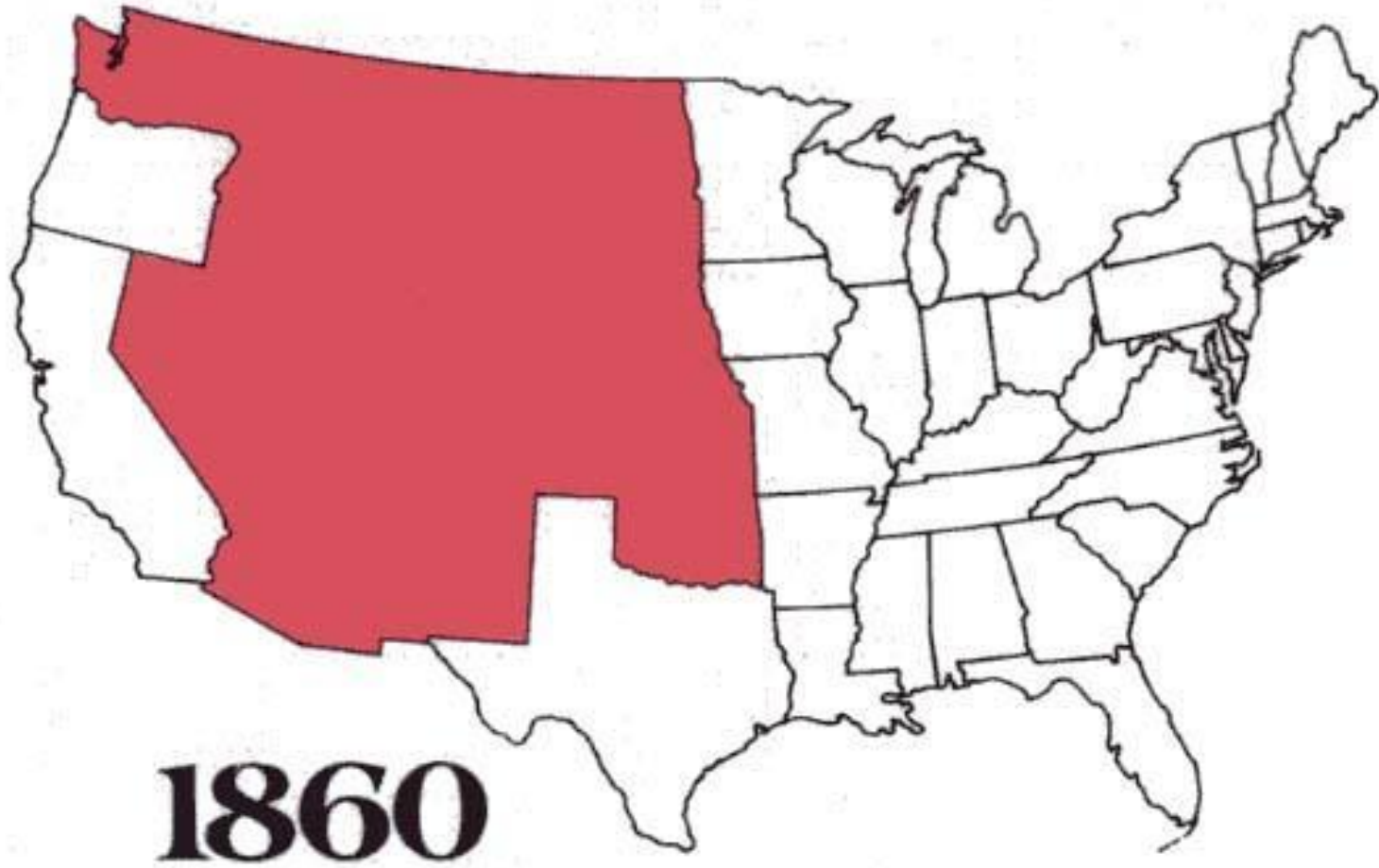
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Historical Context





Historical Context



Dakota War of 1862

The Daily Republican Winona, MN—1863

VALUE OF AN INDIAN SCALP

Minnesota Paid Its Pioneers a **Bounty** for Every **Redskin** Killed

It is not generally known in latter day Minnesota history that the state treasury once paid out cash as bounties for Sioux Indian scalps, just as this and many other states are now paying for wolf scalps. State Treasurer Koerner yesterday, in looking over the 1863 report of State Treasurer Charles Schaff, discovered the following item among the disbursements of that year:

J. C. Davis, Sioux scalp.....\$25

This item occurs in the list of disbursements, amounting in all to \$7,870.06, under the head "Suppressing Indian War." The \$25 paid to J. C. Davis for

State Ticket.

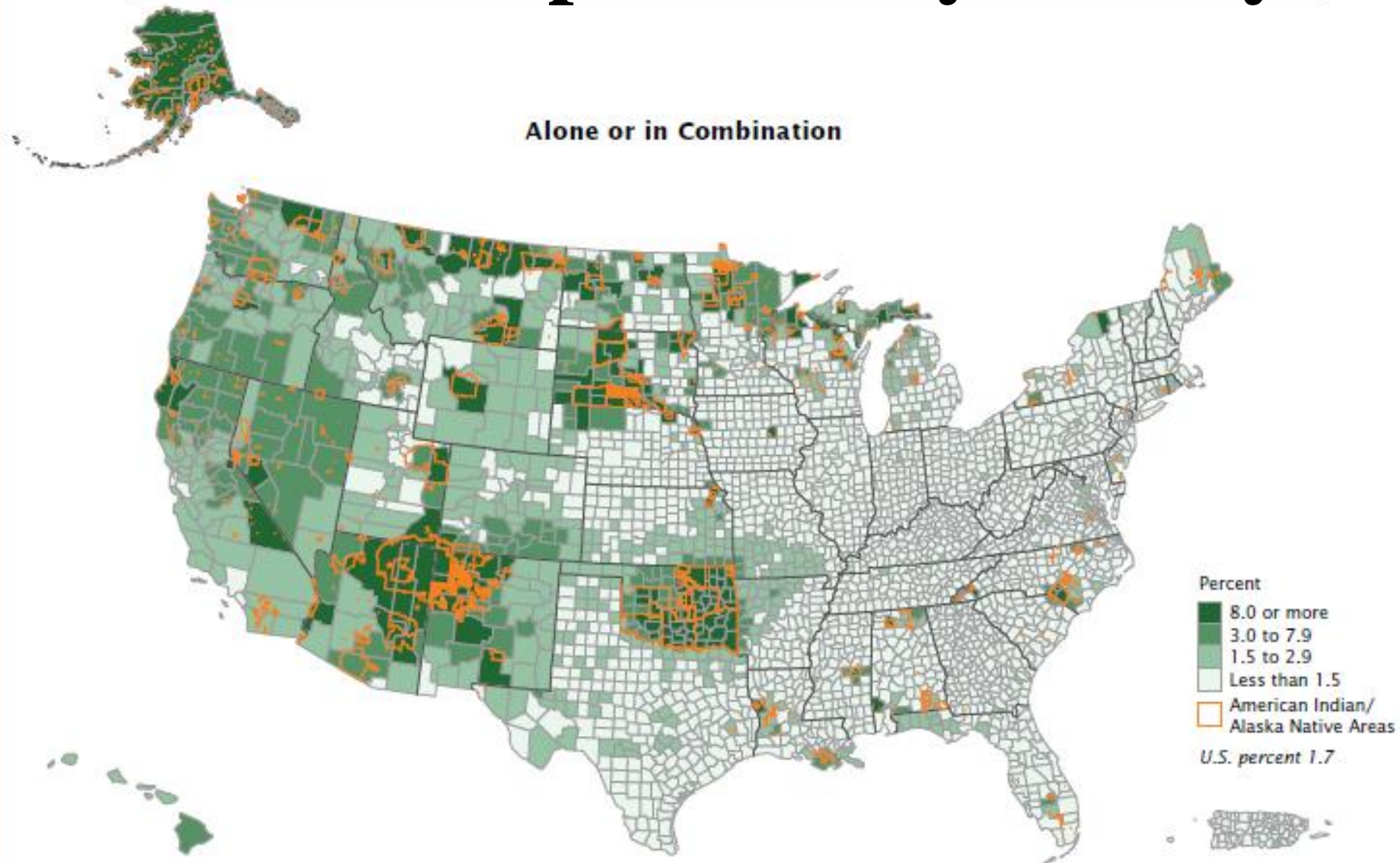
For Governor.....STEPHEN MILLER, of Stearns.
For Lieut. Governor...CHAS. D. SHERWOOD, of Pillsbury.
Secretary of State.....DAVID BLAKELY, of Ollisted.
Auditor of State.....WAS. McILRATH, of Nicollet.
State Treasurer.....CHAS. SCHAEFER, of Washington.
Attorney General.....GORDON E. COLE, of Rice.
Clerk Supreme Court...GEO. F. POTTER, of Houston.

County Ticket.

For State Senator.....THOMAS SIMPSON.
For Representatives.....EARLE S. YOUNG,
THOMAS P. DIXON.
For Sheriff.....LYNCH J. KING.
For Treasurer.....MATHEW J. NORBY.
For Surveyor.....N. FELIX HILBERT.
For Coroner.....EDWARD ELY.

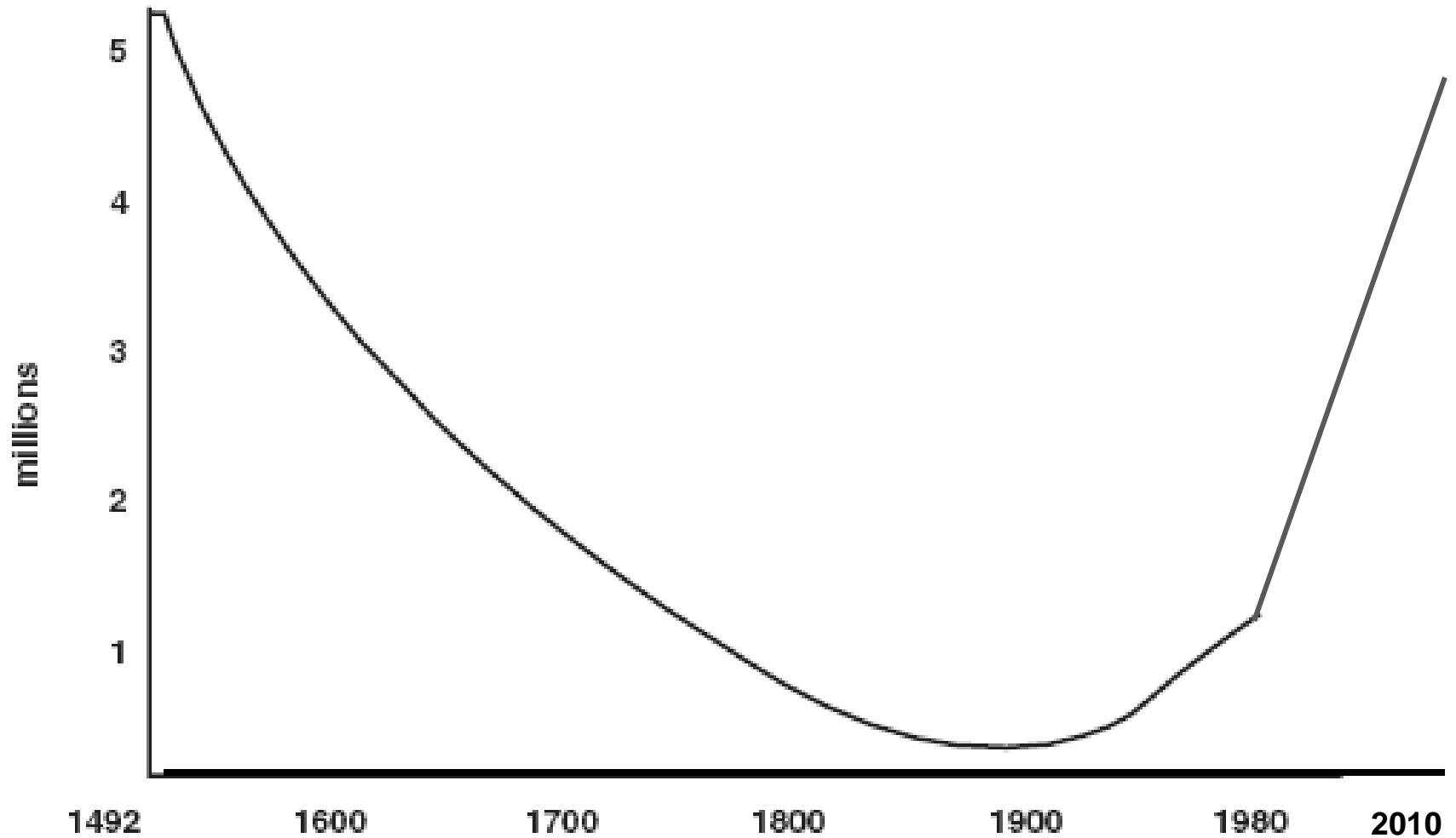
THE State reward for dead Indians has been increased to \$200 for every red-skin sent to Purgatory. This sum is more than the dead bodies of all the Indians east of the Red River are worth.

AI/AN Population by County

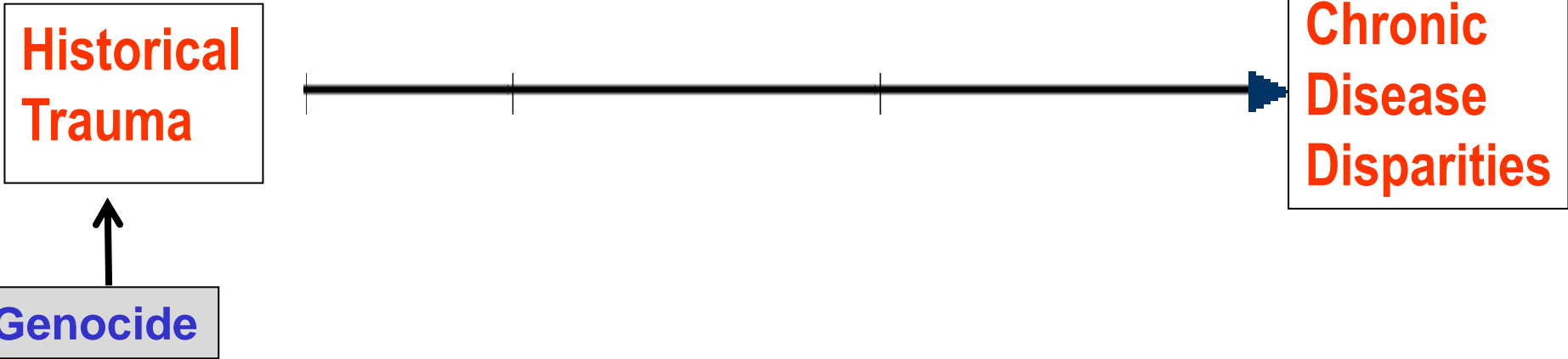


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

AI/AN Population Decline and Recovery, 1492 – 2010



Inter-Generational Basis for Chronic Disease Disparities Among American Indians and Alaska Natives

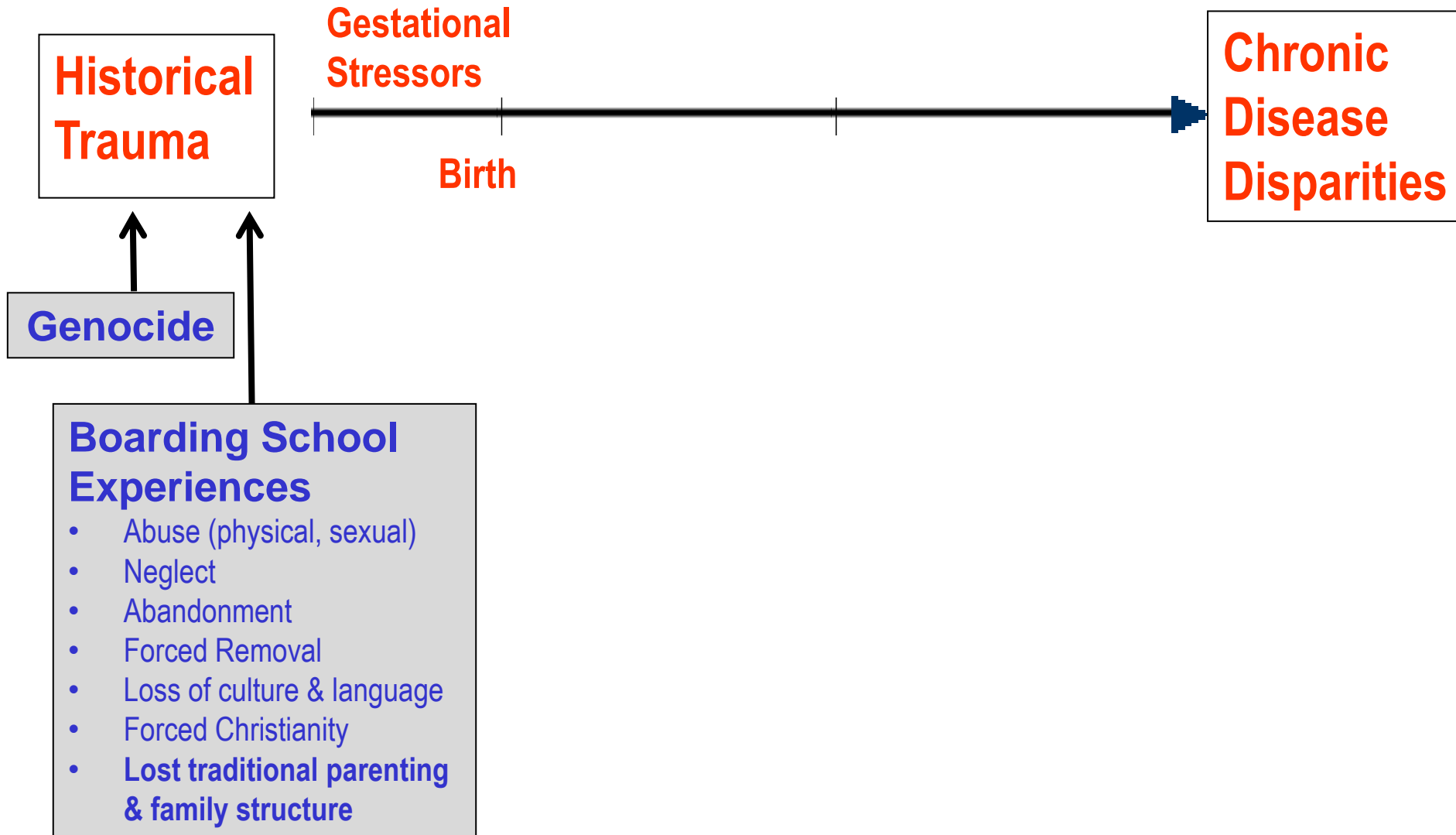


Historical trauma is the collective emotional wounding across generations that results from massive cataclysmic events – Historically Traumatic Events (HTE)*



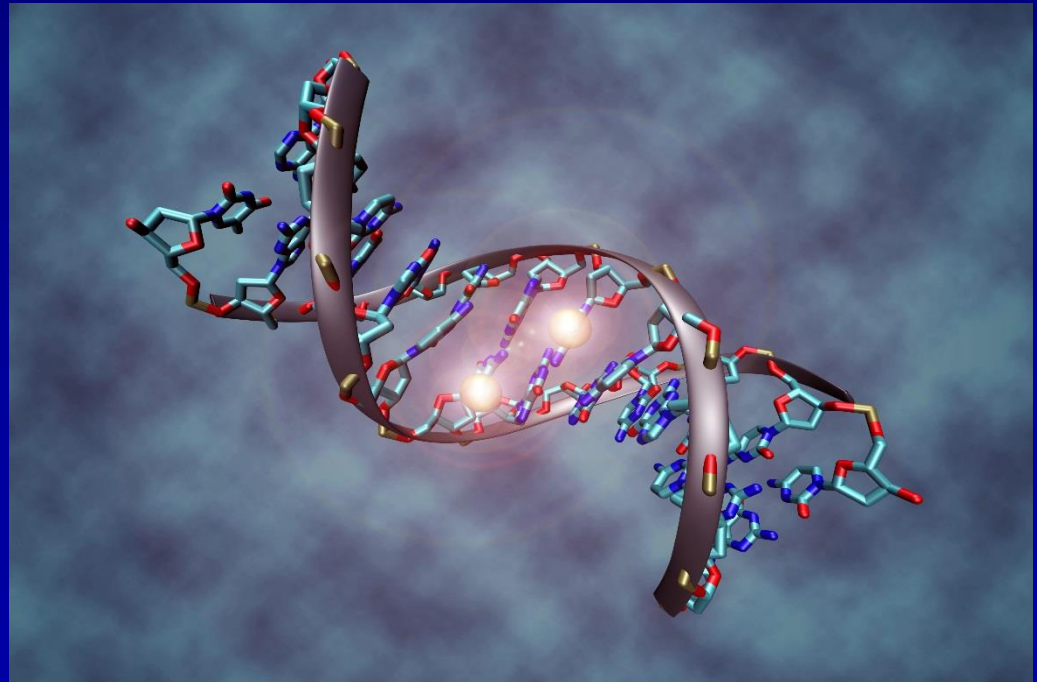
- The trauma is held personally and transmitted over generations. Thus, even family members who have not directly experienced the trauma can feel the effects of the event generations later

Inter-Generational Basis for Chronic Disease Disparities Among American Indians and Alaska Natives

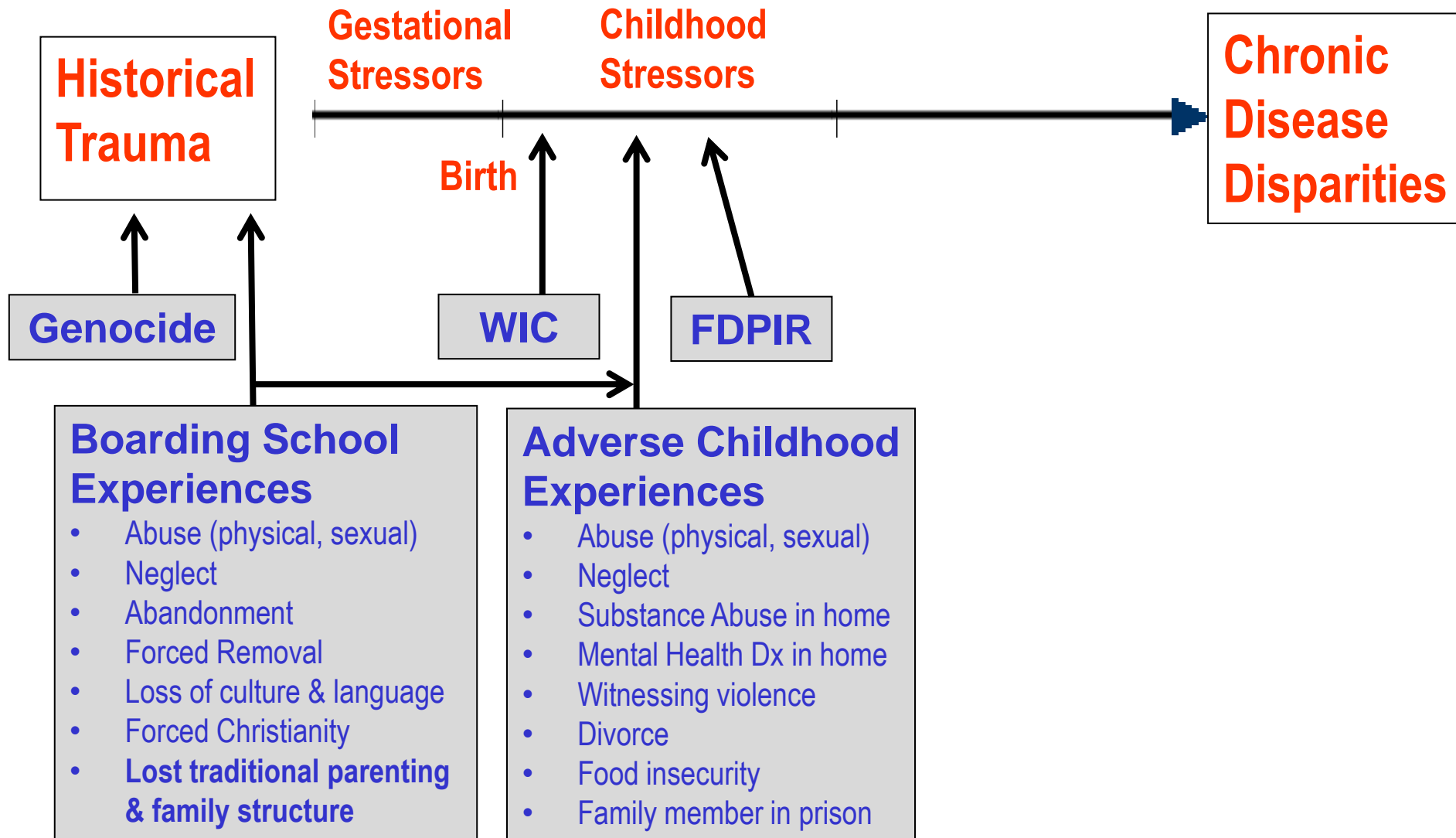


Epigenetics

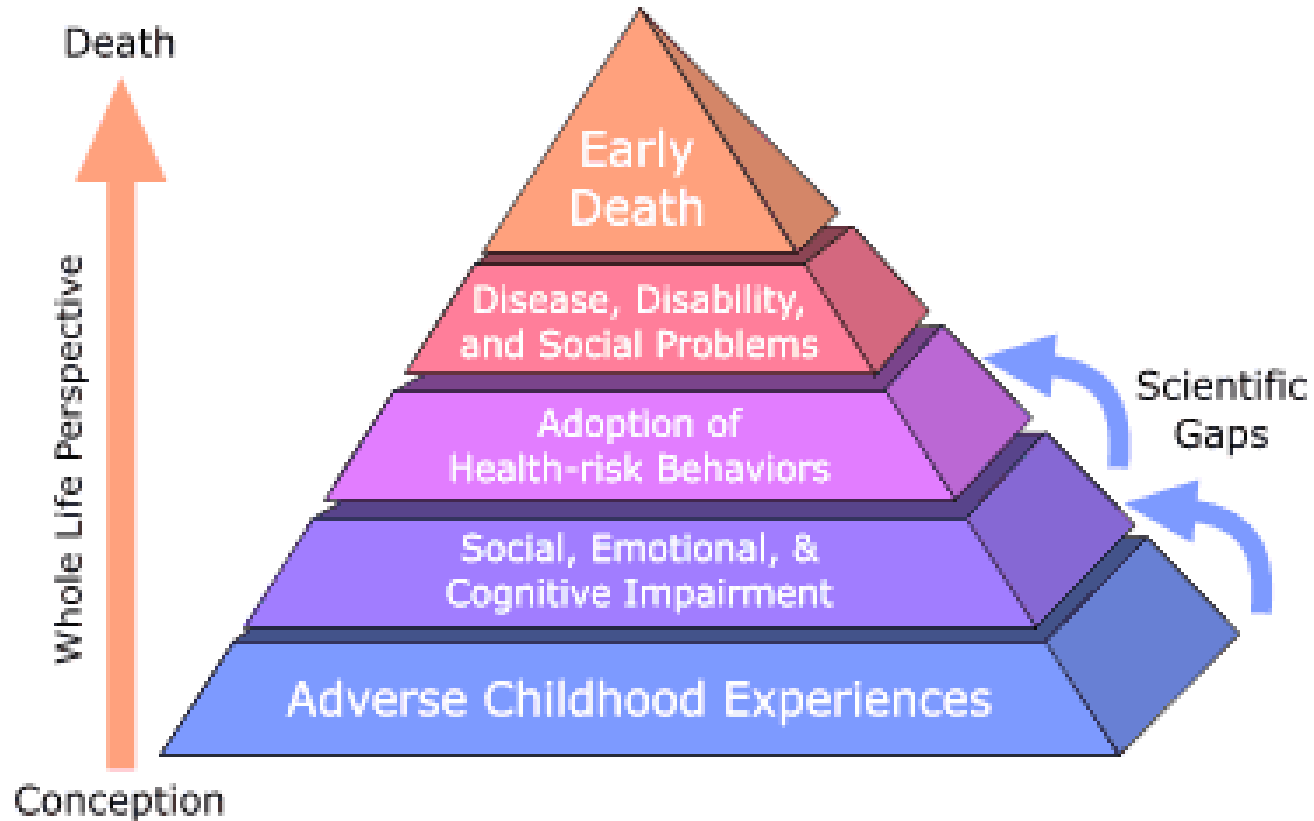
- Epigenetics refers to the study of changes in the regulation of gene activity and expression that are not dependent on DNA sequence.



Inter-Generational Basis for Chronic Disease Disparities Among American Indians and Alaska Natives



ACE Study Pyramid



Impact of ACEs on Health

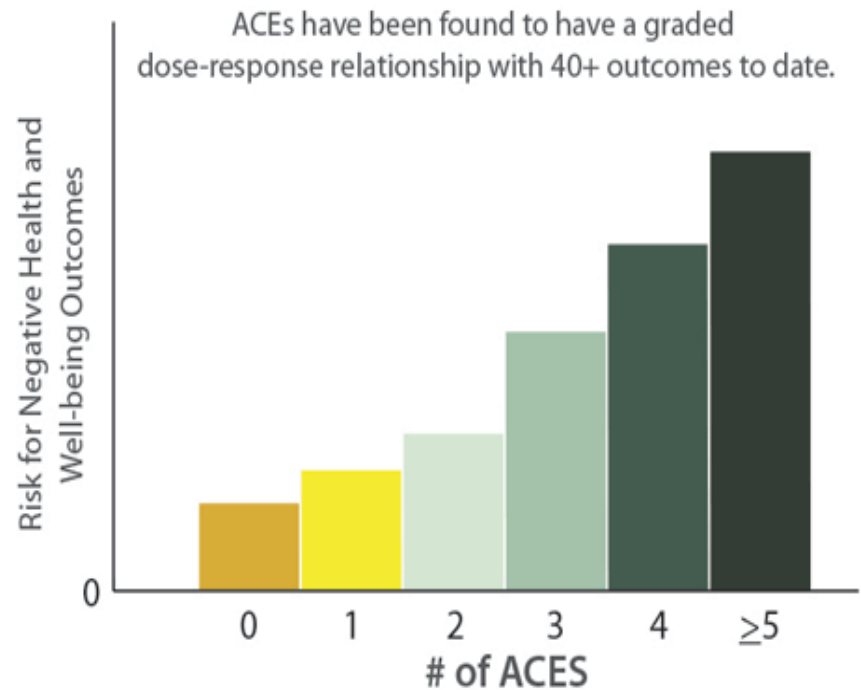
ACES can have lasting effects on....



Health (obesity, diabetes, depression, suicide attempts, STDs, heart disease, cancer, stroke, COPD, broken bones)



Behaviors (smoking, alcoholism, drug use)



*This pattern holds for the 40+ outcomes, but the exact risk values vary depending on the outcome.

Impact of ACEs on Health & Higher Education

ACES can have lasting effects on....



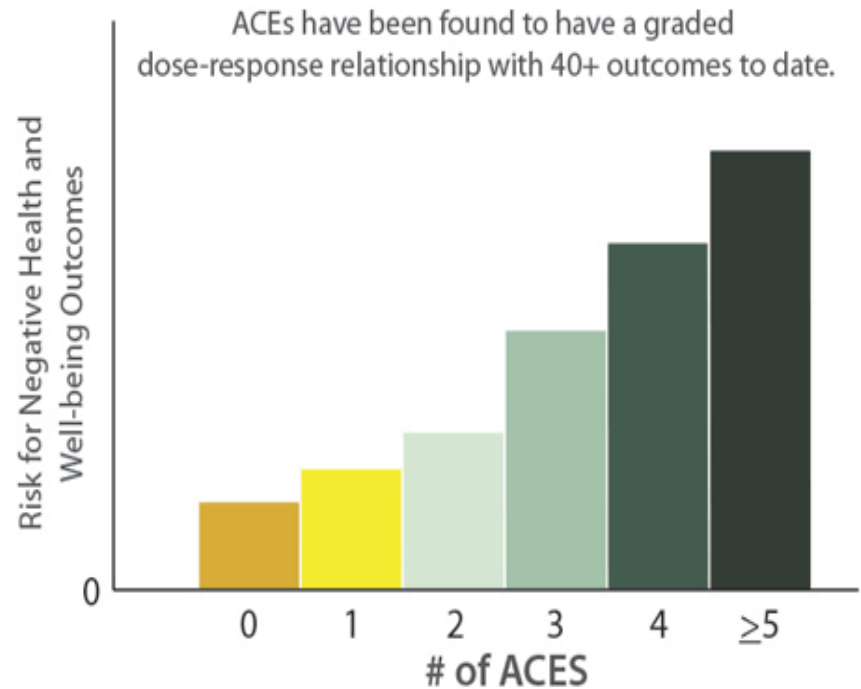
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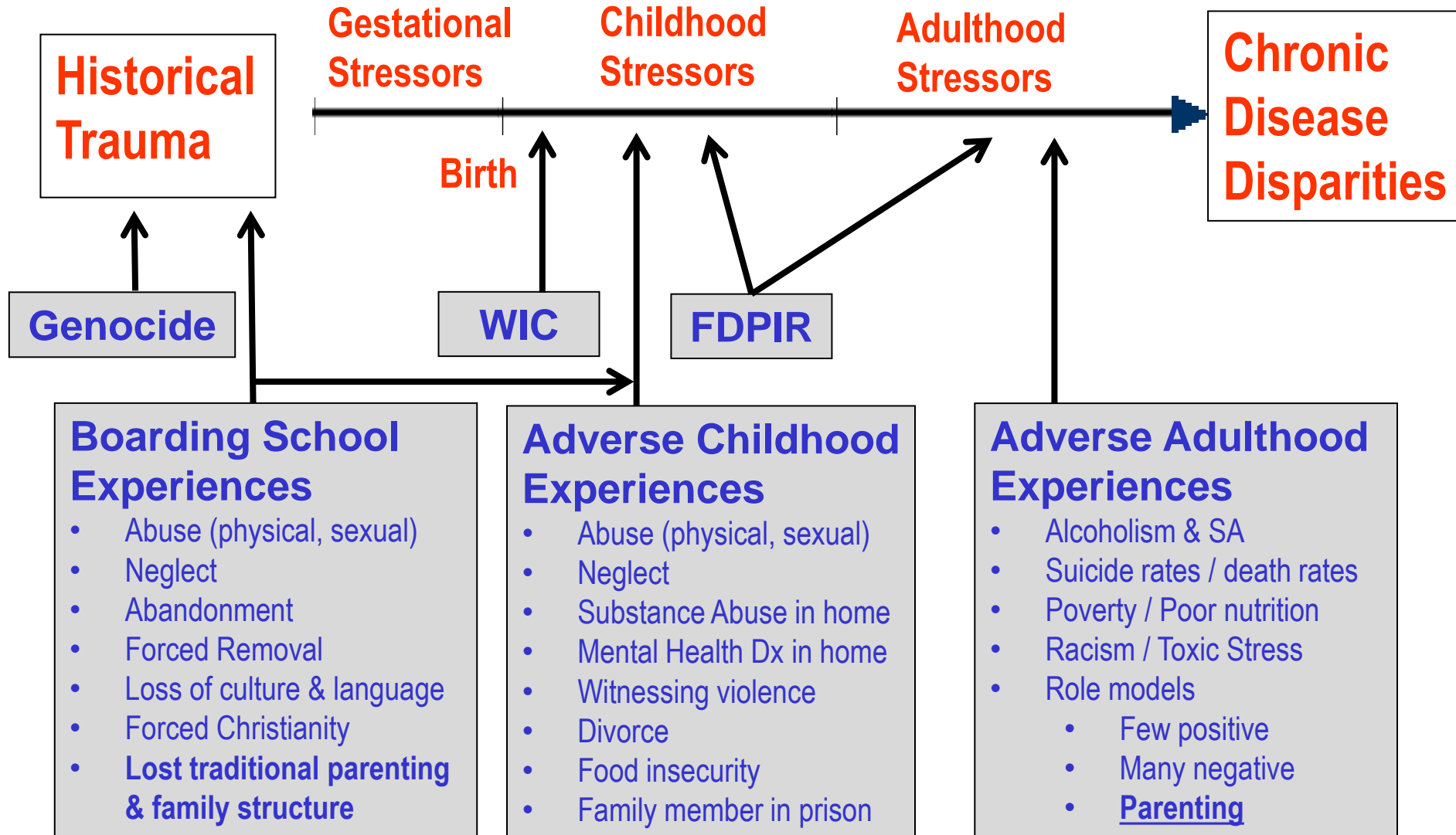


Life Potential (graduation rates, academic achievement, lost time from work)

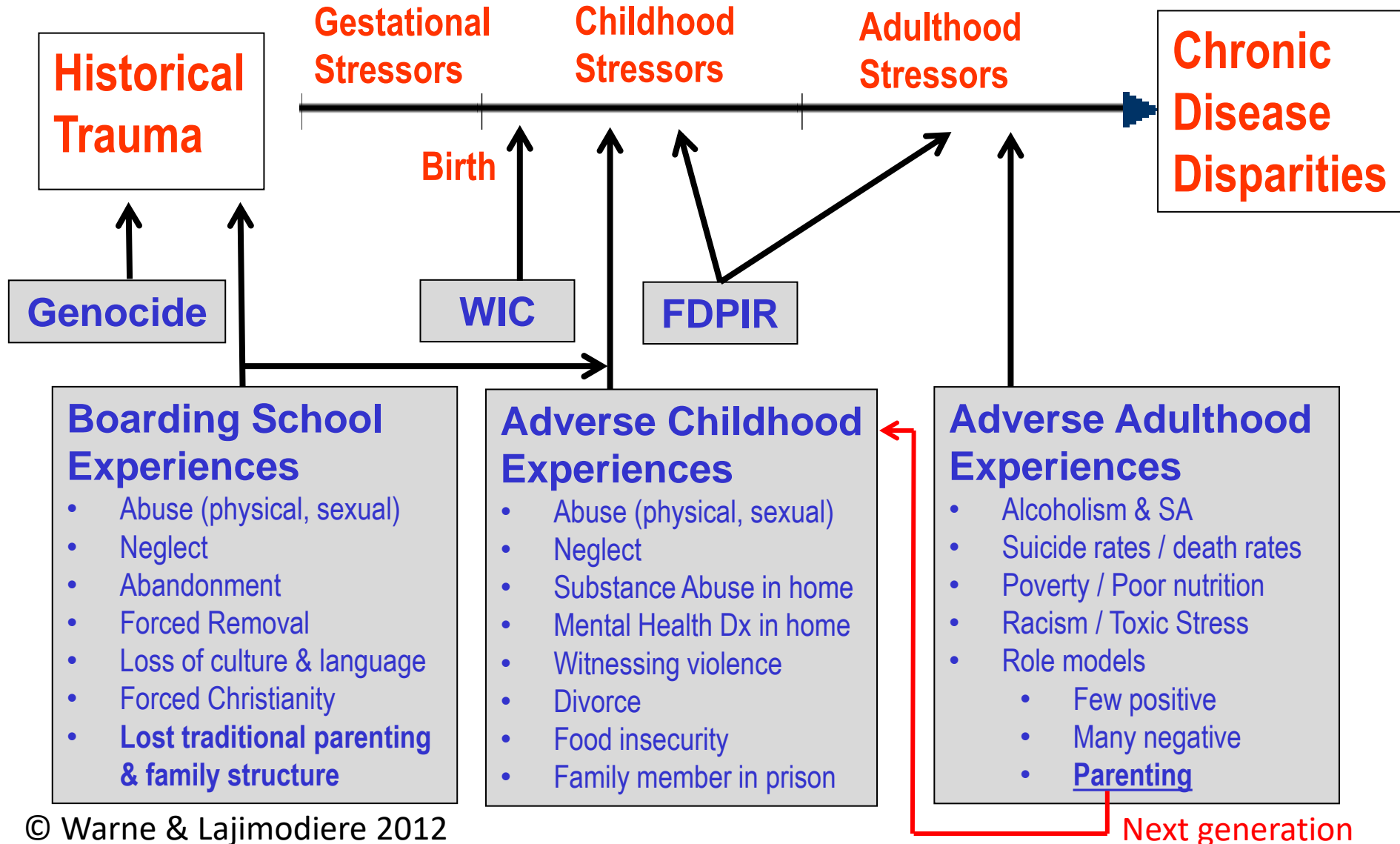


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Inter-Generational Basis for Chronic Disease Disparities Among American Indians and Alaska Natives



Inter-Generational Basis for Chronic Disease Disparities Among American Indians and Alaska Natives



South Dakota Health Survey

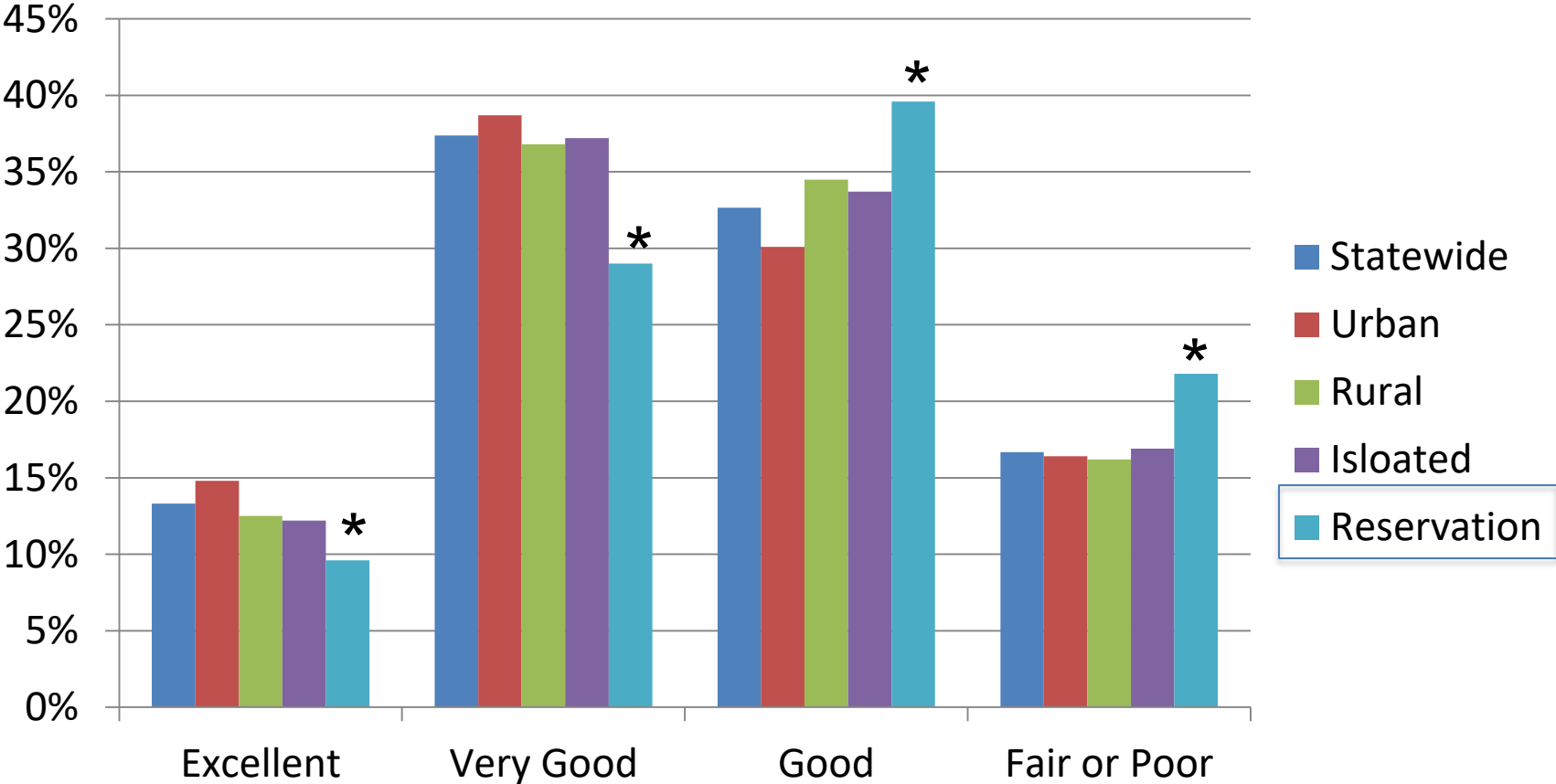
The survey included questions on:

- Basic information, including age, sex, race;
- Self-reported health status, including chronic diseases, depression, and other health issues;
- Mental Health Screening;
- Access to services, including cost, distance, and other access issues; and
- Adverse Childhood Experiences.

	AI	Non-AI	Total	p-value
Employment status				<u><.0001</u>
Not employed	31.60%	7.58%	9.64%	
Employed part time	11.91%	19.63%	18.97%	
Employed full time	49.59%	54.47%	54.05%	
Retired	6.89%	18.31%	17.34%	
Income (%FPL)				<u><.0001</u>
<50% FPL	38.90%	12.73%	15.17%	
50–138% FPL	22.48%	10.18%	11.33%	
138–250% FPL	17.29%	22.46%	21.98%	
250–400% FPL	11.13%	28.75%	27.11%	
>400% FPL	10.20%	25.88%	24.42%	
Education				<u><.0001</u>
Less than high school	9.95%	3.23%	3.85%	
High school diploma or GED	39.29%	32.40%	33.05%	
Vocational or 2-yr. degree	24.86%	23.87%	23.96%	
4-year college degree	22.47%	25.69%	25.39%	
Advanced or graduate degree	3.44%	14.81%	13.75%	

Self-Rated Health Status

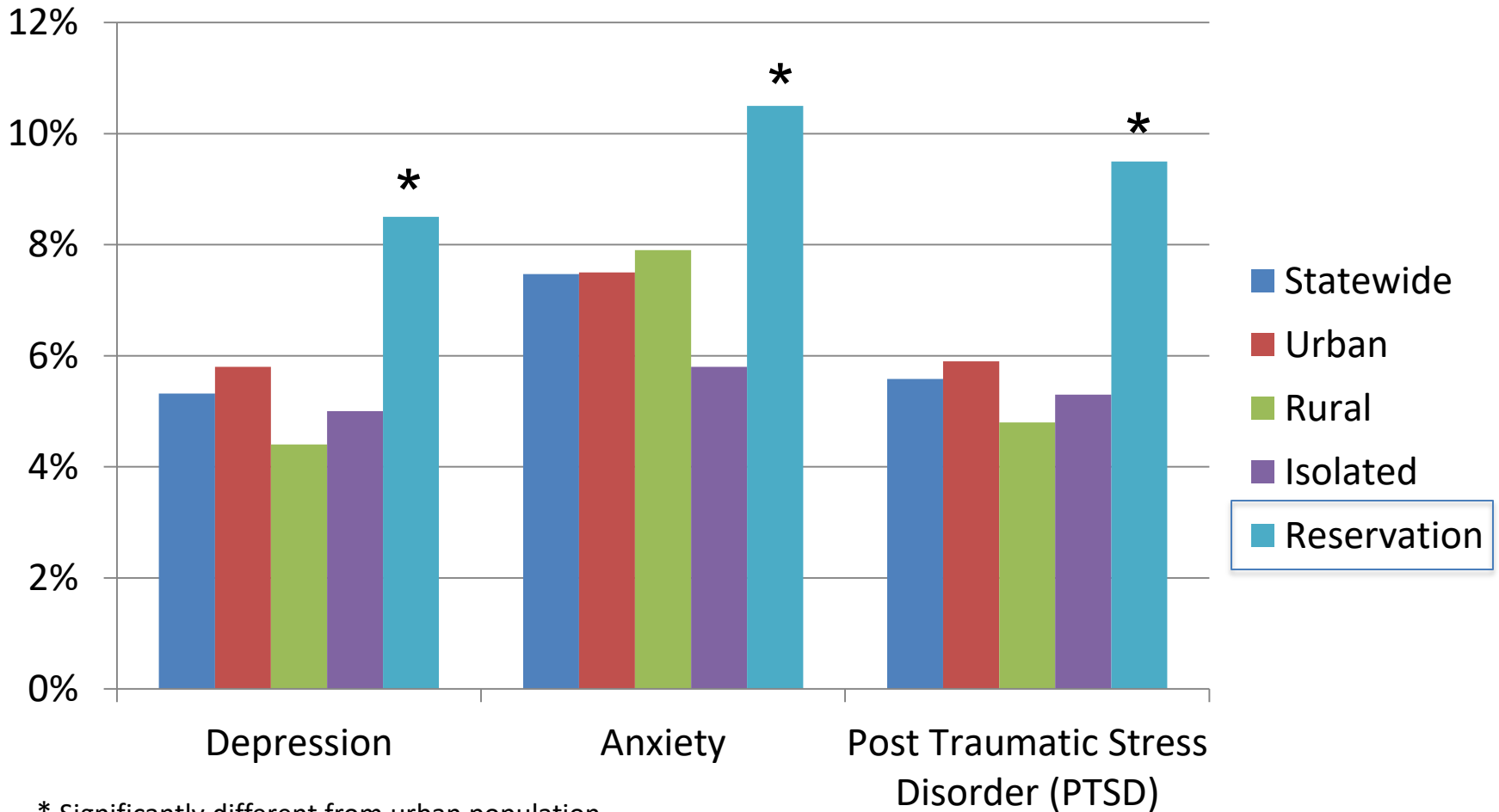
Self- assessment of general health status



* Significantly different from urban population, adjusted for demographic variables

Prevalence: Mental Health Screens

Participants who screened positive for a condition using standardized mental health screening tools



* Significantly different from urban population, adjusted for demographic variables

Adverse Childhood Experiences <i>Domains</i>	American Indian (n = 516)	Non-American Indian (n = 7078)	Significance
Abuse			
Emotional Abuse	30.10%	17.41%	.0008*
Physical Abuse	24.51%	12.31%	.0002*
Sexual Abuse	15.53%	9.60%	.0263*
Neglect			
Emotional Neglect	25.87%	14.00%	.0005*
Physical Neglect	15.89%	2.78%	<.0001*
Household Dysfunction			
Mother Treated Violently	23.76%	5.31%	<.0001*
Household Substance Abuse	50.04%	21.49%	<.0001*
Household Mental Illness	24.36%	13.89%	.0032*
Parental Separation or Divorce	39.34%	20.17%	<.0001*
Incarcerated Household Member	22.57%	3.73%	<.0001*

AI ACE Disparities in South Dakota

	<u>AI</u>	<u>Non-AI</u>	<u>p-value</u>
Number of ACEs (Score)			<u><.0001*</u>
0	16.84%	50.02%	
1	21.59%	23.02%	
2	16.20%	9.60%	
3	12.99%	6.09%	
4-5	13.10%	7.38%	
≥6	19.28%	3.89%	

Note

*statistically significant

Significant Challenges

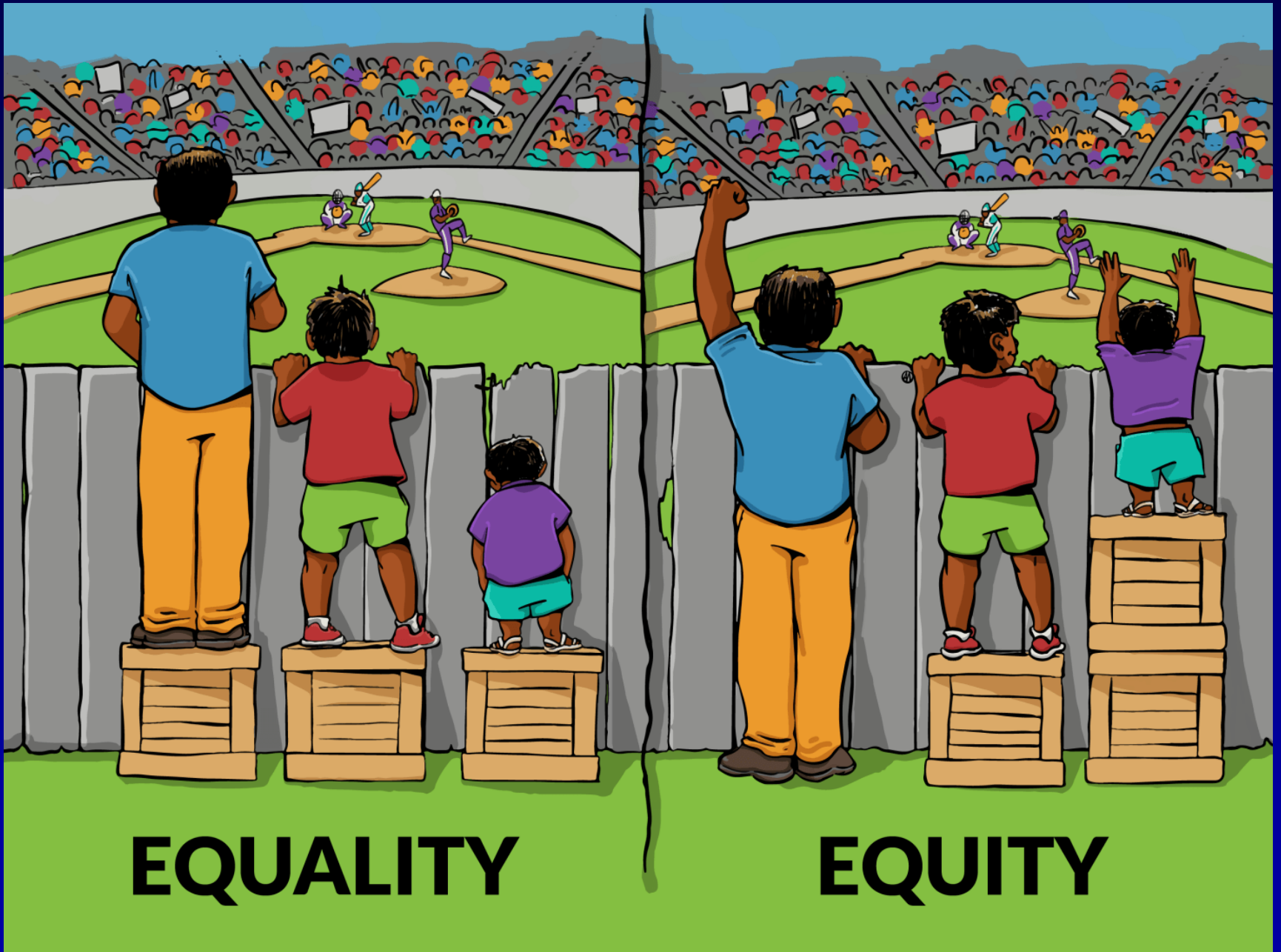
Social Determinants

- Poverty
- Trauma
- Politics
- Inattention/Neglect
- Racism
- Inequity

Outcomes

- Health Disparities
- Education Inequality
- Generational Poverty
- Ongoing Racism
- Worsening Inequity
- Suffering and Death

Need to address **equity** in a comprehensive manner—medical, behavioral, public health...



EQUALITY

EQUITY

Equality, Equity, Systemic Barriers



Research and Programming Needs

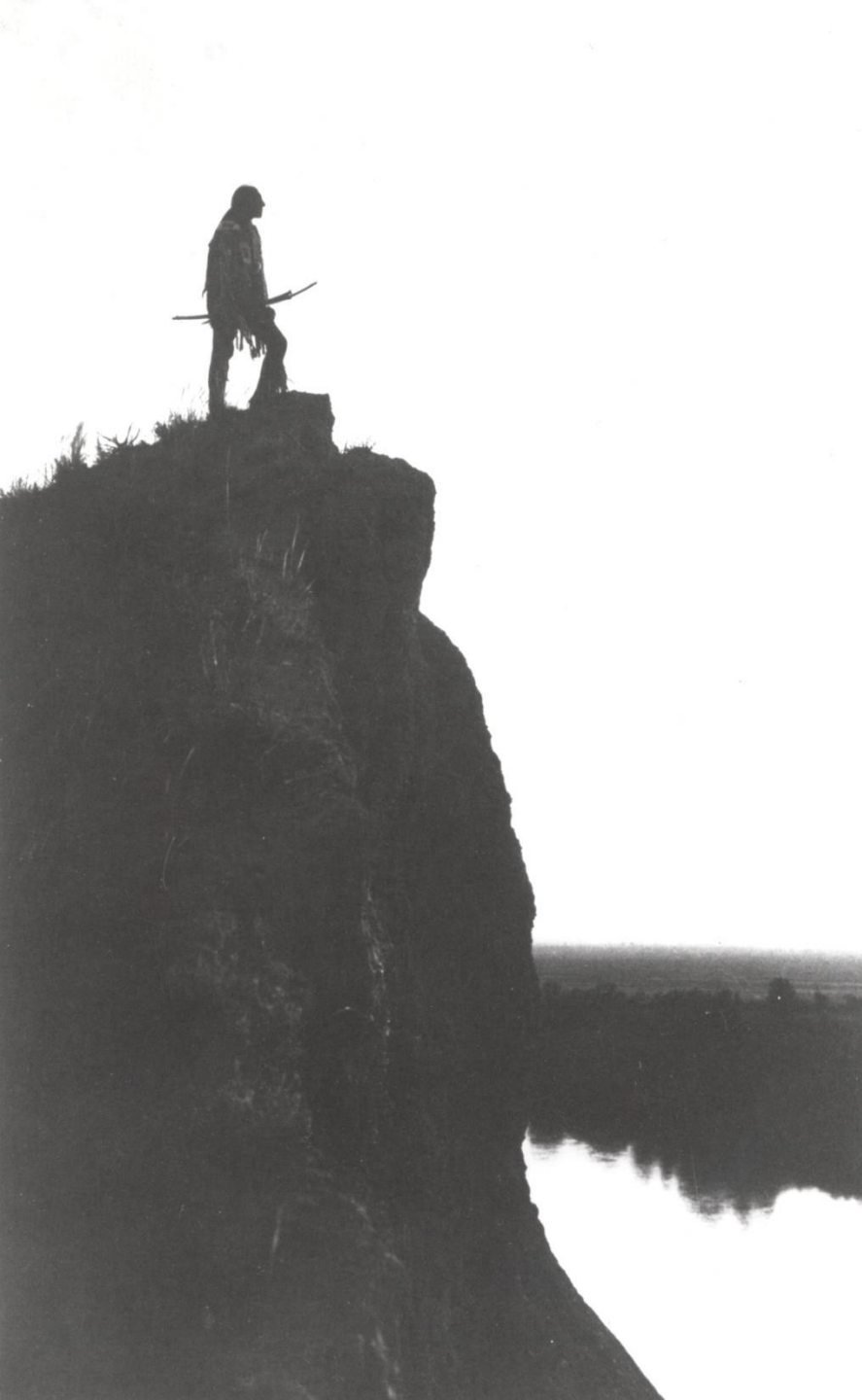
- Improve understanding of Historical Trauma
- How do we prevent ACEs?
 - Home visiting, parenting skills, community engagement
- How do we mitigate the impact of HT and ACEs?
- Develop a Diverse Workforce
- UND INMED & MPH Program
- PhD in Indigenous Health

Blackfeet Saying

A child is sacred. And when that child comes into the home, the family must welcome it. And if the child is happy and feels the want, he will come into this world very, very strong. And not to know this is to know nothing.







Donald Warne

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