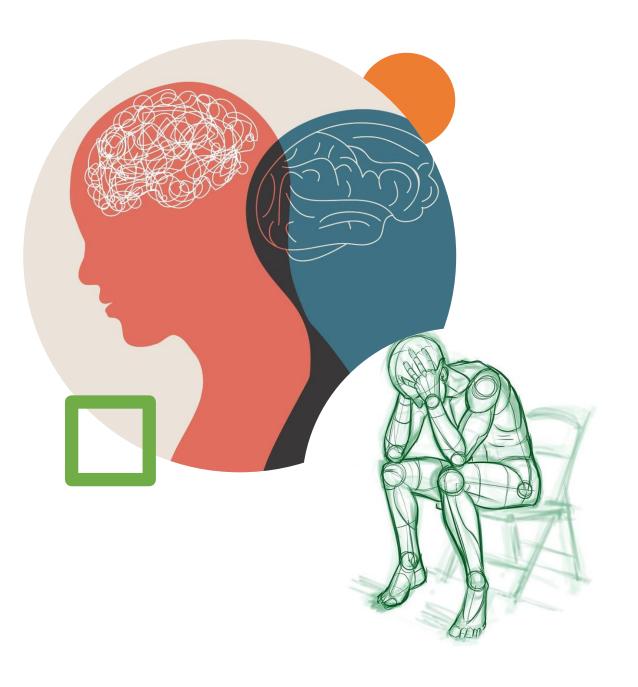


PIA GROM, 3. H



Mental health

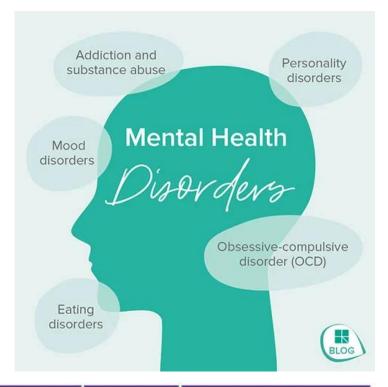


- Think
- Feel
- Behave
- Stressful situations



Adolescence and adulthood

- Physical, emotional, social changes
- depression and anxiety
- substances abuse
- self-harm
- eating disorders
- post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- personal disorders
- adverse childhood experiences



Childhood		Adulthood
Hyperactivity (can't sit still, always "on the go," climbs or runs at inappropriate times)	May Become	Restlessness (can't stay focused on one thing, fidgety, impatient)
Physical Impulsivity (doing things that result in a lot of injuries; prob- lems waiting one's turn)	May Become	Verbal Impulsivity (saying the "wrong thing" or speaking out of turn; interrupting others excessively)
Inattention (problems paying attention in class or completing school work)	Often Remains	Inattention (difficulty concentrating at work; problems finishing tasks)

Research

- 1 in 4 people in the world experienced mental health problems once in their life
- 89% of people mental health is important



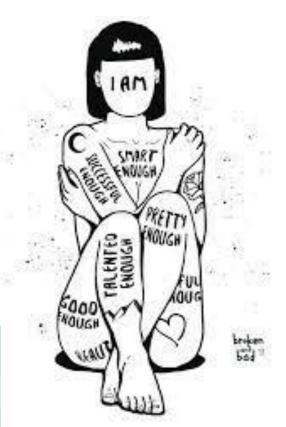
1 in 4 people will have a mental illness at some point in their lives.

If you need independently verified information about **mental illness** of the highest quality, you can turn to us.





How to Combat Low Self-Esteem Take a social media break Try to accept compliments Journal your feelings Consider seeing a therapist Identify your positive traits



What makes me worried

- STRESS
- concerned about money, jobs, providing for a family, problems in their or they have issues with their health
- A lot of stress not only leads to anxiety but also to severe mental health disorders



LACK OF ACCEPTANCE

- different religion, interests or perspectives
- Bullying
- feelings of not being good enough, self-doubt and **loneliness**







Start with observations to explain why you are concerned.

For example,

"I noticed you haven't been eating lunch
with us"
or

"I'm worried because you have been
keeping quiet lately"

Other suggestions, such as "Would you like to see a counsellor?"



DON'T

Give advice such as "Don't be sad" or "You need to think positive"

DON'T

Jump to conclusions and say things "I think you are depressed" or "You need to see a counsellor"

AVOID

Terms like "problem" or "difficulty" because they may connote weakness



How can we help them?

- open communication
- activities that they enjoy (cooking, reading or watching TV series)
- out for a walk
- Yoga
- they should stay away from harmful substances
- therapist



Thank you of sistening!

M