

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID

LEARN HOW TO SUPPORT THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN YOUR LIFE

Youth Mental Health First Aid teaches you how to identify, understand and respond to signs of mental health and substance use challenges among adolescents ages 12–18. You'll build skills and confidence you need to reach out and provide initial support to young people who are struggling. You'll also learn how to help connect them to appropriate support.

AFTER THE COURSE, YOU'LL BE ABLE TO:

- Recognize common signs and symptoms of mental health challenges, including anxiety, depression, eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD).
- Recognize common signs and symptoms of substance use challenges.
- · Understand how to interact with a young person in crisis.
- · Know how to connect a young person with help.
- Better understand trauma, substance use, self-care and the impact of social media and bullying.

Join the more than

2.6 MILLION

First Aiders who have chosen to be the difference in their community.

REGISTER TODAY!

Delivery Format:

Complete a 2 hour, self-paced on-line course, and participate in an

in-person instructor-led training. Lunch included. \$30

Date and Time:

Thursday, September 29th 9:00

9:00am-2:30pm

Location:

Elkhart County Public Services 4230 Elkhart Road, Goshen, IN 46526

Where to Register:

https://www.eventbrite.com/e/330560343887

Learn how to respond with the Mental Health First Aid Action Plan (ALGEE):

- ssess for risk of suicide or harm.
- isten nonjudgmentally.
- **G ive** reassurance and information.
- ncourage appropriate professional help.
- **E** ncourage self-help and other support strategies.







YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID

WHY YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID?

Youth Mental Health First Aid teaches you how to identify, understand and respond to signs of mental health and substance use challenges among children and adolescents ages 12-18.

10.2%

of youth will be diagnosed with a substance use disorder in their lifetime.

Source: Youth Mental Health First Aid** 1 IN 5

teens and young adults lives with a mental health condition.

Source: National Alliance for Mental Illness* 50%

of all mental illnesses begin by age 14, and 75% by the mid-20s.

Source: Archives of General Psychiatry***

WHO SHOULD KNOW MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID?

- · Teachers.
- School Staff.
- Coaches.
- Camp Counselors.
- Youth Group Leaders.
- · Parents.
- Adults who Work with Youth.

WHAT MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID COVERS

- Common signs and symptoms of mental health challenges in this age group, including anxiety, depression, eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD).
- · Common signs and symptoms of substance use challenges.
- · How to interact with a child or adolescent in crisis.
- · How to connect the youth with help.
- Expanded content on trauma, substance use, self-care and the impact of social media and bullying.

THREE WAYS TO LEARN

- In-person (2nd Edition) Learners receive their training during a 6.5-hour, Instructor-led, in-person session.
- Blended Learners complete a 2-hour, self-paced online course, and participate in a 4.5- to 5.5-hour, Instructor-led training. This Instructor-led Training can be:
 - » A video conference.
 - » An in-person class.

Learn how to respond with the Mental Health First Aid Action Plan (ALGEE):

- A ssess for risk of suicide or harm.
- listen nonjudgmentally.
- **G** ive reassurance and information.
- 🖪 ncourage appropriate professional help.
- **E** ncourage self-help and other support strategies.

Sources

- * National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). Kids. https://www.nami.org/Your-Journey/Kids-Teens-and-Young-Adults/Kids
- ** Mental Health First Aid. (2020). Mental Health First Aid USA for adults assisting children and youth. National Council for Mental Wellbeing.
- *** Kessler, R., Berglund, P., Demler, O., Jin, R., Merikangas, K.R., Walters, E.E. (2005, June). Lifetime prevalence and age-of-onset distributions of DSM-IV disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. 62(6); 593-602. doi: 10.1001/archpsyc.62.6.593