ZNANIYE FOUNDATION WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY VIRTUAL CONFERENCE 2020







- Educate you on mental health & wellbeing
  - Depression, Anxiety and Psychosis
    - Mental Health Continuum
- Suicide Awareness and prevention WAIT
  - Coping strategies
  - How to access support



### What is mental health?





### What influences mental health?

Protective Factors

Risk factors



#### What are Protective Factors?

- Individual
- Relates to our beliefs, genetics, lifestyle & social networks
- E.g. Self-belief; values & beliefs; physical health; nutrition; coping strategies;
  & support networks
  - Societal
  - Relates to society
  - E.g. Healthcare; Education; tolerance within communities; integration of communities; financial security; & safety



### Risk Factors for our mental health

#### Individual

 E.g. Alcohol & substance misuse; abuse; neglect; traumatic life events; bereavement; physical illness or disability; low self-esteem

#### Societal

 E.g. Poverty; unemployment; community violence; experiences of stigma and discrimination due to social inequalities



LGBTQ+ are more likely to suffer from a mental illness

 Men are more likely to suffer from a mental illness & less likely to seek help



## People from BAMER backgrounds

Are more likely to be diagnosed with some mental health problems

(Bhardwaj 2001, Mental Health Provider's Forum)

Are more likely to be admitted to hospital for mental health problems

(Mental Health Foundation 2015)

Sometimes have to face extra challenges that can add to stressful life events and poor mental health

(Latif, 2014)

## Why?





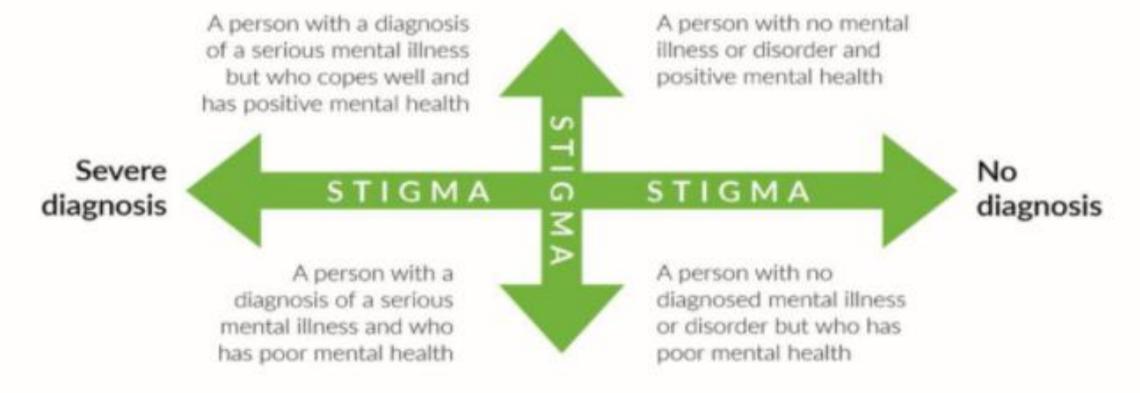




#### No absolutes

## Maximum mental wellbeing/fitness

#### The continuum . . .



Minimum mental wellbeing/fitness



## Depression

- Some signs of depression are feeling low, feeling bad about yourself and not wanting to do things.
- Different things can lead to depression. Your upbringing, stressful events and your lifestyle might all have an effect.
- If you feel low, getting enough sleep and eating healthy foods might help. It might also help to keep active, even if you don't feel like it.
- Depression may be treated with medication and talking treatments.
  Self-help techniques, peer support groups and coping strategies can also help.

## Anxiety & Generalised Anxiety Disorder

Physical effects, Psychological effects and Behavioural Effects

- Physical pains such as headaches & stomach ache
  - Feeling restless or unable to sit still
    - Faster breathing
  - A fast, thumping or irregular heartbeat
    - Sweating or hot flushes
    - Mind racing or going blank
      - Irritability
      - Withdrawal
    - This can lead to panic attacks



## Psychosis

 Someone who develops psychosis will have their own unique set of symptoms and experiences, according to their particular circumstances.

- Hallucinations
- False perceptions; Hearing or seeing things that are not real
  - Delusions
- False beliefs; Believing or holding beliefs that others do not
  - Confused and disturbed thoughts
  - Lack of logical thought; confused thinking process



## Conditions that have symptoms of Psychosis

- Becoming withdrawn, acting out of character, looking confused, having trouble concentrating and remembering
  - CAMHS (The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service) do not commonly diagnose young people with Schizo- disorders
  - More likely to refer to the symptoms of a young person as Psychosis rather than to diagnose otherwise
    - Schizotypal Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, Schizophrenia
      - Early intervention



#### Covid-19 & Mental Health

 In public mental health terms, the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety.

Experiences of living through the pandemic could cause or worsen a mental illness

Loss of jobs; lack of education; uncertainty; decrease in the Economy size



## Empathy





## Suicide Awareness





## A - Ask

Ask 'Are you having suicidal thoughts?'

Ask twice how someone is

• Create a safe space for the person



### W – Watch out

Watch out - for signs and distress and changes in behaviour

These changes might be uncharacteristic of the person



## I – It will pass

Assure your loved one that with help, their suicidal feelings will pass with time



### T – Talk to others

Encourage the person to seek help from a GP or health professional

• If you believe they are in immediate risk, always call 999



#### SUICIDE PREVENTION ADVICE



- Watch out for signs of distress and changes in behaviour
- Ask "are you having suicidal thoughts?"
- It will pass assure your loved one that, with help, their suicidal feelings will pass with time
- Talk to others encourage your loved one to seek help from a GP or health professional



# Coping Strategies



## Access Support

- Shout (free 24/7 text line) text SHOUT to 85258
  - Samaritans (free 24/7 advice line) 116 123
- Papyrus (Young people under 35, Suicide prevention line, open 9am-Midnight everyday)

Call - 0800 068 4141

Text - 07860039967

- CALIM (helpline & web chat for men, 5pm- midnight) 0800585858
  - CAMHS Ealing (young people; referral from GP or school)

- <u>020 8354 8160</u>

Ealing IAPT (self refer; Adult service CBT service) - <u>020 3313 5660</u>

#### **Confidence and Wellbeing Sessions**

Unfortunately I do not have time to take questions, however, if you would like to contact me, please email:

contact@znaniyefoundation.co.uk

With the Subject of my name, Alexis Watkins, Mental Health Lead



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