HANDOUT 3 - 3/3

Children's development and reactions to crisis

Child development - overview of stages

COMMON SIGNS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS AMONG CHILDREN

Common signs of psychosocial distress among children

- Common signs of distress in all age groups:
- Fear that the distressing event will happen again.
- Worry that dear ones will be hurt and fear of separation.
- Reaction to destruction.
- · Sleeping problems.
- Mood swings.

Common signs of distress in children aged 0-3 years:

- May cling to caregivers.
- · Regression to younger behavior.
- Changes in sleep and eating patterns.
- Crying and irritability.
- Afraid of things that did not frighten them before.
- · Hyperactivity.
- Changes in play activity/play patterns.
- More opposing and demanding behavior than before or overly cooperative.
- Very sensitive to other people's reactions.

Common signs of distress in children aged 4-6 years:

· Start clinging to parents or other adults.

- Regress to younger behavior such as thumb-sucking.
- Stop talking.
- Become inactive or hyperactive.
- · Stop playing, or start playing repetitive games.
- Feel anxious and worry that bad things are going to happen.
- Experience sleep disturbances, including nightmares.
- Change eating patterns.
- Become easily confused.
- · Be unable to concentrate well.
- At times, take on adult roles.
- Show irritability.

Common signs of distress in children aged 7-12 years:

- Changed level of physical activity changes.
- Confused feelings and behavior.
- Withdrawal from social contact.
- Talk about the event in a repetitive manner.
- Show reluctance to go to school.
- Feel and express fear.
- Experience a negative impact on memory, concentration and attention.
- Have sleep and appetite disturbances.
- Show aggression, irritability or restlessness.
- Have physical symptoms related to emotional
- · Concerned about other affected people.
- Experience self-blame and guilt feelings.

Common signs of distress in children aged 13-18 years:

- · Feel intense grief.
- Feel self-conscious, or guilt and shame that they were unable to help those that were hurt.
- Show excessive concerns about other affected persons.
- May become self-absorbed and feel self-pity.
- · Changes in interpersonal relations.
- Increase in risk-taking, self-destructive and/or avoidant behavior or show aggression.
- · Experience major shifts in their view of the world.
- Feels a sense of hopelessness about the present and the future.
- · Become defiant of authorities and caregivers.
- Start to rely more on peers for socializing.

For more information, see Save the Children (2013) Psychological First Aid