

Self harm

Information for patients



SELF-HARM

Self-harm is when a person causes physical damage to him or herself. It usually involves activities such as cutting or scratching with sharp objects. This leaflet looks at how to learn to cope with and stop self-harming.

WHY DO PEOPLE SELF-HARM?

People sometimes harm themselves in order to try and cope with their problems. For some people, the pain of self-harm can help stop strong feelings such as upsetting thoughts or anger. Some people who harm themselves do so because they hate themselves or their bodies. This might be the result of being abused or remembering abuse.

HOW COMMON IS SELF-HARM?

Self-harm is surprisingly common. Each year, more than 24,000 teenagers are admitted to UK hospitals after deliberately harming themselves. A recent survey of teenage girls in Edinburgh showed that nearly one in three have self-harmed.

WHY IS SELF-HARM A PROBLEM?

When people harm themselves there is a risk of serious physical damage and infection. In the longer term there is a risk of permanent damage and ugly scarring. People who harm themselves usually feel ashamed and disgusted, and become depressed about what they are doing.

Once people start self-harming they can become 'addicted' to it. Just like any other bad habit, it can be very difficult to stop. The original need for self-harm might not be there any more. What's left is a vicious circle of feeling bad / harming / feeling bad / harming.

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU'RE READY TO STOP?

Most people who self-harm want to stop, but may feel they are not ready or could not manage without self-harming. Stopping never has to be an 'all or none' process. If you decide to try to stop, celebrate your successes and learn from your failures, you will get there in the end.

The first task when you've decided to try to stop is to break the cycle, and try new ways of coping. You do have to force yourself to do this; it doesn't just come. If you choose to harm yourself in the next crisis, you will know that it is a choice. This implies that there are other choices that could be made.

DEALING WITH SELF-HARM

There are a number of different 'in the moment' strategies you can try. These strategies can work because they help you with the strong emotions that make you want to self-harm. They can teach you that you can get through a crisis without harming yourself.

1. Buy some time

If you get the urge to harm yourself, tell yourself that if you still want to do it in 10 minutes, you can. When the time is up, see if you can go another 10. Gradually increase the time you wait. This really works!

2. Learn how you feel

The best way to increase the chances of calming the urge to harm is to match how you are feeling to what you do. First, take a few moments to look behind the urge.

What are you feeling?

- ❖ Angry, frustrated, restless?
- ❖ Sad, soft, melancholy, depressed, unhappy?
- ❖ Craving sensation, feeling unreal?
- ❖ Wanting focus?
- ❖ Wanting to see blood?
- ❖ Wanting to see scars or pick scabs?

How do you feel?

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3. Dealing with the feeling

Match the feeling to an activity. Some examples:

- ❖ **Angry, frustrated, restless:**
Use a pillow to hit a wall. Rip up an old newspaper or phone book. On a sketch or photo of yourself, mark in red ink what you want to do. Clean your room (or your whole house). Go for a walk/jog/run.
- ❖ **Sad, soft, melancholy, depressed, unhappy:**
Do something slow and soothing, like taking a hot bath with bath oil or bubbles. Do something that makes you feel taken care of and comforted. Listen to soothing music or call a friend and just talk about things that you like.

❖ **Craving sensation, feeling unreal:**

Do something that creates a sharp physical sensation. Squeeze ice hard (this really hurts). Put a finger into a frozen food (like ice cream) for a minute. Bite into a hot pepper or chew a piece of ginger root. Snap an elastic band on your wrist.

❖ **Wanting focus:**

Focus on how it feels to breathe. Notice the way your chest and stomach move with each breath. Do something that you really need to focus on, like playing a computer game. Choose an object in the room. Examine it carefully and then write as detailed a description of it as you can. Include as much as you can: size, weight, texture, shape, colour, possible uses, and feel. Choose a random object, like a wastepaper bin, and try to list 30 different uses for it.

❖ **Wanting to see blood:**

Draw on yourself with a red felt-tip pen. Make a tray of red ice by dropping six or seven drops of red food colour into each of the wells. Use these to draw on the parts of you that you'd like to cut.

❖ **Wanting to see scars or pick scabs:**

Get a henna tattoo kit. Put the henna on as a paste and leave it overnight; the next day you can pick it off as you would a scab and it leaves an orange-red mark behind.

"I tried but I still want to harm myself."

Can you wait another 10 minutes and repeat the 3 steps above?

Sometimes you will make a huge effort to keep from harming yourself but nothing seems to work. You feel that if you don't harm yourself, you'll explode. What now?

Ask yourself the following questions:

- ❖ Why do I want to harm myself?
- ❖ Have I felt like this before?
- ❖ Have I dealt with this a different way in the past?
- ❖ What else can I do that won't hurt?
- ❖ How will I feel tomorrow morning?
- ❖ Do I need to harm myself?

If you don't feel ready to stop yet, you can still take more control over your self-harming. If you feel you need to harm yourself, allow yourself to do so, but decide beforehand what you are going to do and stick to your limits. If you choose to do this, you should take care to remain as safe as possible when harming yourself.

STAYING SAFE

If you must cut then you can try to do so in the least harmful way.

- ❖ Don't share things you use to self-harm with anyone else. If you do, you risk infection (hepatitis, AIDS, etc).
- ❖ Try to keep cuts shallow. Keep first aid supplies on hand and know what to do in the case of emergencies.
- ❖ Do as little as you can, just to ease your distress. Set limits. Decide how much you are going to allow yourself to do and keep to it. You can clean up and bandage yourself later.
- ❖ There are herbal remedies that can help reduce scarring. See website on page 7.

WHAT IF SOMEONE I KNOW IS SELF-HARMING?

No one wants to self-harm. Someone who is self-harming is likely to be very upset. He or she will need support from someone who is calm and understanding. Telling someone not to do something is more likely to make him or her do it. Remember being told to tidy your room? A person who is self-harming wants to stop, but doesn't know how to do so. He or she has no better way of dealing with the upsetting things that are happening.

Try to talk and let the person tell you about what is really wrong or upsetting him or her. Read this leaflet to learn some helpful tips you can pass on to help the person stop self-harming. Be prepared to help him or her clean up and dress wounds using sterile dressings. You should try your best not to show negative feelings whilst you are doing this. Caring support is needed; it doesn't mean you are giving in to the behaviour. When the person is calmer you can see if he or she is willing to have a talk about what they have done. You might then be able to help them identify the thing that has led to the self-harm.

FURTHER HELP

There are other booklets in this series that may help with specific problems such as anger or worry and problem solving. *(For how to order, see back page.)*

Websites

- ❖ <http://www.lanarkshirementalhealth.org.uk/>
Lanarkshire Mental Health and Wellbeing Information Site.
- ❖ <http://www.nshn.co.uk>
Provides support for people who self-harm. Also supports the people it indirectly affects, like family and friends, they can discuss the issue and gain effective support in on line forums.
- ❖ <http://www.selfharm.org.uk>
Site dedicated to young people and self-harm. Includes details of helpful organisations, research studies and entries from individuals. Although aimed at young people, this site is probably more appropriate for parents who have children that are self-harming.
- ❖ <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/info>
Fact sheet from the Royal College of Psychiatrists for parents and teachers. This website is useful for individuals wishing to inform people about their self-harming. Contains good links and contacts.
- ❖ <http://www.seemescotland.org/links/index.php>
A list of useful websites.
- ❖ <http://www.siari.co.uk>
Aimed at supporting the families and friends of people who self-harm.

- ❖ <http://www.napiers.net/health/advice.html>
Helpful for herbal remedies.
- ❖ <http://www.livinglifetothefull.com/elearning/index.php>
On-line is a powerful new life skills resource. A course written by a psychiatrist who has many years of experience using a Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) approach and also in helping people use these skills in everyday life. Joining and using the site is entirely free.
- ❖ <http://www.glasgowsteps.com/self-help.jsp>
Self help booklets on psychological problems, including depression, anxiety, etc
- ❖ <http://www.moodjuice.scot.nhs.uk>
Offers information and advice to those experiencing troublesome thoughts, feelings and actions.

Helplines

- ❖ Breathing Space mental health helpline
(Daily, 6pm-2am)..... Tel: 0800 83 85 87
- ❖ Depression Alliance..... Tel: 0845 123 23 20
- ❖ Self Harm Alliance - Volunteer run group and helpline providing information and support to people affected by self-harm.
(Tues: 6pm-7pm; Thurs: 11am-1pm; Sun: 6pm-7pm)
..... Tel: 01242 578 820
- ❖ Samaritans - confidential support for anyone in a crisis
24 hours..... Tel: 08457 90 90 90
Textphone: Tel: 08457 909192
- ❖ SANEline..... Tel: 08457 67 8000
- ❖ Lanarkshire Links..... Tel: (01698) 265 232

Booklets/leaflets available on the following:

- ❖ Anger
- ❖ Anxiety
- ❖ Bereavement
- ❖ Depression
- ❖ Hyperventilation
- ❖ Panic (short version and long version)
- ❖ Relaxation
- ❖ Self-Harm
- ❖ Self-Help websites
- ❖ Sleep
- ❖ Stress
- ❖ Trauma
- ❖ How to solve problems: a simple DIY technique
- ❖ Worry

Copies of any of the above booklets are available free of charge from:

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(Daily, 6pm-2am)..... Tel: 0800 83 85 87
- ❖ Depression Alliance..... Tel: 0845 123 23 20
- ❖ National Debt-line..... Tel: 0808 808 4000
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