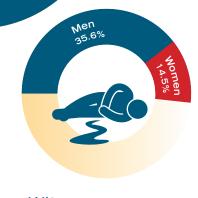
WHY TRAUMA MATTERSIN PRIMARY CARE

TRAUMA IS COMMON

59% of men and women experience at least one adverse childhood experience (ACE) in their life and 9% experience five or more ACEs



Witness someone being badly injured or killed



Are involved in a fire, flood or other natural disaster



Experience life-threatening accident/assault



48% of children have experienced at least

one of nine types of adverse experiences, including physical or emotional abuse or neglect, deprivation, addictions or exposure to violence.

AUMA HAS IMPACT

The impact of trauma is very broad and can impact a person across many parts of life: health, behavioral health, family, work, school and more.



SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC

\$161 Billion: cost of untreated trauma-related alcohol and drug abuse alone in 2000

2½ times more likely to have repeated a grade in school

Children with trauma experiences are



enabling them to engage

better in school



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

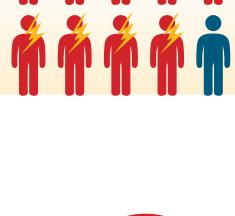
90% of people seen in

public behavioral health clinics have experienced trauma

in psychiatric hospitals have experienced physical or sexual abuse 90% of people who receive public

child abuse and neglect

43-80% of individuals



adults in addiction treatment experienced

mental health care have been exposed to trauma



70% of teens in addiction treatment have history of trauma exposure Posttraumatic stress disorder affects 2-5% of



PHYSICAL HEALTH Children with histories of traumatic

experiences are twice as likely

to have chronic health conditions.

Women with

PTSD symptoms

have a two-fold

increased risk

diabetes.

for type 2

people and is one of the most common and least

is known about PTSD in the primary care setting.

recognized anxiety disorders in primary care. Little



60%

had **45%** higher rates of cardiovascular disease.

Women with no

PTSD symptoms who

reported traumatic events

HIGHER

Women with four or more PTSD symptoms had 60% higher rates

of cardiovascular

disease.

Almost half are caused by unhealthy behaviors like smoking, obesity, lack of exercise and medical factors such as high blood pressure.

DNA in people with PTSD shows increased levels of a gene that made them more vulnerable to multiple types of sicknesses.

are related to a 10-point difference in systolic blood pressure.

107: 9470-9475.

Learn more about trauma, stress and primary care. Visit www.TheNationalCouncil.org/TIPC.

Multiple traumatic events during childhood

Patients. The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry 2011, 72: 304-312.

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