



















# Adult & Adolescent Mental Health By The Numbers 1 in 5 U.S. adults experience mental illness each year 1 in 20 U.S. adults experience serious mental illness each year 1 in 6 U.S. youth aged 6-17 experience a mental health disorder each year 50% of all lifetime mental illness begins by age 14, and 75% by age 24 Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death among people aged 10-34

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# Early Childhood Mental Health Numbers

ADHD, behavior problems, anxiety, and depression are the most commonly diagnosed mental disorders in children ages 3-17. 9.8% of children (approximately 6.0 million) have received an ADHD diagnosis.

9.8% of children (approximately 6 million) have diagnosed anxiety\*

8.9% of children (approximately 5.5 million) have a diagnosed behavior problem

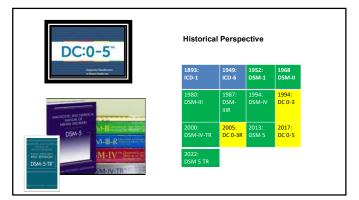
4.4% of children (approximately 2.7 million) have diagnosed depression  $\!\!\!\!\!^*$ 

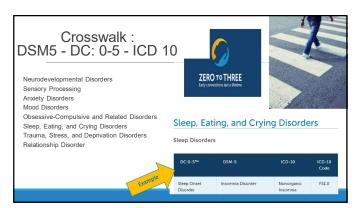
1 in 6 U.S. children aged 2–8 years (17.4%) had a diagnosed mental, behavioral, or developmental disorder

\*Depression and anxiety rates have increased over time

Source: CDC 2016-2019













	www.acesaware	.org
	Pediatric ACEs and Related Life Events Screener (PEARLS)	
	CHILD - To be completed by: Caregiver	
	At any point in time since your child was born, has your child seen or been present when the following experiences happened? Please include past and present experiences.	•
	Please note, some questions have more than one part separated by "QR." If any part of the question is answered "Yes," then the answer to the entire question is "Yes."	
P	ART 1:	
P 1.	ART 1:  Has your child ever lived with a parent/caregiver who went to jail/prison?	
-	oktobe of the sec	
1.	Has your child ever lived with a parent/caregiver who went to jail/prison?	
1.	Has your child ever lived with a parent/caregiver who went to jail/prison?  Do you think your child ever felt unsupported, unloved and/or unprotected?  Has your child ever lived with a parent/caregiver who had mental health issues?	

CHILD MEASURE	CHILD MEASURES					
Name of measure	Area of assessment	Age range	Proprietary			
Traumatic Events Screening Inventory - Child Self Report Revised (TESI-C SRR)	Traumatic events	8-17 years	no			
Traumatic Events Screening Inventory - Parent Report Revised (TESI-PRR)	Traumatic events	4-7 years	no			
Trauma History Questionnaire (THQ)	Traumatic events	7-17 years	no			
Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC)	Trauma related symptoms	8-16 years	yes			
Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children (TSCYC)	Trauma related symptoms	3-12	yes			

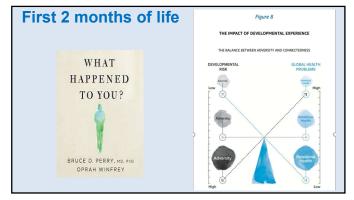


# How is Early Childhood Trauma Unique?

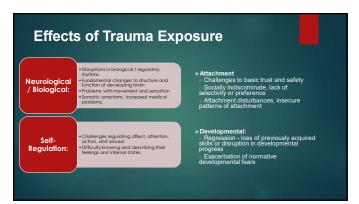
- · Profound sensory impact
  - Less able to anticipate danger or to know how to keep safe
  - Cannot express in words whether they feel afraid, overwhelmed or helpless
  - Early childhood trauma has been associated with reduced size of the brain cortex
  - Exclusive dependence on parents/caregivers for survival and protection—both physical and emotional

National Childhood Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN), www.nctsn.or

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# Effects of Trauma Exposure (Cont.)

- Social relatedness:

  o Lack of consistent or discernable engagement vs. disengagement cues
  o Avoidance or indiscriminate patterns of social interaction
  o Difficulties with pro-social skills; sibling relational aggression

- Cognition:

  o Difficulty focusing on and completing tasks, or planning for and anticipating future events.

  o Some exhibit learning difficulties and problems with language development.

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# Symptoms and Behaviors Associated with Exposure to Trauma

- Behavior changes
  Far of being separated from
  parent/caregiver
  More clinging and dependent
  behaviors
  More aggressive behaviors
  More exithdrawn behaviors showing
  little emotion
  More cryling, whimpering, screaming,
  tantums
  Unable to comfort self
  Difficulty falling asleep, night waking
  Less ability to tolerate frustration



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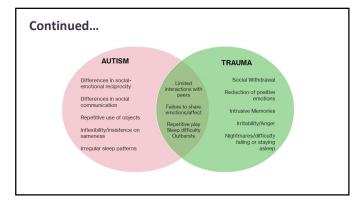
The Impact of Trauma: Still Face Experiment











## **Depression**

### Symptoms in Infants

- Is the baby expressing a vibrant range of emotions?
- Is the baby quiet and subdued? Is it difficult to get your baby to
- engage with you socially?

   Is your baby withdrawn, perhaps
- frequently staring into space? Does the baby's expression seem sad,
- (infrequent smiling)? Is this behavior a change from the baby's usual presentation and temperament?

### Symptoms in Young Children

- Is the child having difficulty getting along with peers at school or other social settings?
   Is the child irritable or showing mood
- swings?
- Is there interest in toy play as expected for age?

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# **Anxiety**

# Symptoms in Infants

- · Is your baby more irritable? Is your baby highly difficult to console?
- Are they having difficulty sleeping? Are they easily startled?
- How does your baby do when it is time to separate from you (preschool, daycare, babysitter, leaving the room)?
   Is this behavior a change from the baby's usual presentation and temperament?
- Symptoms in Young Children
- Does your child have difficulty stopping themselves from worrying?
   Does your child have any fears?
- Does your child have to do things in the "right" order or position?

- the "right" order or position?

  Does your child ask for reassurance when it doesn't seem necessary?

  How does your child do when it is time to separate from you (preschool, daycare, babysitter, leaving the room)?

  Need to consider frequency and intensity of behaviors to differentiate from developmentally appropriate reactions.

# Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)

- Of all the substances people abuse ---including cocaine, heroin and marijuana--- alcohol produces the most serious neurobehavioral effects in the fetus
- $\bullet$   $\,$  No predictable correlation exists between the amount of alcohol exposure and the likelihood of development of an FASD
- During pregnancy, there is no safe time no safe amount, no safe type of alcohol



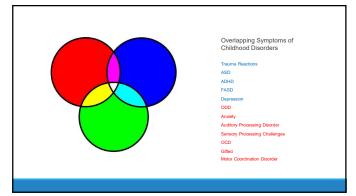
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# Criteria for FASD

- Growth defects
- Specific facial abnormalities
- Central Nervous System Abnormalities
   Structural
   Neurological
   Functional



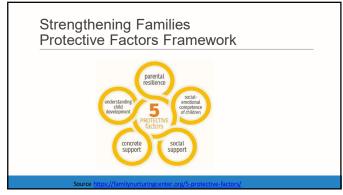
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# Changes in Cognition Over Time Differential Ability Scales 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Age 3 Verbal 92 (Average) 114 (Above Average 115 (Above Average) Spatial 108 (Average) 123 (High) General Cognitive Ability 100 (Average) 122 (High)

	a Diagnos	tic Impression			
Over Time					
Age 2	Age 3	Age 5			
Module 1	Module 2	Module 3			
	Met classification for				
Just Met	autism spectrum				
classification for		Non-spectrum			
autism spectrum					
Adjustment	Adjustment Disorder	No diagnoses			
Disorder primary	primary				
Expressive					
Language Disorder	ASD Provisional				
Rule out Autism					
vs. Early signs of					
ADHD					



# **YOU** as a Protective Factor



- Trauma informed
- Culturally sensitive
- Know the signs
- Advocacy
- Language useSelf-reflection
- Self-care

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