



Feelings of hopelessness and pessimism



Feelings of worthlessness, guilt and helplessness



Irregular sleep



Decreased energy



Restlessness



Persistent sad, anxious or empty mood



Insomnia



Changes in mood



Difficulty making decisions



Thoughts of death or suicide



Appetite or weight change

THE WARNING SIGNS.

These warning signs are recognised by mental health professionals as being the common signs and symptoms of depression.

Some of these signs may also be part of normal adolescent moody and difficult behaviour. Look out in particular for any CHANGES in behaviour, and keep a note of these.

1 in 10 children and young people aged 5 - 16 suffer from a diagnosable mental health disorder, but early diagnosis and support can help for a lifetime.

TIME FOR A CHAT

If you are worried, you will want to talk to your son or daughter. But asking them how they feel can be very difficult and may need some planning. You may be worried that your son or daughter is thinking of harming themselves or is feeling suicidal. It is better to ask about this than ignore it.

Choose statements that are facts and not judgements.

Try to ask 'open questions' which allow them to say how they are feeling.

Be calm and supportive and allow plenty of time.

Try to keep any anxiety you may feel to yourself.

Write down the things that are concerning you before you speak.

Think about what you want to say and keep it simple.

If you think your son or daughter is at risk of suicide, Call 111 and explain the situation immediately

You may also want to talk to their teacher, school nurse or another trusted adult. It is best to tell your son or daughter that you are planning to do this and include them in the conversation so they do not feel excluded.

After talking with your son or daughter, your GP is the main place to raise your concerns, to diagnose the problem and offer talking therapies, support and advice.

Any triggers to the depression.

How long it's been going on and how severe it seems.

Whether there are any selfharm or suicidal thoughts.

How is home, school, social life? Any bullying or abuse?

Any changes in self-care, eating, sleeping, exercise, drug or alcohol usage.

Is there a family history of depression?

Are there any new risky behaviours or impulsive acts?



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Your GP may recommend "watchful waiting"
and arrange a two week follow-up appointment.

The next step will be a referral to a psychological service for "talking therapy", mainly CBT (Cognitive Behaviural Therapy).

If your son or daughter is under 16, they may be referred to the local CAMES (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services).

If your son or daughter is over 18, they will usually be referred to adult services.

If there is a long wait for local services, your GP should keep in touch.

If depression is severe your GP may prescribe medication alongside therapy.

You may choose to find your own private therapist.

Make sure they are registered and accredited by a professional body such as the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies (BABCP).

Your son or daughter may be able to visit a school or university counsellor.

Local voluntary groups also sometimes offer counselling.

PATIENTS - please read the notes overleaf

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP











OWN MENTAL
HEALTH NEEDS
WHILST SUPPORTING
YOUR CHILD.

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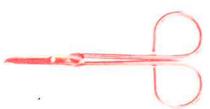


KEEPING OTHER PEOPLE IN THE LOOP IS IMPORTANT. TALK TO YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER ABOUT WHO NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT AND EXACTLY WHAT IS GOING TO BE SAID TO WHOM.

IF YOUR CHILD REFUSES HELP

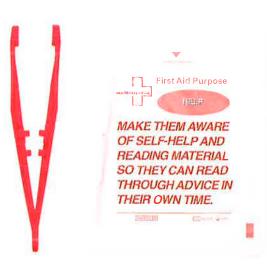


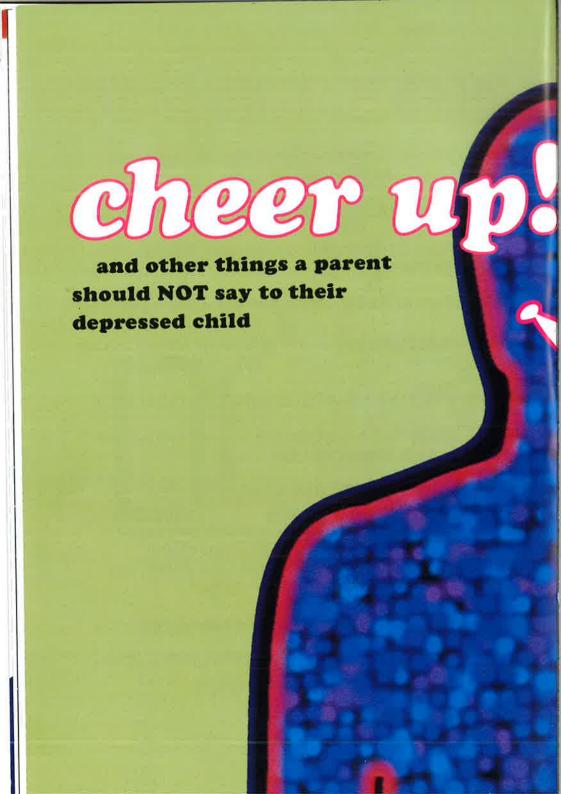


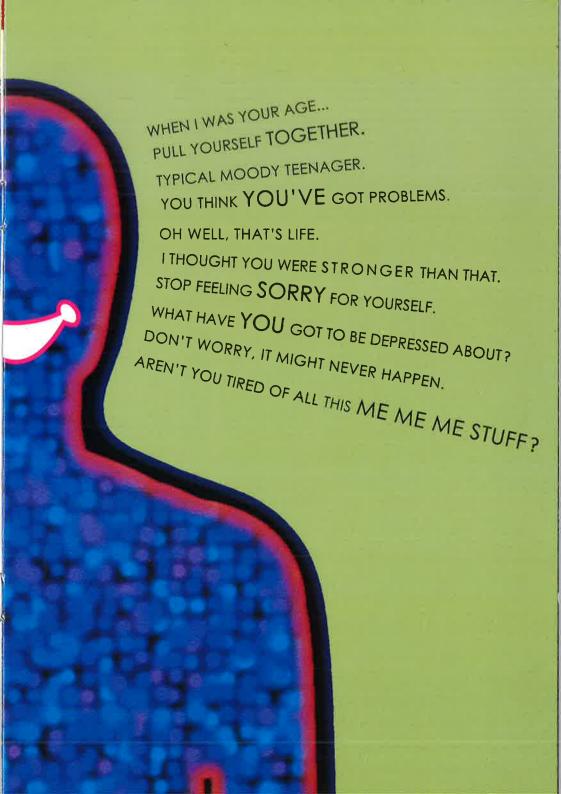












There is an extended version of this Guide at www.cwmt.org.uk

This leaflet contains web addresses that have useful information about depression.

We are grateful to the organisations that have provided access to their information.

The information has been reviewed by:

Mary Bennett, Clinical Psychologist

Professor Roz Shafran and Pamela Myles of Bespoke

Mental Health Consultancy Services LLP

Dr Monika Parkinson, Charlie Waller Institute

Author: Jackie Williams, M.A. MBACP (Accred)

Advice based on questions asked of us, not a definitive guide.

Endorsed by:



YOUNGMINDS







Remember - like other illnesses depression can be treated.

With time and support most people make a

completely full recovery