LIVING WITH MENTAL HEALTH

UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING MENTAL HEALTH

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What do we mean by mental health?

Mental health right (WHO).

- State of wellbeing that enables people to
- cope with the stresses of life. It is an
- integral part of health and well-being that
- underpins our ability to make decisions
- and build relationships. It is basic human

Mental health condition/disorder Chronic medical condition that can affect your mood, thinking and behaviour

Balancing act

Poor health Genetic Minority risk status ACEs Poverty

Education

Support network Healthy lifestyle Healthcare access

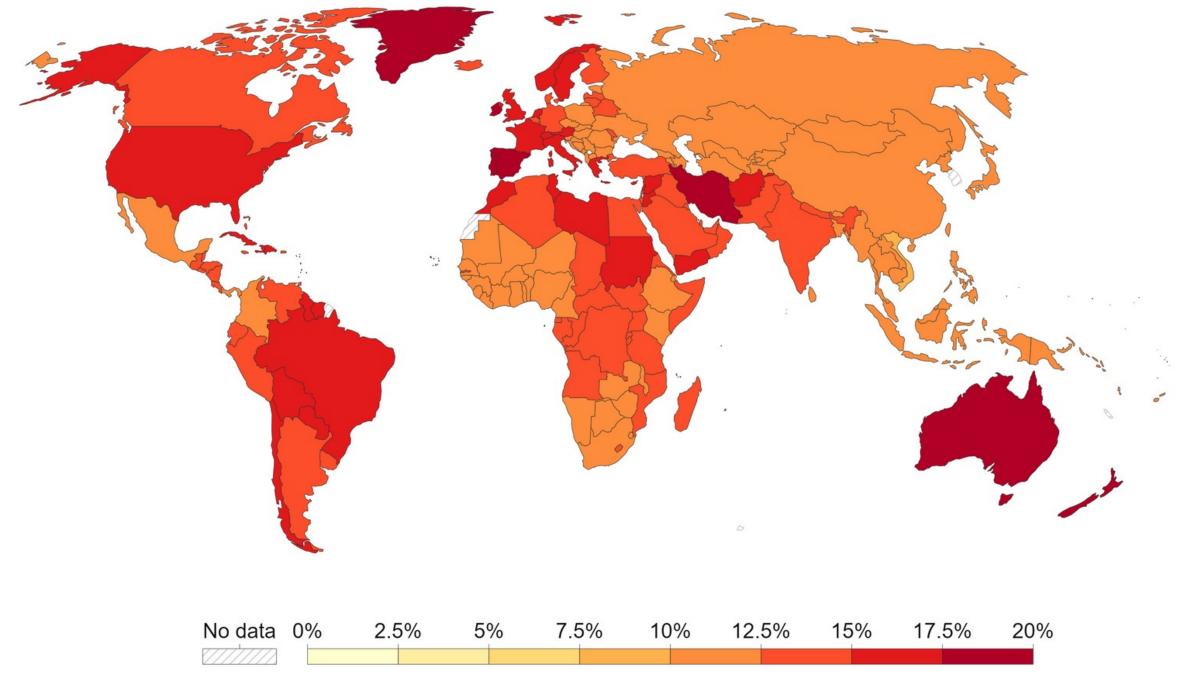


Global Problem

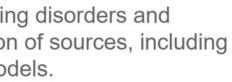
1 in 8 live with a mental health condition

Share of population with mental health disorders, 2019

Share of population with any mental health; this includes depression, anxiety, bipolar, eating disorders and schizophrenia. Due to the widespread under-diagnosis, these estimates use a combination of sources, including medical and national records, epidemiological data, survey data, and meta-regression models.

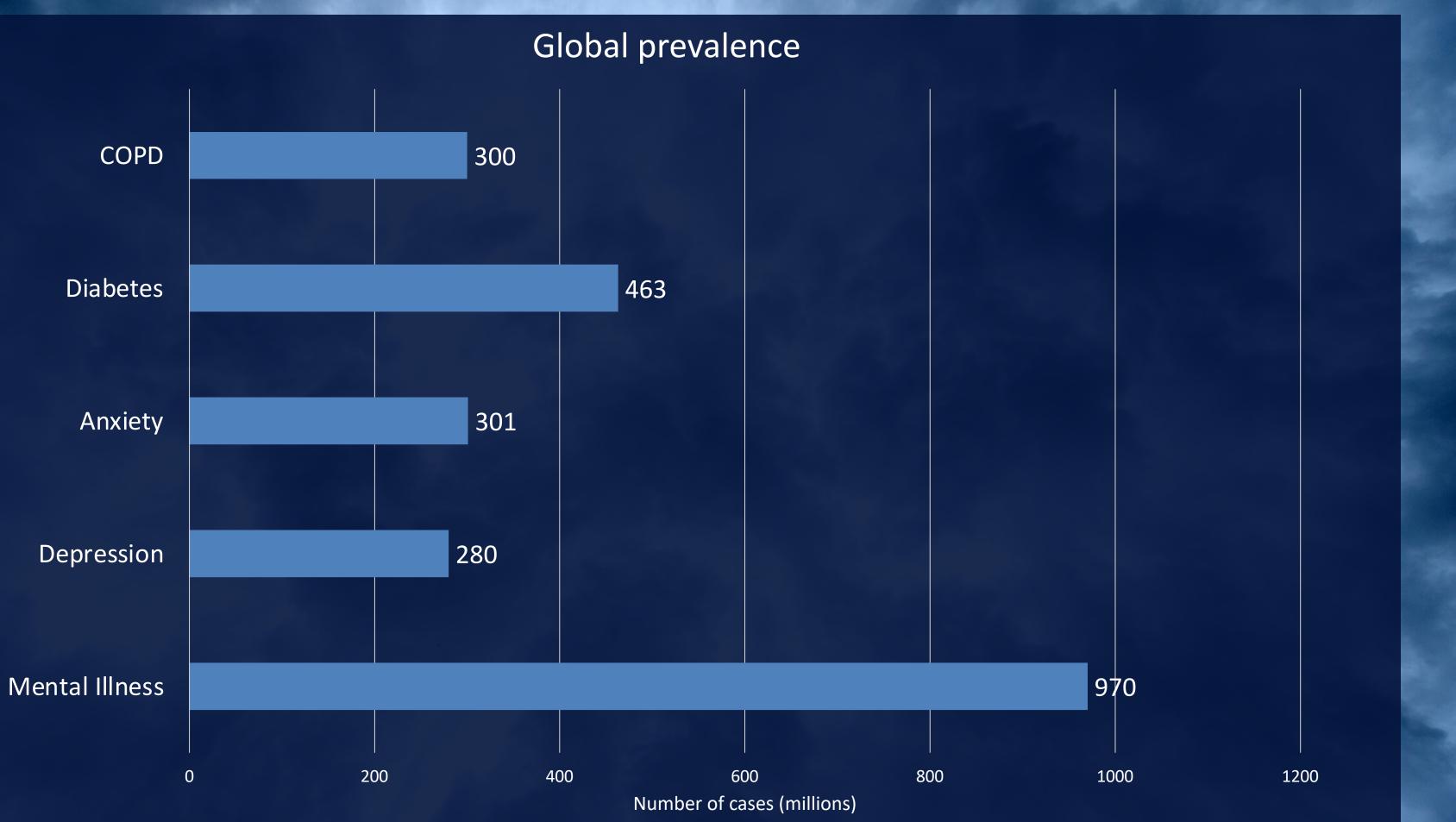


Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

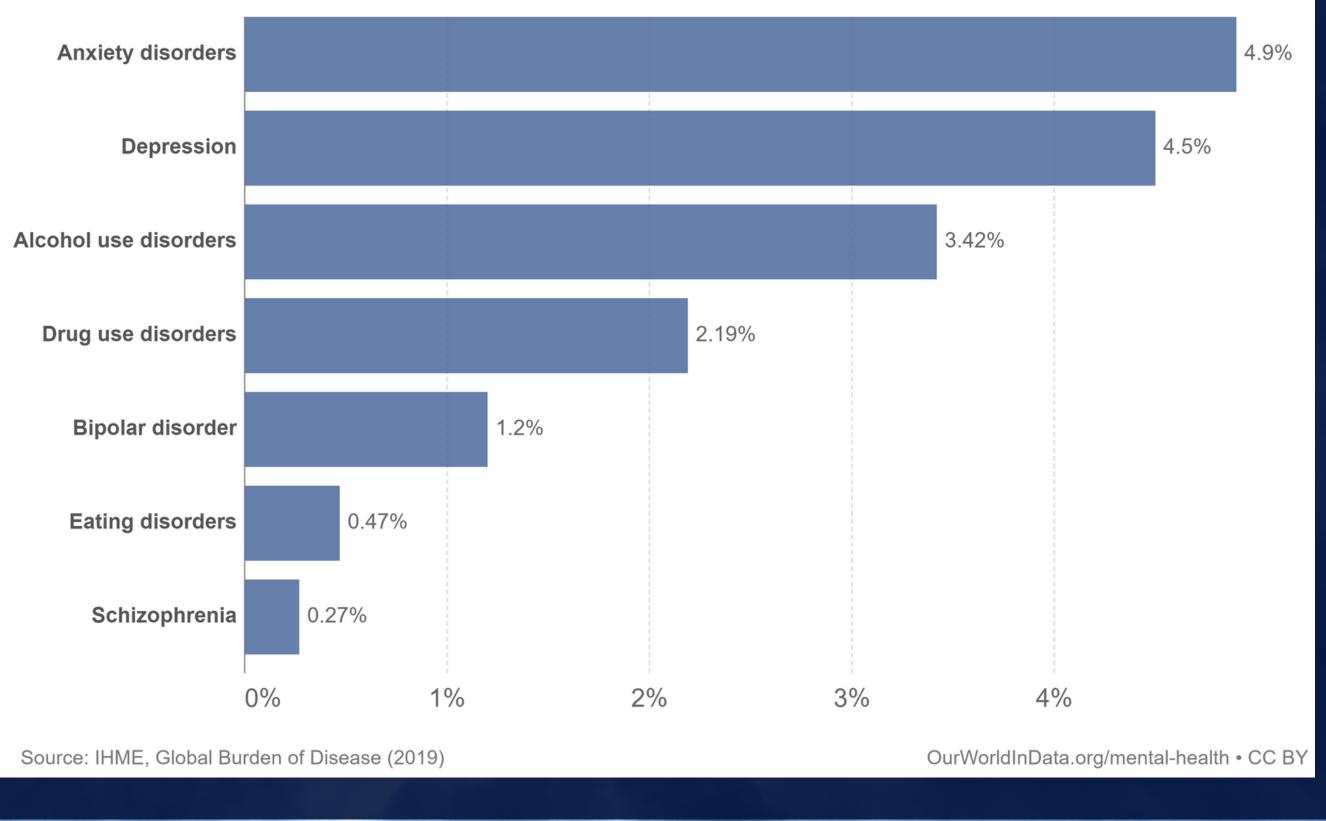


OurWorldInData.org/mental-health • CC BY

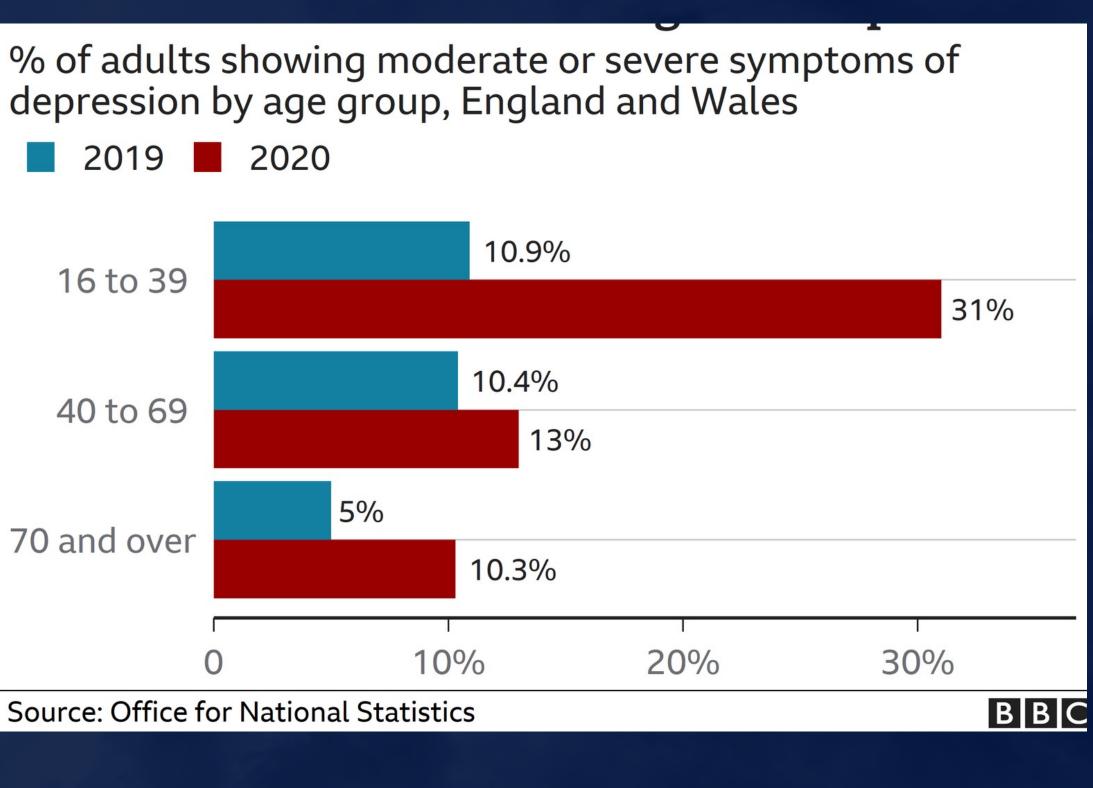




Prevalence in the UK



Pandemic



Gross National Happiness

The GNH index is a holistic approach to measure the happiness and wellbeing of the Bhutanese population

Ecological Diversity and Resilience

> Community Vitality



Understanding mental health



Dean, 2017

Risk factors for Mental Health Conditions

Biological

Psychological



Sociological

Genetic Risk

Genes predispose risk of MH disorder



Odds in general pop. One parent **Both Parents Brother or Sister** Identical twin Non-Identical twin Second degree relative

Schizophrenia	Bipolar
1 in 100	1 in 100
6 in 100	10 in 100
45 in 100	40 in 100
9 in 100	13 in 100
40-50 in 100	40-70 in 100
17 in 100	20 in 100
3 in 100	5 in 100

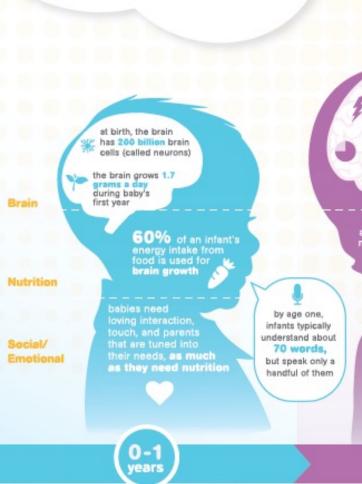
The Centre for Genetics Education, 2012

Epigenetics

Environmental factors can activate dormant genes

First 1000 days key

- Nutrition, environment and experience
- Structural, cognitive and social development



Child Brain

Development

The Centre for Genetics Education, 2012

GOOD NUTRITION LEADS TO MORE STABLE MOODS, INCREASES IN ABILITY TO PAY ATTENTION, AND IMPROVED MEMORY.

Y

LOVING AND CONSISTENT CARE-GIVING LEADS TO A BRAIN THAT HAS AN ABILITY TO LEARN TO DELAY GRATIFICATION, PROBLEM SOLVE, AND HAVE EMPATHY FOR OTHERS.

communication across different regions of the developing brain occurs most rapidly during the first two years of life

by age two, the brain reaches about 75% of adult weight

DHA, an omega-3 fatty ncid, and choline, an essential nutrient, are **critical building blocks** for the developing brain

> at 18 months, a toddler's spoken vocabulary starts to exipode, they add one new word every two waking hours.

toddlers have more than 100 trillion cell connections (called synapses) at age two, the most they'll ever have in their life.

by age two, the brain structure has the overall appearance of an adult brain

Calcium and vitamin D, which promotes calcium absorption help strengthen bones and teeth.

toddlers imitate behavior of others especially adults and older children by two years most toddlers have a **300-word vocabulary** and are putting together simple two word sentences.

ABC

1-2

years

At-risk Groups



- Older adults
- Low-income households Ethnic minorities
- LBGTQ+ communities
- Men

Children and Young people

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional





Mental Illness

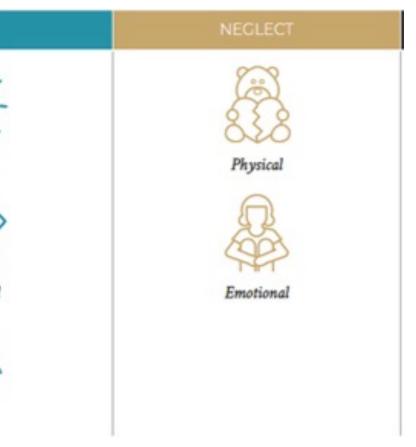


Mother Treated Violently



Divorce

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)



HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Incarcerated Relative

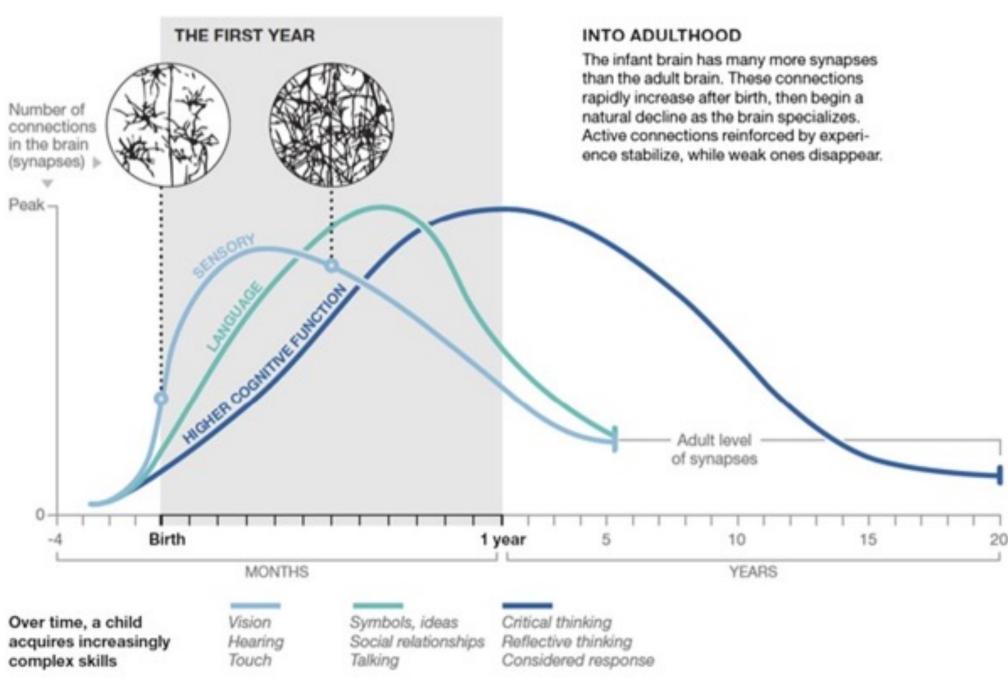


Substance Abuse

Neurodevelopment

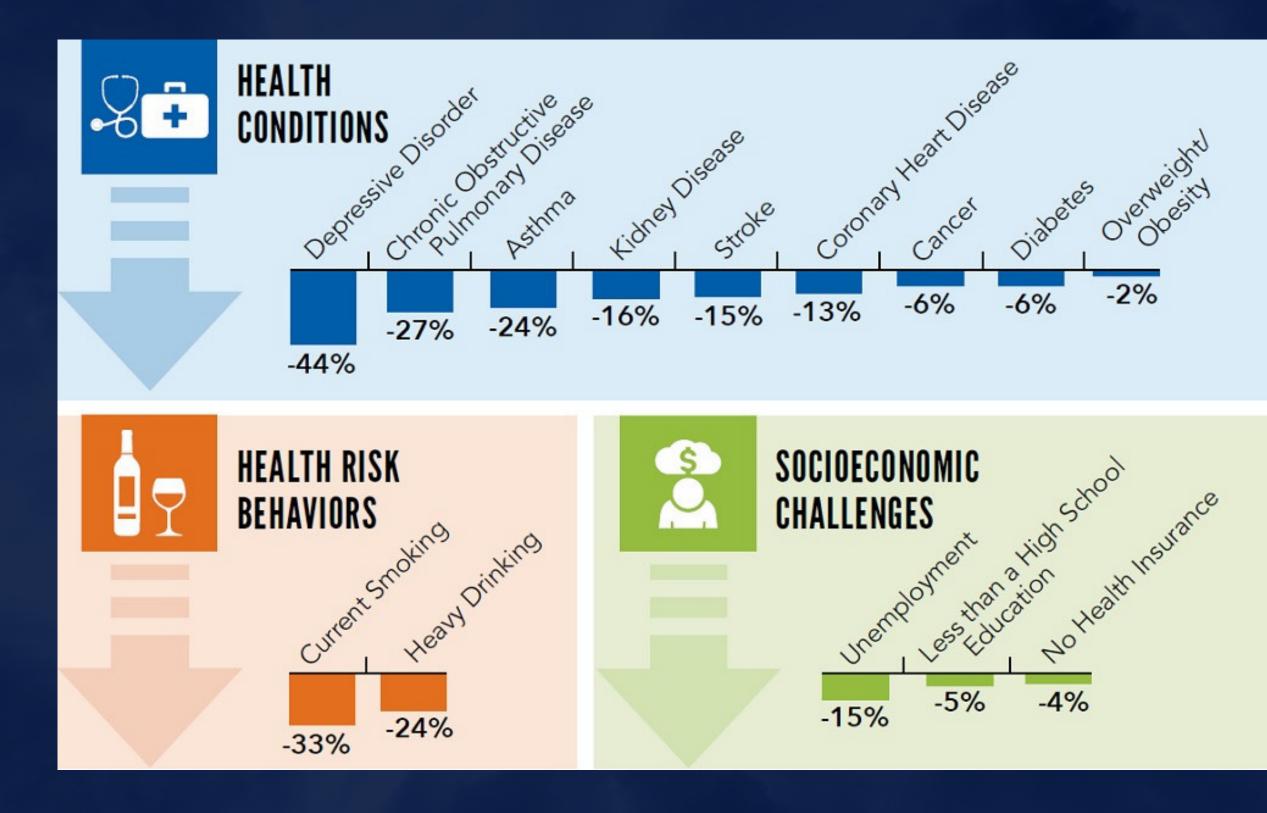
THE NEURAL NETWORK

The brain begins developing in the womb and achieves dramatic levels of growth during the first few years of life. During this time positive experiences contribute to building a strong brain architecture.

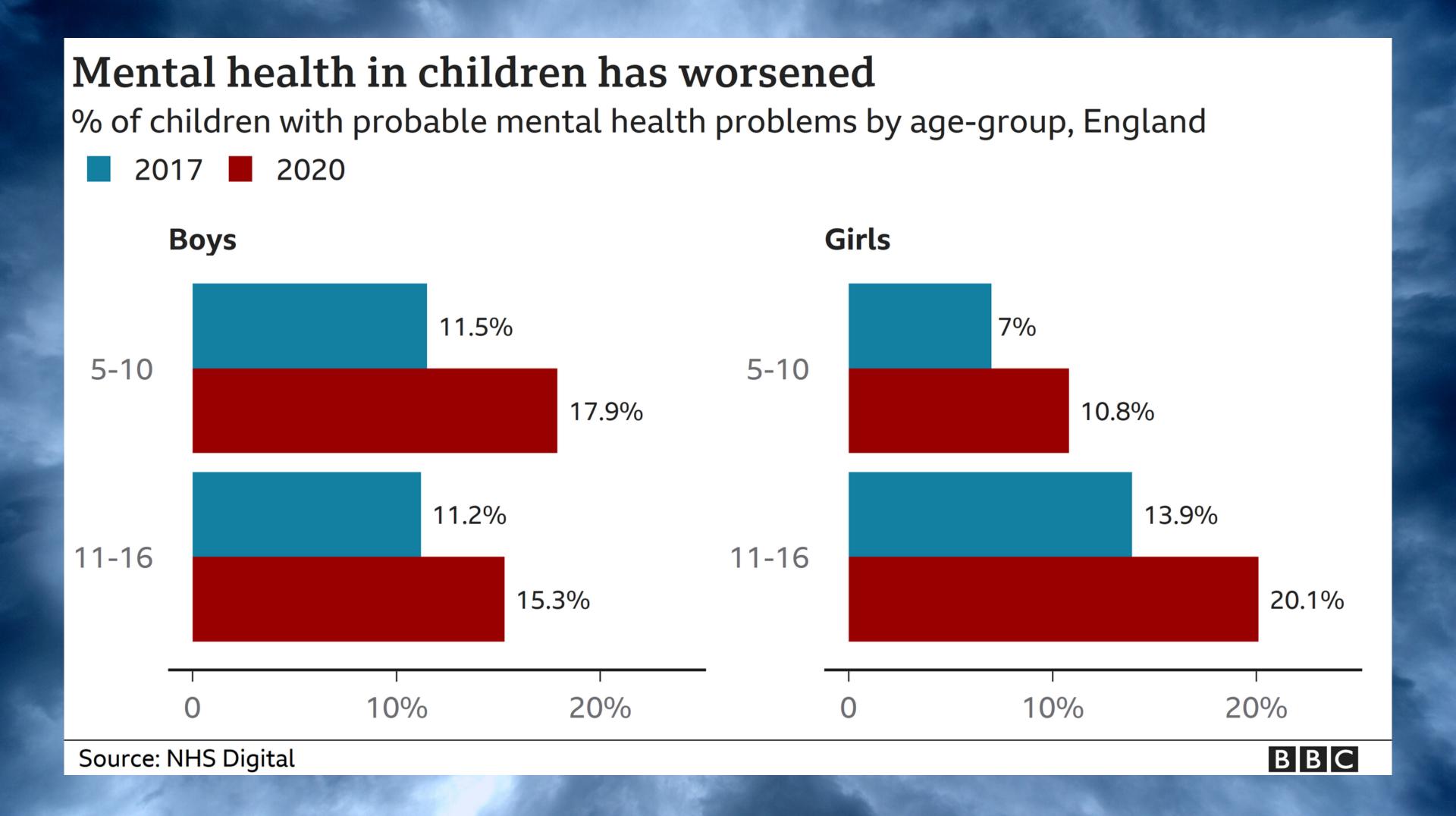


GRAPHIC: LAWSON PARKER, NGM STAFF, SOURCE: CHARLES NELSON, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL: PAT LEVITT, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES SYNAPSE DRAWINGS BASED ON GOLGI STAIN PREPARATIONS FROM CONEL (1939-1967)

Lifelong benefits of preventing ACES



(CDC, 2019)



Childhood and Adolescence



l in 6 children have a probable mental health disorder

Up from 1 in 9 in 2017 (NHS, 2021)

Physical symptoms Stomach pain Fatigue Headaches Diarrhea Feeling/being sick

Fast heartbeat

Can't breathe

No appetite Lightheaded



Later life

depression More than three in five over-65s (62 per cent) are worried about heating their homes (age UK)

8-10% of people over 70 report moderate-severe depression

Later life

"It was after I lost my son and my husband that I started to feel deserted. A lot of things seemed to happen at one time, and I didn't want to get up or do anything, but I had to make myself. I lost touch with people. I don't like thinking about that time because it was awful. You don't get over it - you must learn to live with it." Terry (Age UK)

Barriers to Care



- Stigma
- Access to

 Access to care Resources Lack of support MYTH: You can't struggle with your mental health if nothing bad has happened to you

Myths contributing to Stigma



- Demonic Possession
- Karma
- Moral failing

Cursed/Witchcraft

"Attention seeking"

"Cursed

"All your fault"

"Violent

"Weak"

"You deserve it"

"Freak"

"Lazy

"Contagious

Not all in your head

How can we help?



- Medication
- Psychotherapy
- Self-care/lifestyle
- Reduce stresses (e.g inequalities,
- social media)
- **Community level:**
- **Reduce Stigma**
- Improve diagnosis
- Improve access to care

- Individual level:

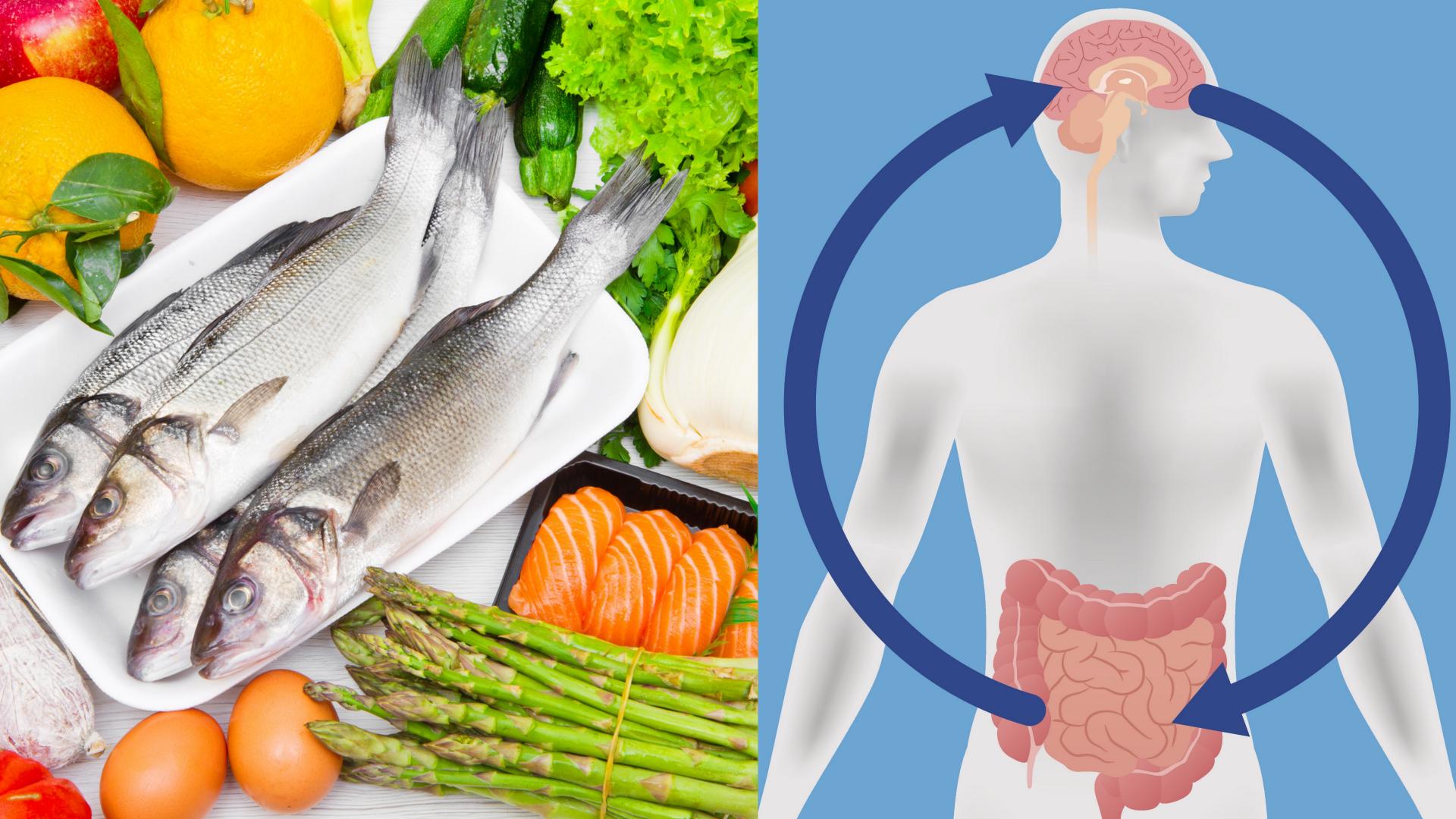
Lifestyle and environment



- Sleep
- Balanced diet

- Smile

• Fresh air/green space Physical Activity Social interaction • Reduce social media



Social Prescribing



NHS initiative to connect people to community activities, groups, and services to meet the practical, social and emotional needs

Creative expression



 Cultural participation can reduce depression, loneliness and improve wellbeing

- with children

 Art therapy a common tool Singing can improve PND

(Fancourt, 2019; Fancourt, 2018;)

Mindfulness

Form of meditation

Aims to focus on the present moment, while acknowledging feelings, thoughts, and bodily sensations without judgement

Shown to improve anxiety, depression and stress

(Farb et al., 2010)

Access to care

- GP can prescribe basic medication and refer
- Referrals increasing
- Long waiting lists
- Long waits lead to worse outcomes





Mental Health Waiting Times



wait more than 12 weeks to start treatment

say waits lead to their mental health getting worse

of mental health patients seek help from emergency services



(NHS digital, 2021; BMA, 2018; RCPsych, 2022)

Access to care

"I had to wait six to seven months to be referred to a community team. The only other way to get help was to present to A&E, which was a traumatic experience ... No one should have to go through that"

Woman, 45, Addiction and Depression (RCPSych,2022)

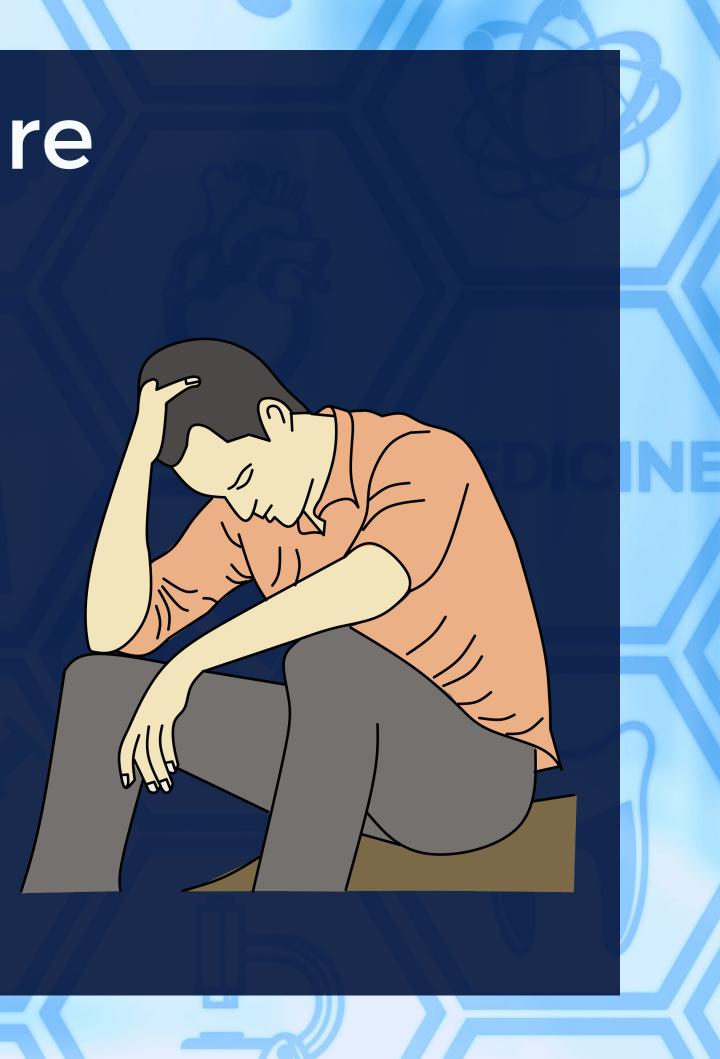
Access to care

"Signposting just leads to signposting at times and you just go from one signpost to another signpost to another signpost."

Male, depression, anxiety, OCD

(Gov,2022)

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Supporting a loved one/friend

• Listen

- Ask what support they need
- Don't minimise their feelings
- Talk about self-care
- Offer them help in seeking support
- Know your limits: ensure you have your own support system



(MHF, 2022)

NICE Guidelines

Offer multiple approaches:

- Psychotherapy
- Medication
- Lifestyle changes
- Mindfulness



Psychotherapy

Talking therapies

- •
- thoughts

e.gCognitive Behavioural Therapy

 Understand and identify feelings Develop coping strategies Challenge and reframe negative

Medication



with other therapies

Most common types: Antidepressants Anxiolytics Antipsychotics Mood stabilisers

Best used in conjunction

DOPAMINE

SEROTONIN

ADRENALINE

NORADRENALINE

GAMMA-AMINOBUTRYIC ACID (GABA)

mangth



They look at me as though I'm dead But I'm here and still alive

They pity me with words untold And can't look me in the eyes

You think because I don't come to work I've lost my soul inside

You take me by the hand and say 'there, there, we're all so kind'

But no-one really hears me My voice that hides within

No-one wishes to truly listen To the darkness deep inside

You make decisions for me Not asking me my thoughts

small

You call it mental health Pleases give it another name

I'm not mental, I'm Just me A person struggling with my life Monica Lakhanpaul

You wonder why I talk no more When you make me feel so

If you or a loved one needs support

Contact your GP Surgery for an appointment and referral

In emergencies or if you just need to talk, call: Samaritans: 116 123 National Suicide Prevention Helpline: 0800 689 5652 NHS urgent care: 111 or 999 or find your local NHS crisis team online