

TREATMENT FOR SELF INJURY

Treatment by a mental health professional is recommended. A specialist can help teens find alternatives and guide them toward substituting less harmful acts to express their feelings. Behavioural therapy can help to break the habit and maintain change.

Experts advise that early treatment is important. Some teens stop injuring themselves when their behaviour is found out. For others, being surrounded by a caring network of family, friends, teachers, counsellors and doctors reduces their need to cut or otherwise harm themselves. Assessment for depression or anxiety may reveal underlying issues that can be treated.

WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFORMATION

For further information, contact a community organization like the Canadian Mental Health Association to find out about support and resources in your community.

The Canadian Mental Health Association is a national voluntary association that exists to promote the mental health of all people. CMHA believes that everyone should have choices so that, when they need to, they can reach out to family, friends, formal services, self-help groups or community-based organizations.

Visit the CMHA website at www.cmha.ca today.

YOUTH AND SELF INJURY



MENTALLY HEALTHY PEOPLE IN A HEALTHY SOCIETY



CANADIAN MENTAL
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POUR LA SANTÉ MENTALE



Teens learn to express pain in different ways. Tears, anger, depression and withdrawal are some of the ways of responding to – and finding relief from – emotional stress. But some youths react differently to their emotional problems because they find it almost impossible to communicate their deep distress. They are unable to find the words or burst into tears or scream in frustration. Instead, they release the bottleneck of unbearable feelings through their body by cutting or burning or otherwise hurting themselves.

Self injury is not a new phenomenon, and it is becoming more common. In one survey, approximately 13% of adolescents who responded indicated that they engaged in self-injurious behaviours. Because this is a very secretive activity, it is difficult to determine exactly how many young people are affected.

The rate of self injury is growing. Gaining a deeper understanding of self harm is an essential first step to helping yourself or another. There is treatment, but as with all mental and physical conditions, early diagnosis is key to a successful outcome.

WHAT IS SELF INJURY?

Self injury, also called self harm and self abuse, refers to deliberate acts that cause harm to one's body, mind and spirit. Examples include cutting the skin with razor blades or pieces of glass; burning and hitting oneself; scratching or picking scabs or preventing wounds from healing; hair pulling; and inserting objects into one's body. Cutting is the most common form of self injury among today's youth.

In a broader sense, behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug addiction, bingeing on food and staying in an abusive relationship can also be considered self harming.

People who self injure are not attempting suicide. They are not trying to end all feeling; they are trying to feel better.

WHY DO PEOPLE SELF INJURE?

Experts describe it as faulty problem-solving. People who self injure are seeking relief from psychological pain, unbearable tension, loneliness, depression, anger or numbness. Some do it to feel euphoria; others do it to punish themselves for being "bad". They either cannot or have not learned how to express those feelings appropriately.

Self injury usually starts during puberty or adolescence. It can last for up to ten years, but if left untreated, it may persist. Episodes are usually responses to a "trigger", such as a perceived rejection or other emotional pain. Cutting behaviour can spread, and there is a rising trend for teens to discuss cutting on the Internet and form cutting clubs at school.

There is no single pattern or profile for self injurers. According to research, most are from a middle to upper-class background, with average to high intelligence, and low self esteem. Some 40% have a history of eating disorders. Almost half report physical or sexual abuse during childhood. Almost all say that they were discouraged from expressing emotions, especially anger and sadness.

By physically harming themselves, self injurers feel relief from the emotions that overwhelm them. They feel pain on the outside, not the inside.

WARNING SIGNS

People who self injure go to great lengths to hide the behaviour. But there are warning signs, such as:

- unexplained frequent injuries, such as cuts and burns
- wearing long pants and long sleeved shirts in warm weather
- low self esteem
- problems handling emotions
- problems with relationships

WHAT CAN I DO?

If you are hurting yourself, it is important to begin talking to someone you trust – for instance, a friend, family member, a teacher, school nurse, guidance counsellor. Your doctor may be able to recommend a therapist or psychologist who can help you. There may be a support group in your area.

If you are concerned about a friend or family member, it's okay to ask. Just talking about self injury won't cause someone to begin hurting themselves. Before you ask, learn more about self injury. It can be shocking to find that someone you care about is deliberately harming themselves, and it can be difficult to hear what they have to say.

Offer support without judging or criticising. Try not to blame, or react as though their behaviour is impossible to understand.

The path to good mental health may be a long one. Having realistic expectations can help both you and your loved one manage what may be a slow pace of change.