Sexual Assault

Brain, Experience, Behavior, Memory

Massachusetts Campus Safety and Violence Prevention Conference – Sept. 28, 2016

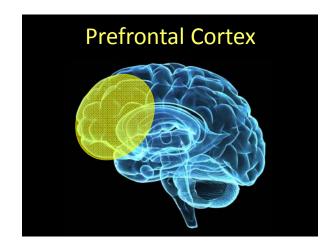
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Fear Circuitry in Control

- Loss of prefrontal regulation
- Bottom-up attention
- Survival reflexes
- Self-protection **habits**
- Altered memory encoding and consolidation



High Stress and Fear = Impaired Prefrontal Cortex

Arnsten 1998, Science, 280, 1711-1712; Arnsten 2009, Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 10, 410-422



Survival Reflexes

Fight or flight?

We evolved to **freeze first**, then **flee** if possible.

Freeze





Ready to suddenly burst into action





Self-Protection Habits

- Polite responses to dominant or aggressive people
- Polite responses to unwanted sexual advances
- Hoping and pretending its no big deal – trying to save face



Fear-Habit Paradox

From normal, expected scenario to unexpected attack...

Fear-based responses can be habitual behaviors appropriate to scenario that's just been left behind

e.g., Schwabe 2013, Hippocampus, 1035-1043; Packard 2009, Brain Research, 121-128.

I have to leave soon.

You've got a girlfriend.

My roommate is home.

My boyfriend will be angry.

Real Case

Perpetrator describing methods on social media:

"Feign intimacy," "then stab them in the back" and "THROW EM IN THE DUMPSTER."

His victim at trial:

- "I didn't kick or scream or push."
- "I felt like I was frozen."
- "I tried to be as polite as possible."
- "I wanted to not cause a conflict"
- "I didn't want to offend him."





Esc	ape When	There's
No ((Perceived)	Escape

Drastic survival reflexes...

Dissociation

Blanked/Spaced Out
Disconnected from Body
Autopilot

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Tonic Immobility

- Freezing = Alert and immobile, but **able** to move
- Tonic immobility = Paralysis, can't move or speak
- **Caused by** extreme fear, physical contact with perpetrator, restraint, **perception** of inescapability
- Not uncommon in sexual and non-sexual assaults

Marx et al. 2008, Clin Psychol Sci Practice, 74; Bovin et al. 2008, J Trauma Stress, 402;





Collapsed Immobility

Key differences from tonic immobility

- Physiological cause = Heart gets massive parasympathetic input, resulting in...
- ullet Extreme ullet in heart rate and blood pressure
- Faintness, "sleepiness" or loss of consciousness
- Loss of muscle tone Collapsed, limp, etc.

Kozlowski et al., 2015, Harvard Rev Psychiatry, 1-25; Baldwin 2013, Neurosci Biohehay Rev, 1549





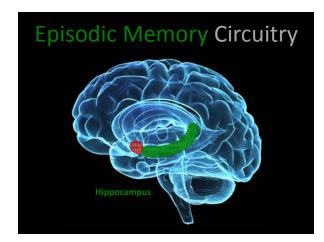
I felt like a rag doll.	
Canady And	
He was just moving me around.	
Mie arouna.	
Did not resist	
No attempt to escape	
Did not scream	
'Active participant'	
Sexual Assault	
and Memory	

Bottom-Up Attention and Memory

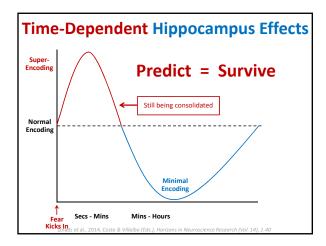
Fear circuitry focus: what seems most important to survival and coping

Attended = Central Details = Encoded





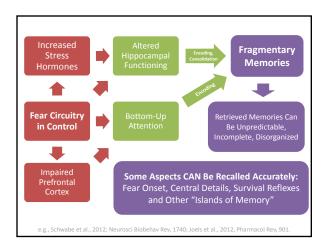




What Gets Encoded and Consolidated



- Fragments 'burned into' memory
- Islands of memory
- Few peripheral details
- Little or no time-sequence information
- Little or no words or narrative



Vulnerability to Distortion?

- Central Details = Very Low Vulnerability
- Peripheral details = High Vulnerability



Alcohol and Memory

- Low-moderate dose/intoxication
 - Impairs context encoding
 - Does not impair encoding of sensations
 - Resembles effect of fear/trauma
- High dose/intoxication:
 - Impairs hippocampus-mediated encoding and consolidation of both context and sensations

Melia... LeDoux, 1996, Neuroscience, 74, 313



Islands of Memory

- Micro-islands Fragmentary sensations
- Larger islands Key periods within assault
 - Early phase, especially habit-based responses
 - When fear kicked in, right before and after
 - Survival reflexes
 - Freezing
 - Dissociation
 - Tonic Immobility
 - Collapsed Immobility
 - Defeat / giving up



Are you getting information about brain-based responses?

Are you getting central details?

Islands of memory?