Understanding & Responding to Anxiety and Behaviour Linked to Mental Health.

Pip Challinor and Sarah Lee Tackling Emerging Threats to Children Team Nottinghamshire County Council



Before we begin

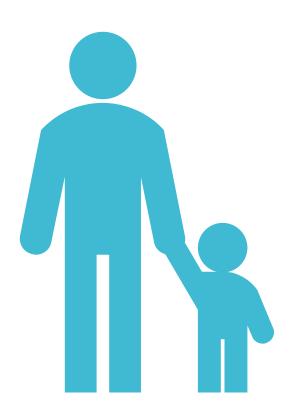
We are not behaviour specialists or experts

We work at the prevention end of the spectrum

Our knowledge is rooted in our own experiences of parenting as well as the latest research

We don't have all the answers

We will signpost to sources of help and support



Today's Session

Theory and research (...a little)

- The context for the presenting behaviours
- Practical tools and opportunities for reflection
- Collaborative problem solving
- Sources of help and support
- Opportunities to make connections

Today's Session

What are your best hopes for the workshop?

Why are you here? (if you are comfortable with sharing)

Have a look at the padlet – what might you want to know more about?

Arnold View (padlet.com)

Shared activity

What things make your child anxious?

What things make you anxious?



















Where are we today... why does the context matter?

Definitions



Anxiety can both be a state and a trait- i.e., some of us feel anxious mainly in response to certain situations; some of us are naturally more predisposed to anxiety than others

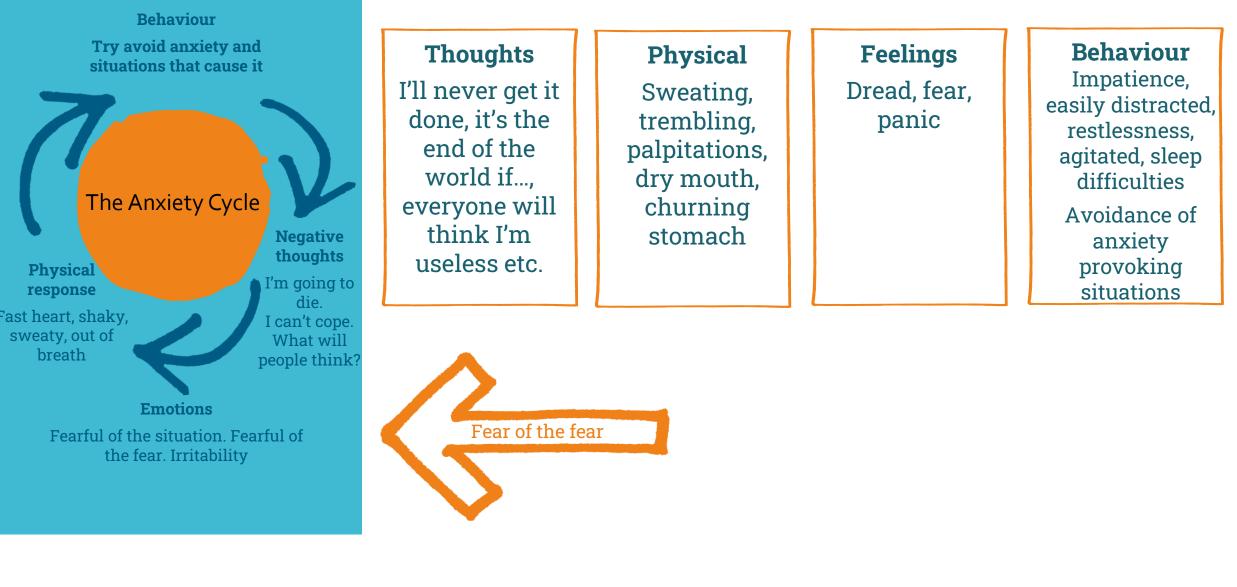


Generalised anxiety disorder- "is a condition of excessive worry about everyday issues and situations." Lasts longer than 6 months. John Hopkins Medicine



For all types- an intolerance for uncertainty is an important contributory factor

Symptoms of anxiety



What's underneath the anxiety and behaviour?

What is the unmet need?

How can you address it?



Activity: Describe what happens when you feel <u>ANXIETY</u> & <u>EXCITEMENT</u>



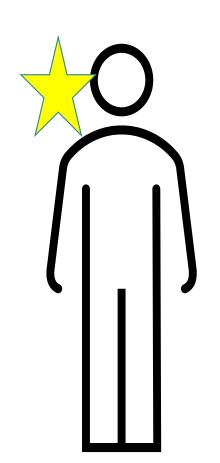
Draw an outline of a human body



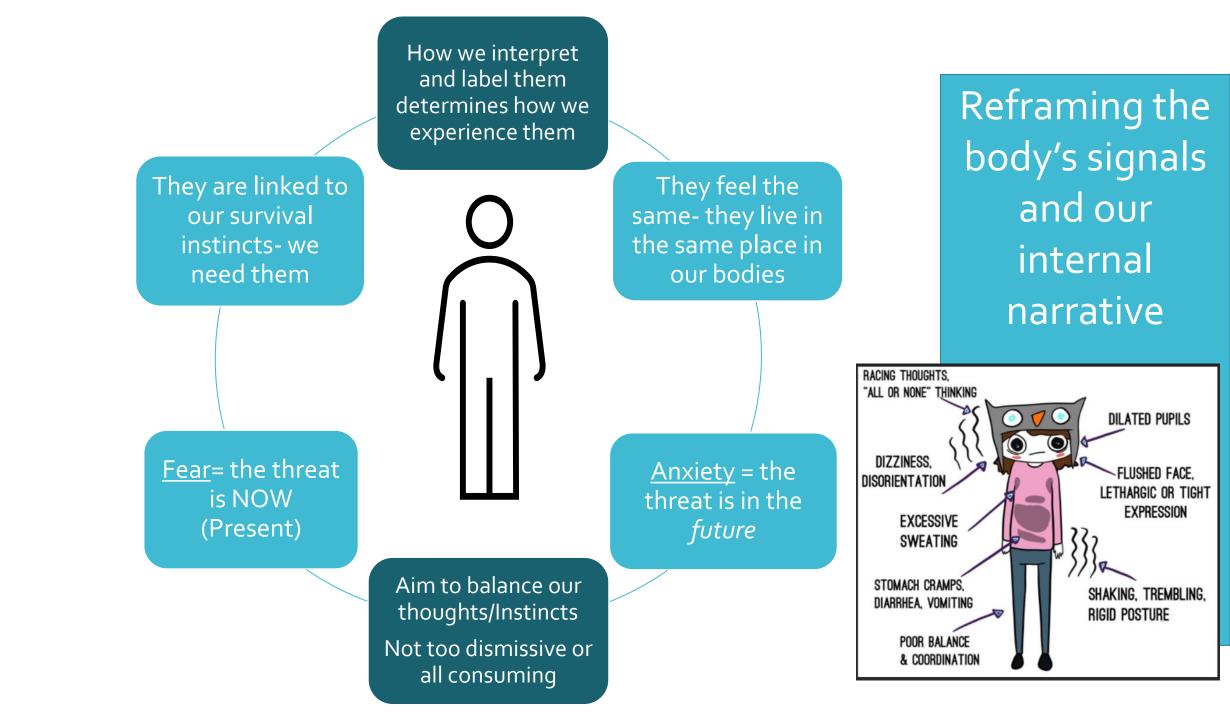
In one colour- mark and label the parts of the body where anxiety & fear live

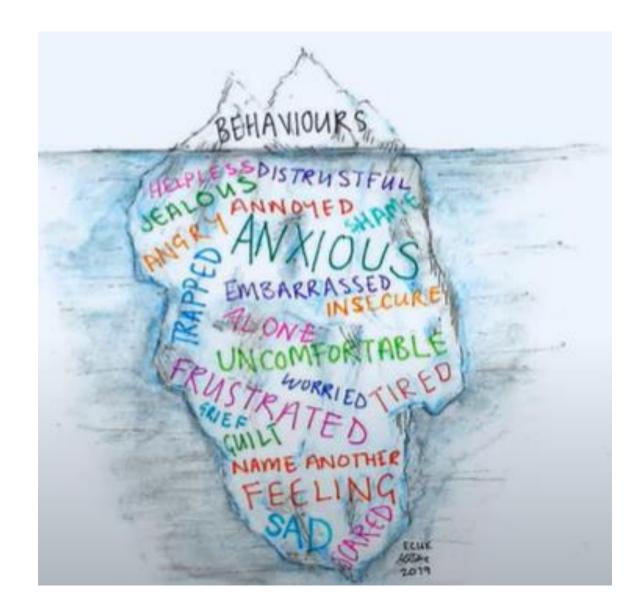


In another colour- mark and label the parts of the body where excitement and anticipation live



Shared activity Relationship between anxiety & excitementwhat the research tells US





Things children say/do:

Behaviours/thoughts are a communication of our emotions

Identifying the emotions behind the behaviour helps us find the solution to the problem/ address the pattern of behaviour

Through our relationships with others, we learn to understand our experiences and regulate our emotions I can't be bothered, you can't make me.

Withdraw/ Sulk / Shut down

Anxiety about attending school Sob/ Lash out/ Meltdown

Don't leave me, I can't sleep/eat/play without my... Just leave me alone, get out of my room, I hate you/them.

> Scream/Shout/ Swear

> > Blame/ Aggravate

I feel sick, my tummy/head aches, I don't feel like I can... Sleep walk/talk

Cling/Control

I'm going to kill myself. I'm leaving and I'm never coming back. The brain science behind anxiety (and behaviours) and managing it effectively.....



Rescue or empower? Teaching & practicing selfawareness and self-care

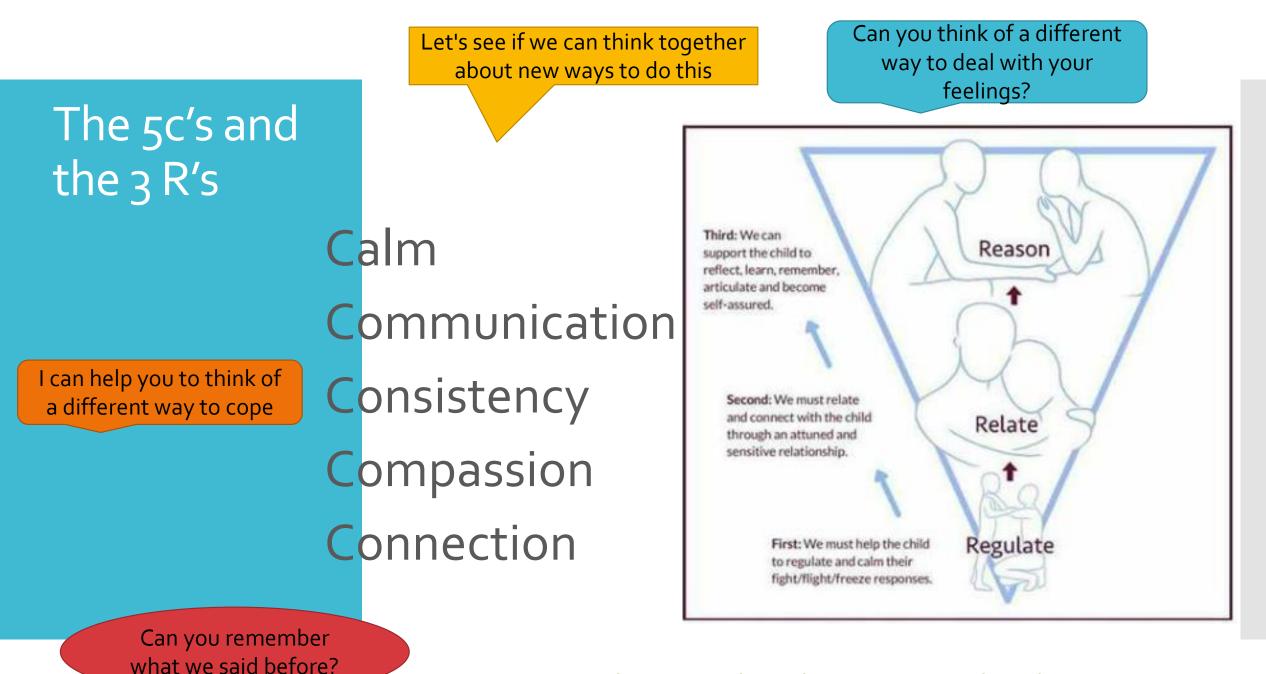




God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.

Reinold Niebuhr

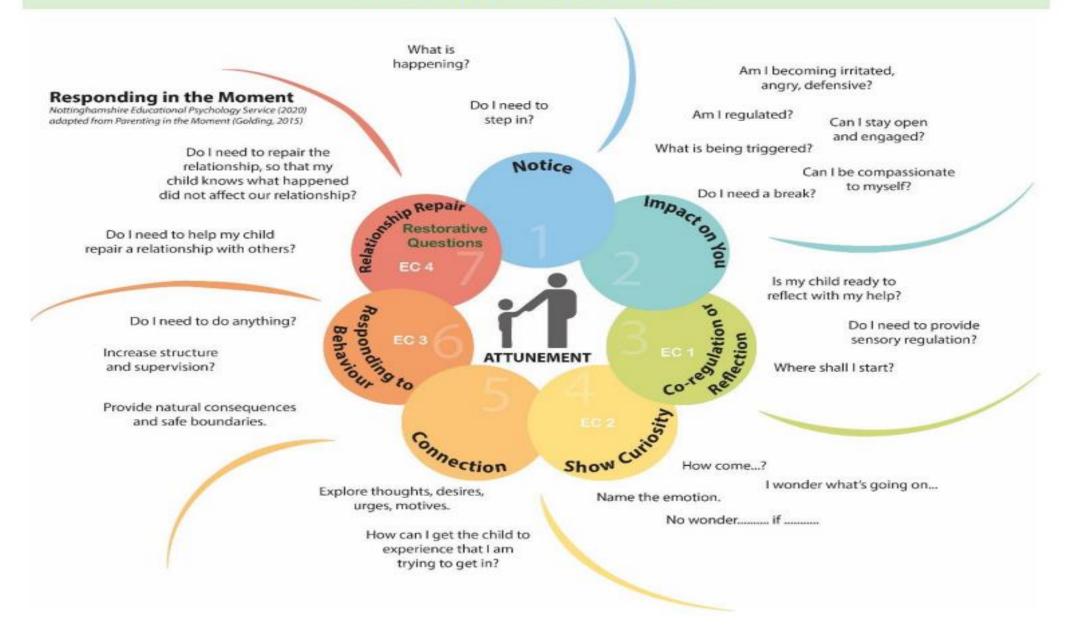




Emotion Coaching - United Kingdom (emotioncoachinguk.com)

APPENDIX 1: PRACTICAL TOOLS AND MODELS

RESPONDING IN THE MOMENT



Describe a scenario you regularly face/the situations you find most challenging



Consider what emotions might be triggered for you/your child in this situation



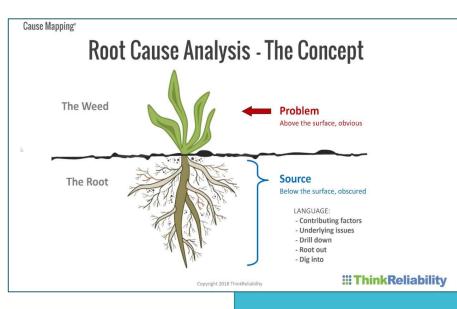
Consider what your usual response is and how effective it is



Thinking about what we have discussed already, as a group try to practise a range of 'coping' or 'calming' strategies you could employ which might be more effective. What might you say/do?



If in your trial conversations, you hit a barrier to finding a solution- note them down for wider discussion.



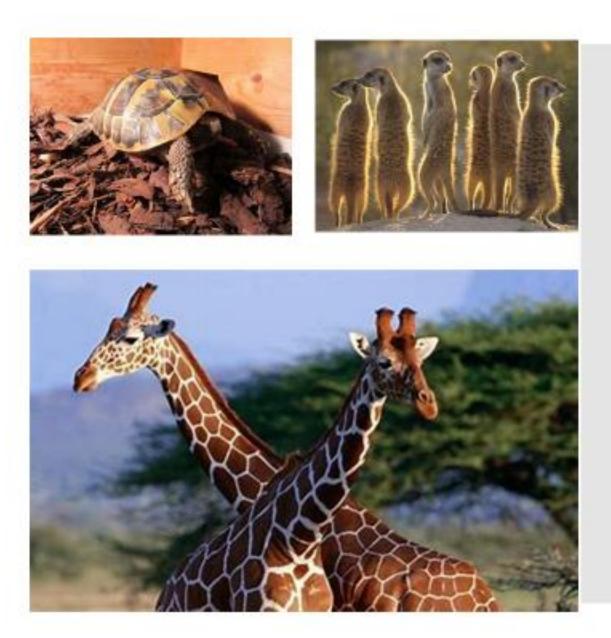


Let's help each other out

Shared Activity

Take Time ...

- To make sure you NOTICE (identify and name the emotions)
- To CONNECT (people and places = joy)
- To use your INSIGHT (what do I know works)
- WAIT AND BREATHE (when your own anxiety/emotions are rising)
- To REFLECT (why am I/why is my child feeling this way and what can I/ can't I control)
- For YOURSELF- (do the things you enjoy and which enrich your life, sleep, learn to relax, pay attention to what you eat, get active, have fun)
- To RECOGNISE when you need help and support and ASK and ACCEPT it when required



Tell us your feedback

TETC Team Evaluation - 2024-2025

The more you try to control something, the more it controls you. Free yourself and let things take their own natural course.

- Leon Brown





Contacts

Kirstin Lamb

Kirstin.lamb@nottscc.gov.uk

Sarah Lee



Sarah.lee@nottscc.gov.uk

What is on the padlet?



https://padlet.com/tetc/anxiety-parent-workshop-ffxab2lxt8q7w3ao

Strategies to help your child



Listen to understand: listen to your child with curiosity and openness. Try to avoid making assumptions, minimising their feelings, rushing to reassure them, or just telling them to 'calm down' or 'relax.'

Normalise anxiety: explain that anxiety is a normal response to everyday difficulties, and that you're there to support them. You might explain the 'fight-fight-freeze mechanism' or the 'anxiety alarm' example to help them to understand.

Provide structure and routine: where possible, provide a consistent routine - particularly around meals, homework, phone and laptop usage, and sleep hygiene. Make your child aware of any upcoming changes that they can plan for.

Help them to understand their feelings: you might use an anxiety thermometer, diary or worksheet to help your child to identify particular triggers, patterns and anxious responses, and work on a plan together to try to reduce their anxious feelings.

Practise healthy coping skills: use the healthy coping skills cards with your child. You might cut these out and keep them around the house, stick them to the fridge, or encourage your child to carry them with them.

Let's talk about anxiety: animation and teacher toolkit (annafreud.org)

The importance of Sleep

Supported By

* WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF SLEEP

*





SC-0138ChildrenseBookNew.pdf

Children - The Sleep Charity



<u>Be active for your mental health - Every</u> <u>Mind Matters - NHS (www.nhs.uk)</u>



Physical activity and mental health | Mental Health Foundation



Safe and inclusive spaces



Physical activity releases feel good hormones, it also helps us sleep. It is recommended children spend 1 hour a day exercising.



How are diet and mental health linked?

The relationship between our diet and our mental health is complex. However, research shows a link between what we eat and how we feel.

Eating well can help you feel better. You don't have to make big changes to your diet, but see if you can try some of these tips.

- Eat regularly. This can stop your blood sugar level from dropping, which can make you feel tired and bad-tempered.
- Stay hydrated. Even mild dehydration can affect your mood, energy level and ability to concentrate.
- Eat the right balance of fats. Your brain needs healthy fats to keep working well. They're found in things such as olive oil, rapeseed oil, nuts, seeds, oily fish, avocados, milk and eggs. Avoid trans fats often found in processed or packaged foods as they can be bad for your mood and your heart health.
- Include more whole grains, fruits and vegetables in your diet. They contain the vitamins and minerals your brain and body need to stay well.
- Include some protein with every meal. It contains an amino acid that your brain uses to help regulate your mood.
- Look after your gut health. Your gut can reflect how you're feeling: it can speed up or slow down if you're stressed. Healthy food for your gut includes fruit, vegetables, beans and probiotics.
- Be aware of how caffeine can affect your mood. It can cause sleep problems, especially if you drink it close to bedtime, and some people find it makes them irritable and anxious too. Caffeine is found in coffee, tea, cola, energy drinks and chocolate.



The Eatwell Guide - NHS (www.nhs.uk)

<u>Healthier food swaps - Food facts - Healthier Families - NHS</u> (www.nhs.uk) **parentZONE** Screen time and wellbeing | Parent Zone | At the heart of digital family life

CULTURE REFRAMED PARENTS PROGRAM BUILDING RESILIENCE & RESISTANCE TO HYPERSEXUALIZED MEDIA & PORN Our Courses | Culture Reframed Parents Program

The online world.



Conversation & Connection

How to Talk to Your Child about Mental Health | YoungMinds

.....you can't fix everything when your child is struggling, you can make them feel seen and understood – and this in itself can make them feel more able to cope.....

How to talk to your child about mental health

Have a look at our tips and ideas for talking to your child about mental health.

Guide Menu

Hide guide menu 🗸 🗸

Guide contents (jump to section)

6. Where to get further help

1. The importance of talking to your child

- 2. Activities you can do to support conversations with your child
- 3. Conversation starters to support you
- 4. What to do if your child doesn't want to talk
- 5. What to do if your child tells you they're struggling

Talking about how they are, asking what was the best part of their day as part of everyday family life – this shows your child that you're interested in them and want to listen. It also supports them to practise thinking and talking about their feelings, helping them to get to know themselves and what they need.

...your child doesn't need you to always get it right - they just need to know you're there.

It is often easier to have these conversations whilst doing another activity

Activities you can do to support conversations with your child

Lots of children and young people find it easier to talk while doing an activity. This takes the pressure off because they don't have to sit still or make eye contact all the time, and because it makes pauses and silences more comfortable.

Having something to do with their hands, or something practical to focus on, can also make it easier for some children and young people to reflect or think more clearly.

Rather than feeling like a 'big chat', the conversation can start more naturally while you're both doing something you enjoy.

Try picking one of our activity ideas and giving it a go.



\heartsuit 20-minute activities for younger children	\sim	(V) Longer activities for younger children	\sim
\heartsuit 20-minute activities for teenagers	\sim	S Longer activities for teenagers	~

What activities could you be doing whilst holding these conversations?

How to Talk to Your Child about Mental Health | YoungMinds

The **ZONES** of Regulation®

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BLUE ZONE		GREEN ZONE		YELLOW ZONE		RED ZONE	
Sad Sick		Happy Calm		Frustrated Worried		Mad/Angry Terrified	
Tired		Feeling Okay		Silly/Wiggly		Yelling/Hitting	
Bored Moving Slowly		Focused Ready to Learn		Excited Loss of Some Control		Elated Out of Control	
	, ,						

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Public Health

England

8 principles

@ innovating Minds CIC 2021



co-regulation



School's approach



The more time that can be spent outdoors, the better!

Other helpful tools and ideas

KRISTIN NEFF, PhD

Self Compassion

stop beating yourself up and leave insecurity behind



'A portable friend to all readers... We must learn to treat ourselves as well as we wish to treat others.' GLORIA STEINEM

