'THE SILENT SCREAM'



Self-harm

Guidance for young people, parents and school staff

L Darlow September 2012

What is self-harm?

Self-harm describes a wide range of things people deliberately do to themselves that appear to be harmful but usually does not kill them.

These include:

- **cutting or burning themselves**
- □ hitting themselves
- □ hitting walls or other hard objects
- □ taking overdoses

Sometimes self-harm is called self-injury.

Who self-harms?

Self-harm by young people is not unusual. It is often hidden because it is done in private or because people are ashamed or afraid. Both male and female self-harm. Princess Diana, when she was under periods of distress, cut both her arms and legs.

Why self-harm?

Self-harm is about a lack of self-esteem and even self-hatred. Acts of self-harm are a sign of distress. This distress may be caused by bullying, frequent changes of home, lack of parental emotional warmth and physical contact, hospitalisation and surgery before the age of 5, end of a romantic relationship, bereavement, anxiety, depression, being abused or family breakdown but can involve many other problems that young people face in their everyday lives.

Self-harm is not attention seeking behaviour. Someone recently said, 'if it was attention I wanted, I would take off my clothes and walk down the street!'

Self-harm is often a way of coping. Young people who self-harm sometimes describe it as giving them relief from overwhelming feelings and pressure. They may feel it helps to prevent them attempting suicide.

What is the cycle of self-harm?

- 5. Guilt of shame at the self-harm
 4. Relief from tension is experienced
 3.
- 1. Self-disgust and tension builds up
 - 2. A trigger event increases distress
 - 3. Self-harming cutting takes place

A trigger event may be something which provokes a particular feeling or memory or may be something which increases the sense of low self-esteem or self-loathing. If a young person wishes to change their behaviour and find other ways of coping it is possible to interpret the cycle of self-harm.

How can you help someone who has harmed themselves?

First, make sure they are safe. Don't panic. Give them something to treat their injury such as a plaster or bandage, or help them by treating it yourself.

If it is serious, or something you cannot assess, such as an overdose, call the emergency services. If this injury is not life threatening aim for advice from NHS Direct on 0845 4647.

Second, listen and try to understand why the person is doing it. Don't jump to judgements. Don't accuse them of attention seeking. Don't make the situation worse by being angry.

Offer but don't force help

Remember self-harm may be a way of coping, so stopping the self-harm is not always the best thing to aim for immediately. Safety and understanding are more important in the short term.

How to cope with the scars?

Living with scars can be difficult. Young people may worry about other people's responses to their scars. It is up to them how much and to whom they speak about their scars. If they don't want to talk about it, then they assertively need to say so. They might make up a funny story how they got them. Scars can show strength – 'I coped, I'm still here'. The regular use of bio-oil can reduce the appearance of scars.

Further information

@Ease

Website: <u>www.rethink.org/at-ease</u> Telephone: 0207 330 9100/0207 330 9101 – Monday to Friday 10am-3pm E-mail: <u>advice@rethink.org.uk</u>

Bristol Crisis Service For Woman

Website: <u>www.users.zetnet.co.uk/bcsw</u> Telephone: 0117 925 1119 (helpline) – Friday and Saturday 9pm-12.30am

LifeSIGNS

Website: <u>www.lifesigns.org.uk</u>

National Self-harm Network

Website: <u>www.nshn.co.uk</u> E-mail: <u>nshncg@hotmail.co.uk</u>

Orchard Lodge Young Peoples Unit

Telephone: 0800 132 737

<u>Self-harm</u>

Website: www.selfharm.org.uk

Young Women's Centre (Self-harm Project)

Telephone: 01382 228555 (self-harm helpline) – Monday to Friday 10am-4pm Wednesday and Friday open until 7pm

How to break the cycle of self-harm?

Remember different things work for different people

Do something relaxing	Try to think of other ways of expressing your feelings	Talk it out	Get involved in an activity	Set up a contact circle
 Have a bath Listen to music Listen to a relaxation tape Make your own relaxation tape and take control Join a yoga class Breathe slowly and deeply (concentrate on breathing out) Imagine breathing out all your problems and breathing in peace. 	 Watch a weepy video Punch or kick a pillow Tear up newspapers Shout or scream Write your feelings in a diary/journal Paint how you feel Draw a picture of the wound you want to create Draw (in water- soluble red pen) on the parts you'd like to cut 	 Phone a friend Phone a stranger helpline e.g. The Samaritans Talk face to face with others e.g. youth worker, teacher, friend, family member Join a self-help group Meet regularly with a counsellor/mentor 	 Computer games Craft activities Charity work Clubs Sports groups Do things with friends 	This is a list of telephone numbers of people who are willing to listen arranged in a circle. When you feel distressed phone each number in turn until you find someone who is in and has time to listen
	 Bite into a piece of ginger root or an unpeeled lemon Put your fingers in frozen food (like ice cream) Squeeze ice cubes tightly in your hands Flick yourself with an elastic band Cut a piece of material with a razor or scissors 	Try physical exertion in moderation Swimming Games where something is hit e.g. join a tennis or badminton club	 Feel loved (if you feel comfortable with physical contact) Ask for hugs from family and friends Hug your pet Hug cuddly toys Smile at other people 	