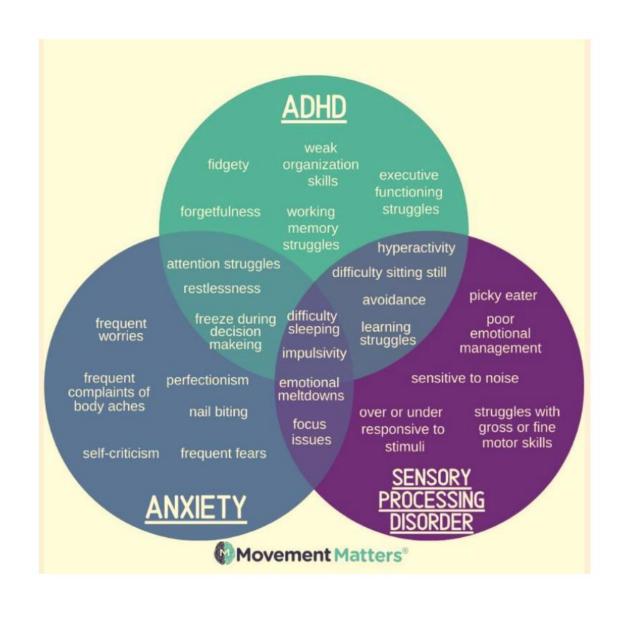
Social, Emotional and Mental Health Barriers

(anxiety and dysregulation)





How to nurture a child's mental health



Actively listen before offering your advice



Be patient



Share your feelings and validate theirs



Tell the truth



Model healthy behavior



Surround them



with healthy adults



Teach them how to be safe





Be consistent and follow through with what you promise



Believe them and in them



Use open ended questions



Have scheduled family time



Limit electronic time for everyone and hug them



Reach out



Practice relaxation exercises together



Model forgiveness



Respond calmly when their emotions are elevated



View their behavior as a window to their needs and feelings



Make play and exercise a requirement



Recognize positive choices



Set and respect boundaries



Be present

© 2019 Mental Fills Counseling Store

ANXIETY IN THE CLASSROOM CAN LOOK LIKE

Nervous about eye contact

because I might be called on

Crying in the morning

due to separation anxiety

Afraid to use the bathroom

because of buttons & snaps

Not talking

because of selective mutism

Not eating lunch or snacks

because of stress hormones

Not answering if called on

because I freeze in panic

Anxiety at School

can look like



worry about assignments



work refusal



not participating



anger or aggression



not listening



easily overwhelmed



ANXIOUS CHILDREN

•movementmatters

what we may expect to see



worry



sadness



fear



nervousness

what we may actually see



defiance



irritability



difficulty sleeping



anger

Designing for users with anxiety



Do...

Don't...

give users enough time to complete an action



rush users or set impractical time limits



explain what will happen after completing a service



leave users confused about next steps or timeframes



make important information clear



leave users uncertain about the consequences of their actions



give users the support they need to complete a service



make support or help hard to access

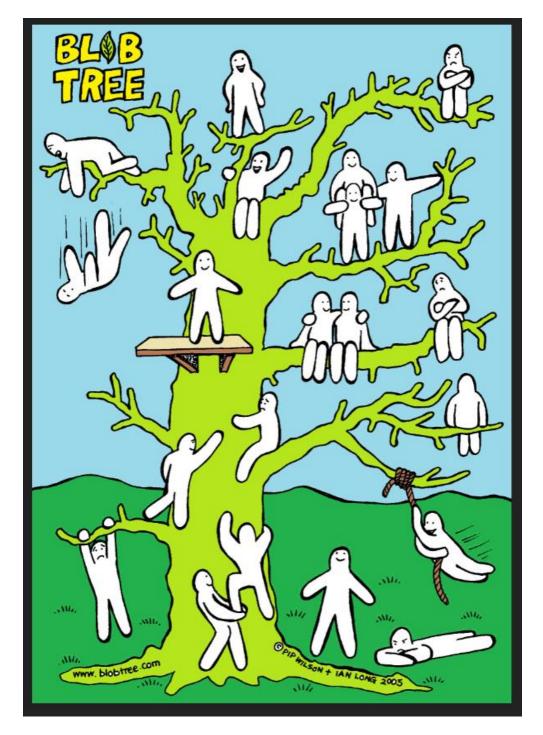


let users check their answers before they submit them



leave users questioning what answers they gave





Have regular check-ins with children. The Blob Tree can help. ALWAYS meet and greet your children at the door and talk to each one – comment on their shoes, a tv programme you've seen that you thought they may like, a ribbon in the hair, a football match result.

TANTRUM VS. MELTDOWN

related to a need not being met or not getting what they want

related to a physical/environmental trigger leading to overwhelm

can recover once need/want is met

takes much longer to recover

often able to remember why they were so upset

typical during toddler

often related to a specific event occurring before often unaware as to what triggered the behavior

can happen throughout lifetime

unrelated to a specific event occurring before

doesn't mean you are a bad parent

doesn't mean you are a bad parent

Activities that can be

CALMING

singing or humming

sand play

swinging

soft music

deep breathing

rocking/bouncing



taking a walk

giving a hug

blowing bubbles

doodling or coloring

heavy blanket

wall pushes

Restorative Practice

Restorative practice aims to improve and repair relationships between people and communities. This uses a script to deal with conflict. When something has occurred with another child, you get both children together and ask them a series of questions (question 1 to victim then perpetrator; question 2 to victim then perpetrator etc. Reverse the order for questions 6 and 7)

What happened?

What were you thinking at the time?

What do you think about it now?

Who has been affected by what has happened?

What has been the hardest thing for you?

What needs to happen to make things right?

What would you do differently next time?