

“Planet Earth Needs Our Help” – Author’s comments: (Marylyn Cropley)
To help our children understand and learn, we also need to understand and learn....be it anxiety, climate change or any other topic. The information below was taken from one of many websites, giving some useful insight into an evidence based approach, to managing anxiety and low mood. Please note their “Disclaimer”.

[https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/treatments-and-wellbeing/cognitive-behavioural-therapy-\(cbt\)](https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/treatments-and-wellbeing/cognitive-behavioural-therapy-(cbt))

Disclaimer

This webpage provides information, not advice. You should read our [full disclaimer](#) before reading further.

This information reflects the best available evidence at the time of writing. We aim to review our mental health information every three years and update critical changes more regularly.

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)

What is CBT?

It is a way of talking about:

- how you think about yourself, the world and other people
- how what you do affects your thoughts and feelings.

CBT can help you to change how you think ('Cognitive') and what you do ('Behaviour'). These changes can help you to feel better. Unlike some of the other talking treatments, it focuses on the 'here and now' problems and difficulties. Instead of focusing on the causes of your distress or symptoms in the past, it looks for ways to improve your state of mind now.

When does CBT help?

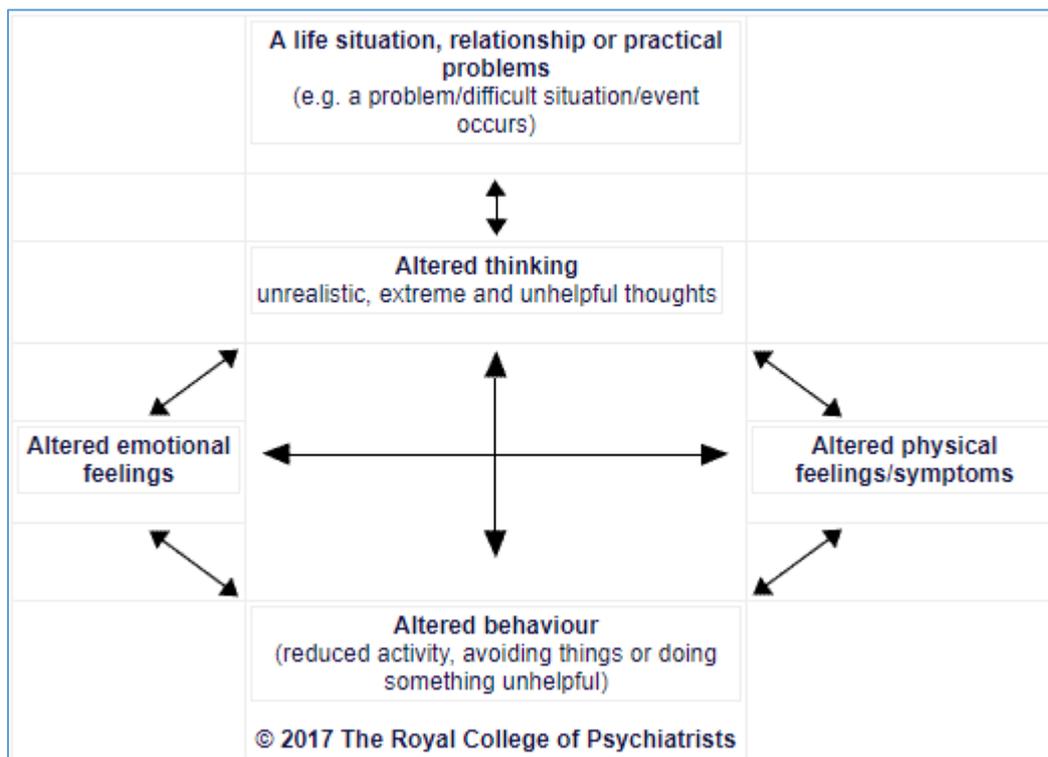
CBT has been shown to help with many different types of problems. These include: anxiety, depression, panic, phobias (including agoraphobia and social phobia), stress, bulimia, obsessive compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder and psychosis. CBT may also help if you have difficulties with anger, a low opinion of yourself or physical health problems, like pain or fatigue.

How does CBT work?

CBT can help you to make sense of overwhelming problems by breaking them down into smaller parts. This makes it easier to see how they are connected and how they affect you. These parts are:

- **A Situation** - a problem, event or difficult situation. From this can follow:
- **Thoughts**
- **Emotions**
- **Physical feelings**
- **Actions**

Each of these areas can affect the others. How you think about a problem can affect how you feel physically and emotionally. All these areas of life can connect like this:



What happens in one of these areas can affect all the others.

There are helpful and unhelpful ways of reacting to most situations, depending on how you think about it. The way you think can be helpful - or unhelpful.

An example: The Situation

You've had a bad day, feel fed up, so go out shopping. As you walk down the road, someone you know walks by and, apparently, ignores you. This starts a cascade of:

	Unhelpful	Helpful
Thoughts:	He/she ignored me - they don't like me	He/she looks a bit wrapped up in themselves - I wonder if there's something wrong?
Emotional Feelings:	Low, sad and rejected	Concerned for the other person, positive
Physical:	Stomach cramps, low energy, feel sick	None - feel comfortable
Action:	Go home and avoid them	Get in touch to make sure they're OK

The same situation has led to two very different results, depending on how you thought about the situation.

How you **think** has affected how you **felt** and what you **did**?

In the example in the left hand column, you've jumped to a conclusion without very much evidence for it - and this matters, because it's led to:

- having a number of uncomfortable feelings
- behaving in a way that makes you feel worse.

If you go home feeling depressed, you'll probably brood on what has happened and feel worse. If you get in touch with the other person, there's a good chance you'll feel better about yourself.

If you avoid the other person, you won't be able to correct any misunderstandings about what they think of you - and you will probably feel worse.

This 'vicious circle' can make you feel worse. It can even create new situations that make you feel worse. You can start to believe quite unrealistic (and unpleasant) things about yourself. This happens because, when we are distressed, we are more likely to jump to conclusions and to interpret things in extreme and unhelpful ways.

CBT can help you to break this vicious circle of altered thinking, feelings and behaviour. When you see the parts of the sequence clearly, you can change them - and so change the way you feel. CBT aims to get you to a point where you can 'do it yourself', and work out your own ways of tackling these problems.

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The following are websites from several UK NHS trusts containing self-help material for common mental health issues. I hope you find this information helpful. (Marylyn)

www.moodjuice.scot.nhs.uk

www.glasgowsteps.com

www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/selfhelp (downloadable self-help guides)