

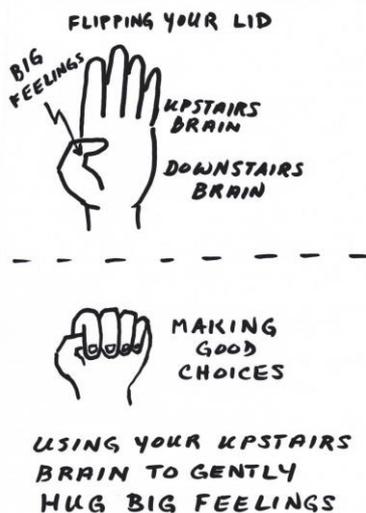
1.12.17

EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

What is happening when children (and adults!) ‘Flip their lid’? Research shows that brains work best when people feel safe and the key to optimal brain function lies in the regulation of stress hormones. Brains develop in response to challenge but challenge leads to the production of stress hormones – this is healthy if regulated but toxic if unregulated. Toxic stress closes down key brain functions. Humans are not born able to regulate stress – this is a learnt skill from other humans.

If we flip our lid....

<p>the downstairs brain (instantaneous response)</p> <p>Fight – remove the threat Flight – remove self Freeze – unresponsive, sometimes reverts to baby-like behaviour</p>	<p>and the upstairs brain (strategies & behaviours)</p> <p>Aggression – safety through dominance Absence – safety through concealment Appeasement – safety through manipulation and control ...SURVIVING not thriving</p>
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Flip the Lid (Hand Model of the Brain)

Make a Fist with your thumb tucked inside your fingers. This is a model of your brain.



Thumb = Midbrain (Stem & Limbic) = Emotional Brain. This is where emotions and memories are processed. This is where the fight, flight & freeze is triggered.

Fingers = Cerebral Cortex = Rational Brain. Houses our ability to think and reason.

Fingernails = Prefrontal Cortex = Problem-Solving

When something triggers us, we are prone to “Flip our Lid” which means the Prefrontal Cortex (Fingernails) have a very poor connection with the Midbrain (Thumb), and we’re not able to access the logical, problem-solving part of our brain. Our emotions are overriding our ability to think clearly.



How can parents help children to regulate stress?

- Prepare your children for potentially stressful situations. Parents should take time to prepare their children for potentially stressful situations they might face. Parents can rehearse how to handle potentially stressful situations with their children. For example, if a child is feeling stressed because of a conflict with a friend in school, parents should encourage the child to practise (with him or her) a conversation with this friend to attempt to resolve the conflict.
- Avoid overprotecting your children. It is sometimes hard for parents to watch their children deal with stressful situations, since their first instinct is often to protect them from the stresses of life. However, stress is unavoidable in life. Parents will be doing their children a disservice if they always try to protect them from stress. Children learn how to cope with stress only by experiencing it.
- Try to build your children's self-esteem. Parents should help their children gain confidence in handling problems by giving them responsibilities and letting them make decisions from an early age. Parents should also help their children develop interests in which they can succeed. Parents should offer their children a lot of encouragement and praise.
- Provide support and reassurance. Parents should be available to their children when they are experiencing stress. They should provide lots of hugs, pats on the back, kisses, etc. to let their children know that they are there for them. When their children are experiencing stress, parents should let them know they understand that they are having a difficult time. Having a warm and supportive relationship with a parent is one of the single best predictors of how well children cope with stressful situations during childhood.

- Provide an environment with open communication. Parents should be available to listen when their children need to talk. They should ask open-ended questions (e.g., questions that can't be answered with just a "yes" or "no") if their children need help discussing the subject. Examples of open-ended questions include "What do you think about ...?" and "How does ... make you feel?" One of the benefits of talking about stressors is that discussing them brings about increased awareness. Also, parents should be willing to share some of their own stresses and feelings to let their children know (without worrying them) that their feelings are normal.
- Make sure your children get enough sleep and/or rest. Children who do not get enough sleep will not have the energy required to combat life's stresses. Parents should make sure their children get enough sleep every night. A regular bedtime should be maintained. Getting enough rest is critical to children's mental and physical health.
- Model appropriate coping skills. Children learn by watching their parents. If children see their parents using appropriate coping skills when they are under stress, they will be more likely to use appropriate skills when they experience stress, too. Parents should try to demonstrate that stress is normal and can be handled in a calm and effective manner. Parents should try to be optimists who view a stressor as a challenge rather than a catastrophe.
- Have your children learn relaxation skills. Relaxation skills can help children release tension caused by stress. There are various specific relaxation techniques that children can be taught. Some techniques involve having children use their imagination to recall or develop positive and relaxing images (e.g., playing outside, being at the beach). Other relaxation techniques involve teaching children to systematically tense and relax various muscle groups. These relaxation techniques must be practiced on a daily basis to be most effective. What relaxation technique is chosen is usually not critical. What is important is that it is comfortable for children, that it works, and that they stick to it.
- Teach your children how to handle criticism. All of us are criticised at one time or another. Increased stress can result when a person has difficulty accepting criticism. Children are often exposed to criticism at an early age. This criticism can take the form of peer teasing or constructive feedback from teachers and parents. Parents should try to teach children how to handle criticism from an early age. Children should be taught that no one is perfect and that we all make mistakes that we can learn from. Parents can use role playing to teach children how to handle teasing and unfair criticism.
- Provide a consistent routine or schedule. Children need predictability in their lives. A consistent schedule of meal times, homework time, bed time, etc., allows children to know what to expect in their lives. This in turn, helps them feel secure and reduces stress.
- Help your children reframe stressful situations. Children have control over the way things affect them. Children's perceptions of a stressful situation help determine how stressful it becomes. Parents should take steps to help their children develop alternative interpretations of the things that cause them stress. For example, if a child is experiencing stress because he thinks his teacher doesn't like him because she didn't say hello to him at the beginning of class, a parent can ask the child to try to come up with other explanations for his teacher's behaviour. A parent might suggest that perhaps the teacher was busy thinking about something else and therefore forgot to say hello. This is an example of reframing a stressful situation. The key is for parents to help their children come up with alternative and more positive interpretations of stressful situations. Of course, it's not possible to reframe every stressful situation. There will be times when the stress children perceive in a situation is quite real. At these times, it is necessary for parents to help their children cope with the situation in other ways.
- Help your children alter their beliefs about stressful situations. Children's beliefs have a major impact on their behaviour: How they behave, who they choose for friends, what subjects they study in school, etc. Children's beliefs also determine, to a certain extent, what will and will not be stressful for them. Sometimes certain beliefs lead to increased stress. In these instances it's a good idea for parents to make an attempt to help their children change

these specific beliefs. For example, children who believe that they must get an A+ on every homework assignment or else they will be a failure will experience stress whenever they don't get an A+. In such a case, it would reduce stress significantly if parents helped their children alter this belief to one that allows for imperfection.

- Help your children develop good problem-solving skills. When children face a significant problem parents should take the opportunity to teach effective problem-solving strategies. They should start by helping their children clearly define the exact problem. Then parents should have their children generate a list of possible solutions (not evaluating them at this stage). Once a list of solutions is generated, parents should have their children go through each possibility and evaluate its potential for success. Once all the solutions have been evaluated parents should encourage their children to choose what appears to be the best solution. Parents should encourage and praise their children for the use of effective problem-solving strategies.
- Help your children learn how to manage time. Parents should help their children learn how to prioritise activities. If children have a tendency to take on too much responsibility, parents should help them learn to place limits on their commitments. Parents should help teach their children how to schedule their time (e.g., specific time for homework) so they can get things done.
- Develop your children's sense of humour. Children who can see the humorous side of things and can laugh at themselves tend to handle stressful situations more effectively. Parents should teach their children not to take things too seriously. Laughter is good medicine!