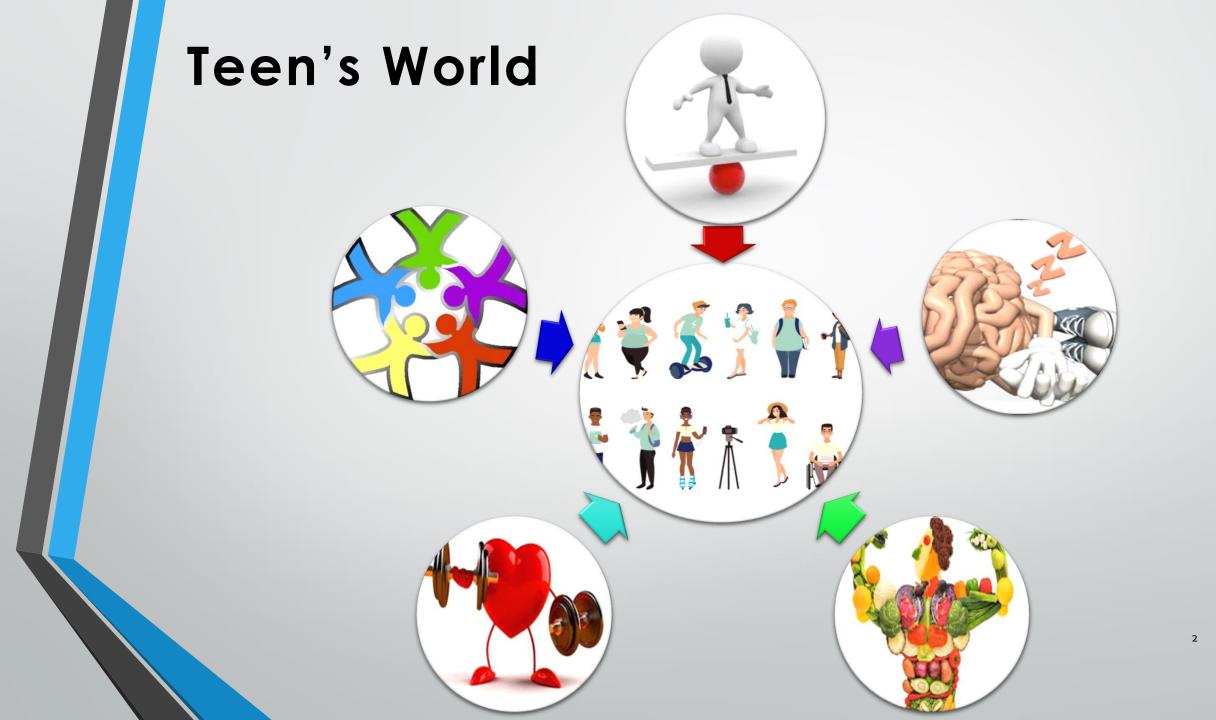
# Student Support Strategies Year 11 and 12



Jan McARTHUR School Psychologist





### **SLEEP**

Recommended sleep durations			RECOMMENDED		тоо мисн		TOO LITTLE	
18-19								
14-17	16-18	15-16					•	
	12-15		14	12	. •			
11-13		11-14	10-13		11	10-11	10	
	10-11	9–10		9-11	8-10	7-9	7-9	9
			8-9	7-8				7-8
					7	6	6	
								5-6
NEWBORN 0-3 MONTHS	INFANT 4–11 MONTHS	TODDLER 1–2 YEARS	PRE-SCHOOL 3–5 YEARS	SCHOOL AGE 6–13 YEARS	TEEN 14–17 YEARS	YOUNG ADULT 18-25 YEARS	ADULT 26–64 YEARS	OLDER ADULT 65+ YEARS



- Teenagers need about 91/2 hours continuous, uninterrupted sleep (Non-REM & REM sleep)
- Non-REM ('slow-wave' SWS) sleep physical restoration (wakefulness to deep sleep)
- REM sleep mental restoration "food for the brain"
- Devices available to monitor your sleep pattern (i.e. fitbit etc)
- Physical and Mental Health benefits of quality sleep KEY STUDY TOOL
- Physical and Mental Health side effects associated with insufficient, broken sleep SLEEP DEPRIVATION (maximum of 1-2 hour recovery per night)
- Circadian rhythms (24h body clock) lifespan shifts teens wakefulness expands later into the evening

# **SLEEP** - DEPRIVATION

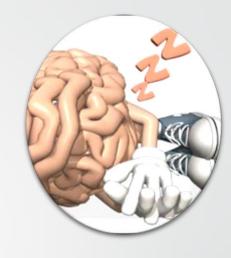
### PHYSICAL SIDE EFFECTS

- Delayed reflex reaction time
- Headaches and dizziness
- Weight gain
- Immune system 'stress'
- Greater risk of Type 2 diabetes
- Greater risk of heart disease

### MENTAL HEALTH SIDE EFFECTS

- Shortened attention span
- Reduced concentration capacity
- Impaired information processing
- Impaired decision making
- Decreased impulse control (increased risk-taking)
- Increased irritability and aggression
- Greater risk of depression and anxiety
- Decreased ability to accurately 'read' social cues
- Errors of omission forgetting things

Research suggests that staying awake for **18 hours** is the same as someone having a blood content (BAC) of 0.05%. Being awake for at least 24 hours is sequal to having a blood alcohol content of 0.10%.



### **SLEEP** - HYGIENE

- Establish a regular pre-sleep ritual including 'wind down' & relaxation strategies
- Create a sleep compatible environment
- Sleep when sleepy adjust routine to sleep need
- Avoid stimulants (caffeine & nicotine) from mid afternoon onwards
- Avoid recreational drugs (including alcohol)
- Manage medications know how it can impact upon sleep
- Get up & try again (after 20 minutes reset your routine)
- Consider a sleep diary if issues continue
- Modify settings on devices "Do not disturb" and "Night Shift"

# NUTRITION

- Building blocks for neurotransmitters required for feel good hormones
- Glucose is the fuel that feeds the brain to function well
- Healthy food can increase performance, strengthen the immune system and ability to cope with stress
- 3 proper meals and two snacks per day (and supper?)
- Eat breakfast because it provides energy throughout the day
- During **peak study periods more 'fuel'** is needed to feed the brain healthy snacks. fruit smoothies, lean protein, raw nuts, hard boiled eggs
- Drink lots of water (2- 3litres)
- Excessive intake of junk food while studying is likely to impede their ability to perform at their best
- Caffeine can create an anxious feeling in the body
- Too much sugar can lead to unbalanced energy level "crash and burn" effect



### NUTRITION

www.eatferhealth.gov.au

# <page-header>

Use small amounts

Lean meats and poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds and legumes/beans

Australian Government

National Health and Medical Research Council



Only sometimes and in small amounts

Milk, yoghurt, cheese and/or alternatives, mostly reduced fat

Fruit



## EXERCISE

- It helps the release of muscle tension and adrenaline that has built up in the body because of high stress levels
- It is important for good mood and for physical and mental alertness
- When shared with a friend it promotes interaction with others
- Identified as an effective tool to manage mild to moderate depression as anti-depressants
- Please encourage but not force your teen to include some exercise into their week





9



# EXERCISE

### THE BRAIN BENEFITS OF EXERCISE



INCREASES PRODUCTION OF NEUROCHEMICALS THAT PROMOTE BRAIN CELL REPAIR



IMPROVES MEMORY



LENGTHENS ATTENTION SPAN



BOOSTS DECISION-MAKING SKILLS



PROMPTS GROWTH OF NEW NERVE CELLS AND BLOOD VESSELS



IMPROVES MULTI-TASKING AND PLANNING



# CONNECTION

### SUPPORTING EMOTIONS AND CULTIVATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS

- There will be time when emotions are running high!
- Teens need help regulating their emotions
- Every emotion is ok. Not every behaviour is ok
- When emotions run high, the thinking brain is 'offline.' It is not the time to having problem solving conversations. It's time to connect to your teens emotions!
- Connecting with a young person's emotion can soothe the emotion and bring the thinking brain back 'online'. <u>Family dinner time</u>
- It is better to acknowledge and let go of emotions rather than keep them in and let them build up. We can push them down but they don't tend to go away

### Recognise effort

Praise effort and personal progress and celebrate successes

Research suggests that the single most important factor that predicts a teen's mental health is a **sense of unconditional connection and belonging** to at least 1 significant positive adult role model.



# CONNECTION

• Michael Carr-Gregg's Tips to get the whole family through the year

From the Book 'Surviving Year 12,' page 174.

- Guide, support and encourage your son or daughter
- Don't nag
- Don't tell them they will fail if they don't work harder
- Encourage healthy eating, regular exercise and plenty of sleep
- Take their efforts seriously
- Create an effective workspace in the house if they can't study in their room
- Take a whole family approach to supporting the student
- Don't overload them with domestic chores
- Let them know that you're there when they need you
- Encourage them to believe in themselves
- Remind them of their goals
- Give them positive feedback whenever possible
- Remember, the final year is about them, not you
- Encourage them to take study breaks when necessary
- Help them put and keep the year in perspective
  - Keep an eye on their emotional health look for changes in sleeping or eating habits and see your GP if concerned

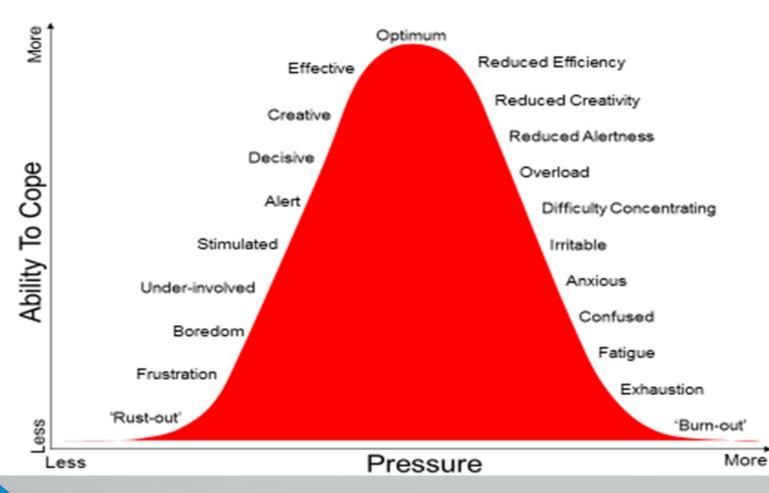


# STRESS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCp1116GCXI

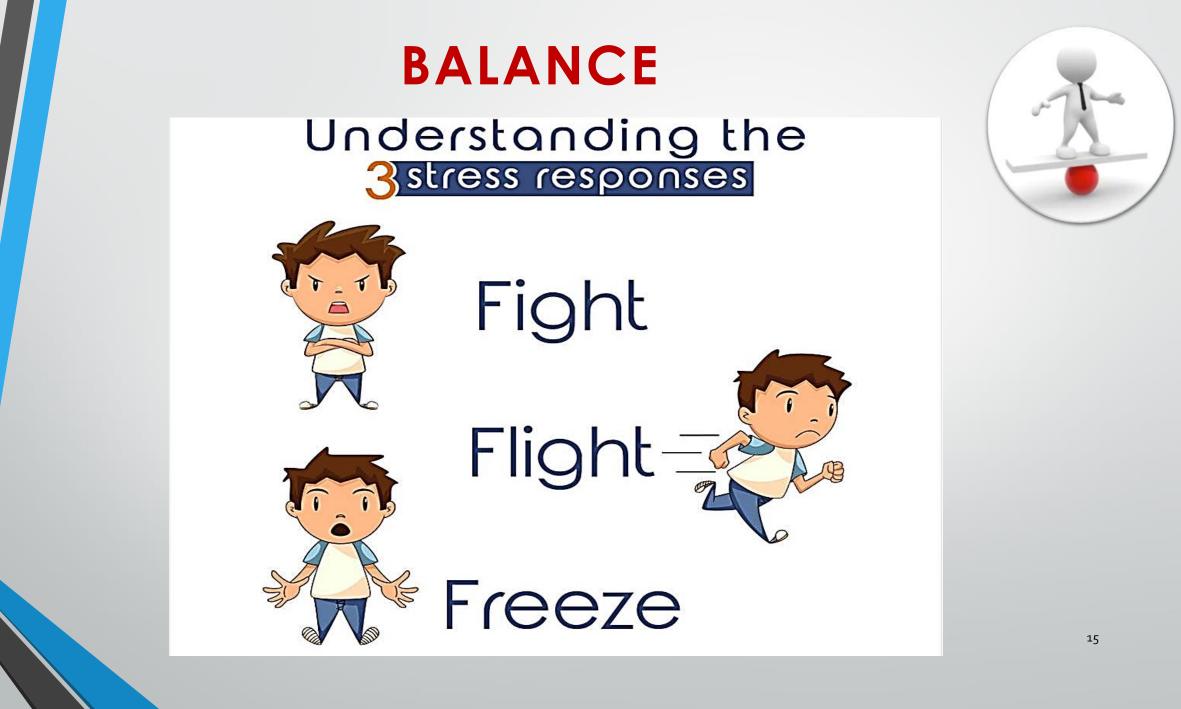
XX

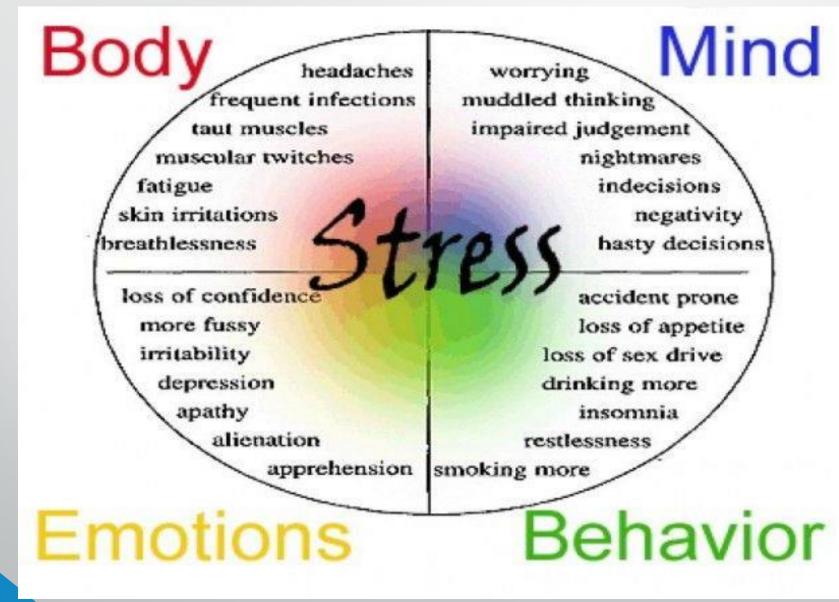
### The Nature of Stress



14

http://carolbarwick.com/stress-help-newcastle/







## **BALANCE – WHAT CAN BE DONE?**

### MOVE AWAY FROM THE STRESSOR

- Managing distractions
  - Do Not Disturb or Low light setting on mobile devices (e.g. Night Shift)
  - Pre-agreement regarding storage & use of mobile devices during study time
- Positive social interactions
  - Network of friends, family and others to support, encourage and provide guidance "lighthouse"
  - Explicating saying that your teen is worthy of love, time and attention because of who they are NOT how or when they perform

### **CHANGE THE STRESSOR**

- Time management overscheduling & being adaptable to life changes
- Start motivation can follow once you get started

### **COPE WITH THE STRESSOR**

- Self-Talk affirmations
- Self-Compassion managing the 'guilt'
- Goal Setting SMART principle; being clear and explicit on the reasons why study time is important
- Self Care rewards, personal hygiene, controlled breathing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f3\_A8qvtUU



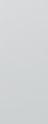
Mindfulness – "Smiling Minds" app



# **BALANCE – MORE?**

- **Rest breaks** need to be included in study time
- Successful individuals pay as much attention to how they are using their down time as to what they are doing during their work time
- Too much time working / studying can build resentment of the work/study
- Time away having fun, exercising, spending time with friends can mean teens are refreshed for study
- Teens can feel guilty when they are not studying. They need not to feel judged when on a break
- Avoid giving them too many chores
- Consider how much in the schedule is too much i.e. part-time work hours maximum of about 6 hours per week, not week nights.





### ANXIETY

### Lasting at least TWO WEEKS

- Intense fear or anxiety about certain thing or situation
- Worrying a lot more than usual
- Avoiding things that worry you
- Panic attacks
- Restlessness
- Can't sleep or sleeping too much
- Feeling on edge
- Can't concentrate

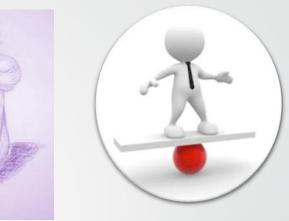


### DEPRESSION

Lasting at least TWO WEEKS

- Not enjoying things they used to
- Feeling really sad
- Withdraw from friends and family
- Can't sleep or sleep too much
- Can't concentrate
- Not feeling hungry or eating more than usual
- Feeling really tired
- Feeling worthless or guilty
- Suicidal thoughts

Seek assistance via GP (mental health plan) & external health professionals



### Resources

https://www.churchlands.wa.edu.au/

Study skills link on SEQTA

- Struggle switch https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCp1116GCXI
- Breathing exercises
   <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-f3\_A8qvtUU</u>

# Resources

https://www.mhc.wa.gov.au/

<u>Mental Health Emergency Response Line</u> 1300 555 788 (Metro) or 1800 676 822 (Peel)

In an emergency call 000 or visit your local emergency department.





Kids Helpline 1800 551 800 (5 to 25 year olds) or 1800 654 432 (parents)



eheadspace

Online and telephone counselling for 12-25yr olds



Youth Focus 08 6266 4333

🖹 🛉 🍈 🗼

SUICIDE CALL BACK SERVICE free counselling

Suicide Call Back Service 1300 659 467

Kelationships Australia

Relationships Australia <sup>21</sup> 1300 364 277

### Resources

### Kids and Youth Mental Health Support Lines

**Child and Adolescent Health Service urgent** mental health support line Rurallink 1800 048 636 1800 552 002 headspace\* (seven days a week from 9am to beyondblue 1am AEST) 1300 224 636 1800 650 890 (12-25 year olds, family and The Samaritans Crisis Line friends) 08 9381 5555 (main line) 08 9388 2500 (Youth Line) or Youthbeyondblue 1800 198 313 (Country Toll Free) 1300 224 636 (12-25 year olds) Men's Line Australia\* Alcohol and Other Drug Support Lines 1300 789 978 **Alcohol and Drug Support Line <u>QLife</u>** (LGBTI+, 3pm to 12am)\* 08 9442 5000 or 1800 198 024 (Country Toll Free) 1800 184 527 Parent and Family Drug Support Line **Quitline\*** 08 9442 5050 or 1800 653 203 (Country Toll Free) 13 7848 ReachOut **Butterfly Foundation** (eating disorders, Monday-Friday https://au.reachout.com/ 8am to 9pm AEST)\* 1800 334 673

Child Protection and Family Support Crisis Care Helpline\*

 08 9223 1111 or 1800 199 008 (Country Toll Free)
 22

 HealthDirect (general health information and advice)\*

 1800 022 222

# **Thank You**

