

School Staff Guide to the Mental Health Support Team (MHST)







#### Who are the MHST?

#### Where it all began

The government produced the document - Transforming children and young people's mental health provision: a green paper (2017)

Transforming\_children\_and\_young\_peoples\_mental\_health\_provision.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Mental Health Support Teams were commissioned as a brand-new workforce to support with the preventative, early intervention, and education side of mental health.

Your MHST is made up of a Team Lead a Clinical Lead, Senior Education Mental Health Practitioners (SEMHP), Education Mental Health Practitioners (EMHP)(both qualified and trainee), Children's Wellbeing Practitioners (CWP) a whole school approach co-ordinator, and support workers.

EMHP and CWP's complete a specialist training course to deliver low intensity cognitive behavioural interventions known as LICBT - LI CBT is a brief evidence-based therapy, focusing on the core principles of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy which helps identify and change unhelpful thoughts, feelings, and behaviours.

They are trained to work with <u>mild to moderate</u> mental health concerns focusing on early intervention and prevention.

EMHP's and CWP's are registered professionals under either the BABCP/BPS. (BABCP – British association for behavioural and cognitive psychologists; BPS – British psychological society)







#### The Thrive Framework

#### Together we Thrive.









#### What do the MHST do?

MHST's 3 core functions sitting across the Thrive model of care.

#### Whole school/college approach

 Support the Senior Mental Health Lead to develop the Whole School/College Approach to mental health & Wellbeing

#### Advice & signposting

 Give timely advice and guidance to staff, liaise with external specialist services to help CYP get the right support and stay in education

#### **Evidence-based support**

 To deliver evidence-based interventions for mildmoderate mental health issues







## Whole School Approach

Taking a Whole School Approach involves looking through a new lens, considering the effect of every aspect of school or college life on mental health and wellbeing – from policies to curriculum to the physical environment.

A whole-school approach involves all parts of the school working together and being committed. It needs partnership working between senior leaders, teachers, and all school staff, as well as parents, carers, and the wider community.









## Whole School Approach

MHSTs can support schools with completing self-assessments using the 8 WSCA principles as well as audits – these can be class based, year group, staff, parents/carers and more.

These focus groups support looking at ways to improve the mental health and wellbeing of the school and its community – this could include staff as well as parents/carers.

As part of the Whole School Approach the MHST team offer group workshops for students, parents/carers and school staff to support reducing the stigma of mental health and offer some basic understanding and knowledge. Topics covered include:

- Worry/anxiety management.
- Introduction to Sleep hygiene.
- Introduction to Mental health awareness.
- Managing difficult emotions.
- Healthy relationships.
- Understanding resilience.
- Body image.
- Introduction to suicide awareness.
- Brief introduction to what is self-harm?
- Exam stress managing your mindset.

Ask you school mental health lead for the full MHST offer.







# Evidenced based support.

#### Who do we work with?

Our practitioners are trained to work individually with young people over 11 and their families (offering parent led support) for under 12's experiencing mild to moderate mental health needs using guided self-help principles and delivering manualised interventions or in short LICBT.

#### So, what are Mild-Moderate needs?

- These refer to emotional or behavioural challenges that a child might face, which can impact their daily life but DO NOT incapacitate them.
- Examples include anxiety, low mood, attention difficulties, and stress-related problems. A child might feel overwhelmed by schoolwork, have trouble making friends, or experience low confidence.

#### What exactly is LICBT (Low-intensity cognitive behavioural therapy)?

- LI CBT stands for Low Intensity Cognitive Behavioural Therapy. LI CBT is a brief evidence-based therapy, focusing on the core principles of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy which helps identify and change unhelpful thoughts, feelings, and behaviours.
- LICBT offers 6-8 sessions up to a maximum of 45 minutes per session.
- There is a strong emphasis on self-help.
- Practitioners act as guides and coaches empowering people to learn and apply techniques on their own.







# What a fully qualified practitioner can/can't do.

EMHP's can work with children as individuals or in a group to provide interventions in cases of	EMHP's may work with children as individuals or in a group to provide interventions in cases of Discretion and close supervision needed	EMHP's should not work with children as individuals or in a group to provide interventions in cases of  Significant levels of need /complex conditions
Behavioural difficulties – identification, brief parenting support	Support staff and help cofacilitate a full parenting programme such as Triple P	Conduct disorder, anger management, full parenting programmes (e.g. Triple P, Solihull Approach).
Training parents and teachers to support interventions with children	Irritability as a symptom of depression – (can present as anger)	Treatment of parents' depression and anxiety.
Low mood	Low confidence, Assertiveness or interpersonal challenges— e.g. with peers	Anger management training, Chronic depression
Worry management	Some short-term phobia exposure work	Low self-esteem, social anxiety disorder
Anxiety/Avoidance: e.g. simple phobias, separation anxiety	Thoughts of self-harm, self-harm not requiring medical attention. Support to develop healthy coping strategies	Extensive phobias e.g. blood, needles, or vomit phobia
Panic Management	Insomnia (further training may be required)	Severe, active, high risk self- harm.
Assessing self harm, thoughts of self harm, and supporting with alternative coping strategies. Pupils with history of self-harm, but not active.	Assessment of complex interpersonal challenges	PTSD, trauma, nightmares
Sleep Hygiene	Mild/early onset Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)(further training may be required)	Relationship problems -counselling for issues such as relationship problems may be better suited to school counsellors.
Thought Challenging – negative automatic thoughts	Children that are displaying rigid, ritualistic behaviour that may or may not be within a diagnosis of ASD	Obsessive compulsive disorder moderate to severe in nature
Problem Solving		Moderate to severe attachment disorders. Assessment and diagnosis of developmental disorders and learning difficulties.
		Pain management Pain management
		Historical or current experiences of abuse or violence







## Our referral processes.

- Referrals are received through a consultation process with schools with the MH lead (collaboration is paramount).
- Consent must have been obtained prior to personal details being shared.
- Young people can refer themselves via their school's allocated practitioner or emailing the MHST enquires email: MHSTenquiries@combined.nhs.uk
- Parent/carers can refer through our MHST enquiries email:
   MHSTenquiries@combined.nhs.uk A practitioner will then contact them and complete a referral.

