DALE WISELY dalewisely@gmail.com

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH THE TEENAGE BRAIN

BUT, AS THEY ARE PEOPLE, THINGS CAN GO VERY WRONG.

ARE THE KIDS ALRIGHT?



NOT ALRIGHT BECAUSE OF...

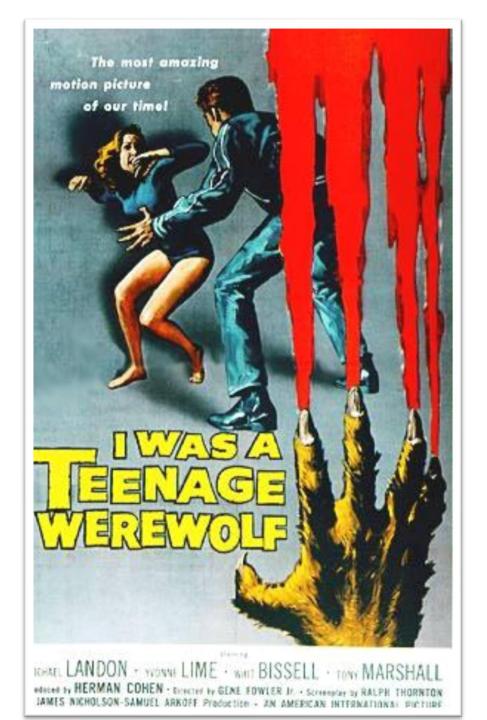
Drugs **Bad Parenting Bad Schools TV / Movies / Pop Culture** Divorce

GMD (General Moral Decline)

"THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE TEENAGE BRAIN!"

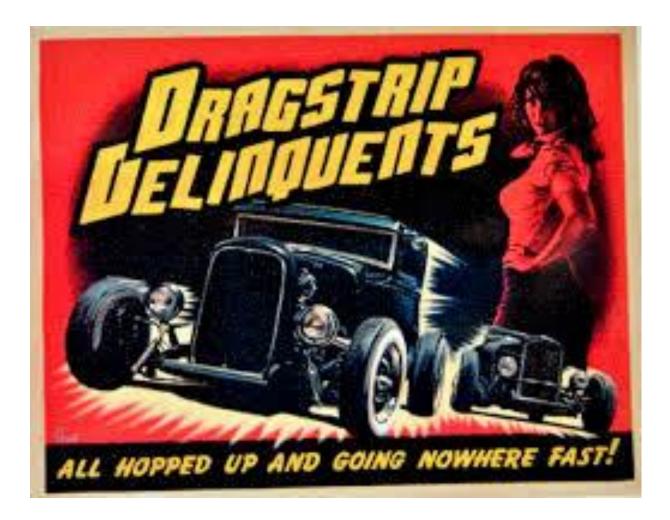
ephebiphobia





A TEENAGE TITAN OF TERROR ON A LUSTFUL BINGE!







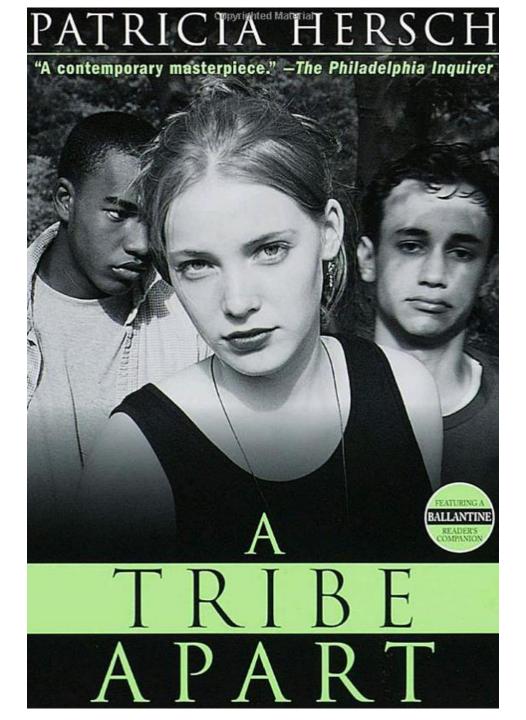
ANOTHER QUESTION

Are teenagers more different from adults or more similar?

"TEENAGERS FROM OUTER SPACE"

幽

Presented by TOPAZ FILM CORP.



"TEENAGERS DO RISKY THINGS BECAUSE THEY FEEL INVULNERABLE"

LET'S COLLECT DATA!

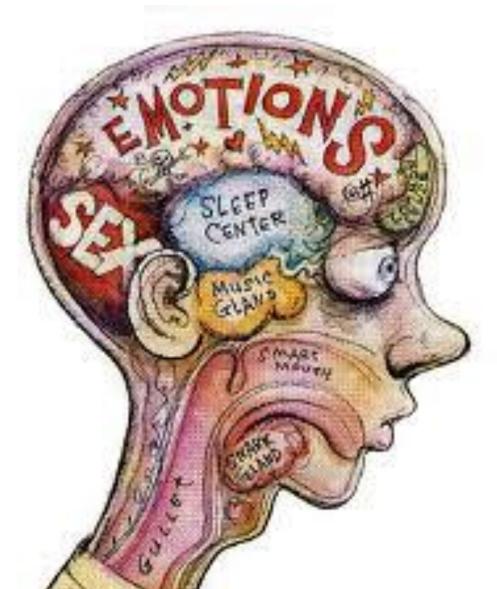




"TEENAGERS DO RISKY THINGS BECAUSE THEY FEEL INVULNERABLE"



THE TEENAGE BRAIN?



"TEENAGERS ARE X."

Try...

Black people are X. Old people are X. Women are all X.

FACTS

Adults are more likely to die by suicide.

Suicide rates are lower now then they were in the mid-1990s, but ARE RISING.

Adults are more likely to abuse & be addicted to alcohol & drugs.

FACTS

Adults have caught up with teens in texting while driving.

Teen pregnancy rates are down.

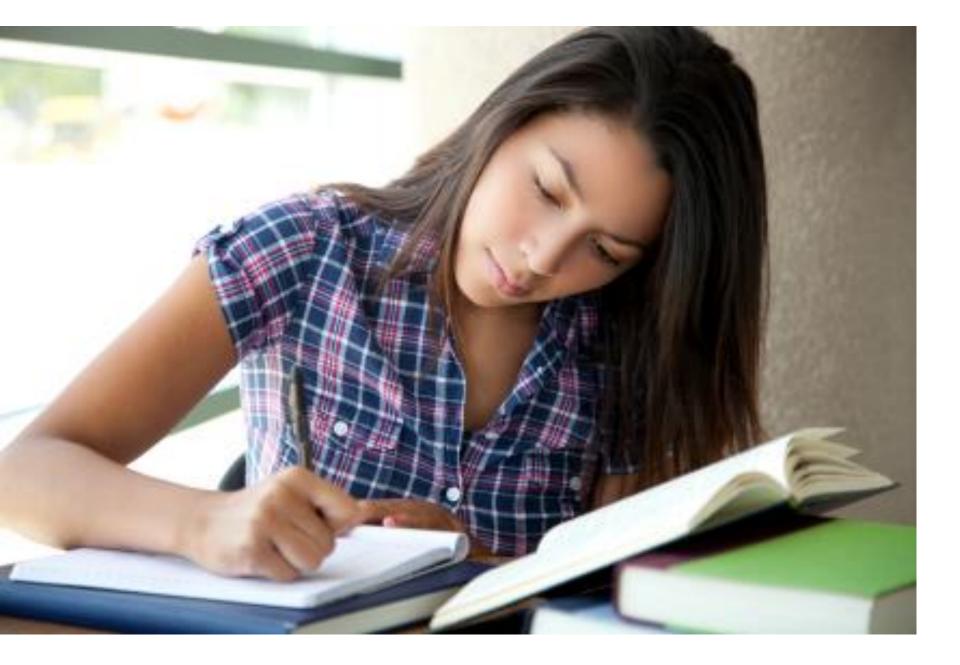
Juvenile crime rates are down.

Most mass shootings are done by adults.

Do teenagers make bad decisions because they are

teenagers, or because they are

human beings?



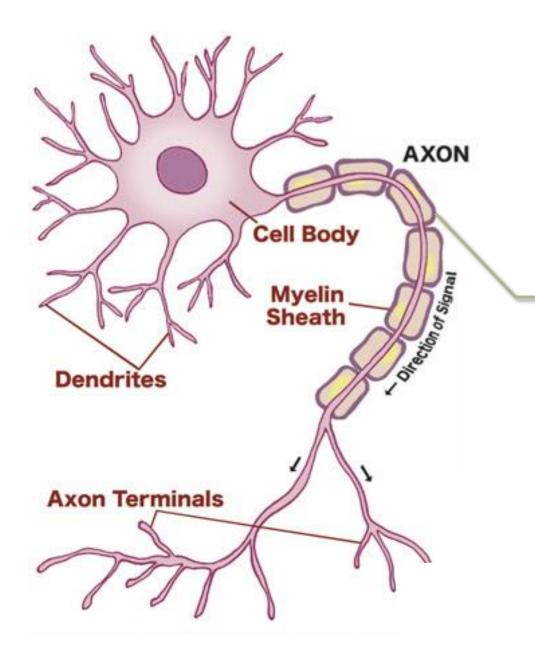
SO, WHAT'S REALLY GOING ON?



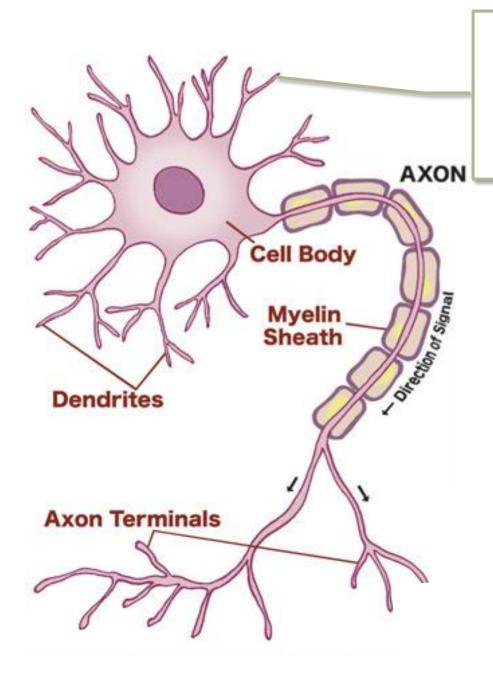
A HUGE, NECESSARY, AND FAIRLY LONG NERVOUS SYSTEM UPGRADE.

A MASSIVE REORGANIZATION FROM 12 TO 25.

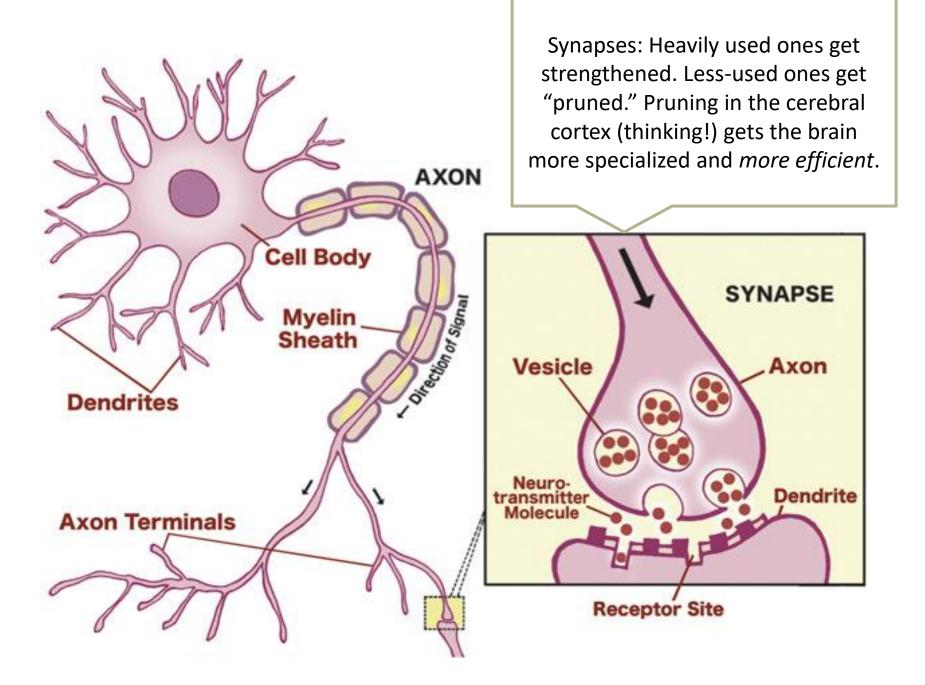
PRUNING AND MYELINIZATION

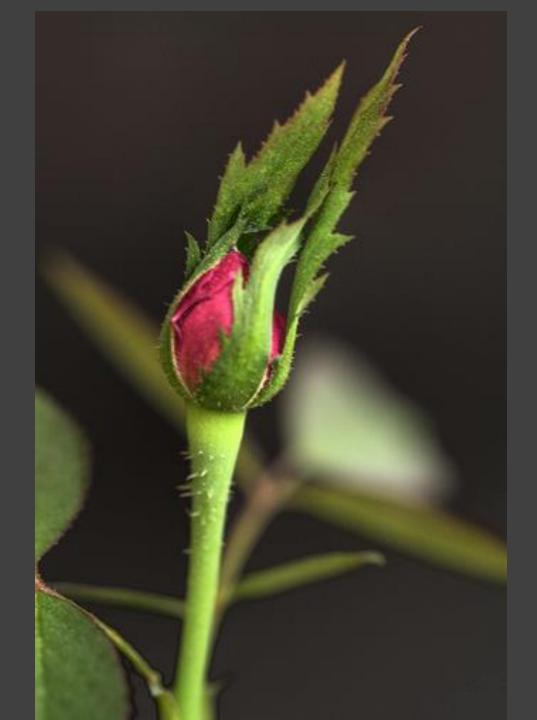


More myelin (white matter): Allows MUCH faster nerve transmission. (100X)



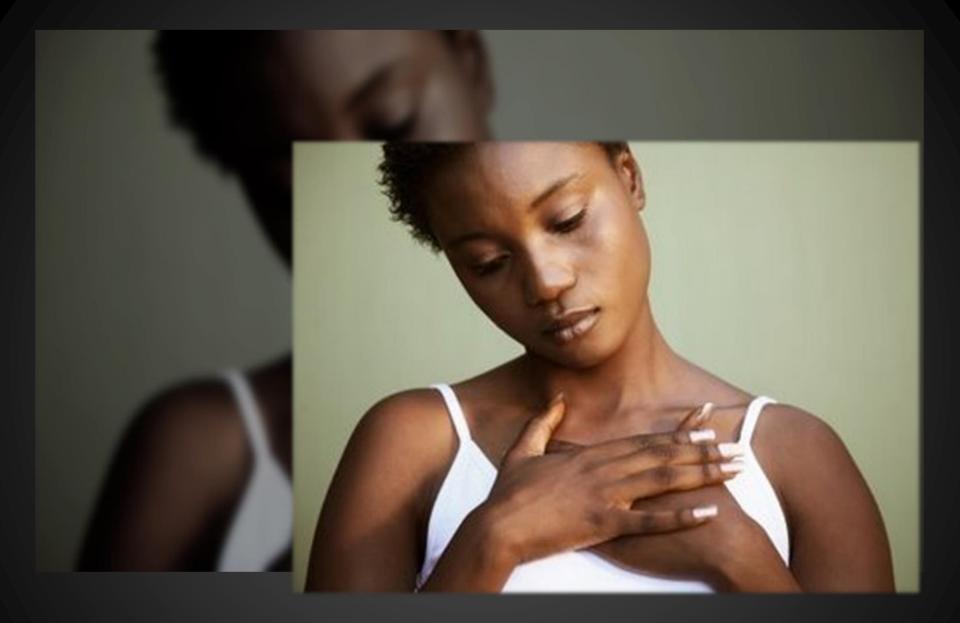
Dendrites get "twiggier": more branching and more outreach.





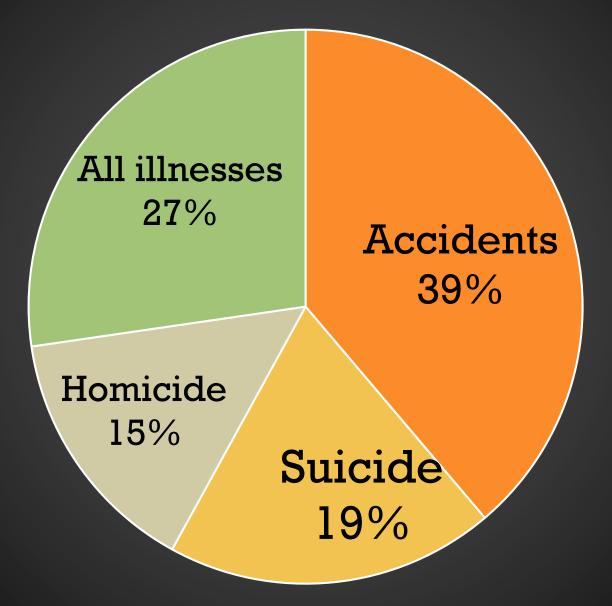


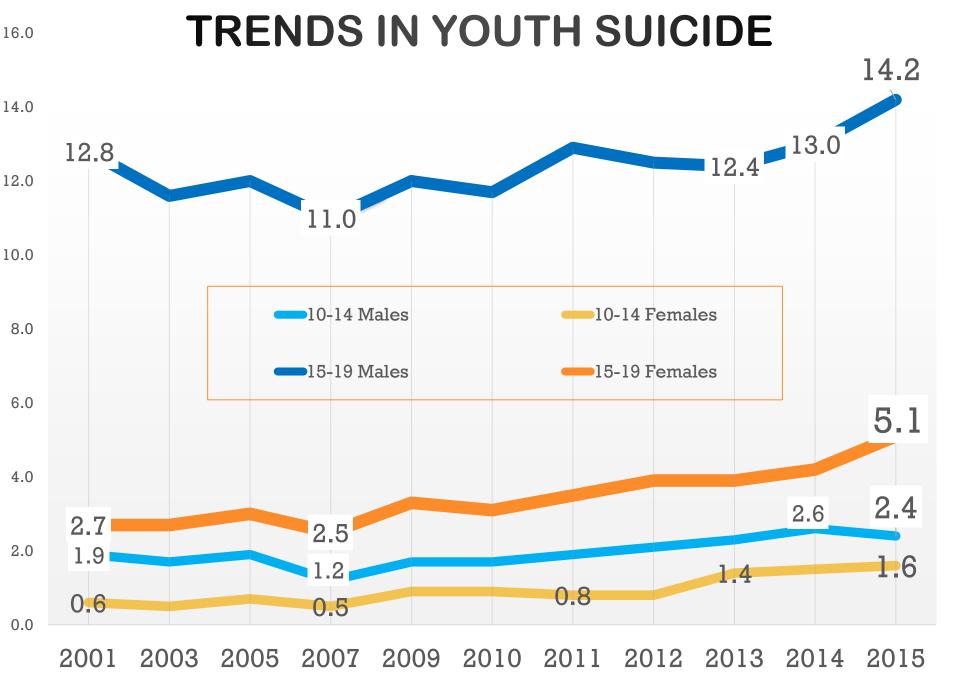
WHY WE SHOULDN'T BE COMPLACENT.



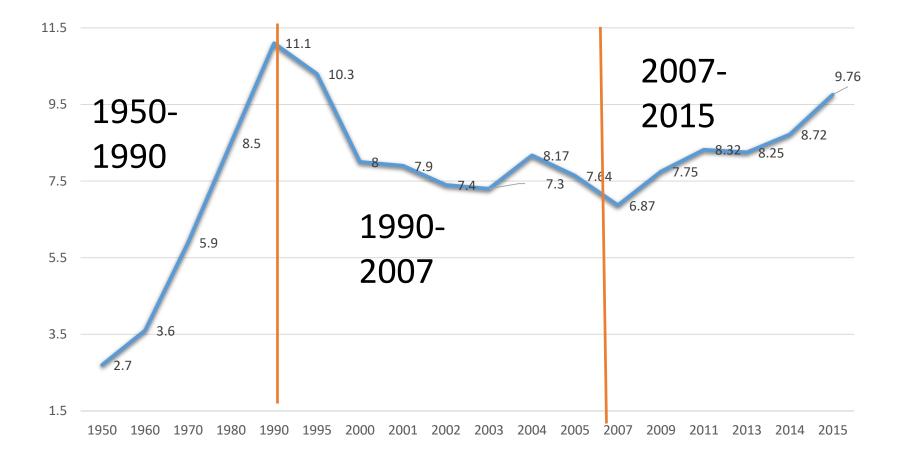
SUICIDE IS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG YOUTH.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, AGE 15-19

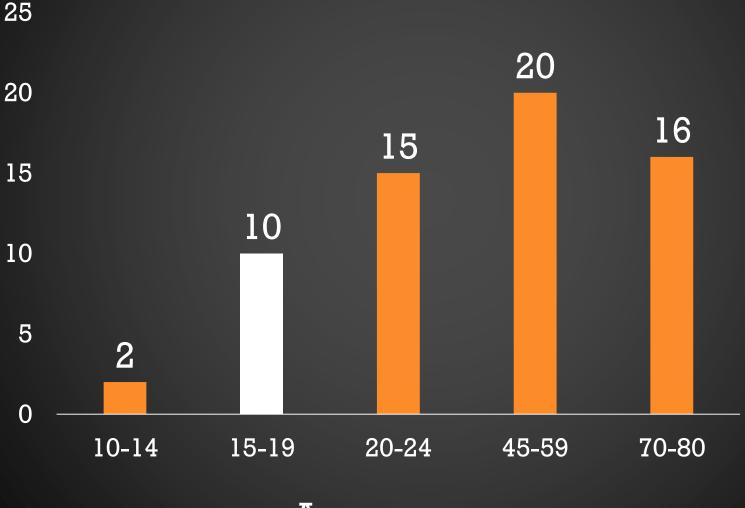




Ages 15-19, suicide rates



SUICIDE RATES BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS/100,000 (2015)



Age group

METHODS

Firearms 45% Suffocation 40%

CHALLENGE

The work we do with teenagers can be about life-or-death.

COMMUNICATION PLANNING ATTEMPTS

DEATHS

TEENAGERS, DURING 12 MOS BEFORE SURVEY

• 30% feel sad or hopeless for 2 more

weeks, enough to stop doing some usual activities during the year before the survey.

18% seriously considered suicide

•15% made a plan

TEENAGERS, DURING 12 MOS BEFORE SURVEY

9% said they had attempted suicide -3% said attempted suicide & required treatment

OUT OF 10,000 TEENS, IN ONE YEAR

1800 seriously considered suicide 1500 made a plan 850 attempted **300 attempted & required treatment** 1 died by suicide

CHALLENGE

We have to address a LOT of suicidal behavior to help prevent an uncommon death.



RISK FACTORS



RISK FACTORS Demographic Clinical Family/Interpersonal

RISK FACTORS Demographic Clinical Family/Interpersonal

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Males more than females die by suicide.
- Females more than males attempt suicide but survive.
- Suicide rates INCREASE with age. So, older die by suicide more than youth.
- White people die by suicide more than black people.

RISK FACTORS

Demographic Clinical

Family/Interpersonal

CLINICAL RISK FACTORS

 Psychiatric disorders Nonsuicidal Self-Injury

- Depression / Bipolar
- Alcohol / drug
- Conduct disorders
- PTSD
- Others: Anxiety, eating disorder, schizophrenia)

CLINICAL RISK FACTORS

Emerging Personality
Disorder

 Aggressive/ Hx of Violence

Hopelessness

IF YOU ARE WITH A PERSON EXPERIENCING GREAT PSYCHOLOGICAL PAIN, WHO FEELS TRULY HOPELESS, YOU ARE IN THE ROOM WITH A SUICIDAL PERSON.

RISK FACTORS

Demographic Clinical

Family/Interpersonal

FAMILY / INTERPERSONAL

- Family History of Psychiatric Illness and Suicide
 - Adolescent suicide 5 times more likely in offspring of mothers who died by suicide & twice as likely in offspring of fathers who died by suicide.

FAMILY / INTERPERSONAL

- Sexual abuse (5-fold increase)
- Abuse / neglect
- Bullying (bullies AND victims)
- Poor peer relationships ("thwarted belongingness")
- Poor family support, increased family conflict

FAMILY / INTERPERSONAL

- Sexual orientation & identity
 - About 30% of LGBT youth attempt suicide at least once.
 - Males>Females
- Exposure to suicidal behavior
- Access to firearms & other means

PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR YOUTH

Family connectedness School connectedness/Safe schools Mental health services Reduced access to firearms Academic Achievement

THE PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN ONE WORD

connectedness

THE PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN ONE WORD

belonging

SCREENING & ASSESSMENT

ASK QUESTIONS

Children / young adolescents

Sometimes people who get upset or feel bad wish they were dead or feel like they would be better off dead. Have you ever had these types of thoughts. When? Do you feel that way now?

FOR TEENAGERS (CHILDREN'S INTERVIEW FOR PSYCHIATRIC SYNDROMES)

- Do you ever wish you were dead?
- Do you ever think life isn't worth living?
- Have you ever thought about suicide / killing yourself?

If YES:

- Have you thought about how you would hurt yourself?
- Have you ever tried to kill yourself?



NOT WANTING TO KNOW.





NONSUICIDAL SELF-INJURY NSSI

DEFINITION

deliberate, self-inflicted injury without suicidal intent and for purposes not socially sanctioned.



WHAT DOES SELF-INJURY DO?

- It relieves, at least partly and temporarily, overwhelming emotional pain.
- Or, in others, it ends numbress, depersonalization, derealization.
- NOT attention seeking, typically.
- NOT manipulative, typically.

J. of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry (Asarnow, et al, 2011)

NSSI "a clear marker for suicide risk"

(commentary: Wilkinson, 2011, p. 1.)

PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING

- Respect
- Avoidance of ageism
- Integrity
- Calm & concern
- Avoiding cool therapist stance
- Genuine collaboration

CLINICAL DEPRESSION VS. "NORMAL ADOLESCENT MOODINESS"

CLINICAL DEPRESSION VS. "NORMAL ADOLESCENT MOODINESS"

Severity

Duration

Domains

CLINICAL DEPRESSION VS. "NORMAL ADOLESCENT MOODINESS"

Severity. Symptoms of teen depression

- changes in mood (anger, sadness, irritability)
- behaviors (sleeping or eating more or less than usual, taking drugs or alcohol, acting out; withdrawing from friends and family)
- feelings (loneliness, insecurity, apathy), thoughts (hopelessness, worthlessness, thoughts of suicide)

The more pronounced these symptoms, the more likely that the problem is depression & not a passing mood.

CLINICAL DEPRESSION VS. "NORMAL ADOLESCENT MOODINESS"

Duration. Any notable deterioration in behavior or mood that lasts two weeks or longer, without a break, may indicate major depression. CLINICAL DEPRESSION VS. "NORMAL ADOLESCENT MOODINESS"

Domains. Problems noticed in several areas of a teen's functioning — at home, in school, and in interactions with friends may indicate a mood disorder rather than a bad mood related to a particular situation.

Recognition that they individuals, not a member of a collective.

Respect.

Presumption of good intentions but sensible limits.

An appropriate & everychanging balance of freedom (to explore) and limits (to provide safety.)

Peer support AND more interaction with adults.

An adult in their lives they trust and who they know cares.

Sense of belonging.

