

Study provides first evidence that mindfulness can help adolescents overcome traumas

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The study shows that carrying out a mindfulness-type meditation intervention in combination with artistic expression activities and psychological therapy for trauma is beneficial for adolescents. Credit: Kirill Balobanov, Unsplash

In 2021 alone, it is estimated that one billion children around the world experienced some kind of violence or neglect, ranging from sexual to

physical or emotional abuse. Such experiences during childhood represent a significant risk to children's physical and mental health and shorten their life expectancy.

In this regard, an international study in which the UOC has participated provides, for the first time, [scientific evidence](#) showing that carrying out a mindfulness-type meditation intervention, in combination with artistic expression activities and psychological therapy for trauma, is beneficial for adolescents who have suffered from traumatic experiences.

The results of this work, published on an open-source basis in *Scientific Reports*, show that this approach gives rise to [epigenetic changes](#) in trauma-sensitive biological pathways associated with a significant reduction in post-traumatic stress symptoms. Given the risk of intergenerational transmission of abusive and cruel behavior, these results could represent a way of interrupting intergenerational cycles of suffering.

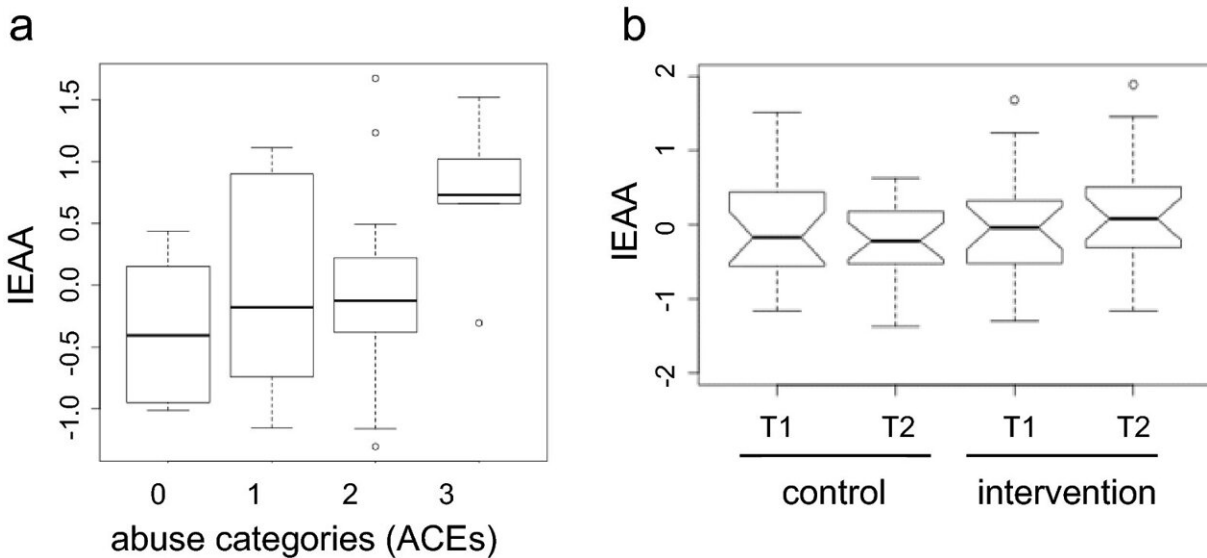
"Our study provides, for the first time, scientific evidence that this kind of intervention works," said the study's main author, Perla Kaliman, a course instructor for the Master's Degree in Nutrition and Health from the UOC's Faculty of Health Sciences and researcher at the Center for Healthy Minds. For this reason, she continued, "we hope that our results help foster public [health](#) policies aimed at lessening both children's suffering and [risk factors](#) for their health."

The long-term risks of adverse childhood experiences

Experiencing violence or neglect during early childhood and adolescence is associated with the acquisition of markers at an epigenetic level that affects people's physical and mental health, with long-term consequences. Children experiencing four or more ACEs (physical, emotional or sexual abuse, physical or emotional neglect, or growing up

in a dysfunctional home with parents with mental illnesses, addictions, alcoholism, violence, incarcerated family members or with their [biological parents](#) separated) have an increased risk of developing diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart problems, obesity, cancer, respiratory and [mental illnesses](#), as well as a greater likelihood of drug and alcohol abuse.

ACEs also increase the likelihood of being more vulnerable to stress, having inflammatory responses and risky behavior. It has also been seen how these epigenetic changes speed up the biological aging process and can be passed down from parents to children over a number of generations.



(a) Positive correlation between baseline Intrinsic Epigenetic Age Acceleration (IEAA) and exposure to abuse (p value = 0.03; $r = 0.33$). IEAA positive values indicate that biological age is higher than chronological age, whereas negative values indicate that biological age is lower than chronological age. Abuse score was calculated as the sum of individual scores for emotional, physical and sexual abuse on the 10-item ACE scale. (b) IEAA adjusted by cell type proportions in control and intervention groups before and after the program. No effect of the

intervention on IEAA was detected (Δ IEAA (T2–T1) control vs intervention group, p value = 0.23. Credit: *Scientific Reports* (2022). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-21246-9

This study, a collaboration between the UOC researcher Perla Kaliman, the Colombian NGO Innocence in Danger Colombia, headed by Susana Roque, the psychiatrist Elkin Llanes Anaya of the University of Santander (Colombia) and the Center for Healthy Minds, headed by Richard Davidson, was based on a sample of 44 girls aged between 13 and 16 who had suffered from four or more ACEs and who were living in children's homes.

"When someone lives through this level of cumulative adverse experiences, they're 14 times more at risk of suicide, 11 times more likely to take intravenous drugs, more than four times more at risk of depression and of behaving riskily, not to mention it being associated with more than 40 health conditions. These kinds of experiences are the greatest threat to public health at a global level that remains undertreated," said Kaliman.

Yoga + meditation + artistic expression

They divided the girls into two groups: the first one continued with their normal activities. The second group, though, took part in a one-week multimodal therapy program organized by Susana Roque López and including 30-minute yoga sessions, guided mindfulness meditation practices and artistic expression activities such as dance, music, drawing and theater. Over the last two days, the girls underwent group sessions of a kind of psychological therapy called EMDR, involving the desensitization and reprocessing of trauma. Researchers took samples of participants' saliva before and after the intervention, from which their

DNA was isolated to carry out the epigenetic analyses.

In their initial work, the researchers showed how following this program led to a substantial reduction in the risk of suffering from trauma-related mental health problems. Now, in this recently-published follow-on study, they have seen how epigenetic changes arise in some genes associated with the effects of trauma, such as vulnerability to stress, inflammatory responses and a propensity for risky behavior. The scientists found hundreds of epigenetic changes associated with improved [mental health](#) in response to the program.

"We've seen a highly significant reduction in the scores from post-traumatic stress surveys, below the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress. And these benefits have lasted for at least two months after completing the program," said Kaliman, explaining that the reduction in stress through meditation and the artistic activities triggered a cascade of neurotransmitters and hormones that act on the brain and modify gene and epigenetic expression.

The authors believe that this kind of program can help regulate emotions more effectively and foster resilience in those affected by childhood trauma.

More information: Perla Kaliman et al, Epigenetic impact of a 1-week intensive multimodal group program for adolescents with multiple adverse childhood experiences, *Scientific Reports* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-21246-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-21246-9)

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