#### Love and Care in Schools Amid Social Changes(SS)

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#### Content

- 1. Management of mental health issues at school due to:
- Social unrest
- COVID-19-related school suspension / resumption / exams / other changes
- Deliberate self-harm and suicidal tendency/behaviour
- • Bullying
- 2. Mental health problems at school, including
- Acute stress reaction
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Anxiety, depression, and suicidal behaviours
- 3. Mindfulness based stress reduction practice for school personnel

#### **Love and Care in Schools Amid Social Changes**

- PTSD/Acute stress Reaction
- · Anxiety, Depression, DSH and suicide
- Understanding the stressors in social unrest and Covid 19
- Case discussion
- How to approach the students
- Wellbeing at Covid time, MBSR

### 與創傷和壓力源相關的精神健康問題 Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders

- 急性壓力反應 Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
- 創傷後壓力症 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- 適應障礙症 Adjustment Disorders
- 抑鬱症 Depression

## 診斷標準 Diagnostic criteria

- 世界衛生組織 World Health Organization (WHO)
  - 《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類 (第10次修訂本)》
  - International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD-10)

- 美國精神科學會 American Psychiatric Association (APA)
  - 《精神疾病診斷與統計手冊(第5次修訂本)》
  - The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5<sup>th</sup> version (DSM-5)

#### 創傷後壓力症 Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

- 通過以下一種(或多種)方式接觸他 人死亡、生命受到威脅、嚴重受傷或 性暴力的事件:
  - 親身經歷創傷事件
  - 親眼目睹他人經歷創傷事件
  - 得悉創傷事件發生在親密的家人 或朋友身上
  - 反覆或大量地接觸創傷事件中令 人反感的細節
  - 其他: 不包括通過電子媒體, 電視, 電影或圖片的接觸(除非與工作 有關)

- **Exposure** to actual or threatened death, serious or sexual violence in one or more of the following ways:
  - Direct experiencing of traumatic event(s)
  - Witnessed in person the events as it occurred to others
  - Learning that the traumatic events occurred to person close to them
  - Experiencing repeated or extreme exposure to aversive details of trauma
  - Others: exclude electronic media, TV, movies or pictures, unless it is work related

要符合創傷後壓力症的診斷條件, 成年人必須持續最少一個月出現以下所有症狀:
To be diagnosed with PTSD,
an adult must have all of the following for at least 1 month:

- 至少一種<u>重新經歷</u>的症狀 At least one *re-experiencing symptom*
- 至少一種<u>逃避</u>症狀 At least one *avoidance symptom*
- 至少兩種<u>**警覺性和反應</u>**方面的症狀 At least two *arousal and reactivity symptoms*</u>
- 至少兩種*認知和情緒*方面的症狀 At least two *cognition and mood symptoms*

### 創傷後壓力症(續)PTSD continued

- 創傷事件發生後, 出現一種或以上的入侵性(重新經歷)的症狀:
- 反覆、非自願、和侵入性的事件 回憶
- 反覆地出現與創傷相關的噩夢
- 抽離反應
- 當接觸到與創傷事件相關的事物 /情景會觸發强烈的身體不適
- 當接觸到與創傷事件相關的事物 /情景會觸發强烈的身體反應

- Presence of 1 or more intrusive (re-experiencing) symptoms after the event:
- Recurrent, involuntary and intrusive memories of event
- Recurrent trauma-related nightmares
- Dissociative reactions
- Intense physiologic distress at cue exposure
- Marked physiological reactivity at cue exposure

### 創傷後壓力症(續)PTSD continued

- 持續逃避以下其中一項或兩項:
- 逃避與事件相關的痛苦記憶、想法、或感受
- 避免接觸觸發事件記憶的事物,例如:人物、地方、活動

- **Persistent avoidance** by 1 or both:
- Avoidance of distressing memories, thoughts or feelings of the event(s)
- Avoidance of external reminders of that arouse memories of event(s) e.g. people, places, activities

# 受到創傷事件影響而在認知和情緒上出現以下兩項或以上的負面變化:

**Negative alterations in cognitions and mood** associated with the traumatic event(s) as evidenced by 2 or more of the following:

- 無法記起創傷事件中的一些重要的細節
- 持續地對事件的前因後果持有 扭曲的想法,導致責怪自己或 他人
- 持續的負面情緒狀態
- 對事物的興趣明顯減少
- 感覺與他人疏遠
- 持續地無法感受正面的情緒

- Inability to remember an important aspect of the traumatic event(s)
- Persistent distorted cognitions about cause or consequence of event that lead to blame of self or others
- Persistent negative emotional state
- Marked diminished interest
- Feeling detached from others
- Persistent inability to experience positive emotions

#### 在警覺性和反應方面,出現以下兩個或以上的明顯改變: Marked alterations in arousal and reactivity with 2 or more of:

- 暴躁的行為和憤怒的爆發 Irritable behavior and angry outbursts
- 魯莽或損害自己的行為 Reckless or self-destructive behavior
- 高度警惕 Hypervigilance
- 誇張的驚嚇反應 Exaggerated startle response
- 難以集中精神 Problems with concentration
- 睡眠出現問題 Sleep disturbance
- 以上的症狀需持續超過一個月並對日常生活構成嚴重的阻礙 Duration of disturbance is more than one month AND causes significant impairment in function
- 特別註明 Specifiers:
- 有抽離症狀(失去現實感或自我感)
  With dissociative symptoms (derealization or depersonalization)
- 延遲出現症狀(不適用於事發後六個月内出現症狀的個案)
  With delayed expression (don't meet criteria until >6 months after event)

## 嚴重阻礙 Significant impairment

- 照顧自己 looking after yourself
- 應付工作 holding down a job
- 維持人際關係或友誼 maintaining friendships or relationships
- 記住事情和作出決定 remembering things and making decisions
- 性慾 your sex drive
- 應對改變 coping with change
- 享受休閑時間 simply enjoying your leisure time

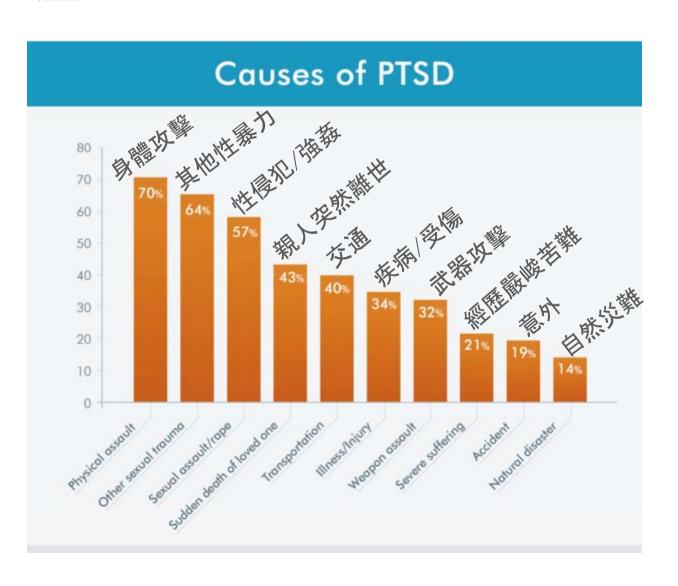
### 急性壓力反應 或 創傷後壓力症? ASD or PTSD

- 急性壓力反應 Acute stress disorder, or ASD
- 經歷危險的事件後, 出現上述的一些症狀是正常的。有些人會出現一些非常嚴重的症狀, 但過了幾個星期便會消失。
  - After a dangerous event, it's natural to have some of the symptoms mentioned on previous pages. Sometimes people have very serious symptoms that go away after a few weeks.
- 當症狀持續一個月以上,並嚴重影響一個人的正常生活能力而這些症狀并非源於藥物使用或其他疾病,純粹由創傷事件所致,那麼這個人有可能患上創傷後壓力症。 When the symptoms last more than a month, seriously affect a person's ability to function and are not due to substance use, medical illness, or anything except the event itself, the person might be experiencing PTSD.
- 有一些患有創傷後壓力症的人在事發後數星期或數月也不會出現任何症狀。 Some people with PTSD don't show any symptoms for weeks or months.
- 創傷後壓力症的共病有:抑鬱症、濫用藥物、和各種焦慮症。 PTSD is often accompanied by depression, substance abuse, or one or more anxiety disorders.

# 創傷後壓力症的有關數據和特徵 PTSD Epidemiology

- 總人口的 7-9%7-9% of general population
- 創傷受害者的 60-80% 60-80% of trauma victims
- 退伍戰鬥軍人的 30% 30% of combat veterans
- 性侵犯受害者的 50-80% 50-80% of sexual assault victims
- 女性和年輕人的患病風險較高 Increased risk in women, younger people
- 在創傷很大、缺乏社會支援、和本身存在其他精神病患的情況下,患病風險會增加。
  - Risk increases with "dose" of trauma, lack of social support, preexisting psychiatric disorder

### 創傷後壓力症的成因 Causes of PTSD



### 經歷創傷後,兒童的反應和成人不同嗎? Do children react differently than adults?

- 兒童和青少年可能會對創傷產生極端反應,但其症狀可能與成年人不同。年幼的孩子(小於6歲)可出現以下症狀:
  - Children and teens can have extreme reactions to trauma, but their symptoms may not be the same as adults. In very young children (less than 6 years of age), these symptoms can include:
- 尿床(學會上廁所後) Wetting the bed after having learned to use the toilet
- 忘記如何說話或無法說話 Forgetting how or being unable to talk
- 在玩耍期間重演創傷事件 Acting out the scary event during playtime
- 異常地黐住父母或其他大人 Being unusually clingy with a parent or other adult
- 年齡較大的兒童和青少年通常出現的症狀比較像成年人。他們還可能出現一些擾亂 秩序,不尊重他人或破壞性的行為。年齡較大的兒童和青少年可能會因未能阻止他 人受傷或死亡而感到内疚。他們亦可能有復仇的念頭。
  - Older children and teens usually show symptoms more like those seen in adults. They may also develop disruptive, disrespectful, or destructive behaviors. Older children and teens may feel guilty for not preventing injury or deaths. They may also have thoughts of revenge.

### 共病 Comorbidities

- 抑鬱症 Depression
- 其他焦慮症 Other anxiety disorders
- 濫用藥物/物質使用疾患 Substance use disorders
- 軀體化 Somatization
- 解離症 Dissociative disorders

### 創傷後壓力症的病因 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Etiology

- 社會環境/自身經歷所釀成的恐懼(制約反應) Conditioned fear
- 遺傳基因/家族史 Genetic/familial vulnerability
- 壓力導致以下的荷爾蒙釋放 Stress-induced release
  - 去甲腎上腺素 Norepinephrine、促腎上腺皮質激素釋放因子 CRF、 皮質醇 Cortisol
- 如果自律神經系統在創傷事件發生後隨即活躍起來, 患上 創傷後壓力症的機會會增加 Autonomic arousal immediately after trauma predicts PTSD

### 創傷後壓力症的風險因素有: Risk factors for PTSD include:

- 在危險事件和創傷中生存 Living through dangerous events and traumas
- 受到傷害 Getting hurt
- 看到他人受傷或死亡 Seeing people hurt or killed
- 童年創傷 Childhood trauma
- 感到恐懼, 無助或極之害怕 Feeling horror, helplessness, or extreme fear
- 創傷事件發生後,得到少許或沒有得到社會支援 Having little or no social support after the event
- 事件發生後要應付額外的壓力, 例如失去親人、痛症和傷患、失去工作或家園 Dealing with extra stress after the event, such as loss of a loved one, pain and injury, or loss of a job or home
- 曾經有其他精神健康問題或濫用藥物的情況 Having a history of mental illness or substance abuse

#### 減低創傷後壓力症患病風險的保護因素有: Resilience factors that may reduce the risk of PTSD include:

- 尋求其他人(例如:朋友或家人)的協助和支援 Seeking out support from other people, such as friends and family
- 在創傷事件發生後, 尋找支持小組 Finding a support group after a traumatic event
- 學會接納/稱贊自己在面對危機時所作出的行為 Learning to feel good about one's own actions in the face of danger
- 制定一個應對策略或一個應付不安事件的方法, 並從事件中學習 Having a coping strategy, or a way of getting through the bad event and learning from it
- 儘管感到恐懼但仍能採取有效的行動
   Being able to act and respond effectively despite feeling fear

## 創傷後壓力症的治療:自助治療 PTSD Treatment: self help

- 避免長時間接觸媒體資訊 Avoid prolonged media exposure
- 平衡的生活和角色 Balanced lifestyle and role
- 保持與家人和朋友一貫的互動
   Keep ongoing interaction with family and friends
- 了解和注意適用於自己的風險因素, 例如: 精神健康問題的家族史、童年受虐待或經歷創傷事件、和優越的視覺記憶 Beware of own vulnerability: family history of mental illness, previous childhood abuse or trauma and strong visual memory
- 注意自己是否出現麻木、抽離、和高度警惕等症狀 Beware of symptoms like numbness, dissociation and hypervigilance

### 創傷後壓力症的治療 PTSD Treatment

- 創傷事件發生後立即詳細詢問事發經過和進行輔導不一定有效 Debriefing immediately following trauma is NOT necessarily effective
- 認知行爲治療,暴露療法 Cognitive-behavioral therapy, exposure
- 小組治療 Group therapy
- 藥物 抗抑鬱藥, 情緒穩定劑, β 受體阻滯劑, 可樂定, 哌唑嗪, 加巴噴丁
  - Medications antidepressants, mood stabilizers, beta-blockers, clonidine, prazosin, gabapentin

### 創傷後壓力症的治療 PTSD Treatment

創傷後壓力症的終生患病率為 3.9%...

在經歷過創傷的人當中, 創傷後壓力症的終生患病率為5.6%。

研究中,一半的創傷後壓力症患者 自稱有持續的症狀。

只有一半的嚴重創傷後壓力症患者稱有接受任何治療。

### 急性壓力反應 Acute Stress Disorder

- 和創傷後壓力症相似的創傷經歷 Similar exposure as in PTSD
- 在以下五個組別中, 出現9個或以上與創傷事件相關的症狀: 入侵性症狀、負面情緒、抽離症狀、逃避症狀、和警覺性改 變的症狀。
  - Presence of ≥9 of 5 categories of intrusion, negative mood, dissociation, avoidance, and arousal related to the trauma.
- 症狀在創傷事件發生後持續3天至一個月
   Duration of disturbance is 3 days to 1 month after trauma
- 構成嚴重阻礙 Causes significant impairment

## 一般的治療方法 General treatment approaches

- 自我保護和維持正常活動 Self protection and keep normal activities
- 藥物治療 Pharmacotherapy
  - 抗抑鬱藥物 Antidepressants
  - 抗焦慮藥物 Anxiolytics
  - 抗思覺失調藥物 Antipsychotics
  - 情緒穩定劑 Mood stabilizers
  - 其他 Others
- 心理治療--認知行爲治療,集中處理創傷的治療 Psychotherapy- Cognitive Behavior Therapy, trauma-focused
- 眼動減敏和重組療法 Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing: EMDR

### 英國國家健康與照顧卓越研究院的創傷後壓力 反應心理治療指引 NICE Guideline on PT

- 英國國家健康與照顧卓越研究院 (NICE) 是制定有關醫療保健服務的最佳實踐指引的組織 目前建議針對創傷後壓力症進行兩種心理治療:
  - **The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)** the organisation that produces guidelines on best practice in health care currently recommends two types of talking treatment for PTSD:
- 創傷聚焦認知行爲治療 (TF-CBT)
   Trauma-focused cognitive behavioural therapy (TF-CBT).
- 這是一種專門針對創傷後壓力症的認知行為治療。NICE建議為患者提供8-12次每次大約60-90分鐘的治療。每周至少見同一個治療師一次。
  - This is a form of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) specifically adapted for PTSD. NICE recommends that you are offered 8–12 regular sessions of around 60–90 minutes, seeing the same therapist at least once a week.
- 眼動減敏和重組療法 (EMDR) Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing (EMDR).
- 這是一種相當新的療法。它可以減輕創傷後壓力症的症狀,例如,容易被驚嚇的症狀。這個療法會讓患者在回憶創傷事件的同時進行有節奏的眼球活動。快速的眼球活動產生的效果類似大腦在睡眠期間處理記憶和經歷的過程。
  - This is a fairly new treatment that can reduce PTSD symptoms such as being easily startled. It involves making rhythmic eye movements while recalling the traumatic event. The rapid eye movements are intended to create a similar effect to the way your brain processes memories and experiences while you're sleeping.

#### 認知行爲治療可以包括: CBT can include:

- 暴露療法 Exposure therapy.
- 這種療法可以幫助患者面對和控制自己的恐懼。療程會在安全的情況下逐漸讓患者接觸創傷時的情景。療法用想像、文字、或去到事發現場等方法幫助患者處理和面對自己的感受 This therapy helps people face and control their fear. It gradually exposes them to the trauma they experienced in a safe way. It uses mental imagery, writing, or visits to the place where the event happened. The therapist uses these tools to help people with PTSD cope with their feelings.

### 認知行爲治療可以包括: CBT can include:

- 認知重塑 Cognitive restructuring.
- 這種療法可幫助患者了解令他/她不安的記憶。有時患者 對事件的記憶與實際的情況不同。患者可能會為不是自 己做錯的事情感到内疚和慚愧。治療師可以幫助創傷後 壓力症患者以實際的角度看待事件。

This therapy helps people make sense of the bad memories. Sometimes people remember the event differently than how it happened. They may feel guilt or shame about what is not their fault. The therapist helps people with PTSD look at what happened in a realistic way.

# 幫助學生的方法: To help a student:

- 給予情感上的支持、理解、耐心、和鼓勵 Offer emotional support, understanding, patience, and encouragement.
- 主動了解創傷後壓力症, 讓你更明白你的朋友/親人在經歷什麼 Learn about PTSD so you can understand what your friend is experiencing.
- 仔細聆聽。注意你朋友/親人的感受和哪些情景可能會引發他/她的創傷後壓力症症狀
  - Listen carefully. Pay attention to your student's feelings and the situations that may trigger PTSD symptoms.
- 分享一些正面的舒緩方式,例如:散步、郊游、和其他活動 Share positive distractions such as walks, outings, and other activities.
- 提醒你的朋友/親人,時間和治療會讓他/她好起來的 Remind your student that, with time and treatment, he or she can get better.

# Depression

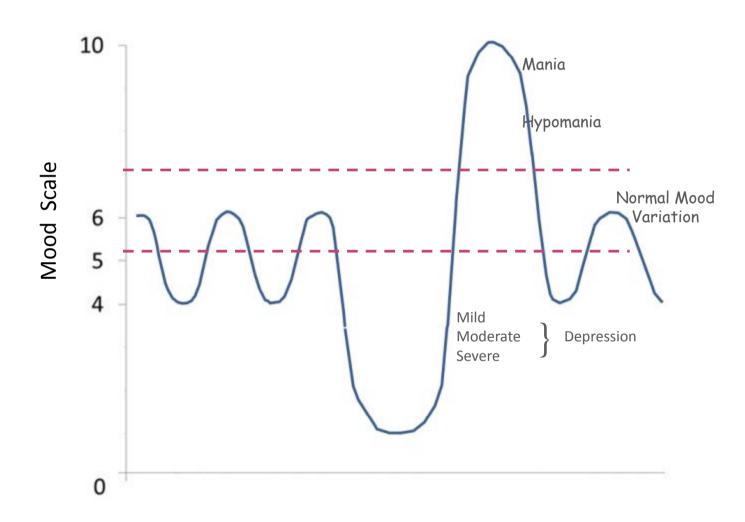
## 成因/PPP

- Predisposing factors –
- · 為何這孩子有 X X 症?
- Precipitating factors –
- 為何這時有 X X 症?
- Perpetuating factors –
- 是什麼讓這狀況持續?

# 成因/PPP

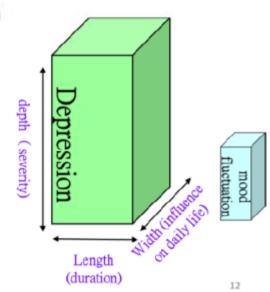
Domain	Risk Factors (Predisposing / Precipitating / Perpetuating	Protective Factors	Suggested management
Biological	Factors)		strategies:
Psychological			
Social			
<ul><li>a) Family</li><li>a) School</li></ul>			
c) Community			

# 情緒低落



#### 抑鬱症 Depression

- 流行病學:
  - 青春期前(pre-pubertal): 0.8% (M:F = 1:1)
  - 青春期: 8% (M:F = 1:2) (Wagner KD, Brent DA 2009)
  - 本地研究: 1.3% (Leung et al 2008)
  - 平均持續7-9個月
- •腦部傳遞物質出現異常,不平衡
  - 不是 "心病"
  - 不是"諗多咗"



### Depressed symptoms: a continuum

- Normal mood variation
- Adjustment disorder
- Dysthymia
- Depressive episode: mild, moderate, severe severity
- Bipolar affective disorder

#### Differential diagnosis: Adjustment disorder

- Caused by stress of a particular incident
- Usually lasts not longer than three months
- Can clearly identify the reasons
- High risk group: poor stress coping skills, poor social support
- Symptoms resolved when stress decreased
- Counselling and occasionally drug medication can cure the disorder
- If there is delay in diagnosis and treatment, the condition may deteriorate, and even evolve into anxiety or depression

Symptoms of Depression		
Emotion	<ul> <li>Persistent low mood or feeling of emptiness</li> <li>Loss of interest in previous enjoyable activities</li> <li>Restlessness and irritability</li> </ul>	
Biological	<ul> <li>Weight loss/ gain, increase/ decrease in appetite</li> <li>Insomnia/ hypersomnia</li> <li>Fatigue, low energy level</li> </ul>	
Cognitions	<ul> <li>Sense of hopelessness and guilty feeling</li> <li>Poor concentration and indecisiveness</li> <li>Sense of uselessness, worthlessness, meaningless</li> <li>Suicidal idea and attempt</li> </ul>	
Psychotic symptoms	> Hallucinations and delusions	

# Major Depressive Disorder的DSM-5標準

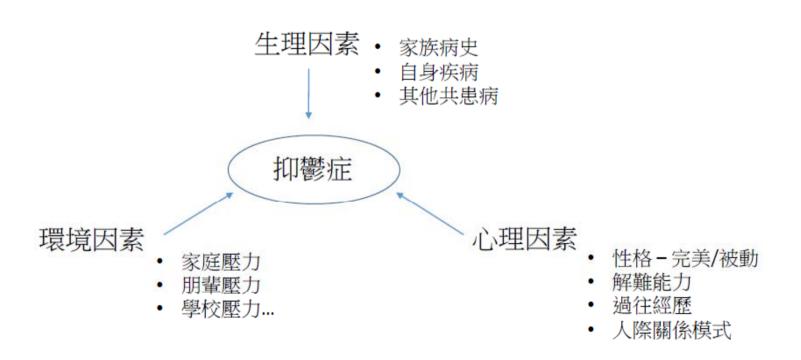
#### A. 兩週內出現下列5項或以上

- ▶ 情緒低落/煩躁
- > 失去興趣
- ▶ 睡眠問題
- ▶ 體重問題/食慾不振
- > 易激動/反應遲緩
- > 不能集中
- > 容易疲倦
- ▶ 自我價值低/內疚
- ▶ 自殺念頭
- B. 臨床徵狀明顯缺損或困擾
- C. 非由藥物或醫療狀況引致
- D. 未能以喪親或精神分裂症來解釋

# 兒童vs青少年病徵

	兒童	青少年
情緒	較多表現為暴躁,分離焦慮	暴躁,抑鬱,絕望
身體徵狀	身體不適,如頭痛,胃痛等等	身體不適 疲倦 身重下降/上升
想法	負面思想 (無助, 無用)	負面思想 自信低落
行為	對抗行為 破壞,暴力行為	社交退縮 成績下滑,拒絕上學 自殘/自殺行為

### 抑鬱症 – 成因 (bio-psycho-social model)



# 兒童,青少年期的抑鬱症:治療

治療方法	效用	
藥物治療 + 認知行為治療	最佳心心	
藥物治療	35%-70% 🕯 🔯 效果最快,適合中度和嚴重程度患者	
心理治療	30%-60% 初期效用與安慰劑相約,但隨時日增加, 效用直追藥物治療,適合非嚴重程度患 者	
定期覆診,並服安慰劑	20%-50%	
定期覆診・不服用安慰劑	20%-50%	
沒有任何治療	10%-30%	

### 學校的角色和基本原則

- 及早正式由醫生評估和治療
- 以冷靜、富有同情心和敏銳的方式認真聆聽
- 認真處理所有自我傷害的行為

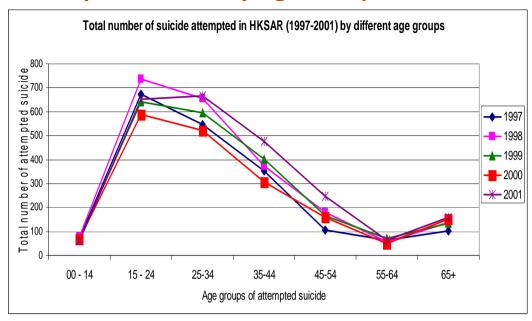
# 自殘行為/自殺

- Contineum /spectrum
- 自殺念頭 (suicidal ideation) 常見
- 自殺行為 (suicidal attempt) 較少見
- 自殺 (completed suicide) 罕見
- 自殘 (deliberate self-harm / DSH) 較少見

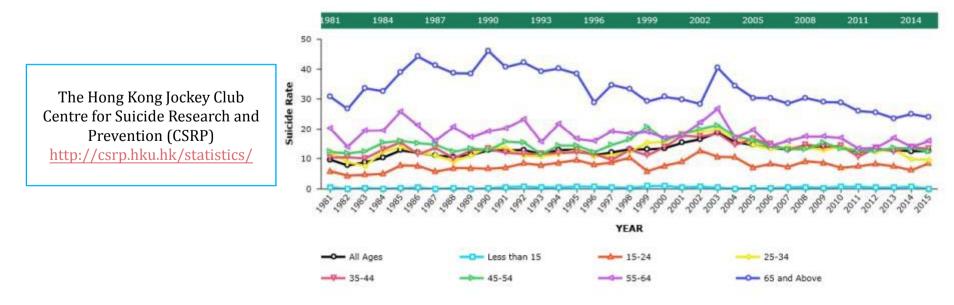
# 自殘行為/自殺

	自殘(企圖自殺)	自殺
定義	任何傷害自己的行為,不論其動 機,包括企圖自殺	任何導致死亡的自殘行為
統計數字	少於10%的青少年曾有自殘行為	<ul> <li>20%-30%的青少年曾有自殺念頭,情況普遍</li> <li>成功自殺死亡率偏低(12歲以下青少年自殺屬罕見),但有上升的趨勢</li> <li>女性較易企圖自殺,男性成功自殺死亡的比率較女性高</li> <li>90%自殺死亡的青少年為精神病患者</li> </ul>

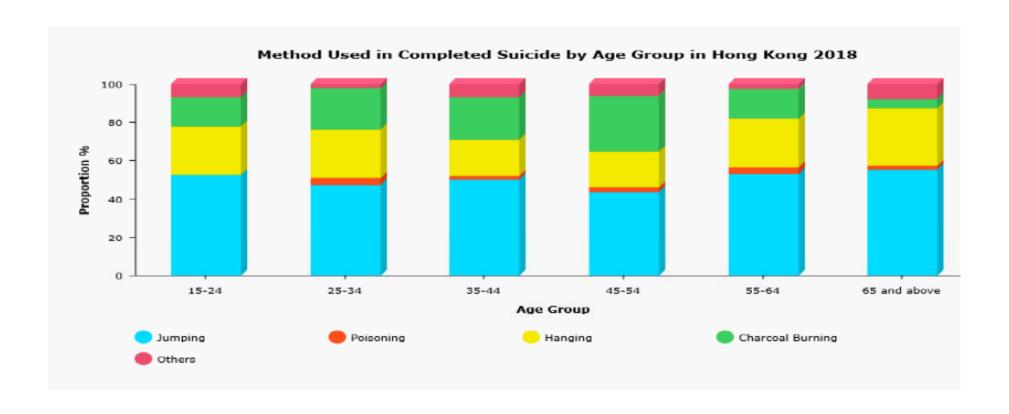
### **Attempted Suicide by Age Group**



#### Suicide Rates by Age Group in Hong Kong 1981 - 2015



# Suicide method by age group



### 自殘/自殺的成因

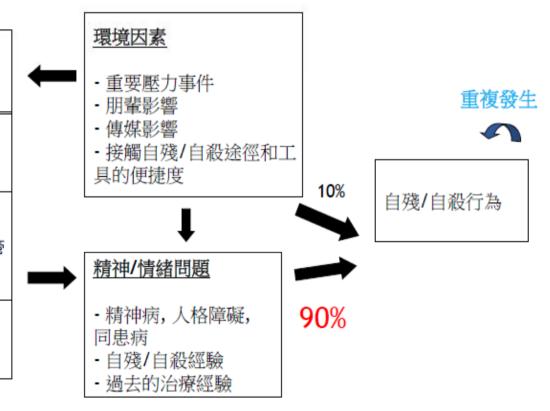
#### 潛藏的高危因素

遺傳,先天腦部結構問題

年齡,性別,種族,社會經濟地位,性傾向

家庭背景及成長經歷(父母精神 病背景、家庭關係、父母照顧/管 教方式、受虐經驗等)

個人性格、思維模式、解難能力



# 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為:成因 1.高危因素

	學習表現	• 有學習障礙者,在學校難有成就感,較易有行為問題
學校	社交適應	<ul><li>社交技巧弱,被同學疏遠</li><li>被欺凌(如被拳打腳踢、掌摑、杯葛、脫光衣服拍照、廣傳做援交、受網絡欺凌),身心承受巨大壓力</li><li>被拒絕(如表白愛意時遭拒絕、拍拖後分手)</li></ul>
	虐待	• 受肉體暴力和性虐待
家庭	家庭關係	• 對抗性溝通模式及權威專制型的管教模式,導致頻密的家庭 爭吵,使青少年感到被拒絕和無助
	接觸自殘/ 自殺途徑	• 若家人或認識的人曾有自殘/自殺經驗·青少年或會誤以為 自殘/自殺可解決問題
個人	精神健康	<ul><li>抑鬱症、兩極性情緒病、焦慮症、藥物濫用、思覺失調、進 食失調症和品行障礙患者,及有反社會行為者有較高自殘/ 自殺機會</li></ul>
	性格	<ul><li>自我要求高</li><li>面對壓力時鑽牛角尖,想法欠彈性</li></ul>
	解難	<ul><li>解難能力弱</li><li>思想負面</li><li>不積極求助</li></ul>

# 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為:成因

#### 2.動機—負面思想及誤解

- 內心的痛苦難以用言語表達,而轉移用非言語方式發洩情緒
- ▶ 精神狀況脫離現實和感覺麻木,自殘的麻痺和痛使人重獲存在的感覺
- 懲罰自己,為自己的過去(如成績欠佳、曾為受虐者)感到羞愧
- > 誤以為自虐的快感可釋放積壓的負面情緒,解除痛楚
- 報復心態,使對方內疚
- 達到自己的目的(如不用上學、改變他人的決定)
- ▶ 情緒控制及解難能力弱,以為死可逃避或解決問題
- ▶ 不想負累他人,認為世界沒有自己會更好
- > 測試上天會如何對待自己
- > 測試對方仍否關心自己, 博取憐愛和關注

## 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為:

#### 3.警號

- ▶ 言辭間暗示結束生命的訊息,如「下次不能再見你了」、「我要走了」,提及死亡或自殺的想法及話題
- ▶ 研究自殘/自殺的方法
- ▶ 整理個人物品,如把心愛、重要的物品送給他人,立遺囑分配物品,寫道別信
- 無合理原因下突然取消治療和重要約會
- ▶ 情緒突然平靜下來,積極相約朋友見面
- 性格突變、情緒不穩
- » 如受重大打擊般,覺得眼前滿是解決不了的困難
- » 嚴苛地批評自己,自覺失敗、一無是處
- ▶ 出現情緒引致的生理徵狀(如體重下降、失眠、異常疲倦)
- ▶ 對將來不存希望,常賴在床上、欠動力參與活動、不接來雷、離群孤立
- > 對平常喜愛的事提不起興趣
- ▶ 做高危的行為
- 學習表現突然退步

### 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為—個案處理

### 1.原則

- ▶個別及一起接見青少年和其父母/監護人,盡可能先徵得 青少年的同意
- ▶尊重青少年的個人私隱,但涉及傷害自己或別人,或觸犯法律時除外
- ▶青少年發展未成熟,需以他們的思維能力、方式、角度 去了解及發問,例如他們對各種自殺方法的致命性的認 知有別於成人
- >接納青少年的感受,了解他們的需要

### 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為 —個案處理

#### 2.即時評估

- ▶ 作精神評估,以了解自殘/企圖自殺行為背後潛藏的原因 作身體評估,以了解身體及腦部發展、有否受藥物影響等
- ▶ 作心理評估,以了解責少年的性格、思維方式等
- ▶ 了解青少年的其他情況,如社交、家庭關係、學校表現
- ▶ 了解自殘/企圖自殺的詳情,包括:
  - 發生的時間和地點(難以被人發現及救援?)
  - 方法的致命性(如服藥、淺層期手屬較輕微;跳樓、吊頸、用刀插肚和
  - 用槍則較嚴重。是否同時使用多種方法?)
  - 自殘的位置(如期傷腋下、大腿、腹部等難以被發現的部位,顯示刻意
  - 隱藏。如在手腕、手臂等顯然易見的位置,或反映引人注意的動機)
  - 計劃的周詳性(計劃了多久?有否準備工具?有否留下遺言以表決心?)
  - 被拯救時的態度(感到辛苦時有否主動求助?被拯救時有否與救援者合作?有否為自己的自殘/企圖自殺行為感懊悔?事後仍有自殘/自殺的念頭?)
  - 過往的自殘/自殺經驗、方法及頻密程度
  - 推動和抵銷自殘/自殺念頭的因素
- ▶ 作自殺風險評估,以決定青少年是否需要送往急症室或轉介醫療服務

### 兒童,青少年的自殘/企圖自殺行為—個案處理

#### 3.介入

第一步:處理危險思想和行為,訂定安全措施

- 引導思考人生真的沒有希望?沒有別的解決方法?自殘/自殺真的可以解決問題?會否還有值得生存下去的原因:
  - 仍有很多人愛我
  - 別人深信我可以克服難關
  - 或許明天會有好轉機
  - 若我不慎死去,便沒機會達成人生願望(如拍拖、完成學業、成家立室)
  - 若我死了,誰來照顧我的寵物
  - 萬一死不了,但變成植物人

#### > 共同擬定安全計劃

- 留意自殘/自殺的警號(行為、想法、情緒)
- 預先擬定自殘/企圖自殺警號出現時的應對方法、可傾訴人士的名單、緊急情況通訊錄等
- 當有自殘/自殺念頭時,緊記閱讀自我提示店,以提醒合適的處理方法
- ▶ 製作自我提示咭

### 不要

### 批評/冷漠的回應:

- '哦,咁膚淺的。'
- '天呀,你做乜?'
- '一個階段啫!'
- '後生仔嘅事'
- '你在引人注意'
- '咁蠢'
- '你到底想點?'
- '你在浪費我們的時間'
- '你唔諗咁多咪冇事囉!'

### Take Home Message

- 自殺念頭十分普遍,自殘(DSH) 不常有及自殺都少
- 女性多是企圖自殺,而男性多會做出自殺的行動
- 青年自殺率上升
- 90%的自殺受害者患有精神疾病
- 大部份精神疾病發病的年齡都是在青少年時期
- 診斷和治療對精神病患至為重要

兒童及 青少年的焦慮症

前兒童期 分離焦慮 特定恐懼症

選擇性緘默症

所有年龄 泛焦慮症 創傷後遺症 後兒童期/前青春期

強迫症 社交恐懼症 驚恐症

# 不同年龄所產生的恐懼

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	* *
年龄	恐懼主因	焦慮症主類
嬰兒早期	強烈的感官刺激	
0-6個月	失去支持	
	大聲量的嘈聲	
嬰兒後期	陌生人	
6-12個月	分離	
幼兒期	虚構的生物	分離焦慮症
2-4 歲	潛意識的盜賊	選擇性默症
	黑暗	
前兒童期	自然災害	動物恐懼症
5-7 歲	傷害,動物	血液恐懼症
	因某種媒介而產生的恐懼	
中兒童期	學業成績或運動表現不佳	測驗焦慮
8-11 歲		學校恐懼症
青春期	同輩排擠	社交恐懼症
12-18 歲		廣場恐懼症
		<b>驚恐症</b>

### 兒童及青少年焦慮症的類型

- 廣泛焦慮症
- 恐懼症 廣場恐懼症、社交恐懼症、特定恐懼症
- 驚恐症
- 創傷後遺症
- 適應障礙/急性壓力反應
- 一般醫療狀況引起的焦慮症
- 藥物引發的焦慮症
- 兒童時期發病的情緒障礙

分離焦慮症

恐懼症

社交焦慮症

### 兒童及青少年焦慮症

- 焦慮(緊張)是一個正常反應,幫助人們去面對未來的 未知
- · 當焦慮徵狀不正常地出現,又影響我們的日常運作 焦慮症
- ●焦慮症是兒童及青少年最常見的精神/情緒病
- •根據美國一份研究拍出,在美國有2.2%的青少年有 廣泛焦慮症
- •女孩子比男孩子多
- Harvard Medical School, 2007. National Comorbidity Survey (NCS). (2017, August 21).

# 老師,家長管教的角色和基本原則

- 控制父母的焦慮
- 循循善誘及鼓勵
- 不過份保護(overprotective) 及逃避(avoidance)

# 欺凌Bullying

- 在兒童時期被欺凌會增加精神健康問題的風險 -
  - 抑鬱/焦慮/頭痛/適應學校的問題
- 患有精神疾病會增加被欺負的機會
- 被欺凌的受害者,最大機會出現精神行為問題
- 欺凌行為可以通過肢體,語言,精神,電子媒體...
- 欺凌很少在獨處時發生,多是有旁觀者在場

# 被欺負的風險因素

- 與眾不同/存有差異
- 被視為弱者/無法自衛
- 沮喪/焦慮/自卑
- 不受歡迎或沒有朋友
- 社交欠佳
- 有智力/發育問題

# 欺負者的風險因素

- 學前行為和情緒問題
- 家庭經濟屬社會低下層
- 家庭破裂

# 如何處理

- 預防性-了解高危族 (zero tolerance?), 學校指引?
- 評估欺凌和被欺凌者:介定,調查及私隱
- 被欺凌➡聆聽了解,給予社交支援和參與,提防可能的心理健康問題
- 欺負➡評估動機(主動?被動?),家庭或相關的 社會問題以及會否有心理健康問題
- 如果發現有精神健康問題,請即轉介-抑鬱/各種 焦慮症/自殺風險

### Understanding the stressors in social unrest

### Huge number, large scale involvement

- ➤ Nearly all/whole population
- ➤ Different level of involvement/repeated exposure: PTSD = 4 levels
- Different view: extreme to spectrum / violence vs nonviolence / social media / web
- ➤ Social conflict: HKSAR / mainland / international arena

### Ongoing acute on chronic stress:

- Daily schedule
- Weekly schedule
- Monthly level: yearly level
- Rapidly changing: format, venue

### Repeated exposure to violence /trauma

### Understanding the stressors in social unrest

- Highly emotionally charged events leading to high expressed emotion and lack of social support
  - > Family conflict
  - Work conflict
  - School conflict
  - Role conflict
  - high expressed emotion:
    - > critical comment, hostility and emotional over-involvement
- Sleep deprivation
- **Unemploymen**t, economic depression
- Way forward: unforeseeable future, unpredictable, inducing hopelessness
  - > How long
  - > How far
  - > How to end
    - ◆Big turn around

The Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists 香港精神科醫學院

Care4ALL project: 60202493

### How to help our students at difficult times of social unrest

- How to approach the students
- Caring approach, address the emotion
  - On mental health and well being
- Communication/ discussion: conflict resolution
- Discussion on involvement /participation

### Caring approach, address the emotion

- 1. Just listen first!
- 2. Non judgmental!
- 3. Try to think like him! EMPATHY

### Communication/ discussion: conflict resolution

- Topics:
- Thinking errors
- Level of violence
- Bullying
- Morality
- Legal issues
- Complexity of politics
- Sense of belonging vs conformity
- Paranoia and extremist
- University/School policy

### **Communications**

- Ground rules
- No hate language
- Not emotional
- Debate
- Everyone: few points
- Time limited
- Thinking like the other side positive ways
- University/ School policy
- No protests?
- Learning more with expert / leaders

### Violence level

- Strictly no violence
- Violence if self defense ( or breakaway)
- Violence when being attacked/ retaliate
- Violence when being subdued or arrested
- Violence to enemies (police/others)
- Violence to people of opposite view/camps
- Violence to people not supporting (neutral) your view/camps
- Violence to those who block your act/ protests
- Violence as gestures or protests and statements to properties: vandalizing / damage properties
- Random violence

## Legal issues

- Offender/ perpetrator / victim
- Offences, charges and sentences
- Fitness to plead
- Confidentiality, data privacy
- Assessment of mental capacity

## **Bullying**

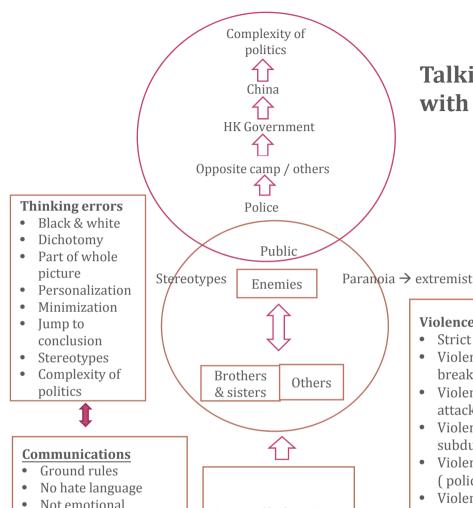
- Diversity
- Commonalities
- Cyberbully
- Bully due to different view / affiliation

## **Morality issues**

- The ends justify the means?
- Justice is not served by inflicting injustice?

### **Treatment**

- Documentation
- Capacity of consent
- Future compensation
- Underground doctor and treatment



### **Talking about Social Unrest in Hong Kong** with students at schools

Violence, bullying, morality, legal issues

#### Violence level

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- · Random violence

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#### **Legal issues**

- Offender/ perpetrator / victim
- Offences, charges
- Fitness to plead
- Confidentiality, data privacy
- Mental capacity

- Not emotional
- Debate
- Everyone: few points
- Time limited
- Thinking like the other side positive ways
- School policy
- No protests
- Learning more with expert / leaders

### Sense of belonging:

### **Conformity**

 When to withdraw, quit

### Diversity

- Commonalities
- Cyberbully

**Bullying** 

Bully due to different view / affiliation

## Discussion on involvement /participation

- What level
- Way in and way out

### Covid time!

- ₩ 限制 / 保護
- ◆ 健康係首選: 你健康,我健康,大家健康!
- → 醫療公德倫理
  - ▶ 合作 / 害人害己
  - > 社會責任
  - ▶ 唔可以自私!

## 感染指引

- +病毒學、隔離
  - ▶□罩、社交距離、自我隔離
  - ▶洗手,潔手 → 眼、□、鼻
- + 自我隔離
- ▲病毒:
  - 避免人地飛沫:接觸/噴自己眼口鼻
  - •自己手:接觸飛沫,不可(潔手後)再接觸眼口鼻,唔准掂口罩

## Wellbeing at Covid-19 time

- 空間罩: me time, recharging, ↓ stress, 無所事事,我 決定喜歡的事
- 界限罩:媒體,訊息距離,關閉
- 唔係人地俾我就要睇,係我自己決定幾時睇,要唔要睇!
- 健康生活罩:工作/學習、吃喝、玩樂、睡眠、運動家務
- 新常規: 新形式, 新規律
- 新形式: 室外/室內, 重拾懶散/創新
- 質素/現實(可以唔完美),不要同時做多重任務

## How to help students at Covid time

- First priority is health!
- Simplify infection control measures
- Scientific basis
- Second priority is setting up of new normal at home and at school!
- Keep their timetable and time allocation of different activities
- Third priority is emotional support!
- Debriefing of Covid lockdown time
- Emotional support to what they missed, frustration
- Fourth priority is catching up study!
- Scale down curriculum, homework and assessment

# Mental well being of ourselves!

### Mental well being Context Interpersonal Cognitive Grief Self value Role transition Thought dispute distortion Interpersonal deficit Behavioural Behaviour activation Mindfulness Self calming Behaviour experimentation Relaxation Structured activity Caring of one self: (1) Interest Emotional Physical Soothing Relational

## 靜觀減壓 (mindfulness-based stress reduction)

- MBSR在1979 由 麻省大學醫學院(The University of Massachusetts Medical School )的Dr. Jon Kabat-Zinn提倡
- 由兩個部份組成:靜觀和瑜伽,每星期45分鐘,為期8星期的訓練
- 源自東方的禪修,講究觀察自己,天人合一,以旁觀者的角度去觀察自己的所有
- 不同宗教人士持不同態度
- 近代亦有不少研究指出靜觀的壞處,例如
  - 因只觀察不思考,被批評為教人逃避問題,或忽視正面想法
  - 因以旁觀者觀察自己,有個案出現解離症狀 (dissociation)
  - 有一少部分人在練習靜觀時會更緊張和更沉迷在自己的負面想法中

## 靜觀減壓 (MBSR)

- 有意地,不加批判地留意當下一刻,「靜靜地觀察」
- 靜觀訓練需要我們專心去觀察一件事情,再拼除一些 正常情況下會出現的雜念,再將注意力回到我們最初 觀察的東西
- 研究指出靜觀訓練可以減低壓力,對患痛症的病人減少痛楚,增強免疫力等等
- 静觀訓練當中,我們既會放鬆身體,改變身體感受, 亦會改變我們的想法,雙管齊下去達到放鬆的目標

## 靜觀減壓

- 以旁觀,接納的態度去觀察,不加任何批判的想法
- 對一切發生的事物加以留意,不論外在的,內在的, 正面的或是負面的
  - 可以幫助我們放開一些執著的想法
  - 可以幫助我們減少負面情緒
  - 可以增加我們的耐性

## 靜觀減壓

- 可以靜觀外在的東西,如聲音,味道,也可靜觀我們的思想,情緒
- 日常生活有很多可以練習靜觀的時刻
- 試下留心你身體的感覺,身體接觸椅上的感覺,感受 一下身體的重量,背靠椅背的感覺和雙腳踏在地上的 感覺。
- 試下留心自己的呼吸, 感受空氣進入鼻孔, 進入身體, 留心呼吸的快慢輕重, 留心呼吸既節奏
- 早上醒來時跟自己相處幾分鐘,細細觀察一下天空的雲朵,細聽一下周圍的聲音,舒展一下身體

- <a href="https://youtu.be/yhNPgfIHaGw">https://youtu.be/yhNPgfIHaGw</a>
- <a href="https://youtu.be/OyRNHvPPNbE">https://youtu.be/OyRNHvPPNbE</a>

- •謝謝! Thank You!
- · 問答環節? Q & A?

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