















East Renfrewshire Healthier Minds

One Day Self-Harm Training





Welcome

Housekeeping and Safety

- Fire safety
- Toilets
- Schedule and breaks
- Learning Formats
- Carpark Questions and Comments
- Self-care and safety considerations

Course Aims



- Understand self-harm
- Have an awareness of some of the reasons why people self-harm
- Understand the misconceptions of self-harm
- Identify some of the risk and protective factors associated with self-harm
- Consider consistent compassionate and nonjudgmental approaches
- Practice skills which help you to confidently respond to, and talk about, self-harm
- Understand the needs of those in a supporting role
- Identify organisational considerations and processes for responding to incidents of self-harm
- Practice self-care

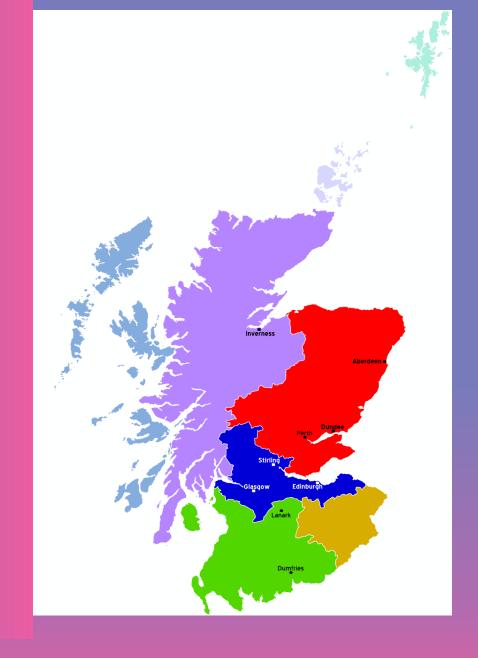
Group Agreement Confidentiality Respect Listen



A World First

Scotland is the first country in the world to have a dedicated national self-harm strategy

Our vision is for people who have selfharmed or are thinking of self-harm, to receive compassionate, recovery-focused support without fear of stigma or discrimination.



Priority 1: Continue to expand and deepen knowledge and compassionate understanding of selfharm and tackle stigma and discrimination.

Priority 2: Continue to

build person-centred

support and services

across Scotland to

meet the needs of

people affected by

self-harm.

Increased availability of bespoke learning resources, which deepens understanding and tackles stigma.

These resources are co-designed to meet the needs of people at higher risk of self-harm.

These resources are taken up by people with a role in supporting people affected by selfharm, across a range of settings and services.

People who self-harm have greater understanding of self-harm and know where support exists.

Priority 3: Review, improve and share data and evidence to drive improvements in support and service responses for people who have self-harmed or are at risk of doing so.

Self-harm considerations are increasingly embedded across policy and approaches to service delivery.

People with a role in supporting individuals affected by self-harm across a range of settings and services, are more confident in providing effective and compassionate support (including to people at higher risk of self-harm).

People will also know where to go for further help, including for themselves.

More people who self-harm, or who are thinking of selfharm, reach out for support across a range of services (including people at higher risk of self-harm).

More people affected by self-harm receive effective and compassionate responses, and as a result develop safer strategies (including people at higher risk of self-harm).

The stigma and discrimination experienced by people who self-harm reduces.

A greater range of services (clinical and non-clinical) offer and deliver effective and compassionate support for people who self-harm. This will be supported by lived experience insights, improved data and practice insights.

Data gaps are identified, considered, prioritised and addressed.

Our vision is for people who have self-harmed or are thinking of self-harm, to receive compassionate, recovery-focused support, without fear of stigma or discrimination.

Revised Local Multi-Agency Guidance 2024 For those working with YP



HEALTHIER MINDS



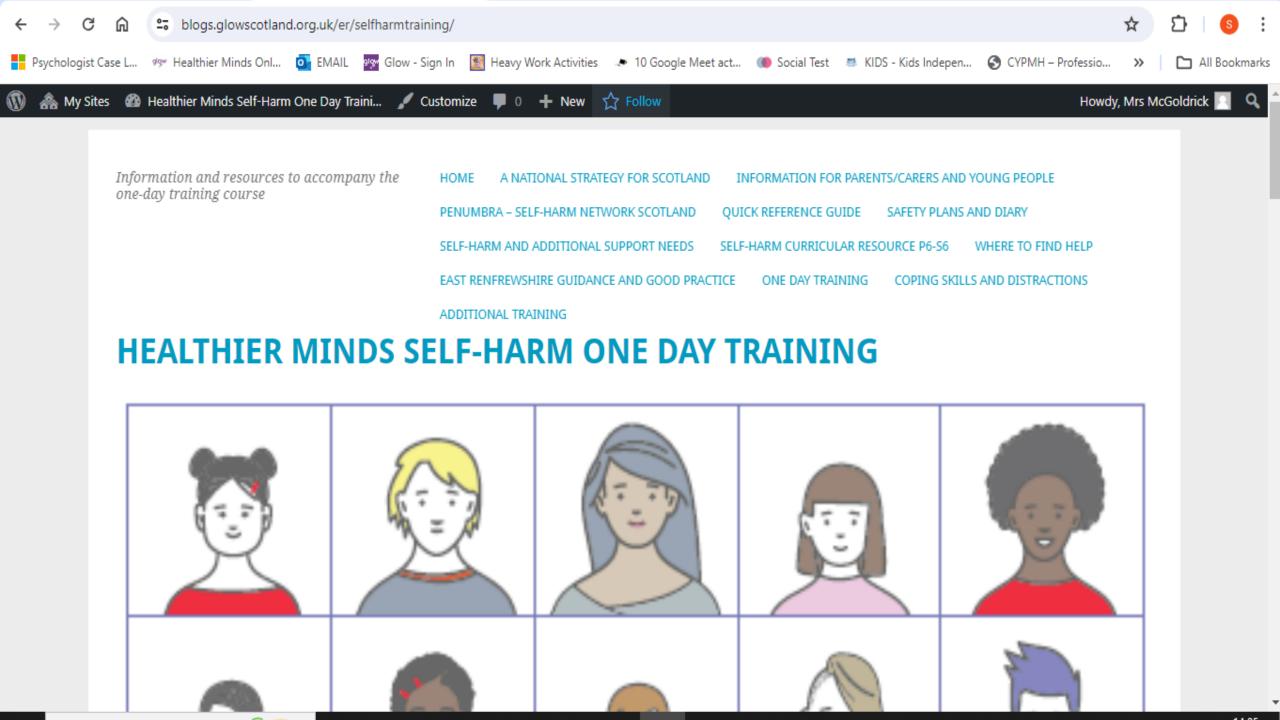
Getting it Right in East Renfrewshire

Self-Harm: Supporting Children and Young People and Responding to incidents of Self-Harm

Multi-Agency Practitioner Guidance
Working Together to Keep Our Children Safe



www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/ercpc



What the statistics tell us

Tip of the

iceberg?

In the UK...

Numbers of people who self-harm is rising across all age groups including older adults

An estimated 14% of 14-15 year olds

Increasing number of children aged 9-12 admitted to hospital

In Scotland.....

25% of 16-24 year olds and 10% of adults report self-harming

In 2020, 1400 children attended hospital for selfharm injuries

Locally....

Healthier Mind Referrals:

- 13% of all referrals
- 87% female
- Majority aged 13-15 years old

Vulnerable Groups

Adolescents and young adults particularly between 12-15 years

Females

Care Experienced

Low Socio-economic Status

ACES

LGBTQ+

Severe mental ill health

Justice System

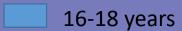
Neurodiverse

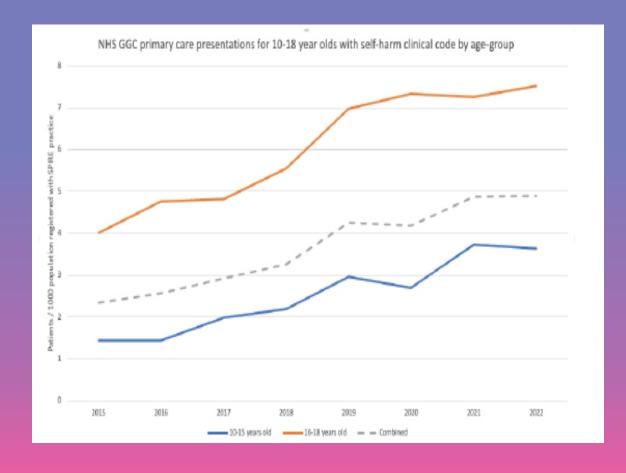
GGC - Presentations to Primary Care 2015 -2022













Attention Seeking

Drama Queen

Fashionable

Just stop

A girl thing



Understanding Self-Harm

 Self-harm is defined as intentional selfpoisoning or injury irrespective of the apparent purpose (NICE, 2022)

This includes both physical and psychological injury

 Self-harm is most often used as a coping strategy for managing distressing or overwhelming thoughts, feelings and experiences

 It can become addictive because of the natural pain-relieving endorphins that are released when we are hurt, which can give a temporary sense of relief

Self-harm Presentations

cutting

misuse of medication

burning

scratching

biting

hair pulling (Trichotillomania)

head banging

poisoning

bruising or breaking bones by inflicting blows

inserting objects into the body

ingesting harmful substances

swallowing objects

tightly binding body parts

asphyxiation / suffocation

digital or online self-harm

risk taking behaviour

Self-harm & Suicide

Most people who self-harm are <u>not</u> feeling suicidal.

The self-harming behaviours are often a coping mechanism to help them deal with life's stressors. Self-harm is in fact keeping them alive.

However research shows that people who self-harm may be at a higher risk of suicide.

Self-harm

When a person hurts themselves as a way of dealing with difficult feelings, painful memories or over whelming situations and experiences.

Suicidal thoughts

When a person is having thoughts of ending their life, feelings that people would be better off without them, or making plans to take their own life.



"When I first started selfharming, it helped me through a difficult time in my life. It was so effective at making me feel better, more powerful in a way, and like I didn't need anyone else at all to talk to or to talk to me. I could face down that teacher who kept telling me to take my nose stud out. Anytime anyone upset me at school or at home always had my little secret friend to help me."

Chloe, aged 15 (Childline, 2007)



What's behind the increase in mental health concerns?

- School changes, friendship dynamics, increased need for autonomy and independence, hormone changes, brain development, increase in risktaking behaviours, move away from family support
- Changing face of social interactions and life
- Covid-19
- Cost of living crisis
- Socio-political concerns



Why Self-harm?

- changing emotional pain into physical pain
- communicating distress about something in a non-verbal way
- provide a sense of relief from numbness, anger or aggression
- attempting to gain a sense of a control in a world where they feel out of control
- to punish themselves for feelings or behaviour caused by a negative self-image creating a vicious cycle

Cycle of Self-Harm

Trigger, situation or thought

Feelings return feelings of guilt anger / situation remains unresolved

Feelings of intense distress & emotional pain

Temporary relief & calm returns

Person self-harms

Spot the signs

withdrawal

deterioration of important relationships

loss of interest in hobbies

displaying or hiding emotions

sleep difficulties

changed diet

deterioration in effort at school

scars or bruises careful covering of arms and legs preference for long sleeved clothing avoiding changing in front of others, asking regularly for or wearing plasters/bandages or antiseptic showering/bathing often sleepy, disoriented



Who might self-harm?

Anyone affected by

- bullying
- School, work or home pressures
- difficult family relationships
- anxiety or depression
- trauma
- social pressures to conform to an ideal
- insecurity or confusions about identity, gender or sexuality
- strong feelings of hopelessness, self- loathing, anger, distress, fear, anxiety, loss, depression
- Or the person who seems to have it all - confidence, achievement, friendships, happiness!

Protected by...

one good adult

nurturing and supportive family relationships

friendships and feeling of belonging within a social group including online

sense of connectedness (school community, groups, job, sports teams etc)

good physical health including adequate sleep routines, good nutrition and physical exercise

ability to regulate emotions, behaviour and thoughts

optimistic outlook on life and a general sense of hopefulness

good problem-solving skills

sense of purpose and aspirations

positive self-image

resilience in the face of adversity

religious faith or spirituality

BREAK



No Harm Done Recognising and responding to self-harm for staff working with young people.

No Harm Done Young Minds

I was terrified

she might die

and it would be

my fault

Honestly? I felt

disgusted – how

could someone

do that to

themselves?

I felt completely out of my depth

I've got to fix this I've got to make her stop

The Responder

I felt total **shock** and I think that showed!

She needs a specialist not me!

I felt like I might not be able to make him stop but *maybe just listening might help* I felt helpless
to do
anything to
help

First Response

"I need to speak to you......
I've been cutting myself"



Vicarious Trauma, Compassion Fatigue and Burnout

"Helpless, terrified, powerless"

Responding to Incidents of Self-Harm

Self Harm Concern is identified through:

isclosure of information from the young person, friend, family member, staff member or other source

harm behaviour is witnessed

there evidence that the young person has suffered a serious injury including deep outs, serious burns or has ingested any harmful substance?

Flow chart

No

in calm

minister First Aid as required

nform a member of SMT

Arrange a suitable space to speak to the young person privately

Explain boundaries of confidentiality and consent – parents/carers should always be informed unless Ye:

Remain calm and stay with the young person at all times

Contact emergency services - 999

Administer First Aid as required

Inform Parents/Carers and line manager – follow Child Protection protocols regardless of consent from the young person







Supporting those who Self-Harm

Afternoon Session

First Response

Your 1st response is important – Be Compassionate!

- Stop, breathe, stay calm and patient Then....
- If harm has occurred assess medical care need and provide First Aid as required
- Find somewhere quiet, calm & safe
- Clarify boundaries of confidentiality
- Encourage them to talk but follow their lead
- Focus on listening and be genuinely interested
- Thank them for talking to you

What Can Help

- Responding sensitively and empathically
- Listening
- Considering that the self-harm is a coping mechanism to manage strong feelings
- Accepting the self-harm may continue for some time

What Can Hinder

- Telling them to stop
- Lecturing on the evils of self-harm
- Showing shock, panic or disgust
- Talking too much!
- Asking why?
- Asking them to consider the impact of their behaviour on others
- Attempting to fix the problem

First Response

Language





Language - Understanding

- acknowledge the thoughts and feelings
- repeat and reflect key thoughts and feelings
- use the same words as they do about the self-harming behaviours
- clarify that the person is self-harming
- state that you understand why the person would selfharm – reflect back the triggers and consequence

"so you mentioned there that when you've fought with your dad and you're alone in your room thinking it over you feel guilty, hopeless and overwhelmed and when you cut those feelings goes away. It's really understandable that you would try to cope in that way."

Try to get as much information as possible

Establish type of self-harm, frequency and severity

- Where on your body do you self-harm?
- What do you use?
- How do you care for your wounds?
- Have you ever hurt yourself more than you planned?
- Have your wounds ever become infected?

Establish current safety and explore whether harmful objects or substances can or should be removed

 Do you have anything with you that you could use to harm yourself?

Be familiar with the procedure and policy in your organisation for the search and removal of objects

Language – Exploring the Benefits

Explore the benefits of the self-harming behaviour for the young person

"It sounds as if self-harming is helpful for you in some ways. Can you tell me how it feels afterwards for you?"

Instead of 'Why do you do it?' Try:

"It sounds as if cutting makes you feel better? Can you tell me more about that — in what ways do you think it helps you?"

Language

Creating Motivation To change

- Acknowledge the pros and benefits
- Help them explore the drawbacks, negatives, risks

"I wonder if there are any drawbacks to you cutting" rather than "what are the drawbacks to you cutting?"

 Help them identify exceptions – start to introduce the idea of alternatives

"Are there times when you manage to cope without cutting?"

Reassure the young person that you want to help them find other ways of managing difficult times

"But there are no drawbacks....."

If the person can't find any drawbacks or is resistant to finding alternative solutions:

- acknowledge how hard it can be to find a reason to stop doing something that they feel is helpful
- listen carefully to their story are there any hints of drawbacks?
- try asking some different questions which hint at the drawbacks and listen closely for any hints of drawbacks raised by the person.

"If you didn't self-harm how do you think your day might be different?"

"If you had other ways of coping with difficult times what would that be like"

"You mentioned before that you would like to go away with your friends but you can't because of the marks. I wonder if cutting is stopping you doing things you want to do?"





Other Influencing Factors

Do you have friends who also self-harm/hurt themselves/cut?

I wonder if there is anything unhelpful about talking to others who self-harm.

Have you looked at any websites about self-harm? What messages do they give you about self-harm?

Websites which promote ways to self-harm make you think they want to help. I can understand why you would feel that's what you need right now. But these sites are not helping you to manage how you are feeling. They are stopping you from getting the best care and support. Can we look at some others that can give you the help you deserve?

4

Activity

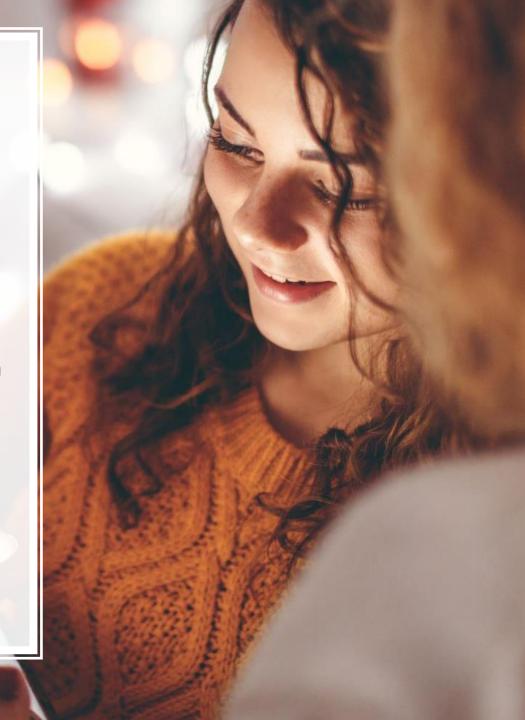
In pairs work through the scenarios and try out using some of the language

How would you:

- Show you understand why the person is self-harming
- Explore the benefits and feed these back
- Encourage the person to consider any drawbacks
- Explore exceptions are there times the person does not use self-harming behaviours

Informing and Supporting Others

- As early as possible
- Explore with and involve the person
- Discuss in person if possible
- Plan the discussion and potential outcomes with the person
- Anticipate feelings of distress, anger, upset in close family
- Demonstrate the same care and compassion as for the person who is self-harming
- Prepare information, local and national sources of support
- The planning tool can help you prepare to discuss with others



Chocolate Break!





Harm Minimisation

 Respects that self-harm is a coping mechanism and that just stopping is unrealistic

- Creates the conditions for keeping the person safe even while self-harming
- Requires shared understanding of how the self-harming behaviour helps them
- Promotes self-care and responsibility for wounds
- Reduce harm by exploring and strengthening protective factors

My Wellbeing Diary

Date and Time	What was I doing or what was happening?	How was I feeling and how strong was the feeling (0 very mild – 10 very strong)?	What did I do?	What could I do next time instead to help me feel better?

Harm Minimisation Considerations

- Advise regarding avoiding infection:
 - ➤ Using clean implements
 - ➤ Not using implements more than once
 - ➤ Not sharing implements
 - ➤ Maintaining a basic first aid kit
 - ➤ General hygiene
 - > Dress wounds or seek medical help
- Develop a set of safety rules
- No questions approach:
 - First aid response from different adults
 - Easy access to First Aid Kit





Harm Minimisation: Safety Rules

Safety Rules encompass a set of rules with the aim of guiding, preventing and minimising selfmarm or the impact of self-harm behaviour

- I won't cut when I'm feeling angry in case I cut too deep
- I will count to 10 before I cut
- I will make sure I have a first aid kit close if I feel the need to cut
- I will use a clean blade and keep away from veins

Promoting Wellbeing: Preventive and Reactive Strategies



Understand the feeling that led to the behaviour, function and patterns to explore alternative ways to cope and distract



Preventive – exercise, diet, connecting with others, breathing, listening to music, hobbies



Reactive – distraction, texting a friend, having a snack, running up and down the stairs, counting backwards, the 15 minute rule

The Self-Harm Wave





15 Minute Rule

"When the urge to self-injure comes upon you, check the time and tell yourself that you have felt the urge but you are going to choose to hold off of any self-harming behaviour for 15 minutes. For the duration of this 15 minute period keep busy and try one of your distraction techniques.

At the end of the 15 minutes check how you feel and make the choice about trying for another 15 minutes. You are in control, you make the choice."



Alternatives or Substitutes?

Use with caution

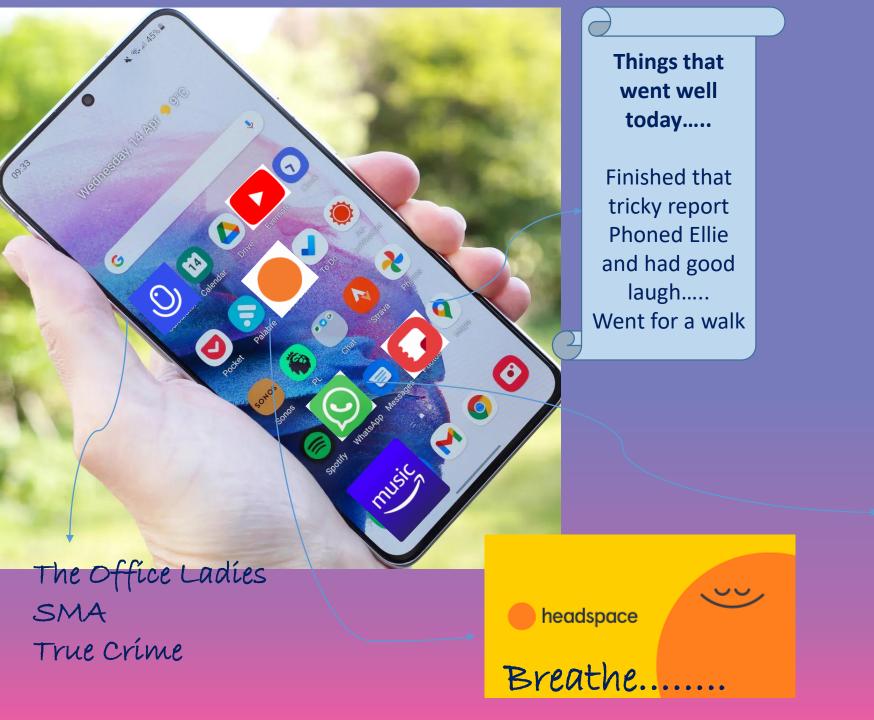
Fidget toys Pop its Pen and paper Photographs pictures Perfume Cuddly toys Stress balls Items of clothing

Distraction Boxes

Distraction Phone

Music playlist Youtube links Apps Photographs Timer







Hi thinking about you today. You will be amazing!

Activity

- What kind of 'Toolbox' would you use and what would you put in it?
- Modelling our own emotional wellbeing is an important factor in supporting others









Identify triggers to self-harm

Agree and practice proactive coping strategies

Agree alternative reactive distracting activities

Consider Harm Minimisation options if necessary

Signpost support people and organisations

Use a diary to monitor success



Goal is to reduce self harm – no self harm is probably unrealistic and unachievable

Creating a Safety Plan

Safety Planning

Goal is to <u>reduce</u> selfharm – no self-harm is probably unrealistic and unachievable



Organisational Considerations – How can you......

Actively promote positive mental wellbeing, resilience and positive coping strategies

Encourage and make it easy for people to ask for help

Communicate
with others – thinking
proactively and
reactively

Provide practical and emotional support for staff who are supporting vulnerable people

Formalise roles, responsibilities and practical steps in a policy

Familiarise people with appropriate organisations

Create and monitor safety plans

Ensure safety protocols for persistent and significant self-harming

Responding to Incidents of Self-Harm

Self Harm Concern is identified through:

Disclosure of information from the young person, friend, family member, staff member or other source Self harm behaviour is witnessed

is there evidence that the young person has suffered a serious injury including deep outs, serious burns or has ingested any harmful substance?

Flow chart

No

Remain calm

Administer First Aid as required

Inform a member of SMT

Arrange a suitable space to speak to the young person privately

Explain boundaries of confidentiality and consent – parents/carers should always be informed unless

Yes

Remain calm and stay with the young person at all times

Contact emergency services - 999

Administer First Aid as required

Inform Parents/Carers and line manager – follow Child Protection protocols regardless of consent from the young person

Curricular Resource On Edge Self Harm Awareness Resource Pack

<u>www.nhsggc.org.uk/about-us/professional-support-sites/mental-health-improvement-and-equalities/resources-and-planning-tools/resources/self-harm-awareness-resource-pack/</u>

- Developed in partnership with mental health and education professionals and funded by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
- 4 lessons for use with children from P6-S6

Where to Get Help

In an Emergency

GP

A&E

CAMHS

Social Work RFA

Everything in one place

Self-Harm Network Scotland

https://selfharmnetworkscotland.org.uk/

Heads Above the Waves

https://hatw.co.uk

Speak to Someone

https://giveusashout.org/

Text **SHOUT** to **85258** free, 24/7

www.childline.org.uk 0800 11 11

https://www.samaritans.org/?na tion=scotland 116 123

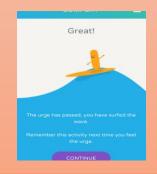
https://www.themix.org.uk/get-support/speak-to-our-team

Where to Get Help

Calm Harm

https://calmharm.co.uk/

free app



Healthier Minds

https://blogs.glowscotlan d.org.uk/er/healthiermin ds/youngpeople/healthier-mindsonline/

https://www.ripplesuicideprevention.com/ R;pple Online Interceptive Tool

Aye Mind

Apps and websites for young people, parent & carers

www.ayemind.com

Young Minds

https://www.youngminds .org.uk/youngperson/find-help/

TogetherAll

Online community for supporting mental health for yp 16+ https://togetherall.com/en-gb/

Self-Harm and Autism

www.autism.org.uk/advic e-andguidance/topics/mentalhealth/self-harm

Where to Get Help.....for You and Others

For Practitioners

https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/er/selfhar mtraining/

Healthier Minds

Frankie Robertson 07387251073 Ainsley McGoldrick 07867359700

Life Signs: download free fact sheets

www.lifesigns.org.uk/fact-sheets/

For Parents and Carers

Young Minds Parent Helpline and Webchat https://www.youngminds.org.uk/parent/parents-helpline-and-webchat/

Information leaflet

https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/264176/self-harm-leaflet-for-parents-and-staff.pdf

One-Day Self-Harm Training Blog

https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/er/selfharmtraining/information-for-parents-carers-and-young-people/



or scan the QR Code. For Safety Planning download the Calmharm App

Safety Planning

Where to get help

Speak to Someone

giveuseshout.org

Text SHOUT to 85258 free, 24/7

childline childing.org.uk 0800 11 11

SAMARITANS

samaritans.org 116 123

Webstles

elf-harn

_oPenumbra

selfharmnetworkscotland.org.uk

HEADS ABOVE THE WAVES

hetw.co.uk



CALMHARM

you make the droice You dire in confrol,

make the choice about trying for another 15 minutes. At the end of the 15 minutes check how you feel and

one of your distraction techniques. For the duration of this 15 minute period keep busy and try

samuluigi

to choose to hold off of any self-harming behaviour for and tell yourself that you have felt the urge but you are going When the urge to self-injure comes upon you, check the time





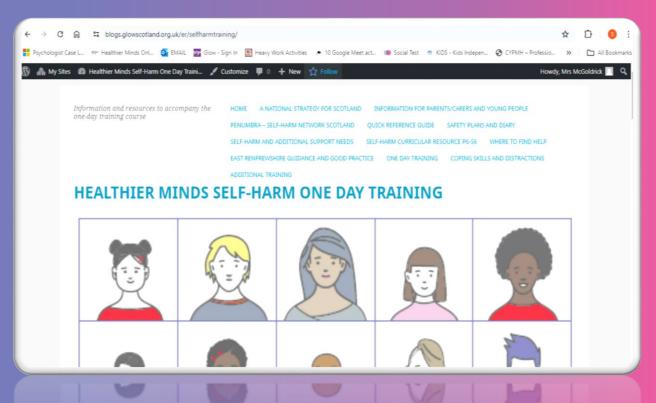
Self-Harm Quick Reference Tool

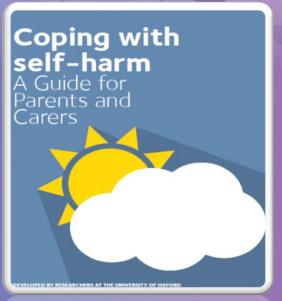
Supporting Children and Young People and Responding to Incidents of Self-Harm

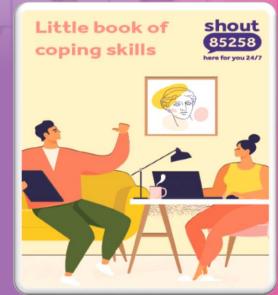
Self-harm is the act of deliberately hurting, injuring or poisoning oneself. It can take a number of forms but all self-harm is a sign of emotional distress. Self-harm is predominantly accepted to be a coping strategy for managing distressing or overwhelming thoughts, feelings and experiences.

All self-harming behaviours or disclosures should be taken seriously and responded to sensitively and with care and compassion.

This tool is designed to be used by practitioners who have attended the Healthler Minds Self-Harm One Day Training Course.









https://www.youngminds.org.uk/young-person/blog/my-story-of-self-harm-recovery/

Healthier Minds Self-Harm One Day Training: Course Evaluation 2024



"I'm extremely glad that I no longer self-harm. It was restrictive and risky, an externalising of how bad I felt inside. I don't need to look to my scars to be a reminder that I survived. Instead, I look outside of my body, at everything I've done since I was able to stop. I've learned to regulate my emotions more healthily, to extend a protective instinct to all parts of myself. I travel. I set healthy boundaries. I allow myself safe routes out of emotionally taxing situations. I tell people when things are bad, understanding that doesn't make me bad. I'm kind to my body. I accept it as it is. I dress how I want. I move it joyfully, freely. I put on the swimming costume and I get in the water."

Final Tasks

With Thanks

Thanks to our partners for helping us to develop this training resource and accompanying materials:

ERC Young Apprentices
Pilot Session Attendees from across ERC
Megan and Eileen Brownlie, Lived Experience Advocates
Health Improvement Team at GGC
East Renfrewshire CAMHS
East Renfrewshire Legal Department

- Debrief
- Beyond Today
- Navigating online resources
- Evaluation
- Certificates
- Homework Task