Caring for children and adolescents with mental disorders: Setting WHO directions

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Mental health status of adolescents in South-East Asia: evidence for action
World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia (2017-04)
Adolescents constitute an important social and demographic group in the WHO South-East Asia Region, accounting for almost one in five of the total population of the Region. The failure to recognize and address mental health problems in children and adolescents is a serious public health problem in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 3.4 and 3.5). Mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety or other conditions may lead to behavioural problems such as tobacco, alcohol and drug use. The multi-directional linkages ...

Report of the Executive Board on its 129th, 130th and special sessions
World Health Assembly, 65 (A65/2, 2012)

Informe del Consejo Ejecutivo sobre sus 129.ª y 130.ª reuniones y sobre su reunión extraordinaria
Asamblea Mundial de la Salud, 65 (A65/2, 2012)
Although not all mental disorders are accompanied by early warning signs, people who interact with and care about adolescents should be alert to marked changes in mood or behavior that may suggest problems. Studies have found that most children and adolescents with mental disorders (between 60 and 90 percent) do not seek out or receive the services that they need. The societal stigma associated with mental disorders may help explain why many adolescents do not seek treatment. Also, parents, school officials, and medical providers often miss opportunities to address the prevention and early identification of mental disorders.