UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK
SW 528 Neurophysiologic Development in Social Work
Section 301
1 credit hour
Summer, 2016

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Online Office Hours: By appointment

Class Dates: 6/7/2016
Class Time: 6:30 – 7:30 EDT

Code of Conduct
It is the student's responsibility to have read the College of Social Work Ethical Academic and Professional Conduct Code that is in the College of Social Work MSSW Handbook (www.csw.utk.edu). Students are also expected to sign and adhere to the Social Work Field Placement Code of Conduct.

The Honor Statement
An essential feature of The University of Tennessee is a commitment to maintaining an atmosphere of intellectual integrity and academic honesty. As a student of the University, I pledge that I will neither knowingly give nor receive any inappropriate assistance in academic work, thus affirming my own personal commitment to honor and integrity. (Hilltopics).

University Civility Statement
Civility is genuine respect and regard for others: politeness, consideration, tact, good manners, graciousness, cordiality, affability, amiability and courteousness. Civility enhances academic freedom and integrity, and is a prerequisite to the free exchange of ideas and knowledge in the learning community. Our community consists of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and campus visitors. Community members affect each other’s well-being and have a shared interest in creating and sustaining an environment where all community members and their points of view are valued and respected. Affirming the value of each member of the university community, the campus asks that all its members adhere to the principles of civility and community adopted by the campus: http://civility.utk.edu/

Disability
If you need course adaptations or accommodations because of a documented disability or if you have emergency information to share, please contact The University of Tennessee Office of Disability Services at 100 Dunford Hall (865) 974-6087. This will ensure that you are properly registered for services.

Dimensions of Diversity
The College of Social Work and the University of Tennessee welcome and honor all people. In accordance with the U.S. National Association of Social Workers (NASW) and the U.S. Council on Social Work Education (CSWE 2015 Educational Policy Statement), “the dimensions of diversity are understood as the intersectionality of multiple factors including” age, class, color,
culture, mental or physical disability and ability, ethnicity, gender, gender expression, gender identity, immigration status, marital status, national origin, political ideology, race, regionality, religion and spirituality, sex, sexual orientation, and tribal sovereign status. The College values intellectual curiosity, pursuit of knowledge, and academic freedom and integrity. “A person’s diverse life experiences may include oppression, poverty, marginalization, and alienation as well as privilege, power, and acclaim” (CSWE 2015 Educational Policy Statement). The College of Social Work promotes social justice and social change, and strives to end discrimination, oppression, poverty, and other forms of social injustice.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course will examine neurophysiologic development. Neurophysiologic development provides a foundation for understanding the processes of human development and how these processes are influenced by culture and the environment. The course examines the effects of risk and protective factors at various ecological levels, such as attachment, poverty, and culture. This course also covers genetics and how genes express themselves as well as genetic potentials. Typical development will be covered as well as atypical developmental patterns that are consistent with neurodevelopmental disorders. Processes critical to human behavior and risk and resilience for vulnerable populations are emphasized to understand individual or family behavior.

Content in this course will be illustrated and centered around a case study approach in which students read case studies that are paired with theoretical and research material. Class discussion about the theoretical and research material will be linked to case studies, and students will use theory and research to construct hypotheses about individual or family adaptation to the environment. In addition, students will practice forming research questions and going to the literature to assess what is known about their questions.

COURSE RATIONALE

To practice accountably and effectively, social workers must be able to understand their clients and their presenting issues within their clients’ developmental contexts. In supportive environments, individuals flourish as they progress through developmental stages and stage-salient tasks. Other environments, because of risk factors associated with them, are less supportive of wellbeing. Even so, brain plasticity provides humans with an amazing capacity to adapt to these less supportive and sometimes frankly maladaptive environments, although sometimes at great cost to themselves. Especially for young children, the costs to the developing brain of less adaptive environments are profound because their brains actually become organized around repeated experiences within these less adaptive environments. Also, genetics play a role in terms of gene expression and potential in regards to these less adaptive environments. Neuropsychological changes and behaviors resulting from these earlier less adaptive environments are often conceptualized by clinicians as psychopathology or presenting problems of clients. Understanding human development as a series of processes mediated by the brain within an environment-dependent context profoundly reframes not only our understanding of our clients and their presenting problems, but also how to intervene appropriately with clients and their environments. This different understanding of human development also suggests the critical importance of effective prevention programs and social policies that promote wellbeing, as well as interventions directed at changing the larger environments of individuals. Thus, knowledge gained in this course will allow social workers not only to better understand, contextualize, and assess clients and their presenting problems, but
also to develop more appropriate interventions, prevention programs, or policies for working with or for the benefit of clients and for the necessary environments to support human wellbeing.

COURSE COMPETENCIES

By the completion of this course, the students are expected (through course activities, assignments, and/or exams) to:

1. Explain the roles of neurophysiology, adaptive and maladaptive environments, and experiences, including the effects of trauma and chronic stress, on brain development and the role of genetics and epigenesis in development during the sensitive period of the first three years of life and across the life span. (EBIP 4.1, 6.1) (content: basic introduction to Mendelian genetics and the Human Genome Project; gene expression; effects of stress and trauma on hormones, brain development, and gene expression; effects of parenting on brain development and gene expression; explain how this research can impact practice and service delivery).

2. Explain the interaction between nature (genetic potential of an individual) and nurture (effect of the environment on the individual) as it relates to cultural differences and disparities by race/ethnicity, class, sex, and sexual orientation. (EBIP 2.1) (content: traits, phenotypes, health disparities in race; kindling hypothesis; mundane extreme environmental stress; tend and befriend hypothesis; epigenesis; effects of early deprivation on brain development)

3. Explain how neurophysiological processes may place individuals at risk or, conversely, how environments of at-risk individuals contribute to neurophysiological processes that increase their levels of vulnerability. (EBIP 7.1) (Content: epigenesis, allostasis, attachment, stress, trauma, kindling; HPA axis; amygdala; pruning; synaptogenesis; windows of opportunity)

REQUIRED READINGS

There is no required text for this course. All readings and course materials are on the BlackBoard site for this class and can be downloaded or read from there.

ORGANIZATION OF COURSE AND BLACKBOARD

This is an online course that is in a primarily self-study format. Everything you need for the course is online at the BlackBoard site for this course. You can gain access to the course site through http://online.utk.edu/.

To orient you to the course, an optional online session will be held on Tuesday, June 7, 2016, 6:30 – 7:30 EDT. During this session I will review the course materials, assignments, and tools
you can use on BlackBoard to make the class successful for you. It is hoped that by providing this online, primarily self-study format you will be able to fit this course to your schedule more easily. Instructions for preparing for the online interactive format will be sent by email prior to the first week of class.

Class content is divided into three groups—Genetics and Human Development/Behavior; Brain and Behavior; and Stress, Trauma, and Hormones. Course content may include readings, online lectures, PowerPoint presentations, videos, and web sites. At the end of each of these content groups you will have an assignment, with a further summary assignment for the course.

CONTACTING THE INSTRUCTOR

I attempt to remain readily available to students during the semester. If for any reason you are struggling, have questions about an assignment, need to let me know what is going on with you, or just want to talk, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am easily contacted by email (rbolen@utk.edu) and will reply as soon as possible. During the semester I monitor my email closely. We can set up a phone conversation, meeting, or converse by email, or we can meet online after the Tuesday classes.

PLAGIARISM

It is assumed that all of your work is original and that you are aware of appropriate citation rules. If you are not completely familiar with citation rules, please review them at the UT Library web site: http://www.lib.utk.edu/instruction/learnhow/. This web site has other tutorials as well on how to use the library effectively, search strategies, etc., that may be of help. Please be aware that copying material verbatim from the web is considered plagiarism unless it is appropriately cited as verbatim material. BlackBoard now provides the means for submitted papers to be automatically scanned to determine if they include plagiarized material. Please assume that your paper will be automatically scanned when it is submitted. If a significant portion of your paper will be or has been submitted verbatim or close to verbatim to other classes, please let me know.

ASSIGNMENTS AND GRADING

Grading Criteria

| Each test is worth 20 points x 3 tests | 60 points |
| Final paper | 40 points |

Final Grade

The University of Tennessee does not award minus grades at the graduate level. Therefore, the following grading scale will be used for the final grade:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93 – 100</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 – 92</td>
<td>B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 – 87</td>
<td>B</td>
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NOTE: A beneficial way to write this paper is to work on it throughout the class. As you find information that likely applies, you could include it at that time.

You will be presented with a vignette. Applying what you have learned in this course, you will write no more than a 7-page double-spaced paper (not counting title page, abstract, or references) and using Times New Roman font size 12 and 1” margins throughout that applies a neurophysiological framework to the person in the vignette. Using this framework, you will attempt to make sense of the various dynamics and issues of that person. It is important not to force this framework upon the person, using it indiscriminately, but to apply it thoughtfully and in a manner that helps make sense of the individual. The vignette provides ample opportunities to explain current or previous issues within a neurophysiological framework. Please recognize that a 7-page paper is very short given the vignette. It will be very important to be succinct so you have room to discuss various neurophysiological processes that the person in the vignette might be experiencing.

In this paper, please use no more than a single paragraph to summarize the case and issues you will be discussing. Although in a clinical assessment you would have a more thorough presentation of the case, it is not necessary for this paper. Also, it is not necessary to discuss in detail the actual science underlying some of the neurophysiological effects. However, it is important to provide sufficient information from the vignette that you are able to make your case.

For example, if you were writing a paper about “Clarissa”, a 13-year-old who had experienced child maltreatment for several years when younger and who now appears to be dissociating, you might say, “Clarissa appears to be dissociating not only in school but at home. Teachers remark that during school she frequently seems to be somewhere else, with eyes not appearing to see what is going on in the room. When put on the spot to answer a question, one teacher reported that she seems somewhat oppositional in that she will refuse to answer and simply stare at the teacher without speaking. Teachers report that she looks very frightened when this occurs, however. At home her mother describes her as loving to daydream, and Clarissa states that this daydreaming make her feel as if she has been transported to the place she is
daydreaming about. This is important because dissociation is one of two important ways in which individuals neurophysiologically respond to overwhelming stress (Perry, 2006). That she dissociates across locations suggests this might be an ingrained pattern for her and would therefore be an important treatment focus.

In this example, I correctly identified that the teen was dissociating, and was able to apply it correctly to her, citing examples in which Clarissa appeared dissociative and going a step further to suggest (we do not know for sure) possible implications for her (i.e., this might be an ingrained pattern of responding to overwhelming stress) and for treatment. It is not necessary to talk about the neurobiological process of dissociation per se, as this paper is one in which you are to apply clinically the knowledge you have learned. The knowledge is assumed if you can apply it correctly. Still, if you do state something as fact (as I did regarding dissociation's role in responding to overwhelming trauma), make sure to cite it and include it in your list of references.

Grading criteria for the paper are as follows:

38.5 – 40 The paper does an exceptional job of understanding symptoms, issues, dynamics, and other mechanisms of the individual that could be explained neurophysiologically given the person's history and development. The paper is insightful throughout, draws upon needed references, is well-organized with a high level of writing quality, and uses APA referencing style for sources. This grade is reserved for only those very few papers that demonstrate the highest standards.

37 – 38.49 The paper does a very good job of applying the neurophysiological framework while drawing upon needed references, demonstrates insight, is well-organized with a high level of writing quality, and uses APA referencing style for sources. This paper is considered to be of excellent quality.

33 – 36.9 The paper does a good job of applying the neurophysiological framework while drawing upon needed references but exhibits less insight and may not adequately draw upon needed references. It may suffer from a lesser quality of writing and organization. This paper is considered to be of average quality.

30 – 32.9 The paper does not adequately apply the neurophysiological framework. It may be poorly written, may exhibit poor insight, and may fail to draw upon needed references.

29.9 & lower Papers with a grade lower than a 30 have significant problems throughout.
# SYLLABUS SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Assignments Due</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Unit 1: Introduction &amp; genetics</td>
<td>Unit 1 Test</td>
<td>June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Unit 2: The social brain</td>
<td>Unit 2 Test</td>
<td>June 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Unit 3: Stress, trauma, &amp; hormones</td>
<td>Unit 3 Test</td>
<td>July 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Final Paper</td>
<td>July 6</td>
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Introduction and Genetics

**Optional papers and tutorials**, based on your previous knowledge of DNA, genes, chromosomes, protein, and Mendelian genetics, you may wish to go to these sites.

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/  Six different web-based slide presentations can be watched to review basic premises of genetics.


**Required Readings**

**Required Videos**
http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/epigenetics/

**Required Lectures**
Unit 1. Ecological, transactional, developmental, and dynamic systems model for understanding human development. Becky Bolen, PhD

Genetics. Becky Bolen, PhD

**A. The Social Brain**

**Optional Web Sites**
There are many more excellent websites on the brain. You may wish to surf the web to locate some of these.

**Optional Readings**
If you are not very familiar with attachment theory and its propositions, I recommend reading the following materials. You will be held accountable for basic knowledge related to attachment and the brain.

**Required Readings**


**Required Lectures**

*Social Brain*. Becky Bolen, PhD

*Social Brain: Architecture*. Becky Bolen, PhD

B. Stress and Trauma

**Required Web Sites:**

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/begin/cells/cellcom/ (video file)

The transcript is also available at this website.

**Required PowerPoint Presentations:**

Combs-Orme, T. *Racism, epigenesis, stress, and black-white differences in health*. (On BlackBoard)


Jennings, A. *A collaborative effort of Kaiser Permanente and The Centers for Disease Control*. PowerPoint presentation. 

**Required Readings**


**Required Lectures**

- **Stress: HPA System.** Julie Sutter, LMSW.

- **Neurodevelopmental Model of Childhood Trauma.** Rebecca Bolen, Ph.D.