

HUMAN POTENTIAL™



OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

Michelle Lipchock, LCSW October 29, 2016

Our Mission

Devereux Advanced Behavioral Health changes lives by unlocking and nurturing human potential in people living with emotional, behavioral or cognitive differences

Our Programs

- Our programs are offered in hospital and residential, community, and school-based settings. They include:
 - Comprehensive assessment, diagnostics and measurement to support data-driven care
 - Evidence-based treatment and special education
 - Transition and independent life services
 - Family education and professional training
 - Research and innovation to advance the field
 - Advocacy, public awareness and prevention
- We embrace four significant essentials of treatment: family engagement, functional behavior assessment, trauma-informed care and positive behavior support



Objectives

- Understand the commonly diagnosed mental health disorders in childhood and adolescence
- Recognize the symptoms of commonly diagnosed mental health disorders
- Identify effective skills for adults and parents for positive engagement
- Identify encouragement opportunities for ALL children and adolescents in acceptance and understanding mental health disorders



Current Narrative of Mental Health







Positive Behavioral Supports



ANTECEDENT

Anything and everything that happens before a behavior occurs



BEHAVIOR

What the action looks like



CONSEQUENCE

Anything and everything that happens <u>after</u> a behavior occurs

Positive Behavior Supports: a behavior management system that looks toward determining and understanding what motivates behavior and making changes in reinforcement



Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder





Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Difficulty organizing activities and tasks

Fails to give close attention to detail; makes frequent mistakes

Difficulty following instructions

Often does not listen when spoken to directly

Inattention

Difficulty maintaining attention during activities

Avoids activities with details and require sustained attention

Forgetfulness in daily activities

Often distracted by other things: people, noises, conversations, etc.



Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Often leaves seat or room when expected to remain

Often fidgets with hands and feet

Hyperactivity

Often talks excessively

Often "on the go"

Often runs about excessively during inappropriate situations

Often is challenged to play or engage in activities quietly



Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Often blurts out answers and questions

Impulsivity

Often "on the go"

Often interrupts and intrudes with others

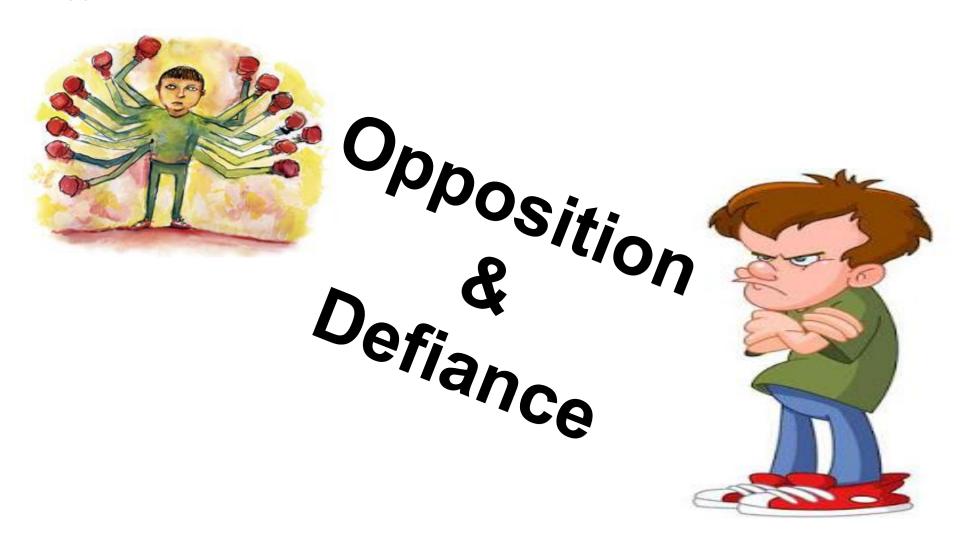


Positive Practices with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

- Clear rules and expectations
- Be aware of change in environment
- Prompt transition
- Change up activities for the group i.e. movement activites
- Establish trust in the relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Be fair and consistent
- Encourage being a helper in an activity
- Speak with a calm and even tone and clear
- Avoid power struggles, concede control, and allow choice
- Ask "What could work better in this situation?"
- Avoid lectures
- Active listening
- NOTICE GOOD BEHAVIOR
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Oppositional Defiant Disorder



Oppositional Defiant Disorder Often loses **Behavior** temper Mood **Annoys** Often others on irritable purpose **Oppositional Defiant Disorder** Often resentful Often **Actively** Often angry defies or **Blames** argues refuses with others Often others spiteful **Easily** annoyed



Positive Practices for Oppositional Defiant Disorder

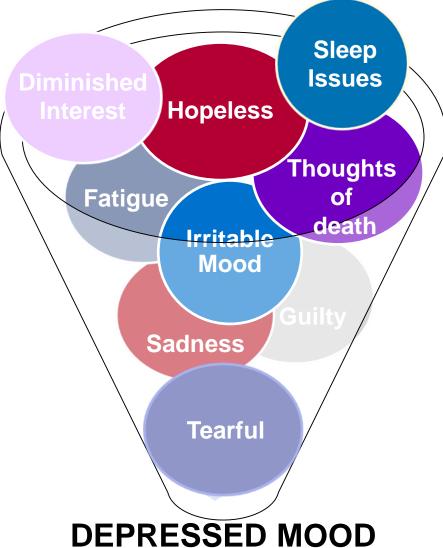
- Clear rules and expectations
- Be aware of change in environment
- Establish trust in the relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Be fair
- Be consistent
- Speak clearly in a calm and even tone
- Pick and choose battles: what are minor and major behaviors
- Avoid power struggles and concede control
- Allow choice and encourage decision making
- Ask "What could work better in this situation?"
- Avoid lectures
- Active listening
- NOTICE GOOD BEHAVIOR
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Major Depressive Disorder and Persistent Depressive Disorder



Major Depressive Disorder





Positive Practices for Depression

- Encourage attendance with activities
- Praise and encourage interaction with peers and adults
- Remain positive
- Active listening
- Encourage positive self talk
- Establish trust in the relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Open communication with parents, guardians, and family members about any changes in behavior or mood
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Anxiety Disorders



Anxiety Disorders





Positive Practices for Anxiety

- Demonstrate empathy
- Establish trust in the relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Speak empathically
- Praise accomplishments
- Speak calmly and clear
- Be flexible when possible
- Prepare for transitions i.e. "We will be meeting next week in the gym instead of a small room."
- Active listening
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Autism Spectrum Disorder



Autism Spectrum Disorder

Aspergers
Syndrome

Social
Communication
Deficits

Restricted and
Repetitive
Behaviors

Autism

Social Limited range of activities and interests

Pervasive Development Disorder NOS



Positive Practices for Autism Spectrum Disorder

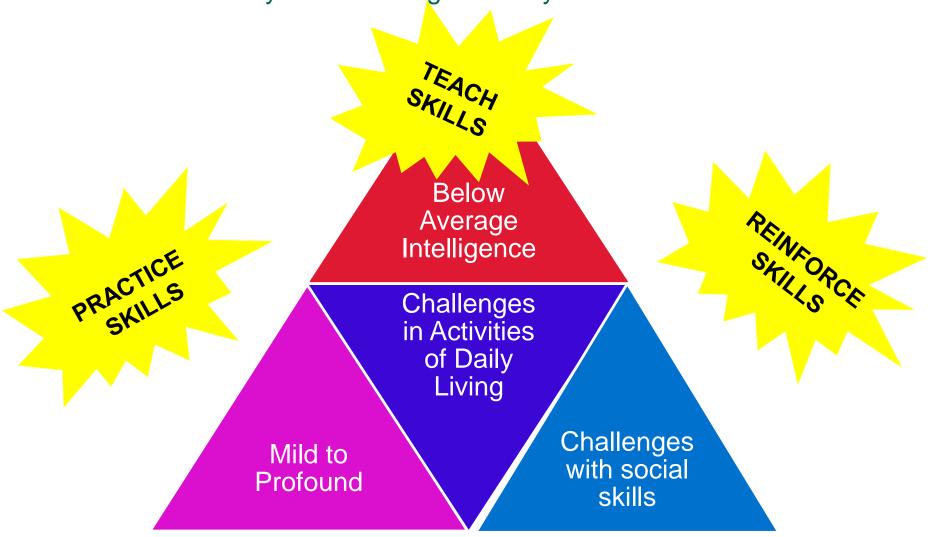
- Working with parents/guardians to know what works and what doesn't work with the child or youth
- Ask parents/guardians if there are formal interventions that may help with scouting activities i.e. functional communication, sensory items
- Establish trust in a relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Attempt to have routines and schedules
- Prepare for transitions by giving cues
- Avoid sarcasm
- Explain social interactions i.e. puns when needed
- Use visual icons if necessary
- NOTICE GOOD BEHAVIOR
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Intellectual Disability and Learning Disability



Intellectual Disability and Learning Disability





Positive Practices for Intellectual Disabilities

- Work with parents/guardians to know the learning challenges specific to child/youth
- Establish trust in a relationship i.e. influential relationships
- Develop activities that have different instructional methods i.e. pictures, small words, one at a time, reading instructions aloud
- Teach, practice, and reinforce
- Speak calmly and clearly
- Ask if the child/youth understand
- Ask the child what helps them, they will not tell you
- PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE



Questions?

If you have questions about this presentation, please contact Michelle Lipchock, LCSW at 856-599-6040 or mlipchoc@devereux.org