



Sophie Brown Education Mental Health Practitioner 16th June 2023

Understanding your child's thought, emotions and behaviours



Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust





Objectives

- Explore how thoughts and emotions have an impact on behaviour.
- What anxiety might look like in our children.
- Tips and tools for supporting your child with difficult feelings and emotions.

Does anyone have any other hopes for today?

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EVERY SINGLE one of your EMOTIONS SINGLE

@Colourblind_Zebra



- Emotive content
- Questions are welcome and encouraged

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A child's behavior is not always what it seems

Behavior is communication

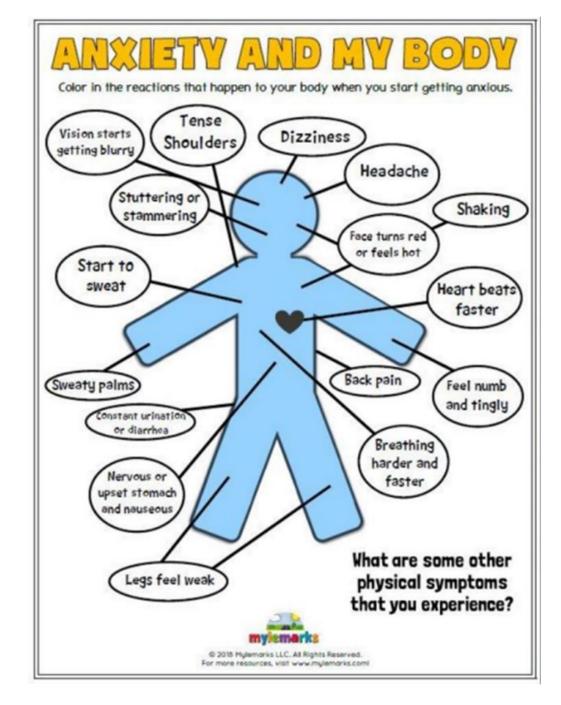
What we see: Behavior



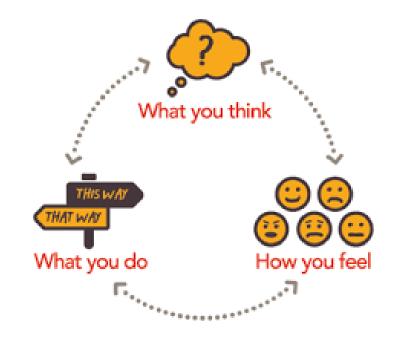
Biological response; Fight, Flight or Freeze



- Recognising and normalising the sensations that we get in our bodies is a good way to start understanding about how we experience anxiety, and the behaviours we see as a result.
- These physical symptoms are very normal and are all down to our body's reaction to threat or danger flight, fight or freeze response.

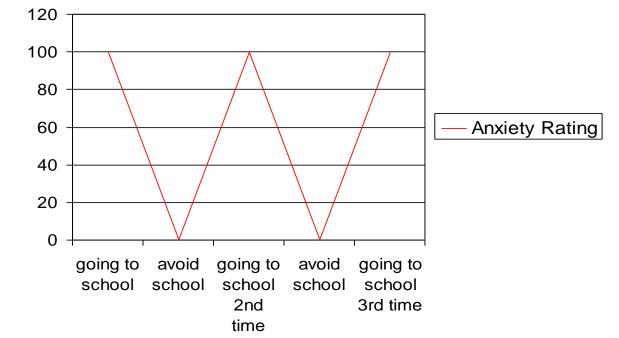


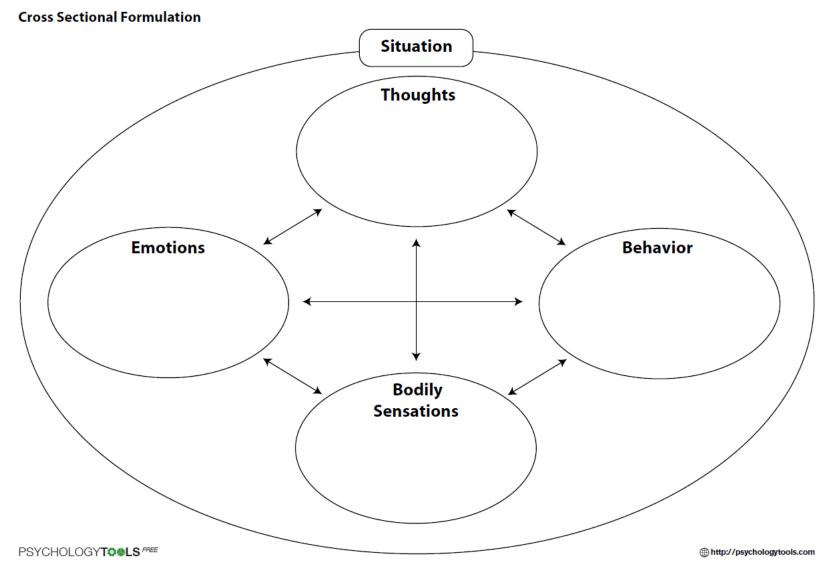
The cycle of thoughts, emotions and behaviour



Maintenance cycle

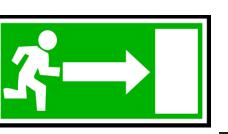
= negative thoughts = anxious feelings = safety behaviour/avoidance/seeking reassurance





What keeps anxiety going?

• Avoidance



- Safety Seeking Behaviours
- Seeking Reassurance



Behaviour

Staying quiet in social situations

Not touching things in public

Bringing my water bottle everywhere

Wearing headphones on

Fear the behaviour is intended to prevent

If I talk I might say something stupid and I would feel humiliated

If I touch something in public I could get sick and die

If I get anxious I will get a dry mouth and choke

If someone tried to speak to me I wouldn't know what to say and they would think I am an idiot

The Different Types of Anxiety

Separation Anxiety

Fear / anxiety when away from specific person / people.

Panic Disorder

Frequent attacks of intense feelings of anxiety that do not feel like they can be brought under control.

Specific Phobia

Fearful feelings about specific objects or situations (dogs, flying, heights).

PTSD

Bursts of anxiety any time from one month after experiencing a traumatic event.

Generalised Anxiety

Feeling anxious about a lot of different things, over a long period of time.

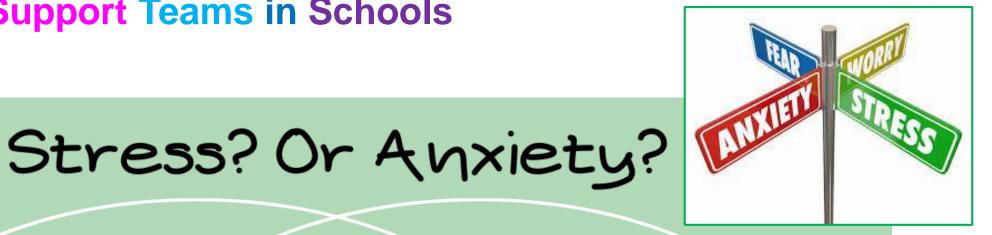
Social Phobia Intense fear of social, everyday situations.

OCD

Ongoing unwanted / intrusive thoughts that cause anxiety, and a need to carry out rituals in order to feel less anxious.

What causes anxiety?

- There is no single factor that causes anxiety...
- Anxiety runs in families, genetics account for 1/3 of what makes children anxious, while anxiety isn't directly inherited, characteristics are (sensitivity)
- Stressful life events may have more of an impact on anxious children
- Children can 'pick up' fears from others, they learn from example
- Children also learn from other people's reaction around them
- Missed opportunities to test out fears and learn how to cope in fear inducing situations



Stress

- Generally, has an external cause
- Ends when the situation resolves
- Can be positive or negative

Both

- Excessive worry
- Uneasiness
- Tension
- Loss of sleep
- High blood pressure
- Body pain

Anxiety

- Generally, an internal reaction to stress
- Often, a persistent feeling of dread or apprehension that doesn't go away
- Is constant

Worry

Form of verbal mental problem solving about potentially negative future events.

Worry becomes unhelpful when:

- it's about a number of things
- Very frequent
- Difficult to control of dismiss



Prolonged / frequent worry generates more anxiety and more worry

So what can I do to help?

- Talking about mental health
- Listen to your child and take their worries seriously
- Offer empathy rather than solutions
- Normalise thoughts, feelings and emotions
- Challenge negative/unhelpful thinking
- Think about your part in the maintenance cycle
- Look for clues about feelings through their words, tone of voice and body language.
- Predict/preempt difficult situations
- Ask 'open', 'curious' questions
- Some other useful, practical strategies...

ZONES OF REGULATION!

Blue	Green	Yellow	Red
Sick Sad Tired Bored Moving Slowly	Happy Calm Good to Go Focused Ready to Learn	Frustrated Worried Silly/Wiggly Anxious Excited	Mad/Angry Mean Yelling/Hitting Out of Control I Need Time and Space
SLOW	GO	CAUTION	STOP

Strategies for managing worries

The Worry Tree

worry is like a rocking chair:

Worry Time





Schedule time to worry.

Set aside 15 minutes every day to worry.

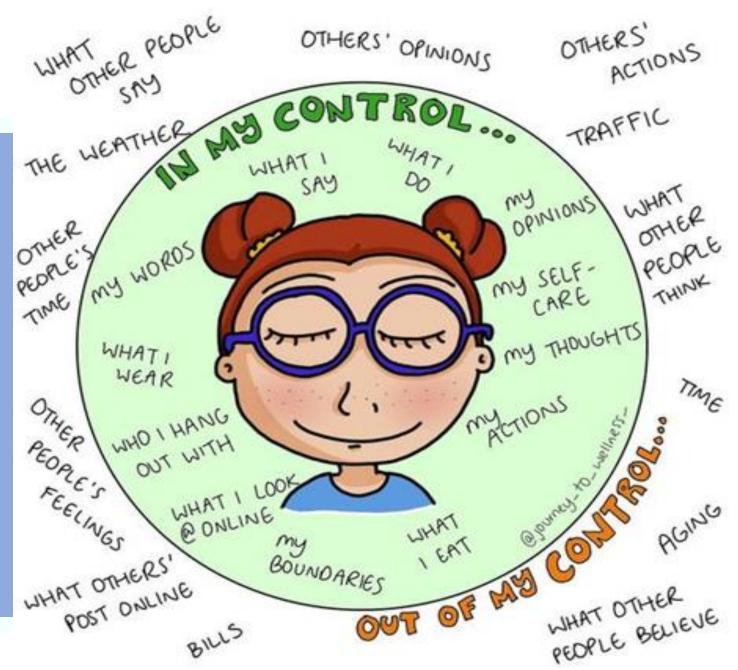
When your worrying time comes along, sit down and worry as much as you can (write down your worries if that helps).

When you catch yourself worrying outside of that time, remind yourself it's not time to worry yet.

With practice, you'll contain your worrying to just 15 minutes each day rather than allow your worries to invade all your time.

@AmyMorinAuthor

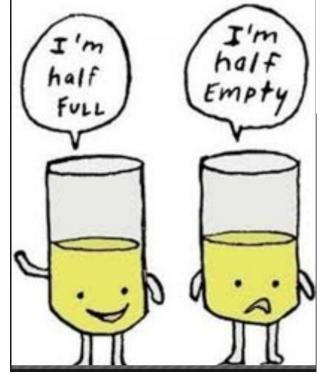
- Make a list of all your current worries
- Draw yourself in the middle
- On the inside our all the things you can control
- On the outside out all the things you can't control
- Focus and dedicate your time and energy on the things you can control



Helpful vs unhelpful thinking

It is important to break the patterns of unhelpful thinking.





Reframe the what ifs

what if i fail?	what if i excel?
hat if i go and have a terrible time?	what if i'll have the time of my life?
what if none of his is worth it?	what if i can create my own purpose?
what if they'll hate me?	what if they'll be my new friends?
what if i'll never be good enough?	what if i already am?
what if i never achieve this goal?	what if trying my best is good enough? @crazyneadcomics
Beli (eve in Jourself



OPINION

FACT

Challenge unhelpful thinking: Separate facts from opinions!



Evidence-based

- Clown
- Painted face
- Colourful
- Circus performer
- Smiling



Opinion

Varies, personal view

- Funny
- Weird hair
- Scary
- Happy
- Ugly

Relaxation and mindfulness









- 1 TAKE A FEW DEEP BREATHS TO RELAX.
- 2) BREATHE IN. TENSE THE MUSCLES OF YOUR FEET.
- 3 BREATHE OUT. RELEASE THE TENSION IN YOUR FEET.
- BREATHE IN. TENSE YOUR CALF MUSCLES.
- S BREATHE OUT. RELEASE THE TENSION IN YOUR CALVES.
- S WORK YOUR WAY UP YOUR BOOY. TENSE EACH MUSCLE GROUP.

THIS INCLUDES YOUR LEGS, CHEST, FINGERS, ARMS, NECK & FACE.





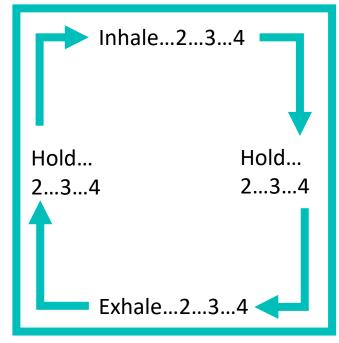


Grounding techniques



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Square breathing



Coping Skill of the Week Kainbow Grounding Look around you. Go through the rainbow and name items of each color. When you feel overwhelmed, grounding

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helps you focus on the present moment.

Suggest some self-soothing activities Eating well Lots of sleep Physical activities Hobbies and interests Opportunities to be sociable









Useful resources

- Mind.org.uk (information and support)
- Getselfhelp.co.uk (general self help)
- Annafreud.org self care (self-care tips)
- NHS.uk (general mental health advice)
- YoungMinds (free confidential online and telephone support)
- MindEd for families (online e-portal offering advice about children and young people mental health)
- Royal College of Psychiatrists (mental health information leaflets)

If your child requires urgent / medical attention

- Calm harm app strategies to manage self harm
- If you are concerned about any immediate harm
- If a young person is in crisis outside of our working hours (Monday to Friday 9-5), you should call SPA on 0800 6444 101.
- If a young person has taken an overdose or requires urgent medical treatment, they should attend A&E.
- You can call 111 for advice and direction regarding physical symptoms and guidance on whether to attend A&E.

Do you have any questions?





