

PSYCHISCHEN BELASTUNGEN VON SCHÜLERINNEN UND SCHÜLERN IN SCHULE UND UNTERRICHT KOMPETENT BEGEGNEN

14.11.2024

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PSYCHISCHE GESUNDHEIT VON KINDERN UND JUGENDLICHEN WFI TWFIT

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The Lancet Psychiatry Commissions

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The Lancet Psychiatry Commission on youth mental health



Patrick D McGorry, Cristina Mei, Naeem Dalal*, Mario Alvarez-Jimenez, Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, Vivienne Browne, Barbara Dooley, Ian B Hickie, Peter B Jones, David McDaid, Cathrine Mihalopoulos, Stephen J Wood, Fatima Azzahra El Azzouzi*, Jessica Fazio*, Ella Gow*, Sadam Hanjabam*, Alan Hayes*, Amelia Morris*, Elina Pana*, Keerthana Paramasiyam*, Isabella Quagliato Noqueira*, Jimmy Tan*, Steven Adelsheim, Matthew R Broome, Mary Cannon, Andrew M Chanen, Eric Y H Chen, Andrea Danese, Maryann Davis, Tamsin Ford, Pattie P Gonsalves, Matthew P Hamilton, Jo Henderson, Ann John, Frances Kay-Lambkin, Long K-D Le, Christian Kieling, Niall Mac Dhonnagáin, Ashok Malla, Dorien H Nieman, Debra Rickwood, Jo Robinson, Jai L Shah, Swaran Singh, Jan Soosay, Karen Tee, Jean Twenge, Lucia Valmaggia, Therese van Amelsvoort, Swapna Verma, Ion Wilson, Alison Yuna, Srividya N Ivert, Eóin Killackevt

Executive Summary

Mental ill health, which has been the leading health and social issue impacting the lives and futures of young people for decades, has entered a dangerous phase. Accumulating research evidence indicates that in many countries, the mental health of emerging adults has been declining steadily over the past two decades, with a major surge of mental ill health driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, the measures taken to contain it, and its aftermath. This alarming trend signals a warning that global megatrends (major, long-lasting societal changes such as environmental, social, economic, political, or technological changes) and changes in many societies around the world in the past two decades have harmed the mental health of young people and increased mental

health and wellbeing, combined with early intervention Lancet Psychiatry 2024; and high-quality treatment of young people with emerging 11:731-74 mental illness that is extended for as long as necessary. With the recognition that the cost of modern health care is becoming unsustainable, logic, rather than emotion, will need to determine how finite resources are allocated. Health care is already rationed in a covert fashion and, worldwide, mental illness is affected most by this rationing. The widespread delivery of low-value health care of many kinds should be reconsidered in relation to the value Prof M Alvarez-limenez PhD. proposition of saving the lives and productive futures of young people. The rising incidence of mental ill health in young people makes continuing neglect of their needs intolerable.

See Comments page 671, 672,

*Youth Commissioner †Joint senior authorship Orygen, Melbourne, VIC, Australia (Prof P D McGorry MD PhD. V Browne BA, Prof S J Wood PhD, E Gow BPubHealth&HealthProm, Prof A M Chanen PhD. M P Hamilton MSc Prof J Robinson PhD, Prof L Valmaggia PhD,

- Weltweiter Anstieg psychischer Störungen von Kindern und Jugendlichen.
- Gesellschaftliche und politische Vernachlässigung der Bedürfnisse von Kindern und Jugendlichen.
- Hohe gesellschaftliche und ökonomische Kosten von psychischen Störungen im Kindes- und Jugendalter.

ZUNEHMENDE PSYCHISCHE BELASTUNG VON SCHÜLER:INNEN



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The relationships between school climate and adolescent me health and wellbeing: A systematic literature review

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
School climate
School-level environment
Mental health
Wellbeing
Adolescent
Systematic literature review

ABSTRACT

Promoting adolescent mental health is a global priority, and s play. This systematic mixed methods literature review exar psychosocial school climate and adolescents' mental health, in recent research. Forty-eight relevant primary studies published analysed. These studies highlight associations between the se health, although the lack of experimental and longitudinal Future research directions include: further investigation of the psychosocial academic environment on adolescent mental he conceptualisation of both school climate and mental health; and demographic variables on individual students' experiences.

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Review Article



The association between academic pressure and adolescent mental health problems: A systematic review

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Academic pressure School Depression Anxiety Suicide behaviours

ABSTRACT

Background: Academic pressure is a potential contributor to adolescent mental health problems, but international evidence on this association has never been synthesised.

Methods: We conducted the first systematic review of the association between academic pressure and adolescent depression, anxiety, self-harm, suicidality, suicide attempts and suicide. We searched MEDLINE, PsycINFO, ERIC and Web of Science (core collection) up to November 24, 2022, for studies of school-going children or adolescents, which measured academic pressure or timing within the school year as the exposure and depression, anxiety, self-harm, or suicidal ideation, attempts or suicide as outcomes. Risk of bias was assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool. We used narrative synthesis to summarise the evidence. The review was prospectively registered with PROSPERO (CRD42021232702).

Results: We included 52 studies. Most studies assessed mixed anxiety and depressive symptoms (n = 20) or depressive symptoms (n = 19). Forty-eight studies found evidence of a positive association between academic pressure or timing within the school vear and at least one mental health outcome.

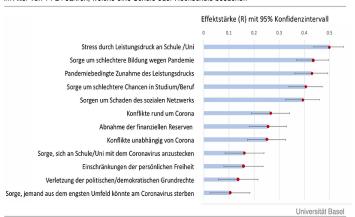
Limitations: Most studies were cross-sectional (n = 39), adjusted for a narrow range of confounders or had other limitations which limited the strength of causal inferences.

Conclusions: We found evidence that academic pressure is a potential candidate for public health interventions which could prevent adolescent mental health problems. Large population-based cohort studies are needed to investigate whether academic pressure is a causal risk factor that should be targeted in school- and policy-based interventions.

Funding: UCL Health of the Public; Wellcome Institutional Strategic Support Fund.

SCHULE SELBST WIRD ZUM STRESSOR

Abbildung 4: Belastungsfaktoren im Zusammenhang mit depressiven Symptomen bei jungen Leuten im Alter von 14-24 Jahren, welche eine Schule oder Hochschule besuchen





Psychische
Belastung

Mangelnde
Leistungsfähigkeit

Aufholdruck,
Unterrichtsdefizite,
Lernlücken,
Kompetenzdefizite

Schulische
Überforderung

Psychische
Belastung

AUßERSCHULISCHES HILFESYSTEM

- Behandlungsstart bei Kindern und Jugendlichen durchschnittlich 17,8 Wochen (SD = 12,1 Wochen) nach erster Anfrage.
- deutliche r\u00e4umliche Schwankungen.

Bundespsychotherapeutenkammer. (2018). Ein Jahr nach der Reform der Psychotherapie-Richtlinie: Wartezeiten 2018.

- 9 von 10 Kindern mit einer psychischen Erkrankung erhielten keine Psychotherapie.
- 5 von 10 Kindern keinerlei Behandlung.

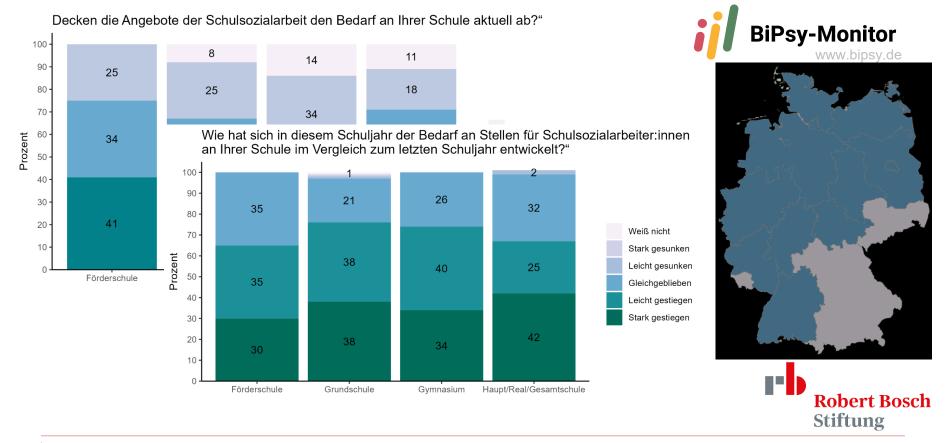
Rabe-Menssen. Report Psychotherapie 2021

Tab. 2 Wartezeiten au		stgespräche und Therapieplätze Wartezeiten (Wochen)		
	M	SD	Signifikanztestung	
Erstgespräch				
Vor 2 Jahren	5,8	±7,1	Differenz > 0; $t(323) = 10,958$,	
Letzte 6 Monate	10,2	±11,7	p < 0,0001	
Therapieplatz				
Vor 2 Jahren	14,4	±13,6	Differenz > 0 ; $t(323) = 13,727$,	
Letzte 6 Monate	25,3	±22,6	p < 0,0001	
M Mittelwert, SD Standar	dabweichung		-	

Plötner, M., Moldt, K., In-Albon, T. & Schmitz, J. (2022). Einfluss der COVID-19-Pandemie auf die ambulante psychotherapeutische Versorgung von Kindern und Jugendlichen. Die Psychotherapie.

Psychische Belastungen in Schule und Unterricht kompetent begegnen

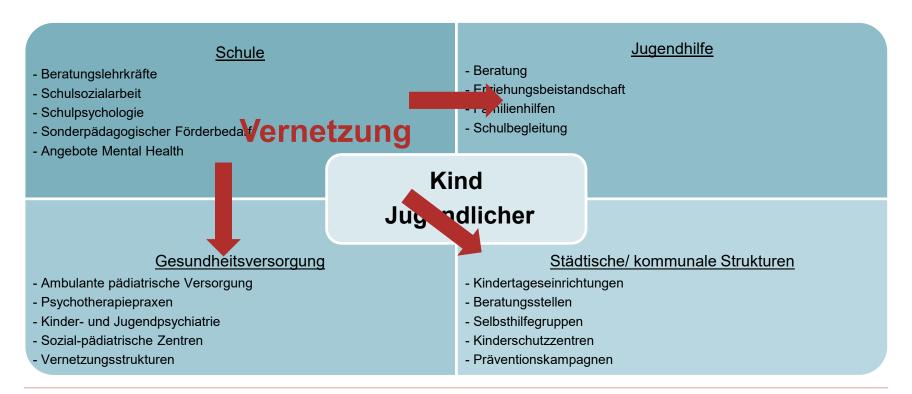
PSYCHOSOZIALE VERSORGUNG & PRÄVENTION AN SCHULEN



HANDLUNGSFELDER



FÖRDER- UND HILFSBEDARFE FÜR KINDER UND JUGENDLICHE IN KOMMUNEN: KOMPLEXE BEDARFE



HANDLUNGSEBENEN IN SCHULE UND UNTERRICHT

Verhaltensprävention



Verhältnisprävention

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erarbeiten Teamwork Planung
I Frieden Hort Teilhabe Veränderung
Prozess Fortschritt

g Schulentwicklung

g Schulentwicklung

g Schulentwicklung

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g Schulentwicklung

g Entfaltung Mut Freude Lehrer Daz Feste Kreativität Sch

gedeihen Lehrerzimmer Bibliothek

Bibliothek

Planung Verschieg
Evolution Sch

gemeinschaft Kinder alle

Demokratie Aufbruch Gi

Daz Feste Kreativität Sch

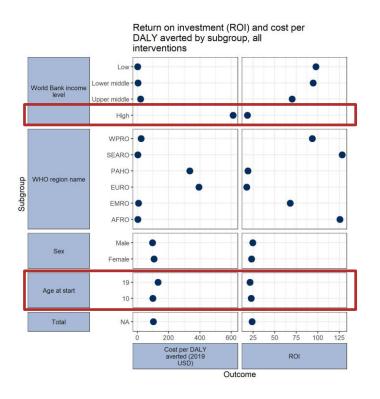
Kooperation
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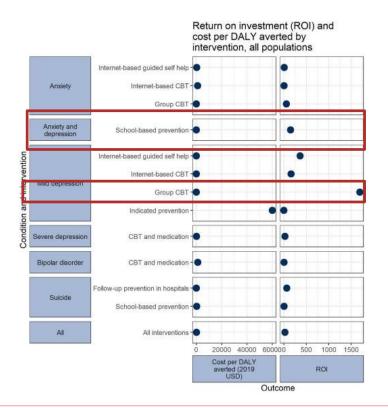


PSYCHISCHE GESUNDHEITSKOMPETENZ STÄRKEN

Inhalt	Veränderung
Informationen über psychische Störungen geben	Offenheit schaffenEntstigmatisierung erreichenSelbsterkennung fördern
Belastungsfaktoren benennen	Ursachen identifizieren könnenBelastungsfaktoren vermeiden
Bewältigungsmöglichkeiten erklären	Kontrollerleben fördernBewältigung ermöglichen
Hilfsangebote darstellen	Kenntnis über HilfsangeboteBarrieren abbauenHilfesuche fördern

PRÄVENTION PSYCHISCHER STÖRUNGEN





EVIDENZBASIERTE PRÄVENTION IST ESSENZIELL

Child and adolescent mental health



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

School-based mindfulness training in early adolescence: what works, for whom and how in the

MYRIAD trial?

Jesus Montero-Marin , 1,2 Matthew Allwood, 1 Susan Ball , 3 Cath Katherine De Wilde, 1 Verena Hinze, 1 Benjamin Jones, 3 Liz Lord, 1 Elizat Anam Raja, 1 Laura Taylor, 1 Kate Tudor, 1 MYRIAD Team, 1 Sarah-Jayne E Sarah Byford, 6 Tim Dalgleish, 7 Tamsin Ford, 8 Mark T Greenberg, 9 Obioha C Ukoumunne, 3 J Mark G Williams, 1 Willem Kuyken 1

Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi. org/10.1136/ebmental-2022-2024.20

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

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S-JB, SB, TD, TF, MTG, OCU, JMGW and WK are joint senior authors.

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ADCTDACT

Background Preventing mental health problems in early adolescence is a priority. School-based mindfulness training (SBMT) is an approach with mixed evidence.

Objectives To explore for whom SBMT does/does not work and what influences outcomes.

Methods The My Resilience in Adolescence was a parallel-group, cluster randomised controlled trial (K-84 secondary schools; n=8376 students, age: 11–13) recruiting schools that provided standard social-emotional learning. Schools were randomised 1:1 to continue this provision (control/teaching as usual (TAUI)), and/or to offer SBMT (.b' (intervention)). Risk of depression, social-emotional-behavioural functioning and well-being were measured at baseline, preintervention, post intervention and 1 year follow-up. Hypothesised moderators, implementation factors and mediators were analysed using mixed effects linear regressions, instrumental variable methods and path

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN

⇒ There are systematic review demonstrating the potentia school-based mindfulness t However, the first arguably powered trial found no mai the questions: are there sut and do not benefit? how do impact effects? and how me effects?

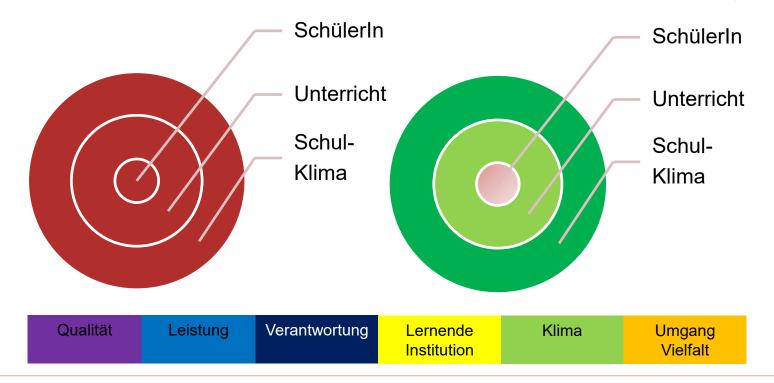
WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ This study includes consideration of theoretically driven potential moderators, implementation factors and mediators of a universal SBMT (the '.b' programme). It suggests iatrogenic effects in those with mental health difficulties, and that while mindfulness and executive functioning skills are associated with resilience, this programme does not teach these skills.

utive function or develop these skills later. Consistent with other studies, ²⁷ low-intensity programmes may bring awareness to upsetting thoughts, feelings and mental health difficulties, but not provide sufficient support to enhance resilience, especially if such difficulties are social/societal. Findings of the MYRIAD trial showed no main effects on the primary outcomes, ⁸ but our subgroup analyses suggest that more targeted and intensive interventions would be required for those with greater mental health needs.



SCHULENTWICKLUNG FÜR PSYCHISCHE GESUNDHEIT



SCHULENTWICKLUNG FÜR PSYCHISCHE GESUNDHEIT

Maßnahme	Effekt
Alternative Prüfungsformate	Passung zu Heterogenität in psychischem Wohlbefinden; Kompetenzerleben
Unterrichtshospitationen	Kollegiale Unterstützung und Klima
Präventionskonzept	Handlungsorientierung für Problemsituationen
Intraindividuelles Feedback & Leistungsmessung	Individuelles Kompetenzerleben und Leistungsmotivation
Mitbestimmung von Unterrichtsinhalten	Identifikation mit Unterrichtsinhalten und positive Leistungsemotion



MODELLVORHABEN MENTAL HEALTH COACHES AN SCHULEN

- Modellprojekt des
 Bundesministeriums für Familie,
 Senioren, Frauen und Jugend
 (BMFSFJ), durchgeführt durch die Jugendmigrationsdienste
- Etablierung von "Mental Health Coaches" an 80 Standorten und mehr als 100 Schulen seit Schuljahr 2023/2024



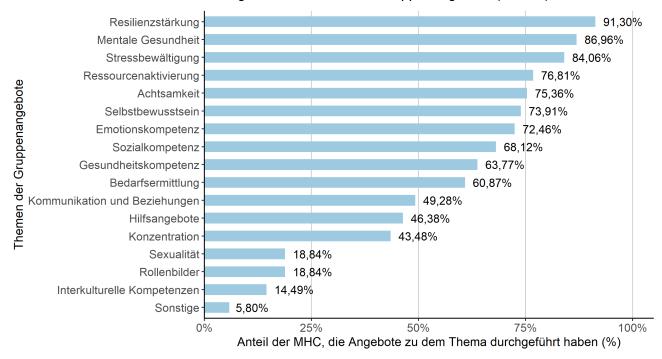
Quelle: https://www.mental-health-coaches.de/

ZIELE DES PROGRAMMS

- Stärkung der Resilienz, der mentalen Gesundheit und des Wohlbefindens junger Menschen
- Förderung von mehr Offenheit gegenüber dem Thema psychische Gesundheit
- Entstigmatisierung von psychischen Krankheiten
- Schaffung eines Rahmens, in dem junge Menschen eigenen Probleme in der Schule ansprechen können
- Vermittlung von Wissen über psychische Gesundheit sowie regionale und überregionale
 Hilfs- und Beratungsangebote
- Vermittlung und Kontaktherstellung von Hilfs- und Beratungsangeboten
- Förderung von Austausch und Vernetzung zwischen Fachkräften

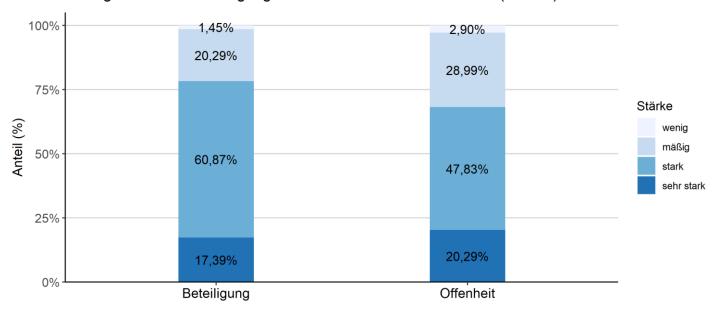
THEMEN DER GRUPPENANGEBOTE

Häufigkeit der Themen der Gruppenangebote (N = 69)

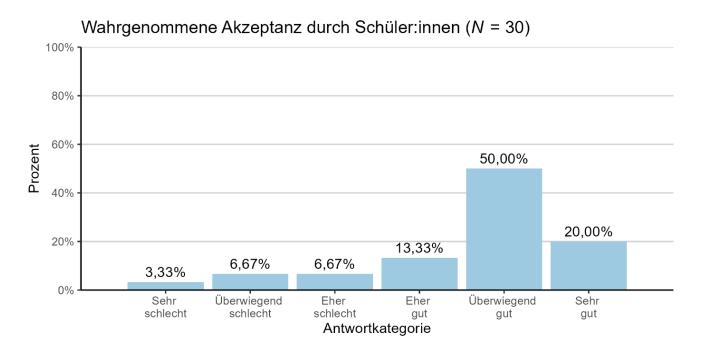


BETEILIGUNG UND OFFENHEIT IN DER SCHÜLERSCHAFT

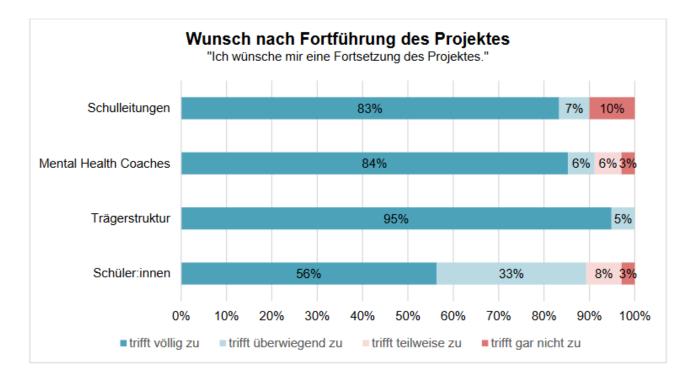
Wahrgenommene Beteiligung und Offenheit der Schüler:innen (N = 69)



AKZEPTANZ DES PROGRAMMS IN DER SCHÜLERSCHAFT



WUNSCH NACH FORTFÜHRUNG



Alle befragten Projektgruppen wünschen sich eine Fortführung des MHC Programms.

FAZIT

- Psychische Belastungen und psychische Erkrankungen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen wachsen in ihrer gesamtgesellschaftlichen Bedeutung mit hohen Folgekosten.
- Ursachen sind komplex, darunter soziale und schulische Faktoren im sozialen Nahfeld von Kindern und Jugendlichen sowie Nachwirkungen der Pandemie.
- Sowohl Angebote der Prävention als auch der Versorgung sind für viele Kinder und Jugendliche nicht ausreichend vorhanden. Komplexe und vernetzte Strukturen sind notwendig.
- Insbesondere der schulische Kontext bietet wichtige Zugangspunkte für Verhaltensund Verhältnisprävention über die insbesondere Risikogruppen gut erreicht werden können. Zusätzliche dauerhafte personelle Ressourcen sind notwendig.



VIELEN DANK FÜR IHRE AUFMERKSAMKEIT

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