



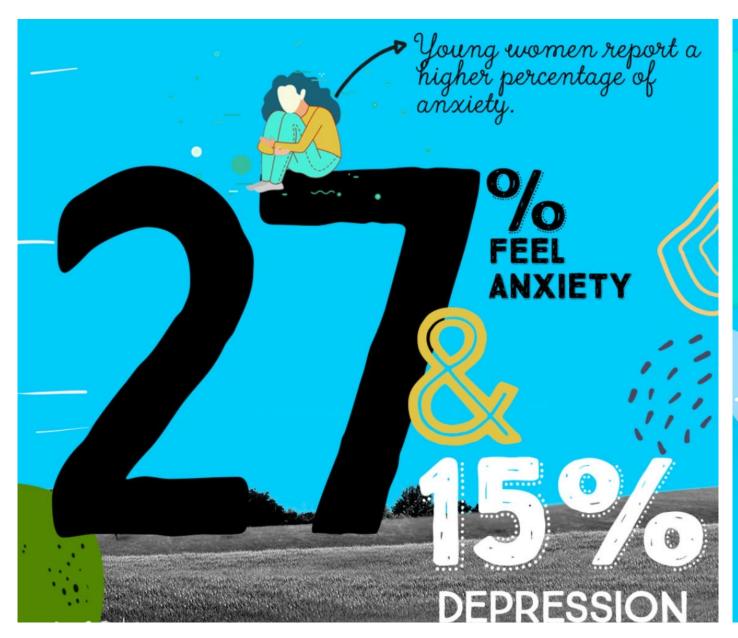
Young people's mental health

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AMONG THOSE WHO FELT THE NEED TO ASK FOR HELP REGARDING THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING, **1 IN 3** ASKED FOR HELP FROM THEIR CLOSEST CIRCLE, FAMILY AND FRIENDS.



Percentage of substance using adolescents and mean number of substance-using days in the 3 weeks before versus 3 weeks into the COVID-19 pandemic

	Total sample ($n = 1,054$)			
	Pre-COVID-19	During COVID-19	<i>p</i> -value	
Substance users, % (n)				
Alcohol	28.6 (301)	30.4 (320)	.23	
Binge drinking	15.7 (165)	9.8 (103)	.00	
Cannabis	17.0 (179)	13.8 (145)	.00	
Vaping	16.6 (175)	11.5 (121)	.00	
Number of substance-using days, M(SD)				
Alcohol	.76 (1.77)	.96 (2.14)	.02	
Binge drinking	.41 (1.41)	.33 (1.34)	.25	
Cannabis	.94 (3.28)	1.10 (3.76)	.01	
Vaping	1.59 (4.81)	1.30 (4.48)	.49	





Address young people's mental health

- The response must include timely diagnosis and treatment, as well as promotive and preventive measures.
- Psychological, behavioral, or social approaches contribute to positive mental health, reduction of mental disorders, selfharm, suicide, and risky behaviors.
- It is possible to implement these interventions through digital platforms, in schools, communities and health centers.









School Mental Health Literacy Training to Address Rise in COVID-19 Related Mental Health Issues

- Enhance the understanding about mental health and mental disorders and to reduce stigma against mental illness
- Helping to build the capacity to obtain and maintain good mental health; including linking adolescents with appropriate referral services







AIM: Improve evidence-based programming for psychosocial interventions for promotion of mental health and prevention of mental disorders, self-harm and other risk behaviors in adolescents.









Multi-sectoral collaboration



1 Implementation and enforcement of laws and policies



2 Environments to promote and protect adolescent mental health



3 Caregiver support



4 Adolescent psychosocial interventions

Summary of tips for Youth during COVID



Recognize that your anxiety is completely normal.



Create distractions.



Find new ways to connect with your friends.



Focus on you.



Feel your feelings.



Be kind to yourself and others.

















Summary of tips for Parents and caregivers:

- Help young people to structure and plan their daily tasks and establish a routine.
- Help them keep to regular schedules as much as possible or help create new ones adapted to the current situation.
- Provide accurate information about what is going on with the pandemic and give them clear information.
- Be vigilant to pick up on signs of stress and anxiety, poor sleeping habits, anger, and inability to concentrate or complete tasks.







Best Practice Statement regarding management of post-COVID condition

- All patients (and their caregivers) with COVID-19 should be counseled to monitor for resolution of signs and symptoms.
- Patients with severe and critical COVID-19 may develop postintensive care syndrome (PICS), with a range of impairment including (but not limited to) mental health symptoms, physical and cognitive problems.
- National (local) coordinated care pathways should be established that can include primary care providers (i.e., general practitioners), relevant specialists, multidisciplinary rehabilitation professionals, mental health and psychosocial providers, and social care services.





Summary







- Multiple studies have reported on the deterioration of the mental health of children and young people during the pandemic.
- A comprehensive response to the mental health of young people must include timely diagnosis and treatment, as well as promotive and preventive measures.
- It is essential to strengthen mental health services for youth and increase the investment in youth mental health actions.