Make Waves

COMMUNITY EDUCATION DAY



How to parent for children's good mental health

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Talk overview

- 1. Nature vs. Nurture
- 2. Parenting Styles
- 3. Childhood mental illness
- 4. Family Wellness- SAFE
- 5. Parenting with mental illness



Nature vs. Nurture



• 50 years of research summarized data from 14.5 million sets of twins (2015)

• On average, about 50% of individual differences are genetic and 50% are environmental

Polderman TJC, Benyamin B, de Leeuw CA, van Bochoven A, Visscher PM, Posthuma D. Meta-Analysis of the Heritability of Human Traits based on Fifty Years of Twin Studies. *Nature Genetics*. 2015.

Nature

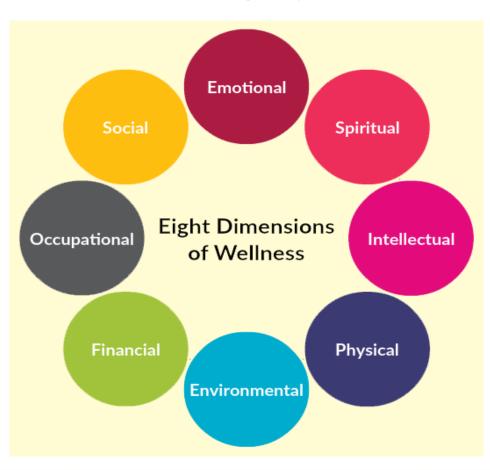
Recognizing mental illness in children

How to get help

Overarching general ideas for family wellness

Nurture

Parenting styles





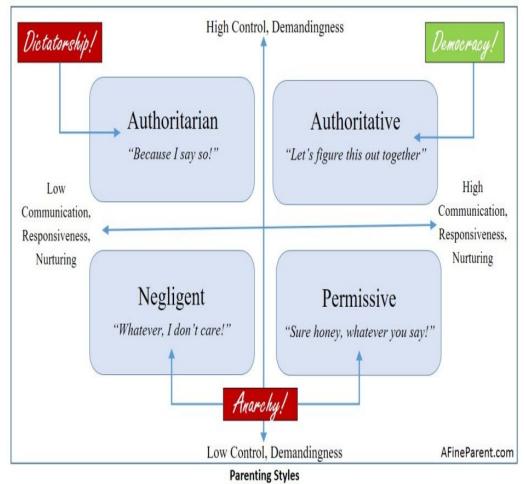
Parenting as a verb

- Being a parent vs "to parent"
- Helicopter, snow-plough, free-range, attachment, survivalist or cotton wool?
- Laid-back Swedish approach, the tightly controlled French or the seat-of-your-pants Mediterranean?
- Elephant moms?
- Dolphin moms?
- Tiger moms?

Parenting styles

Rebelling due to the imposed discipline leading to low social competence and low self-esteem in Western culures

Unavailable for their children, do not use any form of discipline- worst outcomes in all categories



Encouragement, explaining the reasoning behind actions and decisions, and setting standards of conduct - high psychosocial competence, higher aspirations, greater academic success and low measures of psychological and behavioral dysfunction

Do not want to repress their children in any manner- high social competence and selfesteem, but relatively low achievement and school engagement alongside high rates of problem behaviors and drug use



Let's take a quiz

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xz6flsxH_0o

Which style is the best?

What can we do?

 Be mindful of different parenting styles/strategies. Avoid comparisons (Social media)

Be flexible while checking current family dynamic

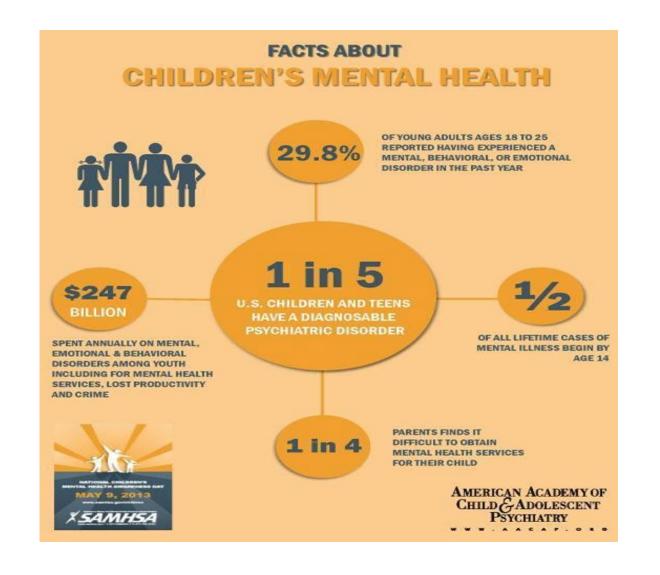
Solicit help if it feels like you are "loosing it" more often

 Knowledge is power- check out some good books on the particular issue you think you are struggling with

Genetics of Mental illness (Nature)

- Up to 90% Autism
- 79-85% Schizophrenia
- 30-40% Depression
- 70-80% ADHD
- 60%- Alcohol dependence
- 55-60%- Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa
- 60-70% Obsessive compulsive disorder

Nat Rev Genet. 2008 Jul;9(7):527-40. Psychiatric genetics: progress amid controversy. Burmeister M, McInnis MG, Zöllner S



Mental and Physical health check ups

- Regular physicals (for middle/highschoolers as well)
- Regular dental check ups (every 6 months)
- Attention to changes in habits/attitudes/behaviors

Moods – Sleeping habits- Eating habits- Friends/Motivation

What is a "normal" change and what should worry me?



Er on the side of caution

- If your gut says something is wrong-listen to it
- Family history of mental illness, even if not clear/not officially diagnosed should be considered as seriously as one would consider family history of cancer, high blood pressure or heart disease
- Persevere in getting to the right treatment team / place/ diagnosis/ treatment modality
- Do your homework and spend the time to educate yourself and your child

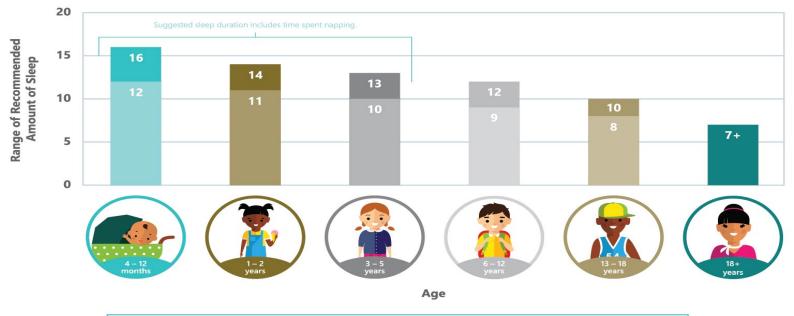
Overarching general ideas for family wellness - SAFE

- Sleep
- Activity
- Food
- Electronics



Healthy Sleep Duration

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine recommends that you get the following hours of sleep on a regular basis for optimal health at each stage of life.



SleepEducation.org

A sleep health information resource by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine



On importance of sleep

ACUTE EFFECTS SLEEP LOSS	CHRONIC EFFECTS SLEEP LOSS
Tired, lethargic	High blood pressure
Bags under eyes	Obesity
Loss of dexterity	Obstructive sleep apnea
Insulin insensitivity	Cardiovascular disease
Leptin insensitivity	Psychiatric disorders-depression
Increased Ghrelin secretion	Overtraining
Weight gain	Illness/Injury
	ADD
	Insomnia
	Fall asleep at in appropriate times
	Strength loss
	Muscle loss

Sleep Hygiene

- It is a family affair
- Fixed bedtime and an awakening time through the week
- Sleep rituals, sleep diary, comfortable bedding, moderate room temperature, limited excess noise and a well ventilated room.
- No naps, no caffeine 4-6 hours before bedtime, no exercise before bed.
- No clock-watching and no electronics in the bedroom. Using a cell phone at night can increase depression and lower selfesteem, especially in teenagers.
- 90% of kids get less sleep than recommended (2015)

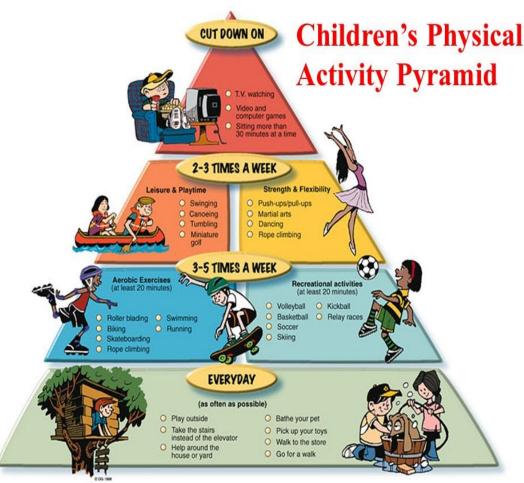
Sleep Health. 2015 May 1;1(1):15-27. Sleep in the modern family: protective family routines for child and adolescent sleep. Buxton OM¹, Chang AM², Spilsbury JC³, Bos T, Emsellem H, Knutson KL⁵.



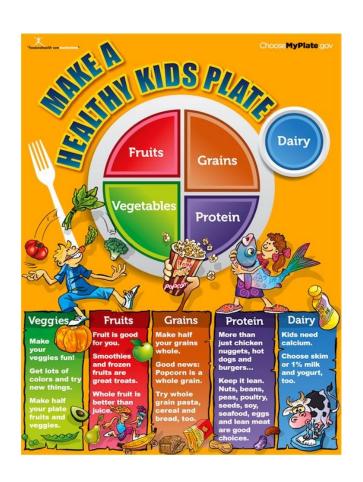


The American Heart Association Recommendations for Physical Activity in Kids





The importance of family meals





Screen time

- 1. Sedentary activity
- 2. Isolation minimum human interaction involved
- 3. Limited ability to develop healthy coping strategies
- 4. Commonly inappropriate content
- 5. Can compromise sleep and can increase irritability



0-2 YEARS

NONE



Parenting with mental illness

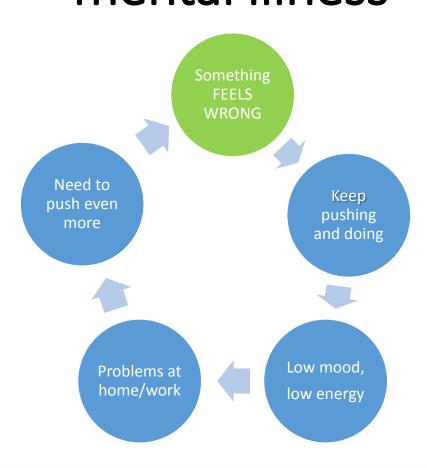
 68% of women and 55% of men with mental illnesses in the United States are parents

 Often depression or anxiety disorder can go undiagnosed for a long time

Stress (e.g. parenthood) aggravates mental illness

 Parenting ,especially children under 5 y.of age, is one of top 10 stressors from biological standpoint

Vicious circle of parenting with mental illness



Irritability, mood swings, insomnia, anxiety, lack of interest/motivation, changes is appetite/weight, isolation, sadness, panic, guilt, fatigue

Child's perspective

- Kids are scared of the unknown
- Kids often know more than we think they do
- Kids don't blame but they need to understand
- Kids need to be given age approptoate tools on how to handle mental illness in parents
- Kids will not love less because the parent is sick
- Kids catch lies quickly and lose trust
- Kids need to be reassured that parental illness is not their fault

Unless the child is properly informed, they:

- Can think it is their fault the parent is sick
- Can blame the other parent
- Can learn how to protect the sick parent in a dysfunctional way (lie, take on more than age appropriate)
- Can develop unhealthy defense mechanisms (passive aggression, acting out, displacement)

Look for answers / ask for help

"Something is off" can be a diagnosable illness requiring help/treatment

This is very difficult to do when one is sick.

Support of other parent/relatives. No blame and judgment (~brain tumor?)

Take home-message

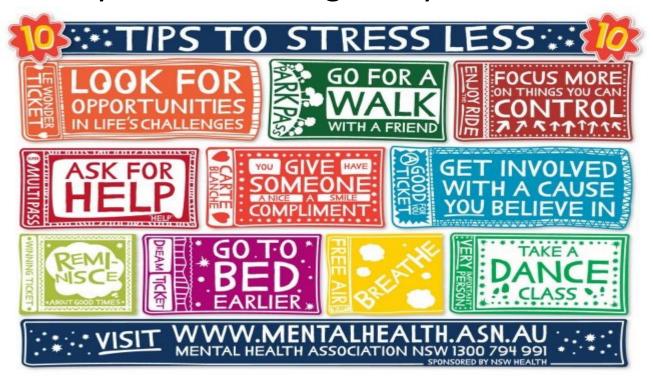
- Parenting is very hard even for a healthy person
- Family wellness is a true family affair
- Parenting with a sick brain makes is even more difficult
- Acknowledge the problem, get informed, seek help, recruit support
- Be kind to yourself!

Take good care of yourself for the sake of your kids



Your committed action

What will you do to strengthen your mental health?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0 Ru69U_kqGw

