

Looked After Children Multi-Agency

GUIDELINES FOR FOSTER CARERS,
PROSPECTIVE ADOPTERS AND SUPPORTED
LODGINGS PROVIDERS FOR SUPPORTING
LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND YOUNG
PEOPLE WHO SELFHARM

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SELF HARM THE VOICE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

"When I cut myself things which are overwhelming in your daily life aren't, just for five minutes, or an hour, however long."

"Everything like big situations, exams, boyfriend, and the bastard that can't go to prison became far less important. A few hours break and I may sleep for, a few hours."

"A way of putting situations "on hold" I suppose in a way it got me through the exams because it was a way of not thinking about stuff what's happened, the situations, because the more I cut the less I think about it, that definitely true. I didn't want to think about it at all. After a few months, once I wasn't thinking about it so I didn't need to cut as much to stop me thinking about it."

"I just wanted to be warm and blank, to go to sleep and stay there. I just wanted to go to sleep until things were different. I don't know until when or whatever."

"I started cutting I found it ok so did it more but I was careful, it wasn't suicide more the opposite, it was more wanting to stop it ending up in suicide. To keep you in check, to keep you going."

"It's like a mad feeling in your stomach, it's like pressure all building up and if you don't release it out, you would, I don't know blow up."

"Cutting myself creates a haven, just a pain instead of actual feelings.

Thinking about it or doing something about it is more painful than actually doing it."

"Doing it is painful but not really painful; thinking about it was the worst thing, that's more painful so that's why I do it again because it's less painful than thinking about it."

"I think the physical has a lot to do with it taking the pain away what's in your head, and transferring it to your body."

"Usually it doesn't hurt but I remember once I felt it hurt, but the physical pain sort of took over the emotional hurt, so I suppose it sort of counteracted it."

"With the cutting sometimes like when I'm feeling totally "off it" I just don't know what to say I find it easier just to cut up."

"It's like absolute power seeing the blood coming out mopping it up with tissues and throwing it away is like throwing away the badness."

"When I overdose just to get out of it I've usually told somebody that I have taken too many tablets. People don't understand that, they think I've taken an overdose then you want to kill yourself, but sometimes its not, in my case its not."

Ref: Who's Hurting Who? Helen Spandle

UNDERSTANDING SELF-HARM

DEFINITION

- Intentional injury to self.
- □ Includes "overdosing", hitting, cutting or burning oneself, pulling hair, pricking skin, self strangulation, biting.
- □ Most who self harm do not report the desire to die although their self harming may result in accidental death.
- □ Extreme risk taking behaviour which is detrimental to the health and well-being of the individual should always be considered as possible self-harm behaviour.

Always take the child seriously – act - "never do nothing" Lord Laming's recommendation)

FACTS AROUND SELF-HARMING

- Self-harming is an indicator that something is wrong (distressing) and should always be taken seriously.
- □ Even if the injury from self-harm is slight, this does not mean you should not be concerned.
- Injuries and overdosing always needs emergency treatment and assessments.
- Do not just concentrate on the injury; try to look at the underlying causes.
- □ Afterwards, when the young person is safe and more settled ask: "what else is going on in this young person's life which may have triggered the self-harm?"

HOW COMMON IS SELF-HARMING?

- □ It is difficult to estimate the precise numbers of young people who self-harm as it often remains hidden.
- □ Some estimates indicate 1 in 10 teenagers Self-harm.
- □ Health professionals only see a small proportion of the true number 190,000 cases; between 10–19 are referred to hospital each year (this is a national figure).

MEANINGS OF SELF-HARMING

- □ There are many meanings behind self-harming and we should be cautious of generalisations.
- Self-harming should not be seen as attention-seeking behaviour. The question is why are they seeking this attention?

Self-harming may be a way for the young person to:

- Cope with difficult feelings/distract from negative thoughts
- Express their anger or feelings of self-worth
- A response to the effects of previous trauma and abuse
- Cope with being isolated and having no-one to talk to
- Feel more connected or alive, give them a "buzz" offering temporarily relief
- A response to being made to conform at school, home or within families

YOUNG PEOPLE AND SELF-HARMING

- □ Self-harming may become a way to achieve control in an otherwise uncontrollable environment a way to express feelings of powerlessness and lack of self-worth.
- Although groups of young people known to each other may be influenced by others self-harming, foster cares should not necessarily consider this behaviour as copying.
- □ Many people who self-harm have been abused. However, not all people who have been abused self-harm there **may** be a link but it may not always be the cause.
- □ Some young people manage trauma by numbing their feelings or emotionally cutting themselves off from the world. Self-harming becomes a means to feel connected to reality and of coping...
- Young people may go to great lengths to conceal their self-harm.

HOW CAN WE RESPOND TO YOUNG PEOPLE WHO SELF-HARM?

For all incidents immediately secure the young persons safety and seek medical attention if necessary.

Telephone 999 for Emergency Services or NHS Direct on 0845 4647 for advice

When you have assessed the situation and the young person is calmer or while you are waiting for services to arrive, inform the social worker, your supervising social worker or the Emergency Duty Service (If out of hours):

Telephone 0161 234 5001

- □ The reaction a young person receives when they disclose their self-harming can have an influence on whether they go on to accept support or treatment services.
- □ Acknowledge your own feelings and limitations. If you are not sure how to respond in an appropriate way reassure this young person you will find someone who will help them.

When talking to the young person:

- Be honest about who you are going to involve or call.
- Avoid being judgemental, blaming or dismissive.
- Offer Compassion and respect.
- o Let them know that self-injury is okay to talk about and can be understood.
- o Help them to avoid feeling guilty.
- Treat the injury in an appropriate way— remembering to be sensitive and supportive to the young person at all times.
- o Listen to them- they may want to talk about aspects of their life other than self-harming.
- o Discover means for future attempts i.e. access to drugs, blades etc

WHAT TO DO NEXT

- The Young Person should be seen by the Social Worker within 24 hours of the self-harm being notified.
- The onus is on the social worker or duty worker to agree the degree of urgency they may need to consult with others for support and guidance.

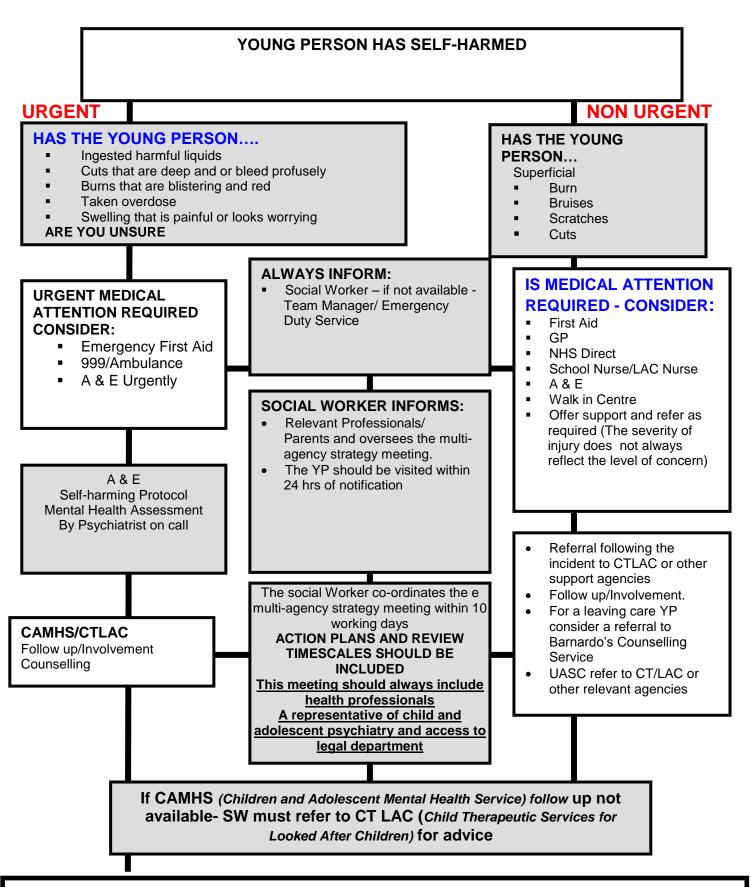
It is the young person's social worker's responsibility to inform all relevant personnel and arrange a multi-agency strategy meeting. Health professionals and a suitably qualified adolescent psychiatric specialist with access to the Legal Department should always be invited.

Ask the social worker or your supervising social worker for guidance on coping strategies to help the young person to manage the urge to self-harm. These strategies may be discussed and agreed at the strategy meeting.

SELF HARM ADVICE FOR ALL PROFESSIONALS AND CARERS

SAFETY

- Make sure the young person and others around the young person including members of your family are safe; there may be blades or glass around.
- Try not to panic.
- Give the young person something to treat the injury with e.g. bandage or bandage the wound yourself. All foster carers should fully comply with blood guidance policy when dealing with spillages of body fluids; this includes wearing disposable gloves when dealing with cuts or blood spillages of any sort. Appropriate training should be available.
- Ensure safe disposal of self-harming objects such as, blades etc by wrapping any sharp pieces in protective covering and dispose of them safely.
- All overdoses or suspected overdoses are considered an emergency regardless of the young person's presentation and require an emergency assessment at Accident and Emergency
- If unsure ask for advice from the GP or NHS Direct 0845 4647 or your supervising social worker.
- Consider your own family's health and safety in these circumstances in addition to the safe care of the young person.
- Any diagnosis of a blood borne viruses, such as Hepatitis and HIV will need to be taken into consideration and responded to appropriately and safely

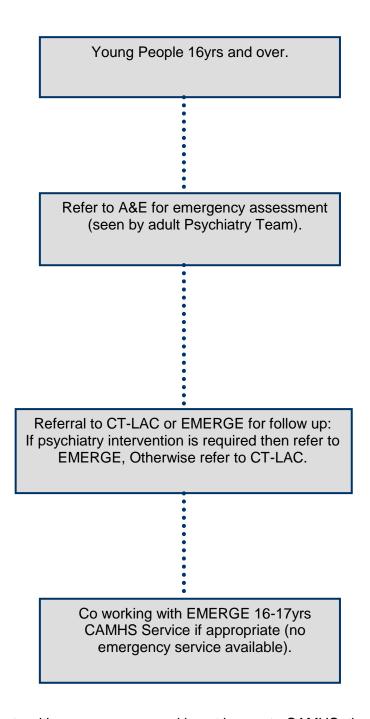


LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN'S REVIEW

Must be aware if young person self-harms and check that current self-harming care plans are in place

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MULTI-AGENCY GUIDELINES FOR PROFESSIONALS AND CARERS WHERE LAC/YP 16 TO 17 YEAR OLDS HAVE SELF HARMED.



- If a YP presents with an emergency and is not known to CAMHS, then emergency response is CAMHS on call if under 16 years, or adult services if over 16 years.
- If YP is known to CAMHS then the clinician involved will try to see the YP, when this is not possible the YP will be referred to CAMHS on call.
- If a YP is known to Emerge only and presents with an emergency they will need to be seen by adult services as Emerge do not provide an emergency service.

NB: Further changes are anticipated 1st meeting Sept 10. Review date of document Dec 10.

INFORMATION/ADVICE/SUPPORT

WEBSITES

General sites with sections on Self-Harm

- Young Minds for Children's Mental Health www.youngminds.org/selfharm/y1.php
- NCH The Children's Charity www.nch.org.uk/selfharm
- Radio One life
 http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio1/onelife/health/healthy_mind/selfharm.shtml

Specific Sites on Self Harm

- Recover your life.com www.recoveryourlife.com
- Young People and Self Harm www.selfharm.org.uk/default.aspa
- □ The National Self Harm Network www.nshn.co.uk
- Secret Shame Self Injury information & support www.palace.net/llama/psych/injury.html
- SIARA Self Injury and Related Issues www.siari.co.uk

Support Sites

The Samaritans www.samaritans.org.uk

BOOKS

Factual Books

- Who's Hurting Who? Young People, Self Harm and Suicide Helen Spandler – 42nd Street, 2003 ISBN: 1903199140
- □ The Language of Injury Comprehending Self-Mutilation Gloria Babiker and Lois Arnold, BPS Books, 2001 ISNB: 1854332341

Self Help Books

- □ The Self-Harm Help Book
 Lois Arnold and Anne Magill Contact The Basement Project at 01873
 856524 or go online at:
 http://www.basementproject.co.uk/publications.html
- The Rainbow Journal for Young People Who Self Injure Bristol Crisis Service for Women ISBN: 0953134881

Novels

□ Cut

Patricia Mc Cormick, Collins flamingo, 2002

ISBN: 0007130317

LEAFLETS

Downloadable/Printable Leaflets

- Understanding Self Harm produced by Mind written by Diane Harrison http://www.mind.org.uk/Information/Booklets/Understanding/Understanding-to-the-
 +self-harm.htm
- Self Harm the facts. Produced by the Basement Project <u>http://www.basementproject.co.uk/fs_selfharm.html</u>
- Worried about self injury? Produced by Young Minds aimed at mainly under 19's http://www.youngminds.org.uk/publications/booklets/selfinjury.php
- Deliberate Self Harm in Young People. Produced by the Royal College of Psychiatrists – mainly about under 18's http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mentalhealthinformation/mentalhealthandgrowing-up/26self-harminyoungpeople.aspx

HELPLINES

42 nd Street	0161 832 0710	Open 12.30pm – 4.30pm
Mon-Fri		

□ The Samaritans 0345 90 90 90 24 Hours

□ Childline 0800 1111 24 Hours – for Under 18's

□ Crisisline 0808 808 2007-01-26 Open 8.00pm – 12.00

□ Contact Centre 0161 255 8250 Out of hours

UPDATE October 2011



MANCHESTER FAMILY PLACEMENT SERVICE

Title of Policy	y or Procedure	LAC Multi-agency Guidelines for Foster Carers, Prospective Adopters and Supported Lodgings Providers for Supporting Children and Young People who Self-harm Review of: "Self-harming Guidelines for Foster Carers, Supported Lodgings Providers and Prospective Adopters" Dec 2008			
Purpose		Inform foster carers, prospective adopters and supported lodgings providers on how to care for and respond appropriately to children and young people who self harm. (Review Document)			
Scope		All foster carers, supervising social workers, supported lodgings workers and team managers			
Appendices		None			
Responsibilit	ies	Team Managers and supervising social workers/supported lodgings workers to ensure foster carers and supported lodgings are informed and understand the guidance.			
Contact:		Viv Lyons			
Author:	Viv Lyons	Date completed:	December 2008		
Position	Policy Officer	Date of Review:	12 th January 2012		
Signature	Vj Lyons	Date of Review:			
			"		
Related Policies and Procedures		Supporting Logand Other Chil	LAC Multi-agency "Guidelines for Supporting Looked /After Children and Other Children/ Young People who Self-harm" – October 2010		

Related Policies and Procedures		LAC Multi-agency "Guidelines for Supporting Looked /After Children and Other Children/ Young People who Self-harm" – October 2010					
Procedure Approved By:							
All Team Managers on 26 th January 2011at Team Manager's Meeting							
Name	Joanna Waterhouse		P	Position Head of S		ervice	
Signature	J Waterhouse		Date 26/01/2011				
Circulation:		Date			•	Date	
SSW/TMs							
Children's Manual/s	smasters						