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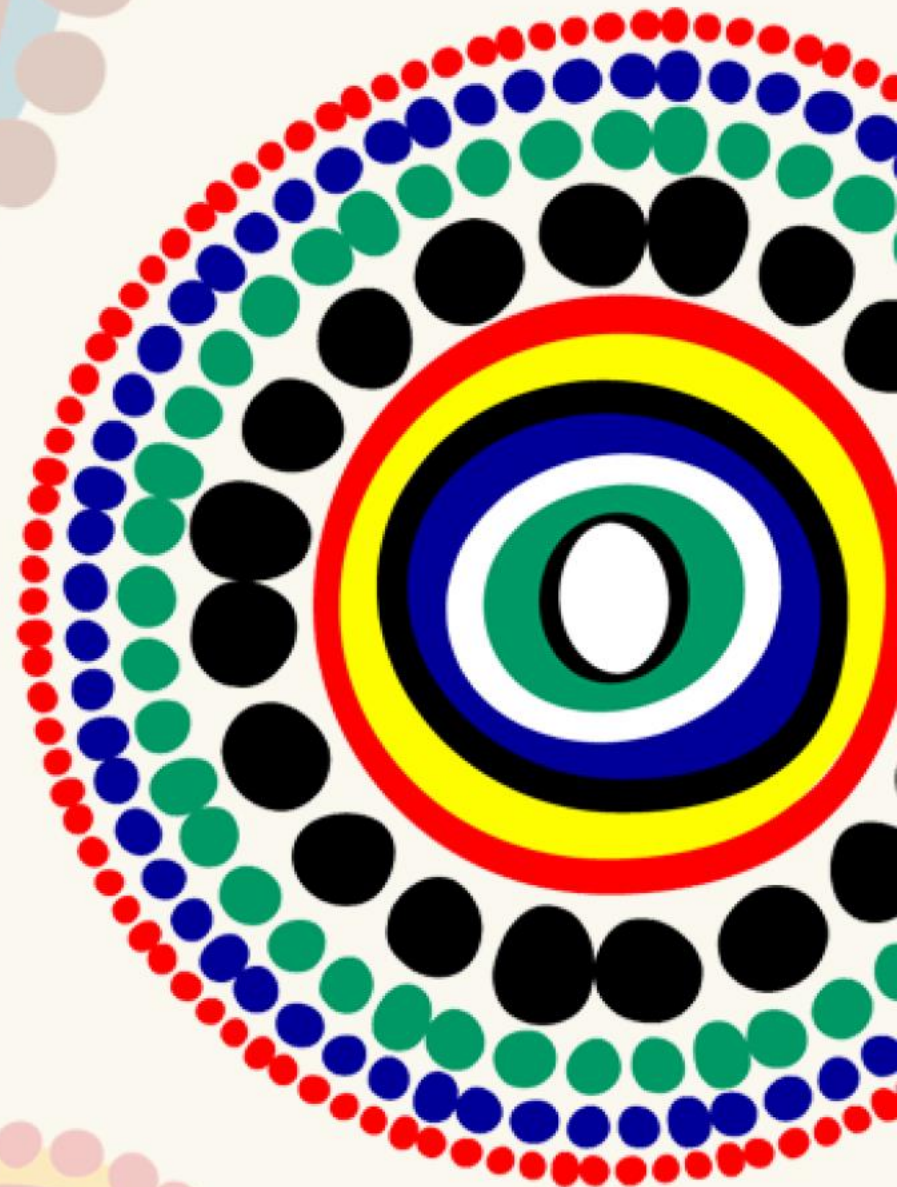


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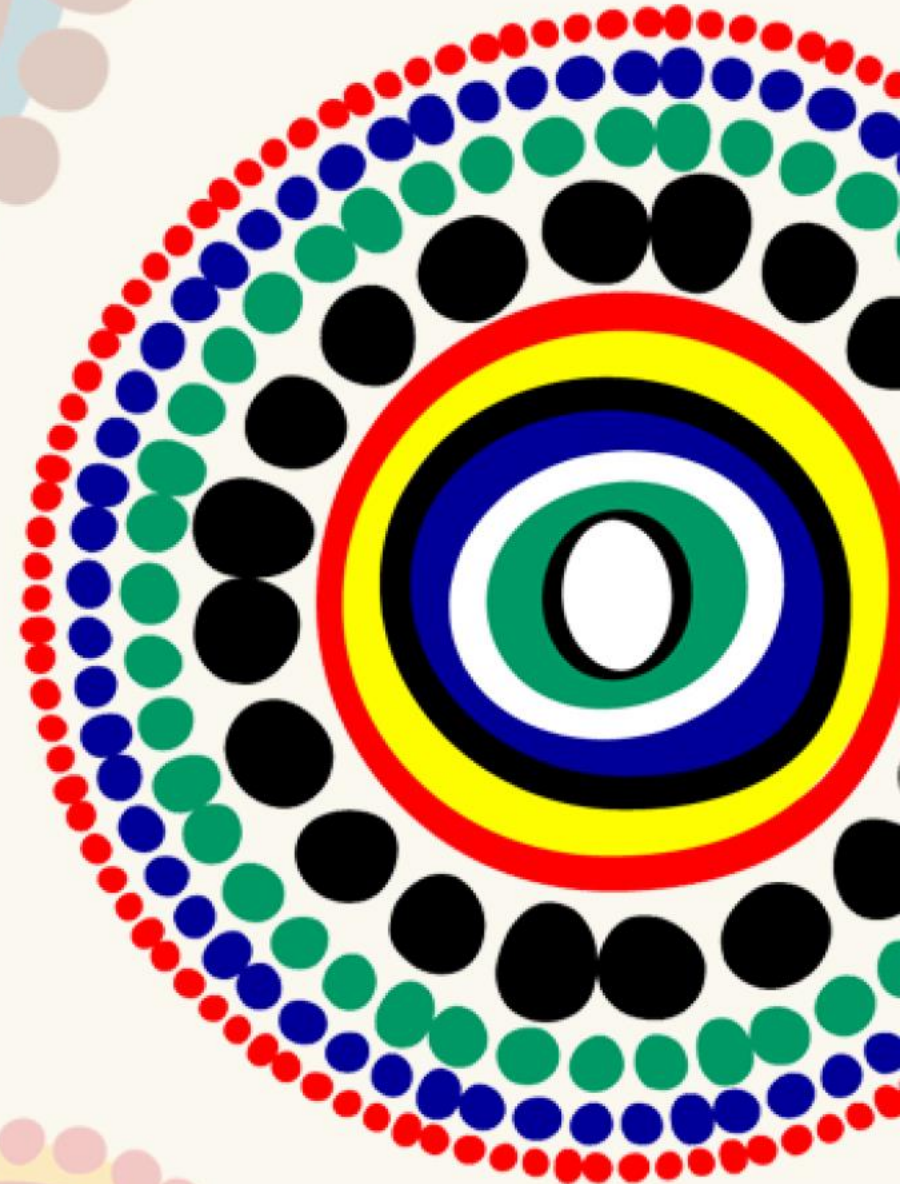


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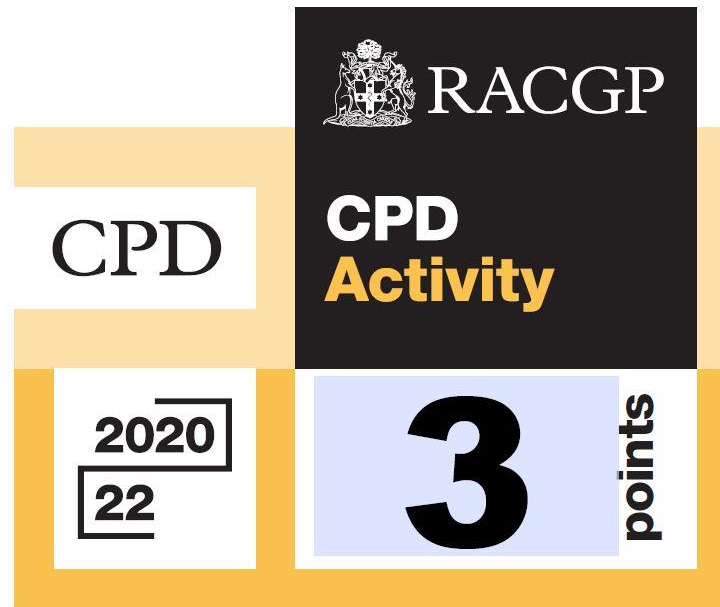
Welcome to tonight's webinar

Infant and child mental health: Connecting with children and families

RACGP and Emerging Minds



CPD

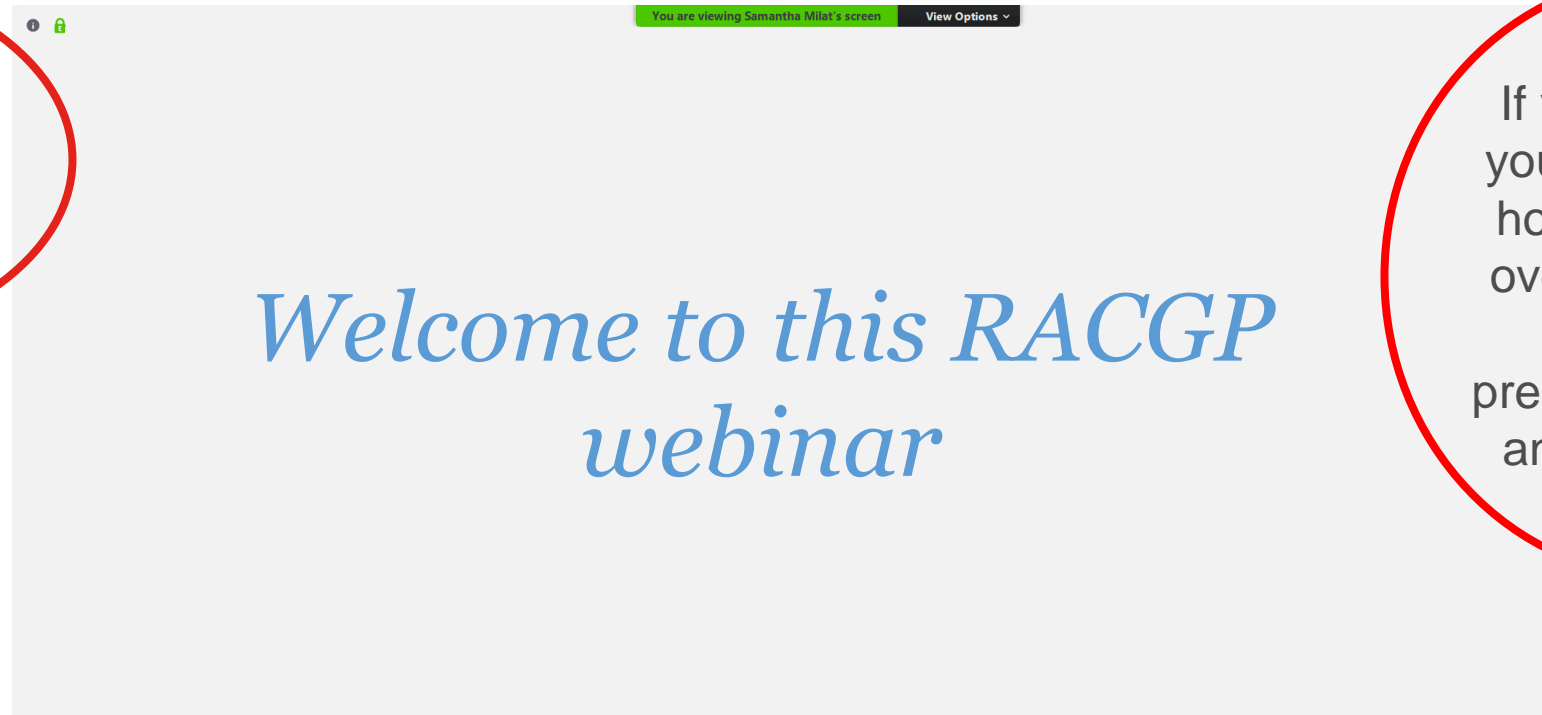


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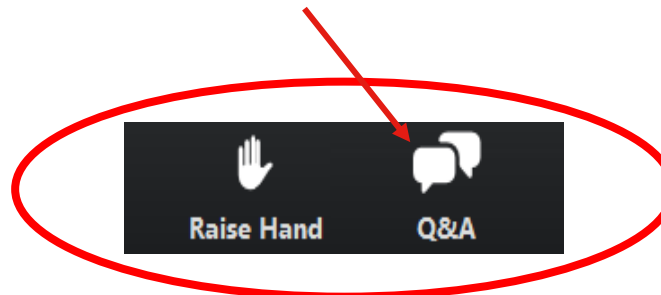
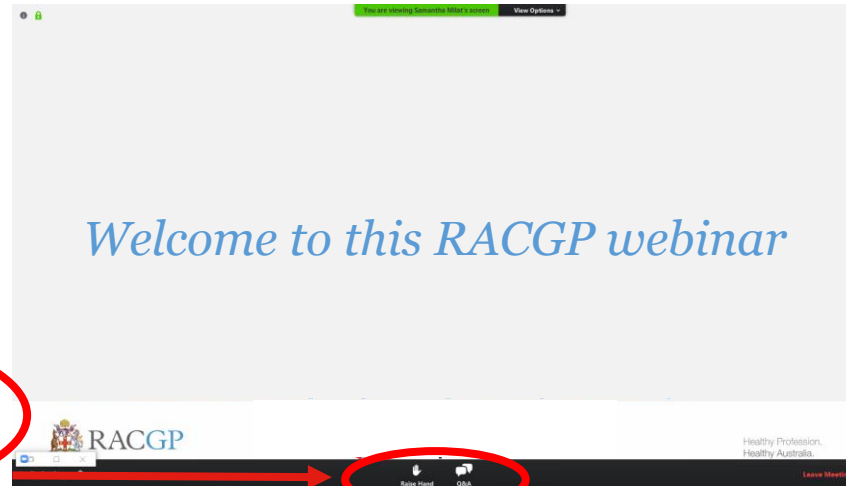
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Listen only mode

You have been placed on “mute” to optimise the learning experience for you and your peers

Use the question box function to talk to us.



Question and Answer

All questions (1) My questions (1)

You 12:06 PM

Hello

Type your question here...

☐ Send anonymously

Cancel Send



Dr James Best

Chair – RACGP Specific Interests
Child and Young Person's Health

Acknowledgment of country

I would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of the lands from where each of us is joining this webinar today.

I wish to pay my respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

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Poll

Had you heard of Emerging Minds before registering for this webinar?

Poll

Have you used the Emerging Minds website resources or previously completed an Emerging Minds eLearning course?

Who are we?



Dr James Best
GP host & Facilitator

Chair, RACGP Specific Interests Child and Young Persons
Health



Melissa McCosker
Lived experience



Dr Cathy Andronis
GP

Chair, RACGP Specific Interests Psychological Medicine



Dr Ewa Bodnar
Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist
Queensland Centre for Perinatal and Infant
Mental Health (QCPIMH)

Learning outcomes

1. Identify key concepts in infant and early childhood mental health including the common mental health conditions experienced by infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers.
2. Describe the importance and phases of a child-centred and family-focused approach to responding to infant and child mental health concerns.
3. Apply skills in engaging and connecting with young children and their families.

Case Study

Dylan (2 years old)

The parent, Charlotte, has come to see the GP to review how her two-year-old son, Dylan, responded to antibiotics. Two weeks ago, Charlotte visited her GP after Dylan became unwell, and he was found to have an ear infection. At the time, Charlotte reported that there had been incidents at childcare due to Dylan's aggressive behaviours. Charlotte reported that she was seeing these same behaviours at home.

<https://vimeo.com/668436296/daefab141e>





Melissa McCosker

Lived Experience



Lived Experience

Melissa McCosker -
Mother of two
(17 months and 5 years)





TAKE CARE WHEN NORMALISING

- It can be reassuring as a parent to be told something is normal BUT... note that some parents may also feel that it is not OK to be struggling with 'normal behaviour'.
- Normal does not mean it is not hard e.g. infant sleep
- Normal can still have negative impacts on child or family unit e.g. child in video
- Think about strategies to put into place to help the family cope and get through the difficult period

TAKE CARE WHEN NORMALISING

Assurance it is a safe space to talk about struggles
- no judgement

When normal is not - looking beyond
milestones/statistics - look holistically at
situation, address concerns

Early intervention is important

It is ok and not a failing to investigate even if the
overall outcome is reassurance, it is normal





DO NOT LEAVE THEM HANGING/ WONDERING WHAT NEXT

- Don't end without questions answered, book another appointment, refer to resources, formulate a plan
- Ensure the patient knows who to contact if it doesn't work or there are continued struggles
- Let the patient know it is OK to revisit and where to go for help

LIKE ADULTS, NOT ALL CHILDREN ARE THE SAME

- Observe the child or take guidance from the parent, some will respond to distraction, others will not
- Talk to parent, watch child's cues, don't be afraid to change your approach if it isn't working
- It isn't personal, it is the environment or situation - doing what you can to make it less clinical etc.





***LIKE
ADULTS,
NOT ALL
CHILDREN
ARE THE
SAME***

Speak to the child in age-appropriate terms.
Talk to them, not just the parent. Be confident.
Giving autonomy/agency where possible to the
child

Dr Cathy Andronis

*Chair, RACGP Specific Interests
Psychological Medicine*



Connecting with families in GP

A child-centred and family-focused approach: Practice Skills

A GP, a toddler and his parent: engaging with the young child,
listening to the parent.



Reviews mother and
child, **aware**
of child behaviour
concerns



Co-operative
Physically Well
'Aggressive' at
childcare, and at
home



Preoccupied,
concerned,
feeling
stressed

The GP Actively Listens and Responds

(What we Do)

Dylan's Perspective – mostly non verbal

Behaviours

Mum's Perspective – Ideas

Concerns

Expectations

Words, emotion, body
language

GP's Task:

Listens and
Responds

Naming the emotion, normalising

Understanding

Respectful and appropriate responses

Silence and Supportive statements

Empathy, exploring

Clinical Micro-skills of GP Engaging with Dylan and his mother (How we Do It)

Provide structure Sign-posting; chunking and checking; summarizing

Build Rapport (attunement throughout consultation) Introductions; purpose of consultation; active listening (reflecting, eye contact, paraphrasing); empathy – implicit and explicit/ verbal, non-verbal.

Bridging the **GP**(disease prevention model) and **Patient** (social stressors) **Perspectives**.

Balancing conflicting needs.

Clinical Micro-skills of GP Engaging with Dylan and his mother in 8 minutes (Summary)

- After **reassuring** Dylan and his mother at this **review** appointment that Dylan is physically well, the GP engages with both of them, encouraging **security** and **trust** (between mother and child, and between GP and patient(s), before **exploring** the important behavioural **concerns** raised by the childcare team.
- The GP **listens actively, empathically validating** the parent's position, **acknowledging** her hardship and distress, and **encourages** the mother to **express** her emotions and beliefs.
- The GP is **mindful of the child's presence**, and **advocates** on his behalf.
- The GP remains **calm** and **objective, witnesses** the mother's distress, and avoids judgmental reactions while **assertively** expressing serious concern.
- Once the mother has '**felt heard**', she is **open to further exploration** of the child's 'problem' behaviours.
- **Securely balancing** the needs of mother and child(the 'identified patient'?)

Dylan, his mother and the GP

Building Rapport, Encouraging Security (0.33-0.55).

Engages Dylan **playfully, observing** his responses, assesses his **development** while promoting mother-child **attachment** and safety.

Respects boundaries- mother-child / Dr-Patient(s)

Active Listening, Exploring (1.15-1.33).

GP invites mother to talk, **observes mother- child interaction** closely, empathy, Acknowledges and **validates** Dylan's response

Witnessing, Curious and Non-judgmental stance (2.00-2.43).

GP **remains calm** despite mother's anger, avoids reacting negatively (transference) **Normalises** and **educates**, provides information and **models curious examination**

Stays on target, Returns focus to Dylan and Assessment (3.15-3.32)

Gentle and **respectful, assertiveness**, encouraging "**reflecting, not reacting**" and consideration of facts while **not dismissing emotions**

The GP as a "**secure base**" for exploration.

Assertiveness- the "broken record" (3.56-4.19)

GP continues active listening, validating mother, returning to Dylan's psychosocial needs.



Dylan, his mother and the GP

Validating the Patient (4.30-4.40)

Responding to the patient with **compassion** and reflection. Making the implicit, explicit.

Witnessing and accepting (4.48-4.55)

Mother now comfortable to accept her **vulnerability** (less anger, more reflective).

Keeping the Child in Mind (5.18-5.57)

GP **assertively** (calm but firm) reminds mother of **boundaries, security needs of child**. Validates conflicting needs.

Advocating for the Child, respecting limits (6-10-6.39)

GP repeats child's needs, raises child perspective, **reframes** the 'problem behaviour'.

Empowering mother, offering Hope (7.07-7.21).

GP continues on target, assertively, respectfully **guiding mother**, offers empathic **support and advocacy** for parent.



Engaging Families in Distress

Take Home Messages:

Challenging family issues are common GP presentations.

The “identified patient” may not be the one who with the problem

Treating individuals requires treating the family – systemic management

Safety is paramount. Stay on target.

Respond assertively. Don't React aggressively or passively.

Preventative care is possible. Take Time and Keep Reviewing.

Dr Ewa Bodnar

Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist

Queensland Centre for Perinatal and Infant Mental Health (QCPIMH)

Connecting with children and families



Recognition of Lived Experience

The Queensland Centre for Perinatal and Infant Mental Health (QCPIMH) honours babies, children, parents and families experiencing challenges to mental health and social emotional wellbeing during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood.



We are deeply grateful to those who share their lived experience, stories and recommendations to help improve services for expectant and new parents, babies, children and families.

Infant Mental Health



Osofsky & Thomas, **Zero to Three**, 2012

"The field of **Infant Mental Health** may be **defined** as multidisciplinary approaches to enhancing the social and emotional competence of **infants** in their biological, relationship, and cultural context."

(Zeanah & Zeanah, 2001).

"Infant mental health" refers to how well a child develops socially and emotionally from birth to three.

Understanding infant mental health is the key to preventing and treating the mental health problems of very young children and their families. It also helps guide the development of healthy social and emotional behaviors.

*In IMH there is a clear emphasis on need to
Balance the need to identify children with
clinically significant impairments who require
treatment, with not pathologizing children who
are displaying a variant of typical development*



Diagnostic Categories (DCo-5)

- 10 Neurodevelopmental Disorders
- 20 Sensory Processing Disorders
- 30 Anxiety Disorders
- 40 Mood Disorders
- 50 Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorders
- 60 Sleep, Eating and Crying Disorders
- 70 Trauma, Stress and Deprivation Disorders
- 80 Relationship Specific Disorders



Babies always exist in a relationship with another

Disorders Listed all have impairment Criteria

- Cause distress in infant / young child
- Interfere with the infant / young child's relationships
- Limit the infant / young child's ability to participate in activities and routines
- Limit the family's participation in everyday activities or routines
- Limit the infant / young child's ability to learn and develop new skills, or interfere with developmental progress



Decisions: what type of problem is the family presenting with

- Medical
- Parentcraft
- Parental Mental Health
- Infant Mental Health
- Child Safety – direct harm, neglect, DV
- Other – eg homelessness, parental conflict, acculturation difficulty, legal dispute,



Often there is overlap but it useful to triage priorities

How to Tell?

Like with any consultation:

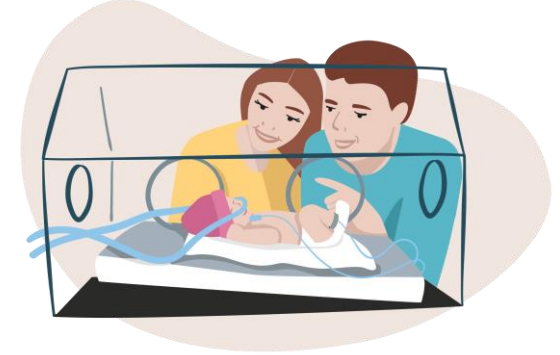
- History
- Examination
- Collateral

How is Infant Mental Health different?

- Deliberate observation - infant / young child + infant / young child with carer

→
Observation Pattern recognition – how does this infant and carer compare to others I have seen in the same situation? eg for a vaccination, with a temperature.

If not, then what is different? What do I need to understand in order to help?



Case Study

- Lots of excellent points
- Engagement with mother excellent
- Child friendly space
- Many themes raised by mum
- Identification that topics raised by mum need a parent only consultation to explore
- Acknowledgement of child and interaction aimed at making child feel at ease
- Limitations - actors – information from observation is inaccurate

BUT

Difference between parenting consultation and IMH consultation is observation of and engagement with the child + questions aimed at understanding whether parent can mentalise for the child



Observation in a consultation



- Ongoing observations throughout routine consultation
- Have toys for different age groups to engage child with
- If time poor consider another appointment for deliberate observation

Ask parent to spend a few minutes on the floor / chair interacting with the child

“Could we spend a few minutes on the floor together so I can watch Sam with you and understand him better”

“Could we play together with Sam for a few minutes so I can understand what you’re telling me better”

You can join in play after a minute or so if it feels natural to do so and especially if the parent is unsure what to do. Different information is gained from observing parent / child and from interacting yourself.

Areas to Observe

- Infant / child general competence in developmental areas
– social, emotional, speech,
- Parental interaction style
- Infant / child interaction style
- Your internal response to being around this dyad / family



Themes to look for

- Do they look comfortable interacting
- Does it look like they play together often
- Is there eye contact
- Does the child seek reassurance from the parent
- Is the parent reading their child's cues
- Is the parent intrusive or withdrawn
- Is the parent hostile
- Is the child intrusive or withdrawn
- Is the child flat or sad
- Does the baby arch away from parent
- How do I feel watching them interact
- If I didn't know would it be obvious to me that this adult is this child's parent / carer
- Can the parent follow their child's lead
- Can the parent take charge kindly when necessary
- Can the child be comforted by the parent



In summary

- Infants / young children are vulnerable to a variety of mental health difficulties now and into the future
- Labels are useful but having an understanding of why the family are presenting (and why now) is more useful
- In IMH we always take notice of what the infant / young child is communicating through their behaviours and interactions
- Engagement and observation of the infant / young child is crucial to assessment
- Prof Kimble c1999 “Children are more like small adults than large cucumbers” – true even for mental health
- Trust your instincts and observational skills
- Trust your pattern recognition



Further Information

www.developingchild.harvard.edu

www.zerotothree.org

www.jaspermountain.org

www.childtrauma.org

www.danielhughes.org

www.circleofsecurityinternational.com

www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/chq/our-services/mental-healthservices/qcpimh

Emerging Minds

The case study from this webinar comes from Emerging Minds eLearning
'A GP Framework for infant and early childhood mental health assessment (0 - 5 years)'

This course is accredited with the RACGP as a CPD Accredited activity, and is also accredited with the GP Mental Health Standards Collaboration as a stand-alone Clinical Enhancement Module (as part of the MHST modular pathway)

Emerging Minds has a range of toolkits, practice papers, webinar recordings, and podcasts for GPs.

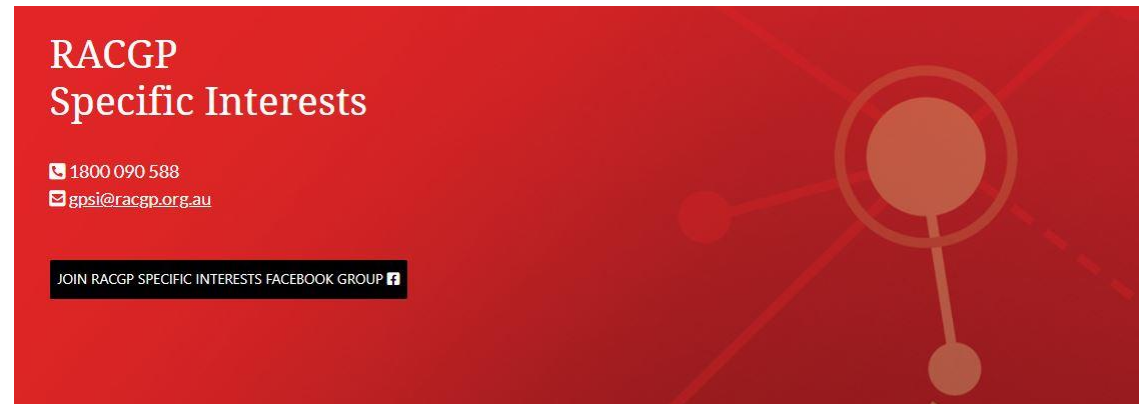
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**A GP framework for
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<https://www.racgp.org.au/the-racgp/faculties/specific-interests/become-a-member>

Q&A and panel discussion

Please type your question in the Q&A box below or upvote a favourite question

Thank you



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