

Trafford Thrive in Education







Anxiety Psychoeducation workshop for school staff

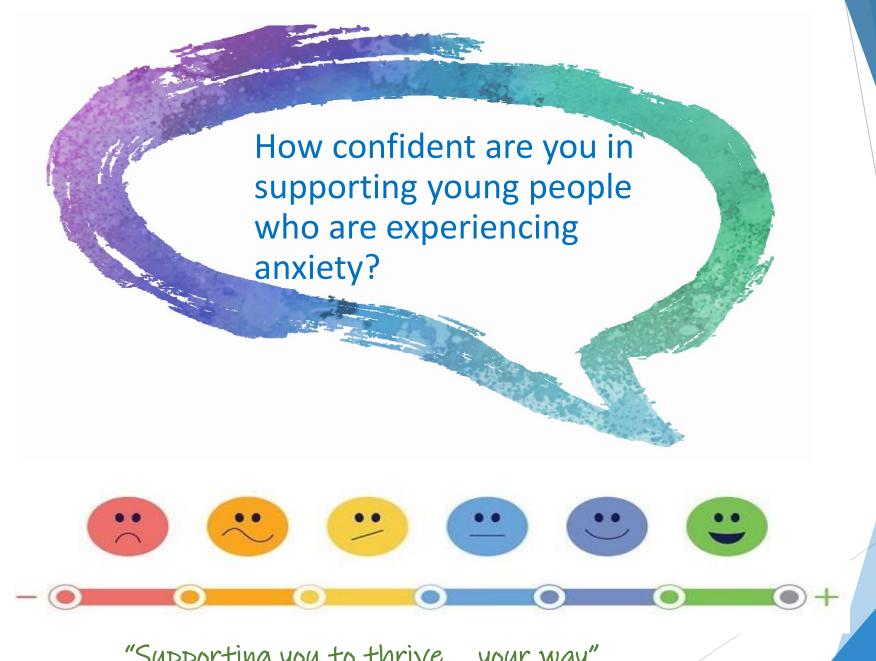
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Trafford Thrive in Education "Supporting you to thrive ... your way"

Session aims

- Understanding Anxiety
- Recognising Anxiety
- Evidence based coping strategies
- ➤ A toolkit for school staff when supporting young people presenting with symptoms of anxiety



Psychoeducation



"Psychoeducation can be an important part of learning to thrive with a mental health condition. It is useful for everyone involved, and it can be the first step to better understanding, treating, and coping with a mental illness. When you learn about your condition, you can learn to live with it".

"Psychoeducation involves learning about and understanding mental health and wellbeing. It's similar to physical education, where you learn about how your body works, how to look after it and the impacts of different strains or stressors - but instead you apply this to the mind."

Anna Freud

What is anxiety?

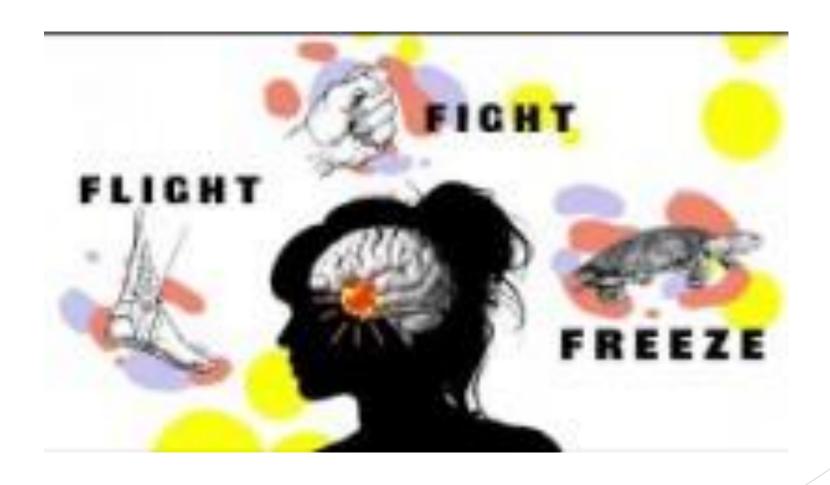
Please use the chat box to write any words your associate with anxiety.

What is anxiety?

- Anxiety is a normal reaction to threat or danger
- We all feel anxious or stressed sometimes and that's OK! However, it's important to strike a balance and find ways to manage worry to avoid feeling overwhelmed and distressed.



The fight, flight or freeze response



"Supporting you to thrive ... your way"

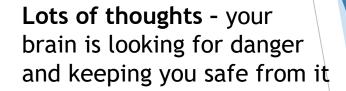
What does it feel like?

Dizzy/lightheaded - due to taking in more oxygen

Fast breathing - to help us get more oxygen into our body

Sweaty or hot - this allows the body to cool down ready to fight or run away

Tensed or clenched muscles - as a result of more blood going to these areas



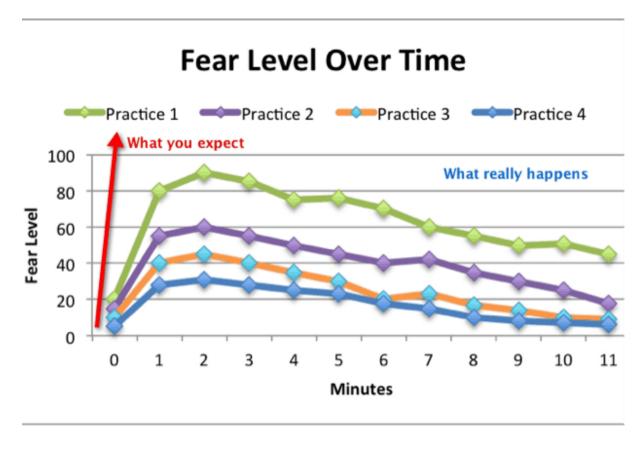
Fast heart beat - to pump the blood round your body

Feeling sick/butterflies - this is because blood goes away from your digestive system

Shaky hands/legs - as blood is moving around your body quickly to different areas

Habituation

Getting used to things
The more you do it, the easier it becomes



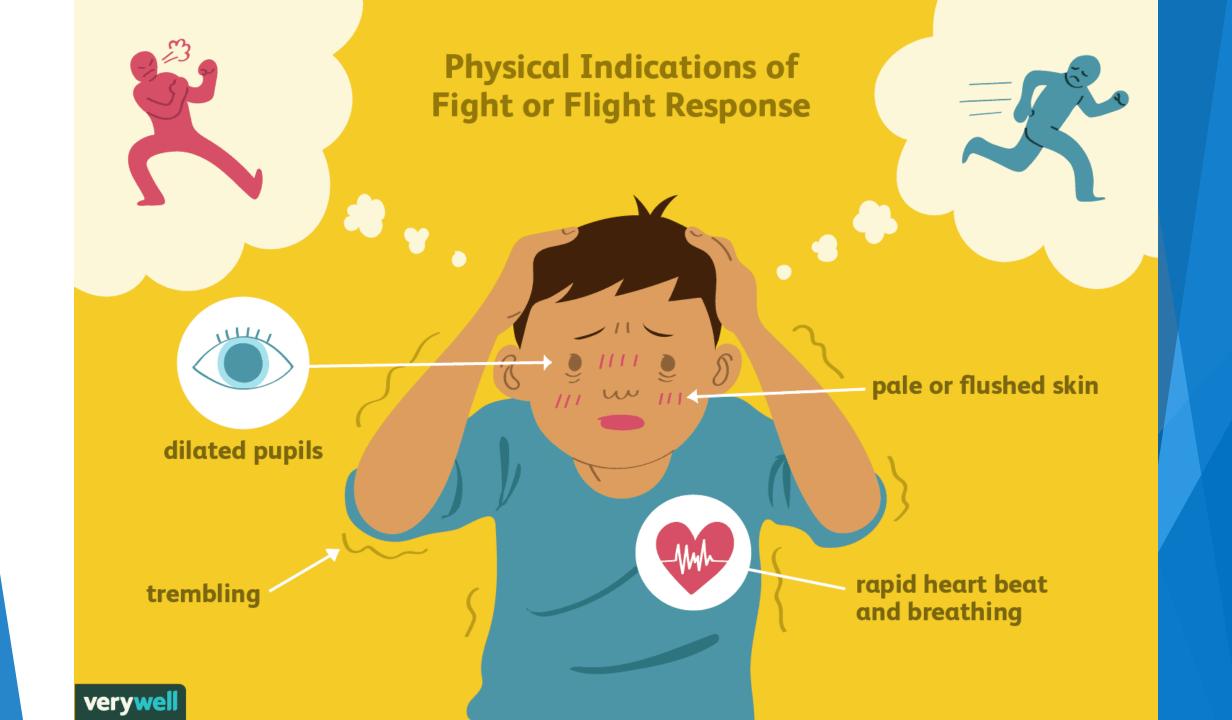
Recognising the signs and symptoms of anxiety in the young people you support



Some things to look out for:

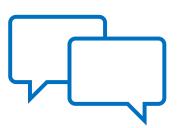
- Not concentrating
- Falling behind with work
- Attendance difficulties
- Punctuality difficulties
- Being quiet and withdrawn
- Eating or sleeping too much or too little
- Pulling away from people and usual activities
- Having unexplained aches and pains
- ► Feeling unusually confused, forgetful, on edge, angry, upset, worried, or scared
- Experiencing severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships
- Having persistent thoughts and memories you can't get out of your head





How to talk to a young person that you are worried about

LET'S TALK ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH



How to talk and how to listen

- 'Ordinary Magic'
- Making talking about mental health a normal part of everyday life
- Give it your full attention and take it seriously
- Positive body language
- Ask open questions
- Praise them for bravery
- Stay calm / manage your own responses
- Offer empathy rather than solutions
- Encourage young people to think of what might help (give them control)
- Know what's out there
- Encourage them to come back

Tell me more about that...

So, this is what I think you have told me ...

Thanks for talking to me, that's a brave thing to do...

How is that making you feel?

What can I do to help?

It sounds like you're having a hard time...

Evidence based coping strategies



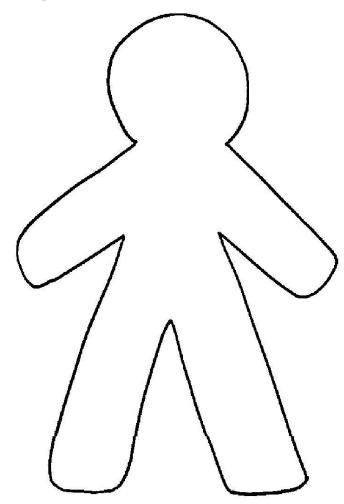
Strategies for managing worry / anxiety in young people

Explore physical symptoms of anxiety

Share the anxiety video with the young person

Create a body map, listing their physical symptoms of anxiety

Explain that we all feel anxious or stressed sometimes - and that's OK! However, it's important to strike a balance and find ways to manage worry to avoid feeling overwhelmed and distressed.



Different types of worries

We can sort worries into two categories: hypothetical worries or problem worries.

► Hypothetical worries - things you're worried about that aren't something that you can do anything about because they HAVE NOT ACTUALLY HAPPENED YET.

▶ **Problem worries** - Worries that are a problem NOW and are about things that either have happened or will 100% happen.

The worry tree

We can use the worry tree to sort our worries into hypothetical or problem worries and know what to do next.







Notice the problem

What am I worrying about?



Ask yourself: Has it already happened or is it 100% going to happen?

Yes (Problem worry) No (Hypothetical worry)

Use problem solving to find a solution

- 1. Write it down
- Think of all the ideas you can to solve the problem
- 3. Choose the best solution
- Make a plan of action to put your solution in place

Focus your attention away from the worry

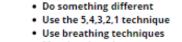
To do this you could:

- Focus on what you're doing
- Do something different
- Use the 5,4,3,2,1 technique
- Use breathing techniques
- Muscle relaxation

Focus your attention away from the worry

To do this you could:

- · Focus on what you're doing
- Muscle relaxation

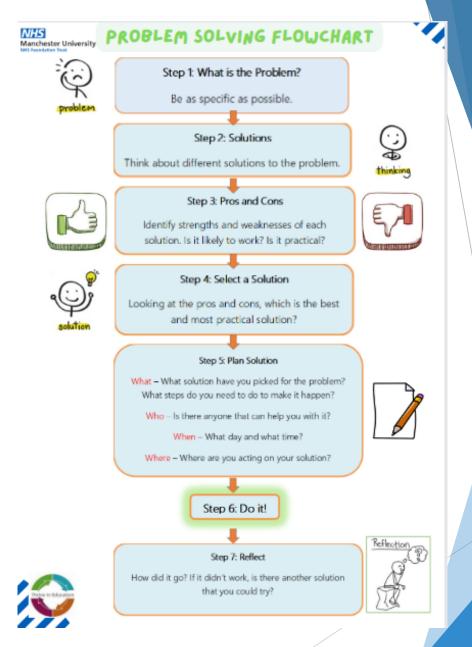




Supporting you to thrive ... your way

Problem solving - a strategy for managing problem worries

This involves listing all the possible solutions to a problem, and then listing all the advantages and disadvantages of each solution. From this information, the best solution can be selected. It's useful to have a back up solution as well.



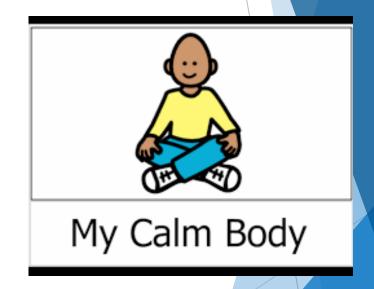
Here is an example of how to use problem-solving

Example problem worry:

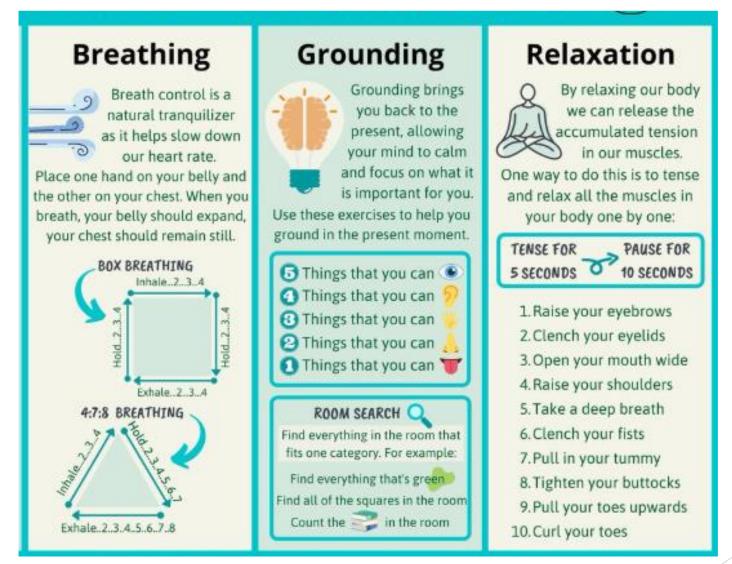
Potential solutions	Advantages	Disadvantages	List from best to worst	What steps I need to take

Calming techniques - strategies for managing hypothetical worries

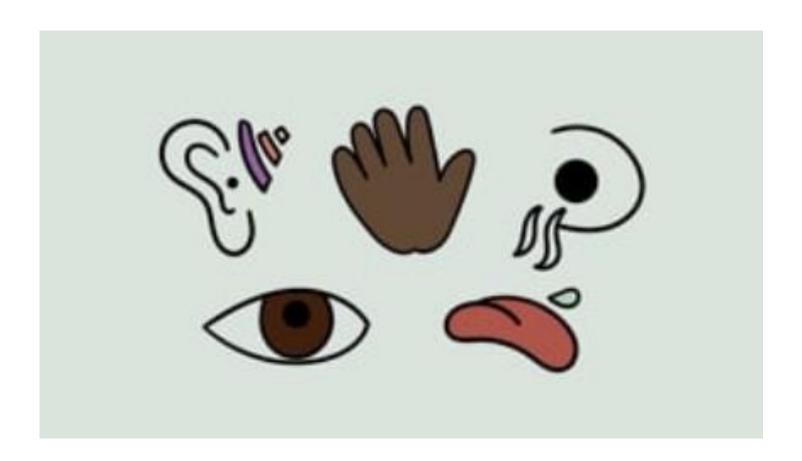
- ▶ When we are overwhelmed by thoughts and feelings our body reacts to it by activating our stress response.
- ▶ By calming our body, we can overcome those unpleasant and doing what is important to us.
- ▶ Breathing, grounding and muscle relaxation techniques can help to calm us.



Calming techniques

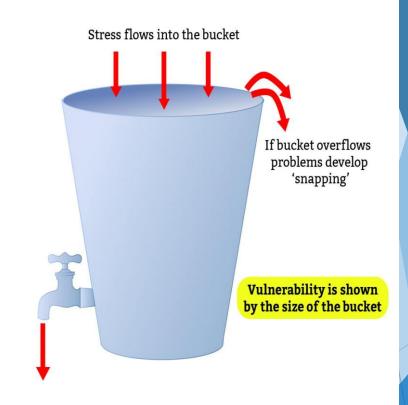


Example Grounding Technique Video



Identify stressors - The Stress Bucket

- Research shows that we need to also look at what is causing the distress
- Help the young person to identify the stress in their bucket
- What can they do to reduce the stress in their stress bucket, what can parents/carers do, what can school do, who else can help?
- It takes a village needs a co-ordinated team response



Good coping = tap working let the stress out

Bad coping = tap not working so water fills the bucket

Toolkit for school

- ▶ We have created a toolkit including the resources discussed today for school staff to support young people presenting with anxiety
- If you would like to receive the Toolkit, please include your email address on the feedback form



Useful information - services for young people



















Any questions?



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