



CIRS and Overwhelm

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Simplified Wellness Designs Disclosures/Conflicts of Interest

Nothing to disclose











Overview

- "Overwhelm" and its relevance to CIRS
- The relationship between overwhelm and trauma
- The physiological effects of overwhelm and perceived lack of safety and how this can serve as an obstacle to CIRS recovery
- Questions and correlations to consider
- Identifying patients at risk of pathological overwhelm
- Strategies for helping patients prevent or break the positive feedback loop of overwhelm, inflammation and nervous system dysregulation











Defining "Overwhelm"

- "The numb feeling of desperation we experience when life seems to be spinning out of control"
- "Incapacitating emotional or physical stress"
- "The subjective sense of being overpowered, overloaded or defeated"
- "Feeling unable to cope with the demands placed upon us"

* From Merriam Webster, Dictionary.com, Brittanica Dictionary, and writer Maeve Maddox





Simplified Wellness Designs







Are CIRS Patients Overwhelmed?

"Overwhelmed" is the #1 descriptor I hear from CIRS patients!













Sources of Overwhelm

- Sensing that our safety is in immediate danger, but that we don't have the resources to protect ourselves (insufficient physical energy, executive functioning, finances, social/emotional support, professional support)
- A complicated treatment plan, environmental plan, or daily regimen
- Too much information, not enough information, or conflicting information!











Overwhelm and Previous Trauma

- Having a history of unresolved trauma can cause an altered stress response, a hypervigilant limbic system, and a lower threshold for overwhelm.
- The subjective perception of overwhelm can be a trigger for previous trauma/PTSD, inducing a trauma response in our nervous system.













When CIRS & Overwhelm Become a New Trauma

- "Trauma is the response to a stressful or disturbing experience that overwhelms our ability to cope."
 - ~ Ross Duncan, Trauma Specialist
- "Trauma is not an event, but a felt experience that causes overwhelm on a cellular level."
 - ~ Dr. Amy Apigian, MD of Biology of Trauma / Trauma Healing Accelerated











The Pathophysiology of Overwhelm

- Limbic System Impairment (Altered Neuroception) and a Heightened Stress Response
- Autonomic Nervous System Dysfunction and The Polyvagal Theory and
- Overwhelm and the Freeze/Trauma Response
- Emotional Dysregulation and the Heart-Brain Connection



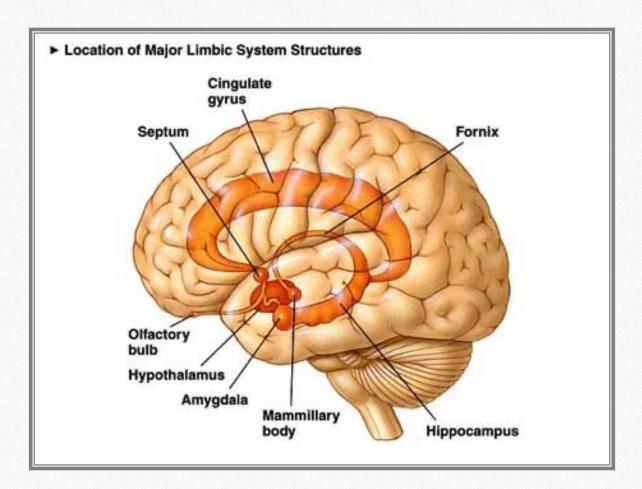






Limbic System Impairment & Stress Response

- Hypervigilant limbic system
 - Previous physical or emotional trauma/memories
 - Neuroinflammation/primed microglia
 - Perceived lack of safety/fear
- Downstream effects of HPA axis activation, production of excitatory neurotransmitters, activation of sympathetic nervous system (fight/flight)







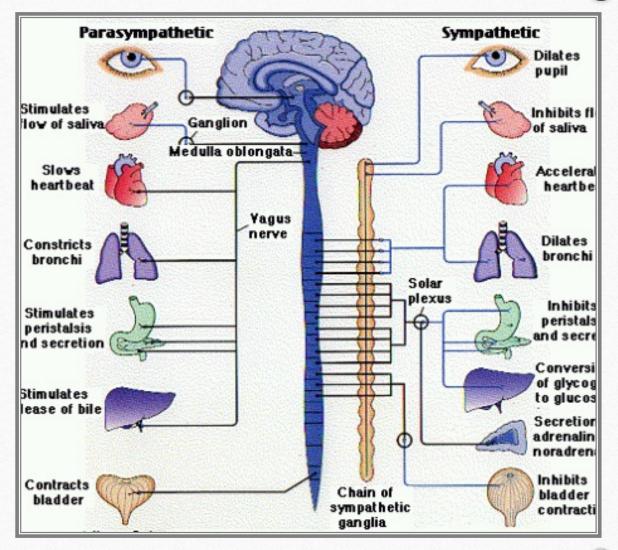






Autonomic Nervous System

- Sympathetic Nervous System: Dominant during times of stress or perceived stress and enhances blood glucose, heart rate, blood pressure, and skeletal muscle blood flow to meet the challenge of a stressor. Blood is shunted away from digestion and detoxification. Associated with panic, anxiety, sleep disturbances and indigestion.
- Parasympathetic Nervous System: Dominant during times of perceived safety and social connection. Activates detoxification, tissue repair, digestion, reproduction, and blood sugar balance.
- Homeostasis is achieved by normal fluctuation and balance between these states, influenced by internal and external triggers and perceptions.



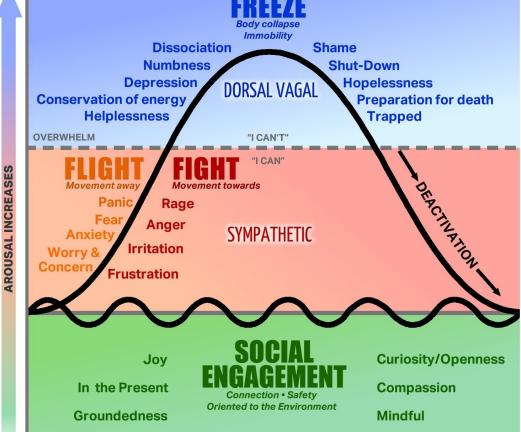












VENTRAL VAGAL

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

DORSAL VAGAL - EMERGENCY STATE

Increases

Fuel storage & insulin activity Endorphins that help numb and raise the pain threshold.

Decreases

Heart Rate • Blood Pressure Temperature • Muscle Tone Facial Expressions • Eye Contact Intonations • Awareness of the Human Voice • Social Behavior • Sexual Responses • Immune Response

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Increases

Blood Pressure • Heart Rate Fuel Availability • Adrenaline Oxygen circluation to vital organs Blood Clotting • Pupil Size

Decreases

Fuel Storage • Insulin Activity Digestion • Salvation Relational Ability Immune Response

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM VENTRAL VAGAL

Increases

Digestion • Intestinal Motility
Resistance to Infection
Immune Response
Rest and Recuperation
Circulation to non-vital organs (skin,
extremities)
Oxytocin (neuromodulator involved in social

bonds that allows immobility without fear)
Ability to Relate and Connect

Decreases

Defensive Responses

Polyvagal Theory

- Sympathetic: fight or flight responses
- Ventral branch of Vagus nerve: rest, digest, heal, social engagement. Synonymous with the parasympathetic state.
 - Dorsal branch of Vagus nerve: freeze or trauma response. Protective response when stress turns to overwhelm. Shutdown, dissociation, low cortisol, low DHEA, low dopamine, low serotonin, depression, "shock", low muscle tone, POTS, indigestion, chronic pain, chronic fatigue, insomnia, brain fog, executive dysfunction, chronic inflammation, low metabolism, swallowing difficulties, suicidal ideation, etc.













Questions to Consider....

- Could overwhelm be contributing to CIRS inflammation and multisystemic symptom presentation through its impact on the autonomic nervous system?
- Does the inflammation caused by CIRS predispose us to a dysregulated nervous system and the experience of overwhelm/trauma?
- Does perceived overwhelm during CIRS treatment play a role in upregulating our FKBP5 (PTSD) gene?
- How can we identify patients most at risk for pathological overwhelm?
- Can we prevent or mitigate overwhelm/new trauma in the way we care for patients? Does this impact their rate of recovery/outcomes?











Identifying "At Risk" Patients

- ACE score
- International Trauma Questionnaire
- Brief Resilient Coping Scale
- Brief COPE
- Stress Management Survey
- Ask them! How are they feeling about everything? How are they coping? What resources do they have? If they use the word "overwhelmed" to describe themselves, that's a great indicator.













Breaking the Positive Feedback Loop...





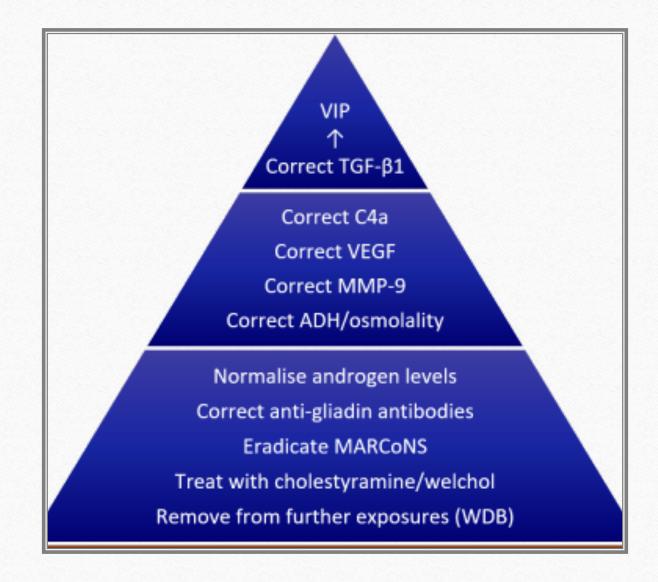






Role of Shoemaker Protocol

- CIRS environmental treatment
- CIRS medical treatment











Complimentary Approaches











Professional Nervous System Therapies

- Somatic Experiencing
- EMDR
- Psychotherapy; Internal Family Systems
- Safe and Sound Protocol (increases capacity and resilience of ANS)
- Neurotherapy/Neurofeedback (balance brainwaves based on QEEG)
- Myofascial Release/Craniosacral
 Therapy/Acupuncture/Chiropractic to release stored trauma and improve integrity of nervous system, structural alignment and soft tissue











Self-Care to Enhance "Inner Safety"

- Neuro-Emotional Regulation Activities
 - breathwork, somatic practices, tapping, Vagus nerve stimulation, essential oils, deep pressure, limbic retraining, visualization, meditation, HRV/HeartMath, rhythmic movement, music.
- Diet/Supplements
- Prioritize Restorative Sleep















Consider altering appointment durations to minimize overwhelm



Offer written, wellorganized treatment plans with action steps clearly outlined



Offer coaching support between appointments



Record sessions so that patients can listen to them again



Be aware of how your language may be received by someone prone to a trauma response or limbic system hypervigilance

Clinical Support to Enhance Outcomes











Coaching Support to Enhance Coping Strategies

Decrease weight of burdens

- Break up relevant information into bite-sized pieces, identify priorities, organize personalized action steps
- Mindset work: reframe perceived stressors & fears

• Enhance inner and outer resources

- Connect with inner strengths, personal values, spiritual resources, previous successes and self-efficacy
- Access to positive social support
- Access to professional resources











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Thank You!

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