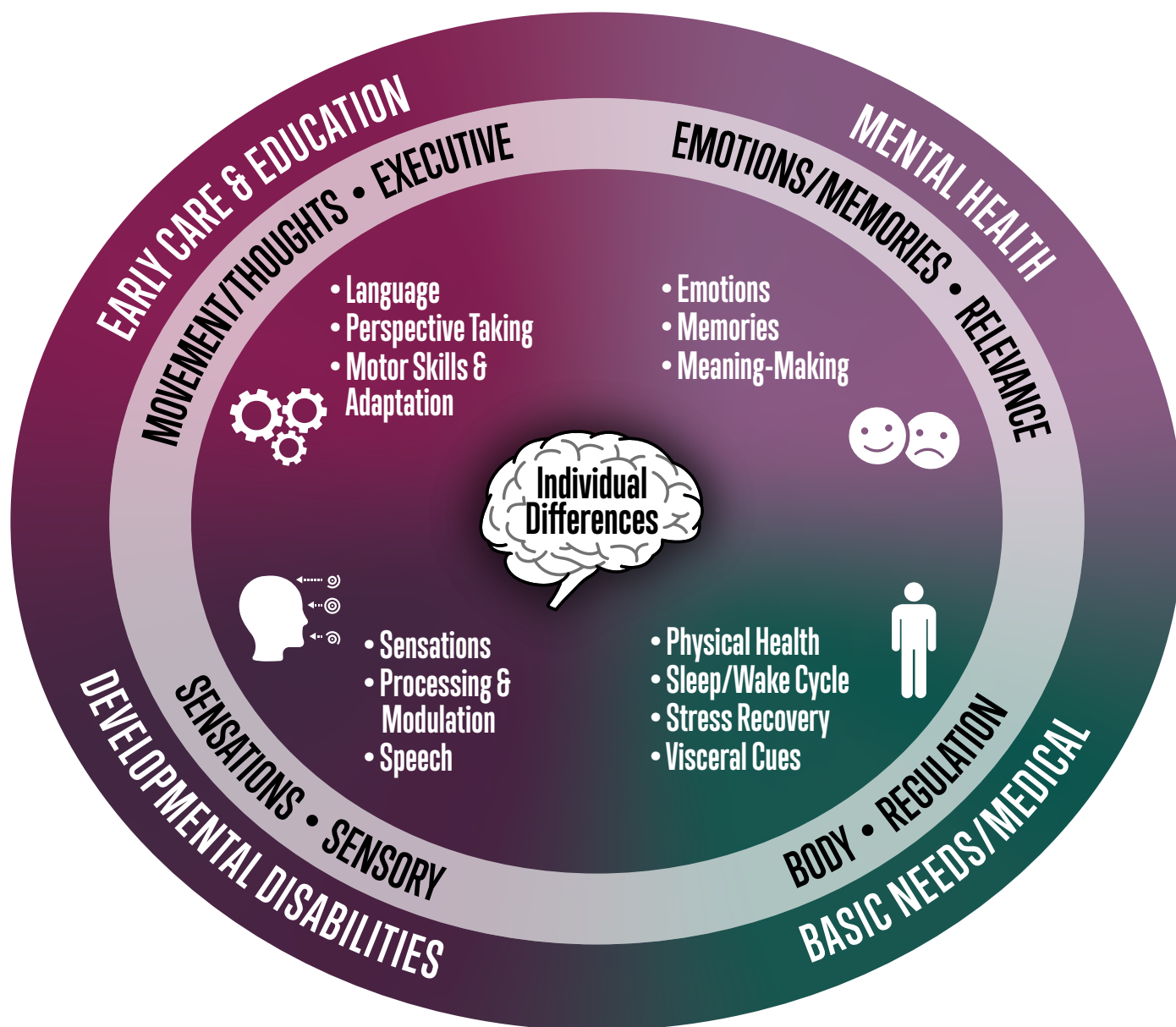


THE NEURORELATIONAL FRAMEWORK'S Individual Differences Linked with Sectors of Care

PROTECTIVE FACTORS SUPPORT CUSTOMIZED CARE
SYSTEMS OF CARE PROMOTE COLLABORATION



THE NEURORELATIONAL FRAMEWORK'S

Protective Factors Support Customized Care

Each person has unique individual differences in how their brain develops and functions over the lifespan.

The middle ring of the diagram shows all four brain systems: Body (Regulation), Sensations (Sensory), Emotions/Memories (Relevance) and Movement/Thoughts (Executive). Understanding all the protective factors or functional capacities in each brain system helps us understand each person's strengths and challenges, which can then guide a customized approach to intervention.

The Body (Regulation) Brain System includes recovery from stress responses to the green zone, adequate quality and quantity of sleep, physical health and an accurate reading of visceral cues or internal sensations.

The Sensations (Sensory) Brain System accurately determines what the sensation is, and where it is (processing) as well as the intensity, frequency, and duration of the sensations (modulation). The production of speech sounds is included as well.

The Emotions/Memories (Relevance) Brain System allows us to have a range of positive and negative emotions and a range of memories and meanings that go with these emotional experiences. We may keep our understanding about our experiences private or we may share them with others.

The Movement/Thoughts (Executive) Brain System facilitates our adapting to the environment around us: what to do, and how and when to do it. Our motor skills and thoughts work hand in hand so we can meet our own needs and those of others. The understanding and use of language are included in this brain system as well as more complex perspective taking skills.

Systems of Care Promote Collaboration

The outer rim of the diagram describes the larger systems of care that match each brain system.

These systems of care fund assessment and intervention for each brain system's challenges. Just as the principle of 'you can do one without the others' applies to the four brain systems, it also should apply to the systems of care that support a child and their family. The systems of care should overlap, and practitioners should communicate and collaborate to provide optimized, customized care.

Children and their families can seek help through any one of the systems of care. Sometimes they get 'lost' within a system of care and the child or parent is only understood through the lens of that particular system. Each sector can view themselves as the whole pie, rather than a piece of the pie. The goal of the NRF is to create the links that are currently not established in communities, so that the fragmentation of care is greatly reduced or eliminated.