

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- What is Mental Health in Children?
- Treatments and Assistance Options
- Finding Help
- Support Groups and Classes
- Questions







Joanne Kelleher, Executive Director

Mission: Collaborating to ensure Southington's children are healthy and prepared to learn through advocacy, programs, resources, and support.









Trends and Statistics

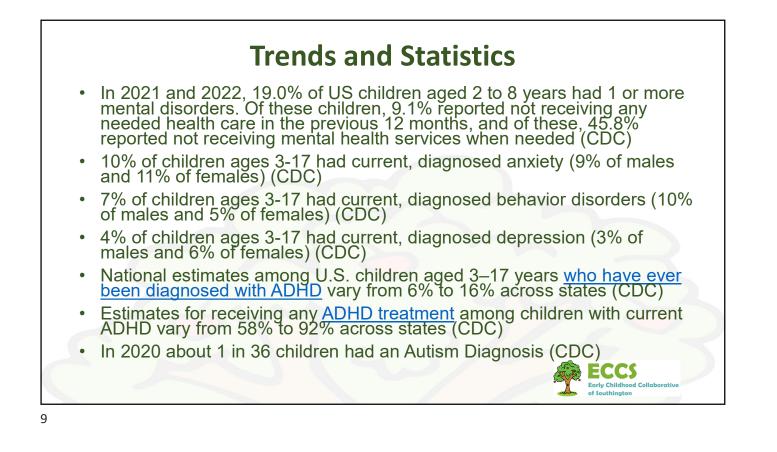
From an ECCS Survey of over 350 parents in January 2022:

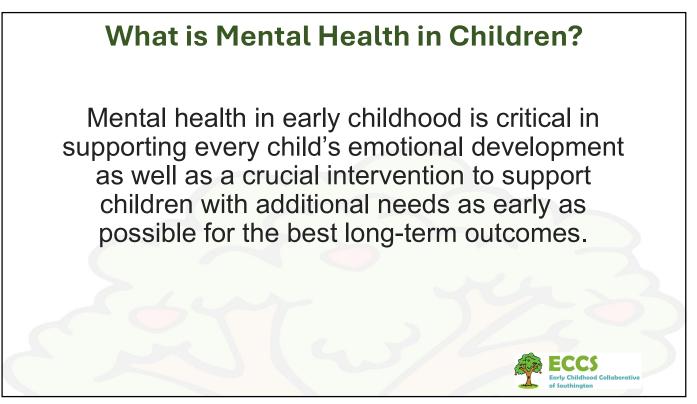
Q: There have been instances in the past year where I have been concerned about my children's mental wellbeing.

Frequently = 19.22%

Sometimes = 48.3%

Never = 25.28%





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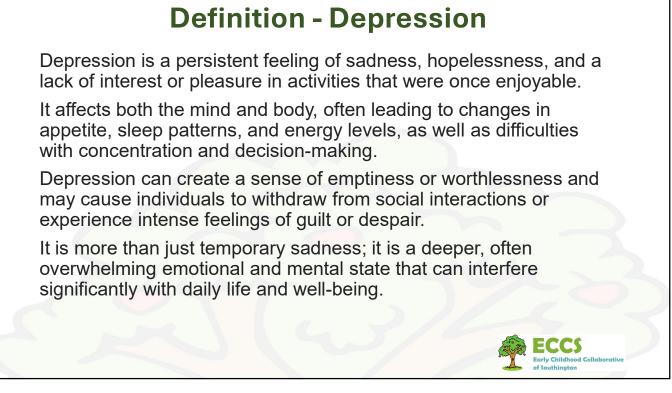
Definition - Anxiety

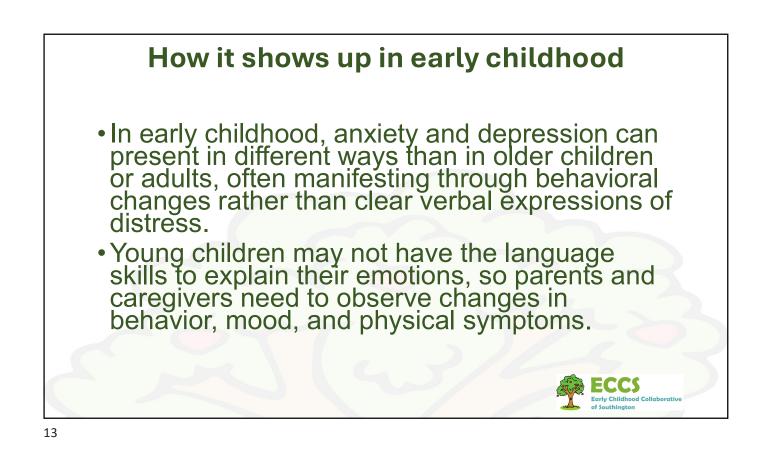
Anxiety is the emotional and physical response to perceived danger, stress, or uncertainty, characterized by feelings of worry, fear, or unease.

It often involves a heightened state of alertness, racing thoughts, and physical symptoms like a racing heart or tension.

While it can be a normal reaction to stress, excessive or chronic anxiety can interfere with daily life, causing discomfort and difficulty in coping with everyday situations.

It is the mind's way of reacting to potential threats, but when disproportionate or persistent, it can become a barrier to well-being and functioning.







Anxiety in Early Childhood:

4. Sleep Difficulties:

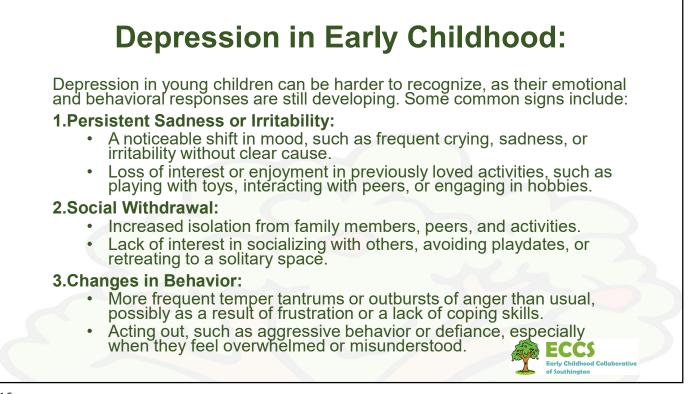
- Trouble falling asleep due to fear or restlessness.
- Nightmares or waking up frequently throughout the night.

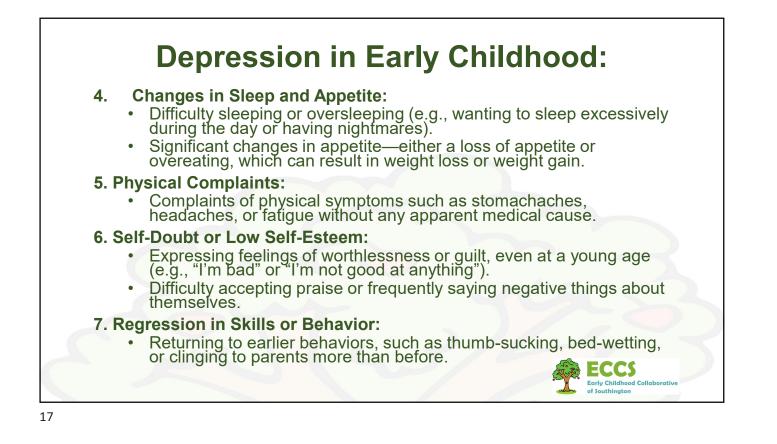
5. Overreaction to Minor Stressors:

- Crying or becoming easily upset over seemingly small issues or changes in routine.
- Difficulty calming down after a stressful event.

6. Perfectionism or Over-Compliance:

 A child may try to control their environment, becoming overly focused on "doing things right" or excessively seeking approval from adults.





Overlap Between Anxiety and Depression in Early Childhood:

Sometimes, anxiety and depression can overlap in young children, making it harder to distinguish between the two.

For example, a child with anxiety may also experience sadness or withdrawal due to feeling overwhelmed, while a depressed child may become anxious or fearful of specific events or situations.

Both conditions can affect a child's ability to engage with peers, perform in school or daycare, and maintain healthy relationships with family members.



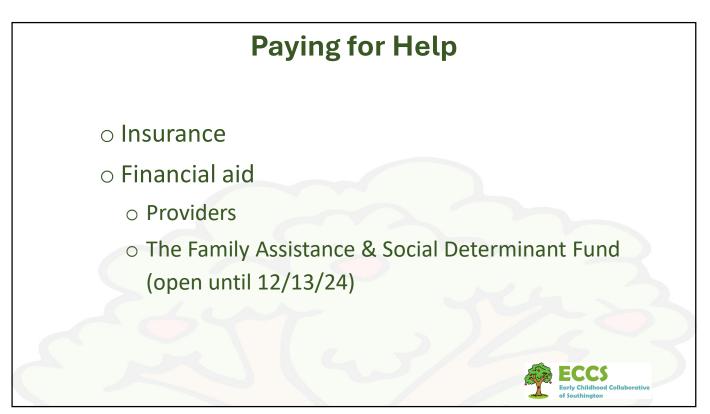
Importance of Early Recognition and Intervention:

Because young children may not yet have the language skills to express their emotions clearly, parents and caregivers need to observe behavioral and emotional shifts closely.

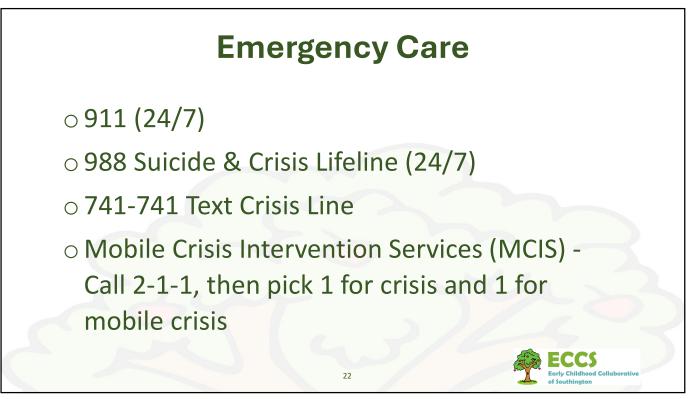
Early intervention is crucial, as untreated anxiety and depression can lead to ongoing challenges in school, social interactions, and overall emotional development.

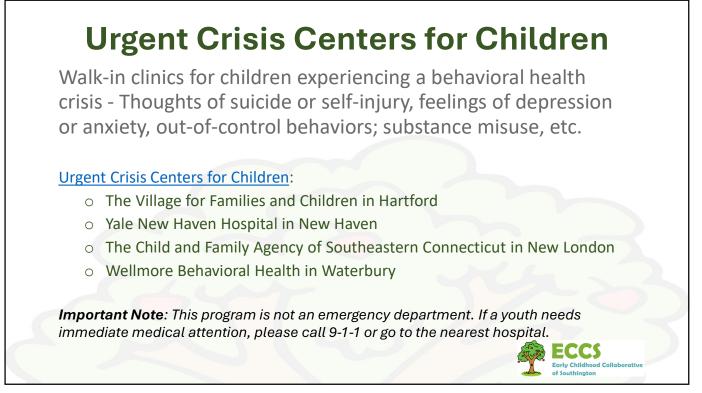
If signs of anxiety or depression persist or interfere with the child's ability to function, it is important to seek help from a pediatrician, child psychologist, or other mental health professional specializing in early childhood.





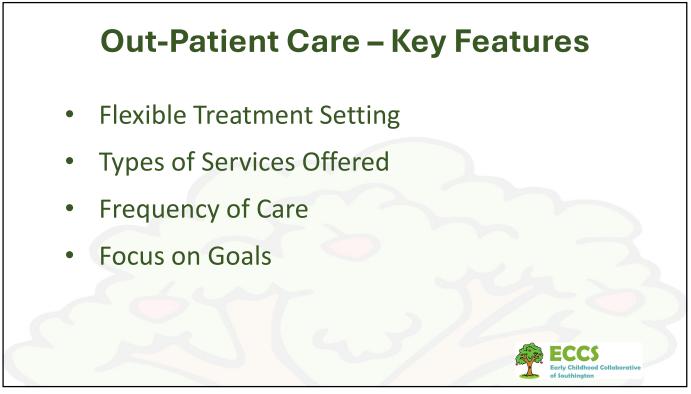












Out-Patient Care

- Who Benefits from Outpatient Care
- Advantages of Outpatient Care
- Common Outpatient Treatment Modalities
- Importance of Outpatient Care





- Referrals Key Components
 - Best Fit for Treatment Goals
 - Autonomy of Choice
 - Engage and Re Engage
 - Multi Agency Collaboration

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 860-604-7448 or hrhansen@wheelerclinic.org









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Child First ™

Child First[™] is a no-cost intensive, therapeutic home visiting program that works with caregivers and families to help address emotional, behavioral or developmental challenges, as well as learning problems in young children, prenatal to 5.

https://www.wheelerclinic.org/services/wheelerservices/child-first



UCONN Health Child and Family Development Program

Supporting Southington children ages 6-17 and their parents and guardians. Free parenting and lending library groups at 1115 West Street, Southington. Call or text <u>959-256-6078</u>.

- **Managing Children's Behavior** This is an 8-week parenting group for parents of youth ages 6-11 whose noncompliant behavior happens more than their peers, interferes with home life, and causes the child or parent distress.
- **Tuning in to Teens**[®] This is an 8-week parenting group for parents of youth ages 12-17. Tuning in to Teens[®] is an evidence-based program designed to help parents establish better connections with their adolescent.
- **Tuning in to Kids**[®] This is an 8-week parenting group for parents of children ages 6-11. Tuning in to Kids[®] is an evidence-based program designed to teach parents skills that will help to improve their child's emotional, social, and behavioral functioning. It also focuses on improving communication in the parent-child relationship.
- Virtual Drop-In Support Group for Parents of Youth With Autism Spectrum Disorder

http://h.uconn.edu/parenting-support

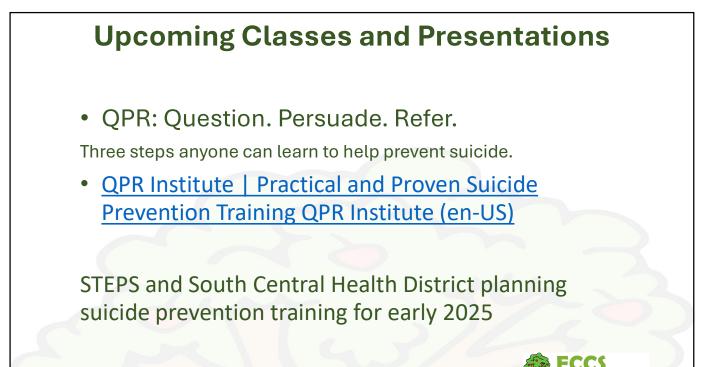




NAMI Family Support Group

- NAMI National Alliance on Mental Illness.
- Peer-led support group for any adult with a loved one who has experienced symptoms of a mental health condition.
- Second Tuesday of month at 7 pm at First Congregational Church of Southington starting 1/8/2025
- For any questions or to register contact:
 - Dan Gabree, dgabree@gmail.com, 860-385-1533
 - Amy Truskowsky, amyjeant269@gmail.com, 860-637-5458
 - or call the church office at 860-628-6958

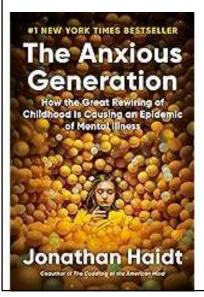






Anxious Generation:

One Community – One Book



Bestseller - How the Great Rewiring of Childhood Is Causing an Epidemic of Mental Illness

Presented by ECCS, Southington Public Schools and Southington Public Library 1/16, 2/5, 2/19, 3/5, (Snow Date 3/12) at 6:30 pm.





What Does the ASQ:SE Measure?



Social Emotional (Heart)

The ASQ:SE-2 measures SEVEN core social-emotional behavioral areas:

- **1.** Self-regulation A child's ability or willingness to calm or settle down or adjust to physiological or environmental conditions or stimulation
- 2. Compliance A child's ability or willingness to conform to the direction of others and follow rules
- **3.** Adaptive functioning A child's success or ability to cope with physiological needs (e.g., sleeping, eating, elimination, safety)
- Autonomy A child's ability or willingness to self-initiate or respond without guidance (i.e., independence)
- 5. Affect A child's ability or willingness to demonstrate his or her own feelings and empathy for others
- 6. Social-communication A child's ability or willingness to interact with others by responding to or initiating verbal or nonverbal signals to indicate interests or needs, feelings, and affective or internal states
- 7. Interaction A child's ability or willingness to respond or to initiate social responses to parents, other adults, and peers.

