

# How School-Agers React to Trauma and How to Help

(7 years old to 11 years old)

\* These common reactions to traumatic events are based on typically developing 7-11yr. olds. The term traumatic event is being used to describe an overwhelmingly frightening situation that has affected the child.

## **Common Reactions/Behaviors after Experiencing or Exposure to a Traumatic Event:**

- Tells the story over and over
- Acts out what happened
- Stops doing things they've learned or acts younger than age (wets pants, has a hard time reading or doing math)
- Has trouble sleeping or has nightmares
- Has behavior or mood changes (gets aggressive, sad, withdrawn)
- Child doesn't want to be alone or away from parents
- Feels physically sick (has headaches or stomachaches)
- Has problems focusing at school or finishing tasks like homework
- Feels guilty or responsible for the trauma
- Is very aware of how adults are reacting and feeling about the trauma

## **How to Help Your Child:**

- Listen to the child re-telling the story. At the end of the story, ask them who came to help and when the child knew he/she was safe. This ensures that the child is not emotionally left in the scariest part of the story, but instead ends the story at a safe place.
- Let the child play "pretend" about the trauma. Help end the play in a safe way by asking "how can the toys feel safe" or by asking "who is helping the toys now".
- Encourage play and let the child express his/her feelings
- Keep rules and routines the same as they were before the trauma
- Respect their fears
- Give lots of time to process and heal
- Tell the child that his/her feelings are important and real
- Assure the child that he/she is safe
- Help child to think of ways to feel safe
- Create a bedtime routine
- Talk with the school staff about how to help your child
- Be aware that lots of things (situations, places, and sights/sounds/smells) might remind the child of the trauma. Make a plan to help them cope with the reminders.
- Don't watch or listen to news stories about the trauma when the child is present/nearby
- Be aware of your own reactions and take care of yourself

**If you are worried about your child's behavior or emotions please contact a mental health counselor for support**

## Resources

### Books for children:

Heegard, M. (1991). *When something terrible happens: Children can learn to cope with grief*. Bloomington, MN: Woodland Press.

(Recommended for ages 6-12)

Holmes, Margaret M. (2000). *A Terrible Thing Happened*. New York: Magination Press.

(Recommended for ages 4-8)

### Online:

#### **National Child Traumatic Stress Network**

Information for caregivers: <http://www.nctsnet.org/resources/audiences/parents-caregivers>

Information for children: [http://www.nctsnet.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/What Do I Say.pdf](http://www.nctsnet.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/What%20Do%20I%20Say.pdf)

### **After the Injury**

Information for caregivers: <http://www.aftertheinjury.org/tools-parents-help-their-children-and-themselves-recover-injury>

[http://www.aftertheinjury.org/sites/ati/files/aftertheinjury\\_helpingmyselfcope.pdf](http://www.aftertheinjury.org/sites/ati/files/aftertheinjury_helpingmyselfcope.pdf)

Information for children: [http://www.aftertheinjury.org/sites/ati/files/afterinjury\\_tipsforkids.pdf](http://www.aftertheinjury.org/sites/ati/files/afterinjury_tipsforkids.pdf)

## References

### Publishing:

Monahan, C. (1997) *Children and trauma: A guide for parents and professionals*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

### Online:

After the Injury <http://www.aftertheinjury.org/quick-tips>

National Childhood Traumatic Stress Network <http://www.nctsnet.org/resources/audiences/parents-caregivers>

National Institute for Trauma and Loss in Children (TLC) <https://www.starr.org/training/tlc/resources-for-parents>