

Quick Reference on Mental Health for Faith Leaders

MENTAL ILLNESS IS COMMON

In the United States in the last year:

- Any mental illness - nearly 1 in 5 people (19%)
- Serious mental illness - 1 in 24 people (4.1%)
- Substance use disorder - 1 in 12 people (8.5%)

Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the U.S.

OBSERVABLE SIGNS: Some Signs That May Raise a Concern About Mental Illness

These observations may help identify an individual with a mental illness; they are not definitive signs of mental illness. Further mental health clinical assessment may be needed.

CATEGORIES OF OBSERVATION	EXAMPLES OF OBSERVATIONS <i>Does something not make sense in context?</i>
Cognition: Understanding of situation, memory, concentration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seems confused or disoriented to person, time, place • Has gaps in memory, answers questions inappropriately
Affect/Mood: Eye contact, outbursts of emotion/indifference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears sad/depressed or overly high-spirited • Overwhelmed by circumstances, switches emotions abruptly
Speech: Pace, continuity, vocabulary <i>(Is there difficulty with English language?)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaks too quickly or too slowly, misses words • Stutters or has long pauses in speech
Thought Patterns and Logic: Rationality, tempo, grasp of reality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses racing, disconnected thoughts • Expresses bizarre ideas, responds to unusual voices/visions
Appearance: Hygiene, attire, behavioral mannerisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears disheveled; poor hygiene, inappropriate attire • Trembles or shakes, is unable to sit or stand still (unexplained)

COMMUNICATION: When a Mental Health Condition Is Affecting an Individual

- Speak slowly and clearly; express empathy and compassion
- Treat the individual with the respect you would give any other person
- Listen; remember that feelings and thoughts are real even if not based in reality
- Give praise to acknowledge/encourage progress, no matter how small; ignore flaws
- If you don't know the person, don't initiate any physical contact or touching

EXAMPLES OF COMMON OBSERVATIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONSES
Loss of hope: appears sad, desperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As appropriate, instill hope for a positive end result • To the extent possible, establish personal connection
Loss of control: appears angry, irritable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen, defuse, deflect; ask why he/she is upset • Avoid threats and confrontation
Appears anxious, fearful, panicky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay calm; reassure and calm the individual • Seek to understand
Has trouble concentrating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be brief; repeat if necessary • Clarify what you are hearing from the individual
Is overstimulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit input • Don't force discussion
Appears confused or disoriented; believes delusions (false beliefs, e.g., paranoia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple language; empathize; don't argue • Ground individual in the here and now

For more information, see *Mental Health: A Guide for Faith Leaders*, www.psychiatry.org/faith

IMMEDIATE CONCERN: Approaching a Person With an Urgent Mental Health Concern

- Before interacting, consider **safety** for yourself, the individual, and others
- Is there a family member or friend who can help?
- Find a good, safe place (for both) to talk
- Express willingness to be there for the person
- **Seek immediate assistance if a person poses a danger to self or others; call 911; ask if a person with Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training is available**



SUICIDE: Thoughts of suicide should always be taken seriously. A person who is actively suicidal is a psychiatric emergency. Call 911.

WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE	RISK FACTORS FOR SUICIDE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often talking or writing about death or suicide • Comments about being hopeless, helpless, or worthless, no reason for living • Increase in alcohol and/or drug use • Withdrawal from friends, family, and community • Reckless behavior or engaging in risky activities • Dramatic mood changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Losses and other events (e.g., death, financial or legal difficulties, relationship breakup, bullying) • Previous suicide attempts • History of trauma or abuse • Having firearms in the home • Chronic physical illness, chronic pain • Exposure to the suicidal behavior of others • History of suicide in family

REFERRAL: Making a Referral to a Mental Health/Medical Professional

WHEN TO MAKE A REFERRAL	DEALING WITH RESISTANCE TO HELP
<p>Assessing the person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of distress – How much distress, discomfort, or anguish is he/she feeling? How well is he/she able to tolerate, manage or cope? • Level of functioning – Is he/she capable of caring for self? Able to problem solve and make decisions? • Possibility for danger – danger to self or others, including thoughts of suicide or hurting others <p>Tips on making a mental health referral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a mental health professional, have a list • Communicate clearly about the need for referral • Make the referral a collaborative process between you and the person and/or family • Reassure person/family you will journey with them • Be clear about the difference between spiritual support and professional clinical care • Follow-up; remain connected; support reintegration • Offer community resources, support groups 	<p>Resistance to seeking help may come from stigma, not acknowledging a problem, past experience, hopelessness, cultural issues, or religious concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about mental health and treatments to help dispel misunderstandings • Continue to journey with the person/family; seek to understand barriers • Use stories of those who have come through similar situations; help the person realize he/she is not alone and people can recover • Reassure that there are ways to feel better, to be connected, and to be functioning well • If a person of faith, ask how faith can give him or her strength to take steps toward healing

If you believe danger to self or others is imminent, call 911

References

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, *Suicide Prevention*
 American Association of Suicidology, *Warning Signs and Risk Factors*
 Judges Criminal Justice/Mental Health Leadership Initiative, *Judges Guide to Mental Illness*
 Mission Peak Unitarian Universalist Congregation, *Mental Health Information for Ministers*
 Interfaith Network on Mental Illness, *Caring Clergy Project*

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