

Parent Coffee Morning

Mental Health Support Team

An illustration of three men in business suits walking from left to right. The man on the left has dark skin and curly hair, wearing a black suit with an orange and black striped tie. The man in the middle has red hair, wearing a grey suit with a black and orange striped tie. The man on the right has blonde hair, wearing a black suit with a yellow and black striped tie. They are walking on a green path with a blue sky and white clouds in the background.

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What is anxiety?

- A natural evolutionary response
 - Fight/Flight/Freeze
- Experienced by everyone
- It is meant to be helpful
- Causes changes to our thoughts, feelings and behaviours

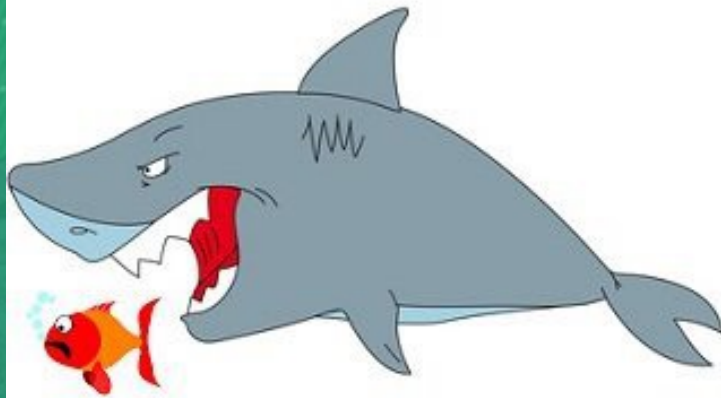


Fight, flight or freeze

When we are in an anxiety-provoking situation, our in-built alarm system goes off, which tells us to fight, flight or freeze to keep ourselves safe.

However, it can also be set off when we are not in danger.

FEAR



**Stress Response from
Immediate Danger!**

ANXIETY



**Stress Response just
from your Thoughts!**

Common Symptoms

Physical

Headache
Tummy ache
Sweaty palms
Heart beating faster
Dry mouth
Feeling sick

Behavioural

Avoidance
Being
quiet/withdrawn
Being more chatty
“Acting up”
Crying

Emotional

Worried
Upset
Stressed
Angry
Numb
Confused

Thoughts

Worries or negative thoughts
about the anxiety-provoking
situation, about their ability to
cope, or about other peoples’
perceptions



Different Types of Anxiety

Anxiety doesn't come in one shape or form but there are some more common types of anxiety.

- Separation Anxiety – being anxious to separate from a care giver
- Social Anxiety – being anxious that they will be perceived negatively by others
- Worries/ Generalised Anxiety – lots of different topics and usually 'what if?'



What makes a child vulnerable to anxiety?

- Genes (around one third)
- Life events or experiences
- Learned behaviour
- Temporary circumstances (or a combination of these)

When does anxiety become a problem?

It is common for younger children to feel anxious around drop-off. There may be many factors leading them to feel anxious, such as separating from their care giver.

But if the anxiety is causing distress that gets in the way of every day life, stops them from taking part or attending school, this may be a sign to try some additional strategies.



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What keeps the anxiety going?

- Avoidance
- Safety behaviours
- Reassurance
- Missed opportunities for coping
- Lack of confidence – specifically in their ability to cope
- Lack of independence
- Worries becoming stuck



The Cycle of Avoidance





How can I help
my child?

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Help your child understand

- Help them to understand what they are feeling
 - Naming emotions
 - Make suggestions
 - Talk about your own emotions
- Let them know that anxiety is a normal emotion
- Empathise, e.g. 'I can see you are feeling...'

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Reducing Reassurance

- Try to avoid jumping in to reassure or problem solve
- Ask questions
- Focus on positives, e.g. 'It sounds like there are lots of fun things happening at school today'
- Support your child to learn they can cope, e.g. 'You were worried yesterday but had a good day, maybe that shows us today will be good too'

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An illustration of a family of four having a picnic on a white blanket in a green park. A woman in a white shirt and black skirt sits on the left, holding an orange. A young girl in a yellow shirt sits next to her. A man in a yellow shirt and black shorts sits on the right, holding a cup. A young boy in an orange shirt stands next to him, pointing towards the background. In the background, there is a city skyline with blue buildings, a yellow sun, and a large black silhouette of a tree. A red shape is in the top left corner, and a yellow shape is in the top right corner. The entire scene is set against a dark blue background.

Take Steps to Improve Confidence and Resilience

- Encourage independent behaviour
- Encourage them to try new or challenging things
- Use praise and rewards for brave behaviour
- Encourage your child to break the avoidance cycle

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What would this look like at drop off?

- Letting them know you understand
- Validating that their experience is real
- Focusing on the positives, e.g. 3 good things
- Checking in with your own emotions
- Avoiding giving an 'escape route'

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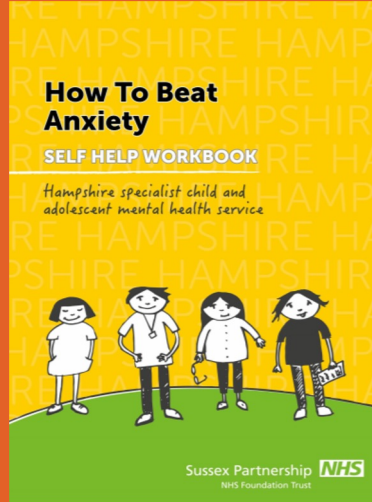
Even if you don't think your child is anxious now, you can begin using these strategies to prevent the onset of anxiety, and promote their confidence and resilience.

Helpful Resources

Apps:

Mindshift
Headspace
Self help for anxiety
management (SAM)
Worry Box
Clear Fear

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Hampshire CAMHS How To Beat
Anxiety Workbook –
www.hampshirecamhs.nhs.uk

Books:

Helping Your Child with Fears and Worries by Cathy Cresswell
and Lucy Willetts
What To Do When You Worry Too Much by Dawn Huebener

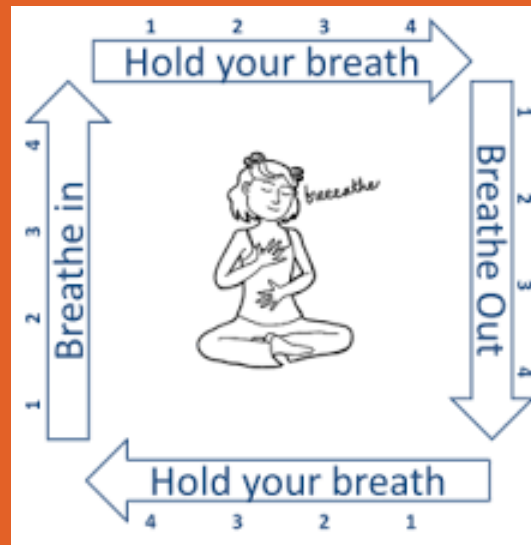


Helpful Resources: Activities

Worry Jar/Monster



Breathing Techniques



Self-Soothe Box



<https://hampshirecamhs.nhs.uk/video/5-of-7-make-your-own-self-soothe-box/>

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Thank you
for listening

An illustration of three young men in suits and ties walking on a green path. The man on the left has dark skin and curly hair, the middle man has red hair, and the man on the right has blonde hair. They are all smiling and looking towards the right. The background features a blue sky with white clouds and a green field with a blue and white polka-dot pattern.

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