A Tulane University researcher will study the effectiveness of an intervention to address trauma in mothers and their children as part of a four-year grant that will bring the family-focused project to New Orleans area Head Start centers.

Under the $500,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, assistant professor of psychology Sarah Gray and her team of graduate students and trainees will implement a program called Mom Power, an existing evidence-based intervention that aims to mitigate the negative impacts of trauma on physical and mental health across generations.

Gray, director of the Tulane Child and Family Lab and a clinical assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Tulane School of Medicine, said the
Sarah Gray, assistant professor of psychology at Tulane

"In our work, we've seen that mothers' experiences of early adversity have implications not only for their own physical and mental health, but also for their young children's."

"Existing research, including our own, shows that the effects of trauma can extend across generations, and also that moms’ mental health and behavior affect their kids, and vice versa," she said. “And yet, most studies of mental health interventions only look at the effects in isolation, on one target patient - either the adult or the child - instead of taking a two-generation approach. Our study is focused on relationships."

Gray and her team will collaborate with Dr. Stacy Drury, associate professor of psychiatry at Tulane School of Medicine, and Dr. Charles Zeanah, executive director of the medical school’s Institute of Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, along with researchers at the University of Michigan and the Interdisciplinary Center Herzlia in Israel. The study will take place at two of largest Head Start center in New Orleans – Educare and Kingsley House.

The project is a randomized controlled trial, which means that researchers will be able to determine whether Mom Power really does have a positive impact on intergenerational trauma. To do this, they will focus on the impact of the intervention on mothers’ behavior and physiology, on children’s behavior and physiology, and on the relationship between the two.

“This is an exciting area of work that I think holds real promise for helping us understand some of the intergenerational impacts of trauma and also hopefully how to mitigate them.”