



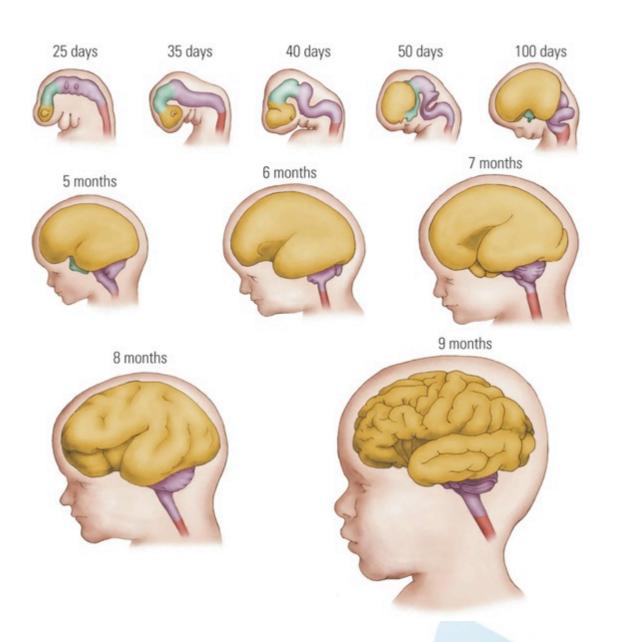
## The Effect of Early Experiences on Brain Development, Learning, and Health and Wellness

**Skate Canada** 

May 24, 2018



### Brain Development is a Long-term Process

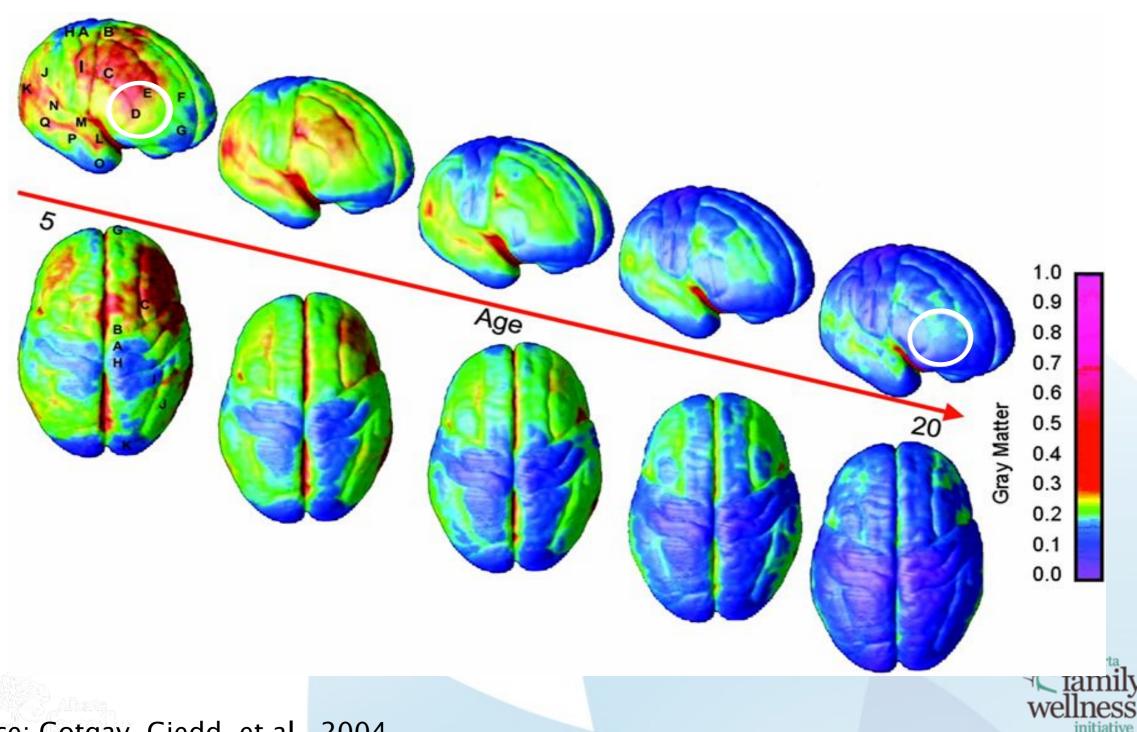






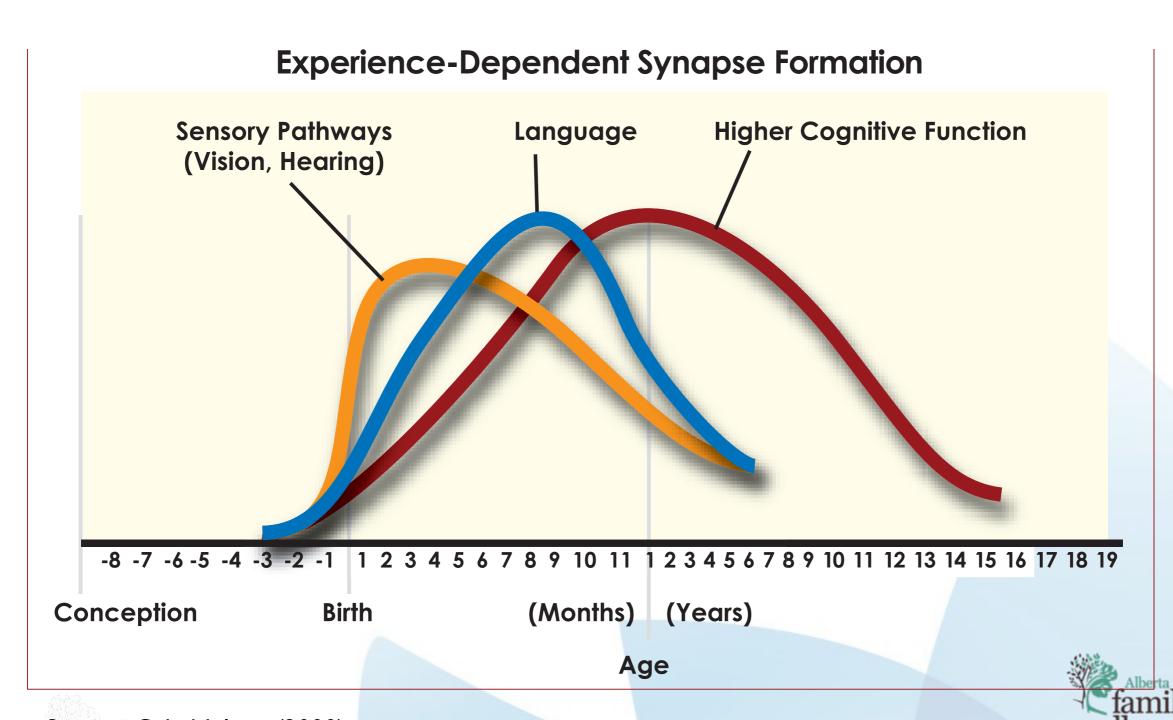


### **Brain Still Maturing Until Late Twenties**



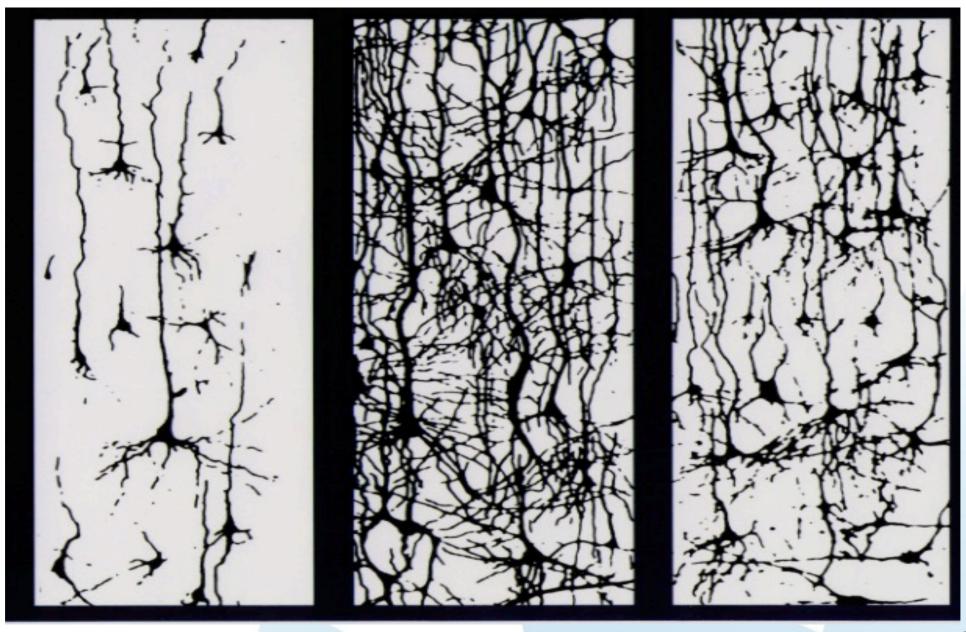
Source: Gotgay, Giedd, et al., 2004

## Neural Circuits are Wired in a Bottom-Up Sequence



Source: C.A. Nelson (2000)

## **Experience-Based Pruning of Synapses During Childhood and Adolescence**



ilw

3 years

14 years



## What Kind of Experiences Shape Development?

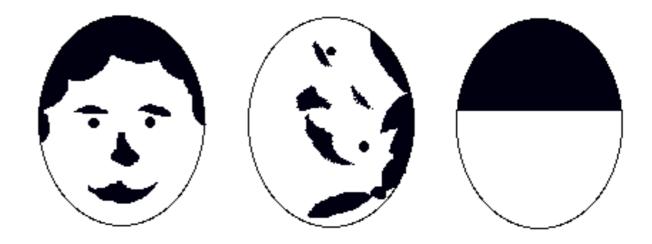


### Infants are Hard Wired for Social Interactions



Fig. 1. Sample photographs from videotape recordings of 2- to 3-week-old infants imitating (a) tongue protrusion, (b) mouth opening, and (c) lip protrusion demonstrated by an adult experimenter.

Figure 19.1 Fantz's face shapes







### "Serve and Return" Social Interactions With Adults Build Cognitive, Social, and Emotional Skills in Children



# Executive Function is Like Air Traffic Control: Helps Children Navigate Their World and Succeed in Life



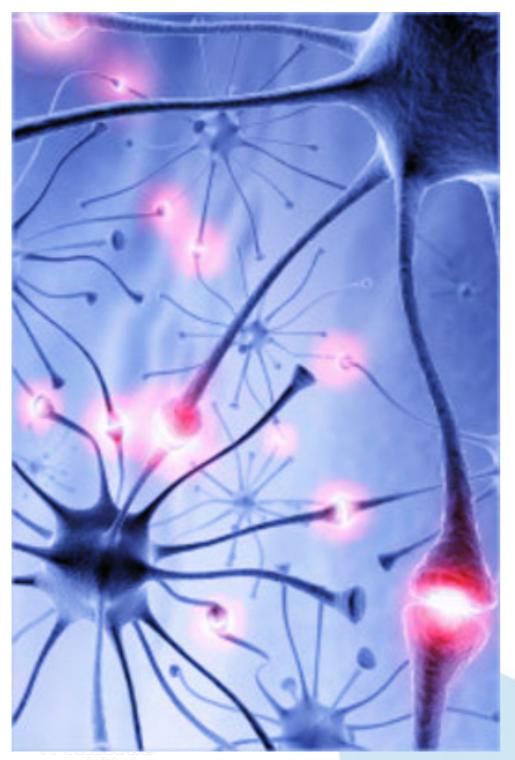
### EF skill set is based on cognitive, social and emotional competencies:

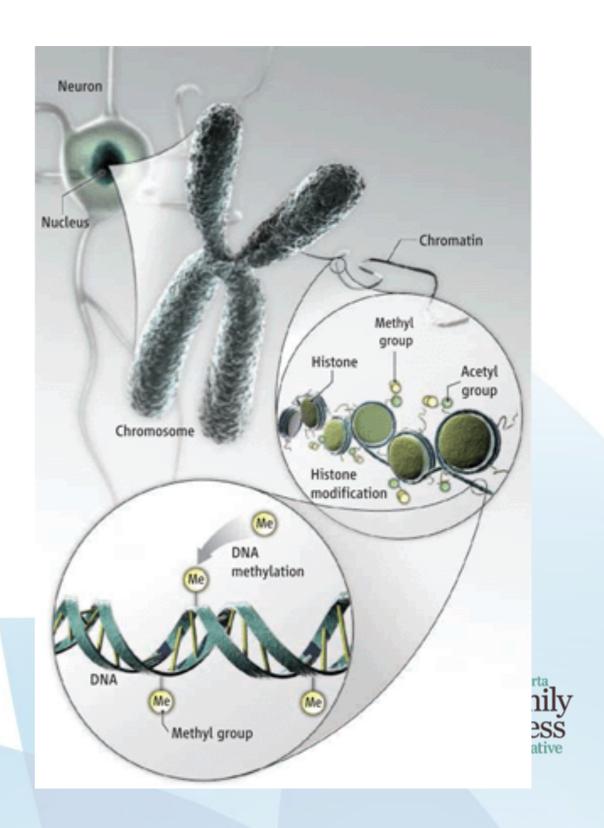
- Attention
- Working memory
- Self-regulation
- Delayed gratification
- Planning and organization
- Perseverance
- Reasoning and evaluation
- Problem solving
- Cognitive flexibility





## Serve and Return Interactions Alter Neural Circuits and Gene Expression

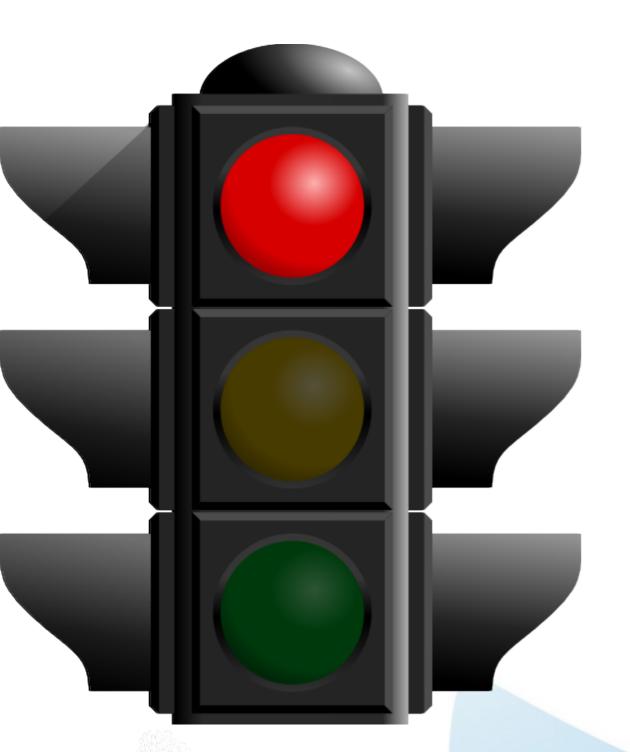




### The Biology of Early Adversity



### Stress Also Shapes Brain Architecture



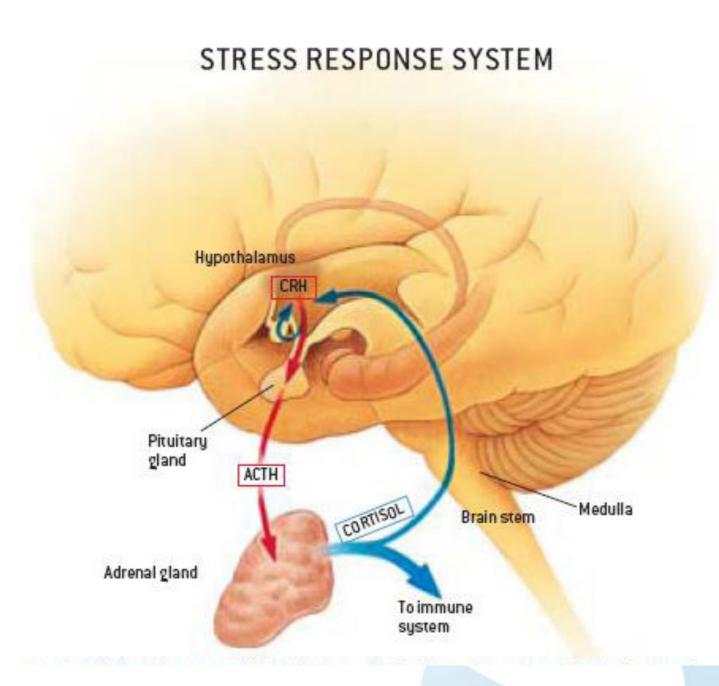
Toxic Stress: Prolonged activation of the stress response system in the absence of supportive adult relationships; e.g., abuse, neglect, living with an addicted or depressed parent.

Tolerable Stress: Serious but temporary activation of stress response, can damage brain architecture if not buffered by supportive adult relationships; e.g., death in the family.

Positive Stress: Brief activation of stress response system, required for healthy development; e.g., immunization, first day of school.



### Early Toxic Stress is Biologically Embedded and Affects Behaviour and Health



#### Effect of Catecholamines (Adrenalin):

- Increased heart rate, blood pressure
- Decrease in non-essential functions (e.g., digestion, reproduction)
- Blood clotting
- Mobilization of glucose stores

#### Effect of Glucocorticoids (Cortisol):

- Glucose metabolism
- Insulin production
- Immunosuppression and activation
- Negative feedback on HPA axis

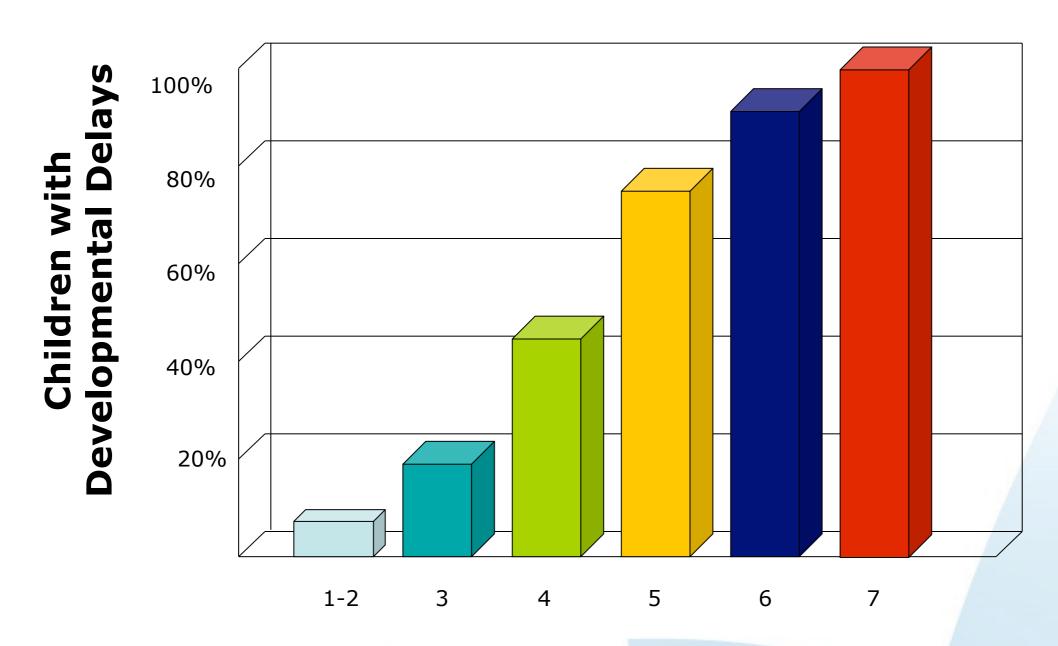




## Short and Long Term Outcomes Associated with Early Adversity



## Significant Adversity Impairs Development in the First Three Years

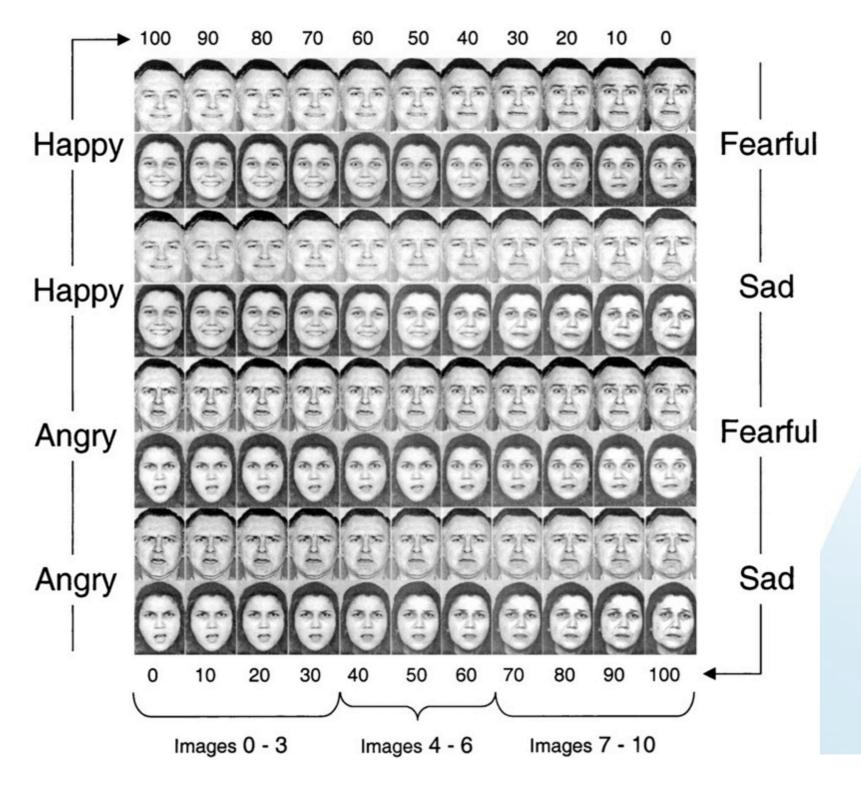


**Number of Risk Factors** 

Source: Barth, et al. (2008)



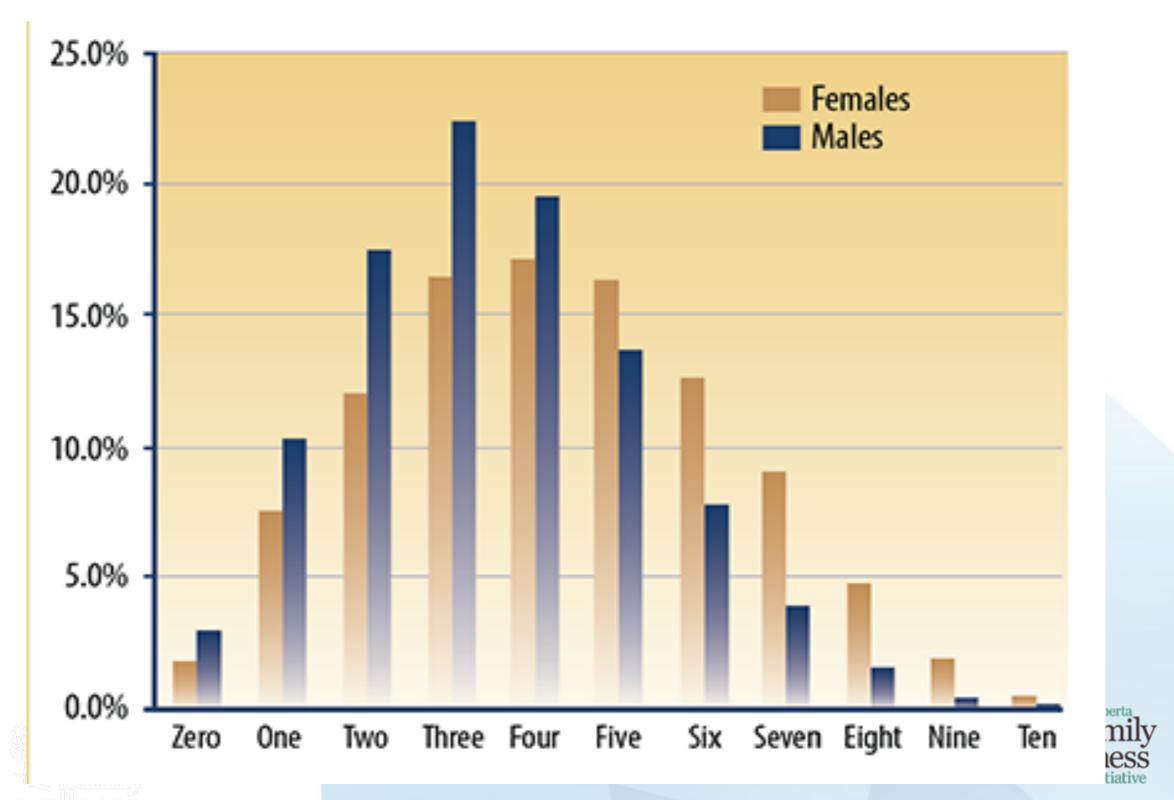
### Sensitivity to Anger in Abused Children





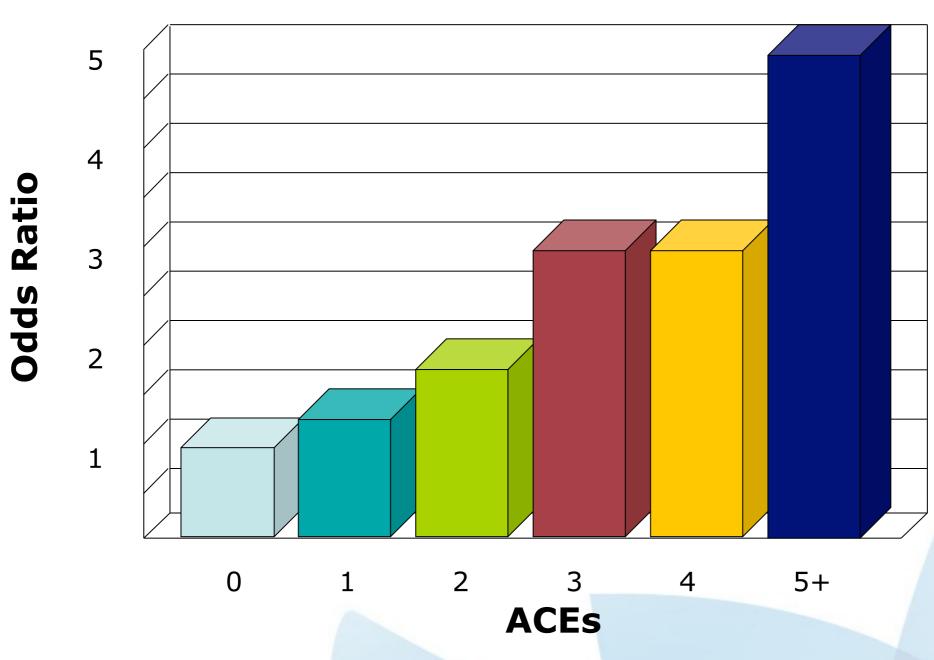


## Early Adversity is Associated With Juvenile Offending



Source: Baglivio et al. (2014); N = 64,329

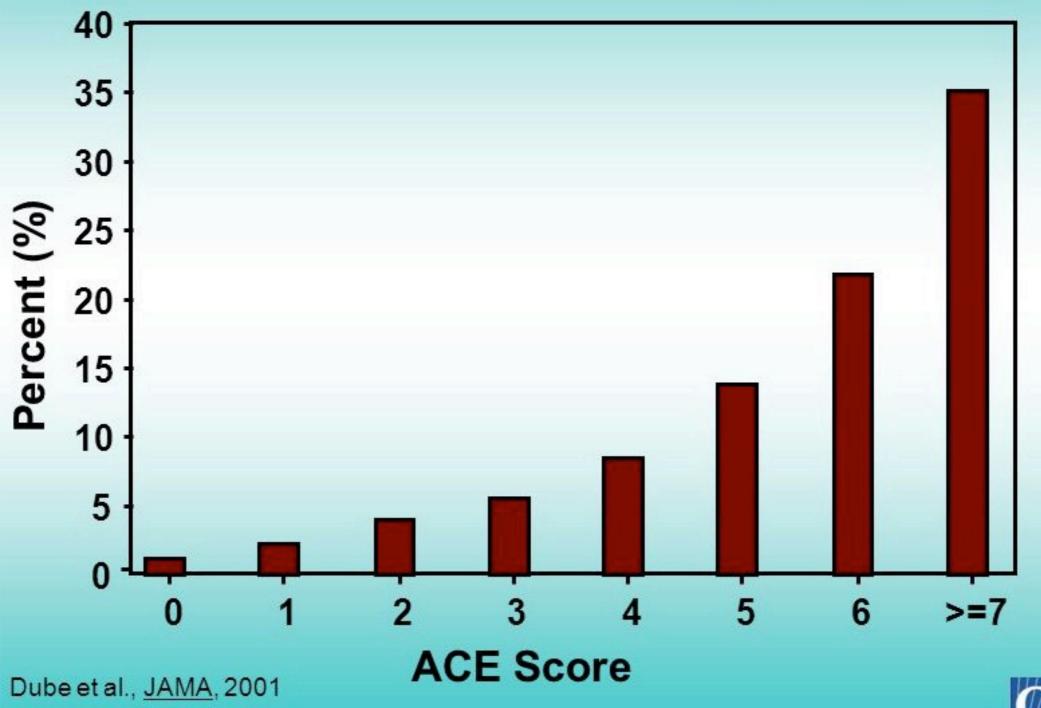
## Early Adversity Increases Risk for Depressive Disorders in Adulthood







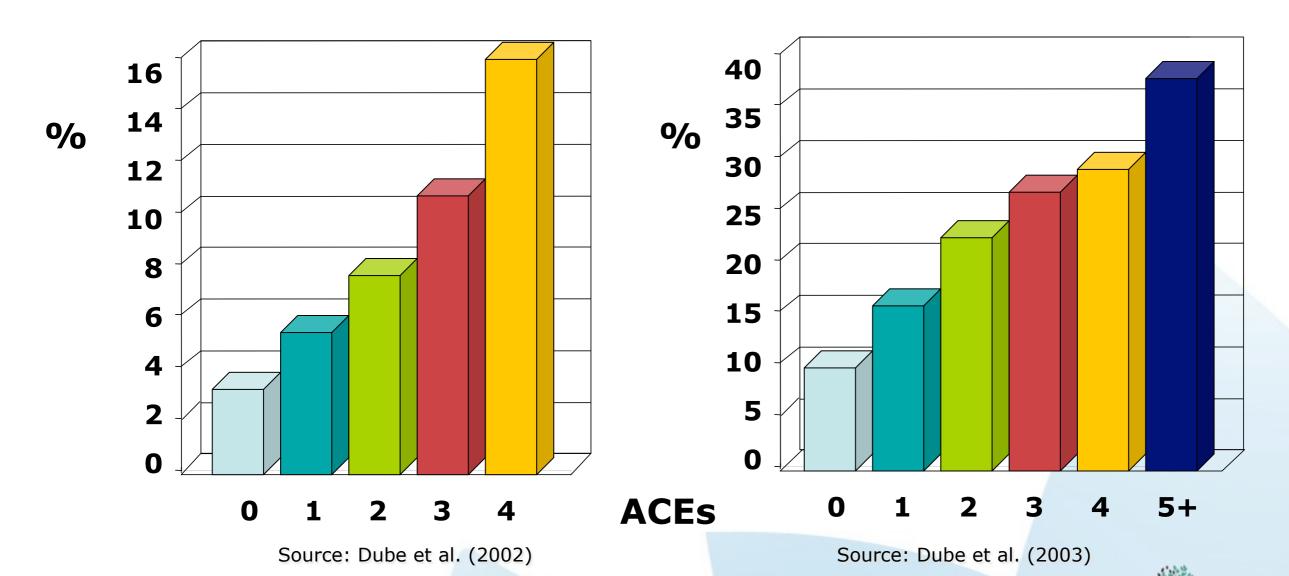
## Relationship Between the ACE Score and the Risk of Ever Attempting Suicide



## Early Adversity Increases Risk for Substance Use Disorders in Adulthood

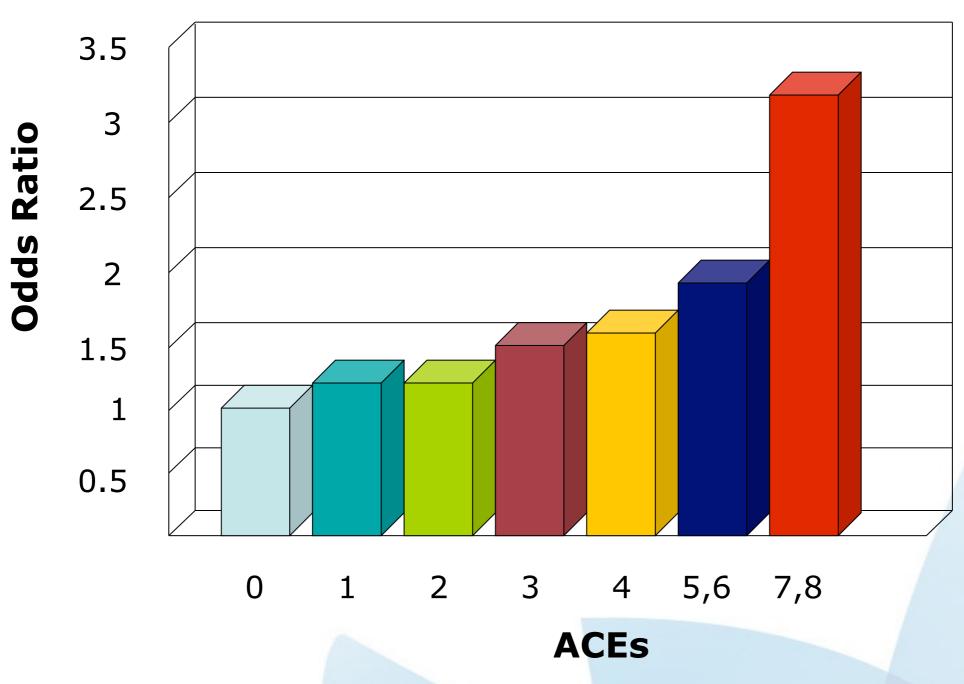
Self-Report: Alcoholism

Self-Report: Illicit Drugs





### Early Adversity Increases Risk for Adult Heart Disease



Source: Dong et al. (2004)

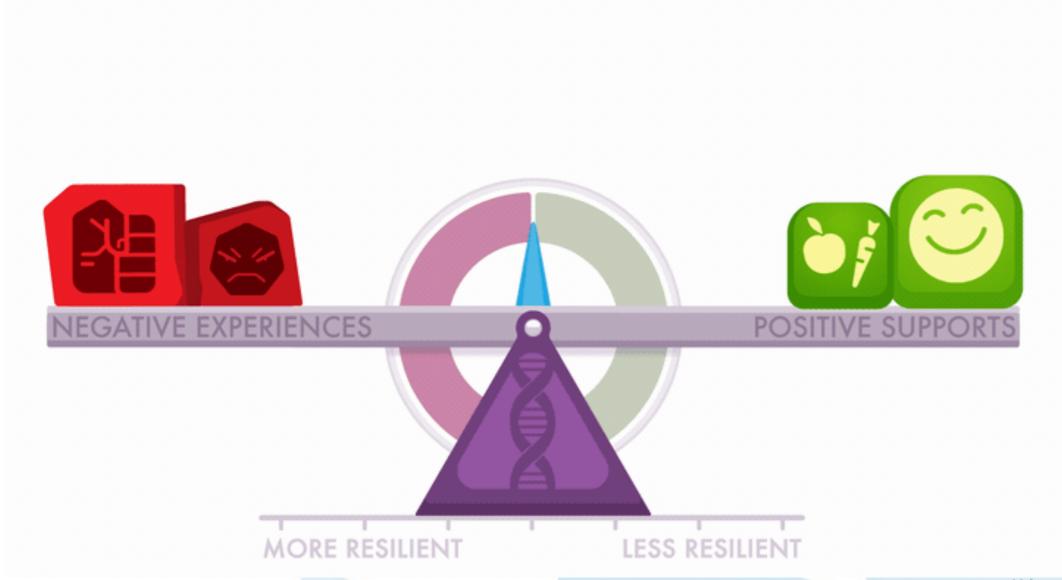


### Where Do We Go From Here?



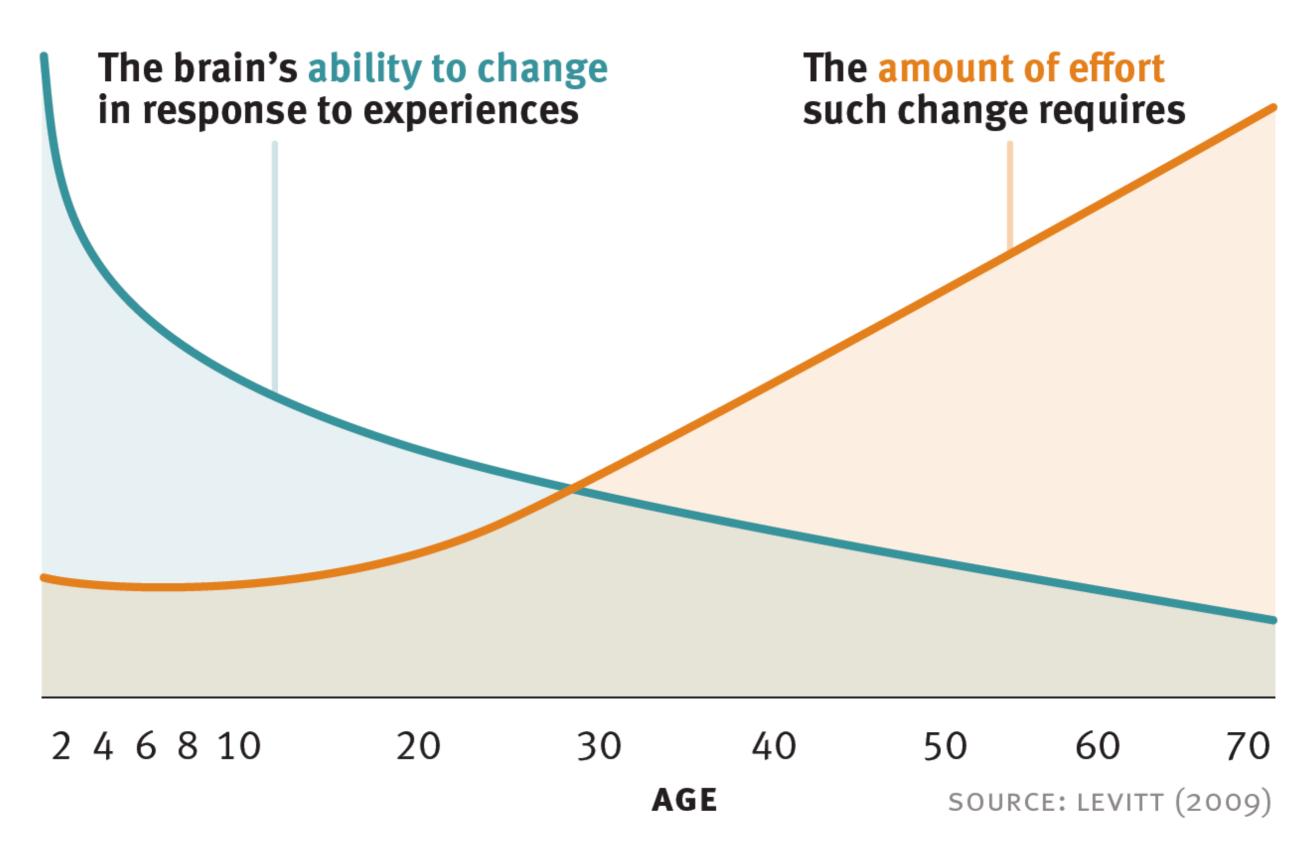
### **Building the Foundations of Resilience**

Resilience is a product of our genes and experiences, like a scale that can be tipped to one side or the other.









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