

# Self-Harm in Children and Youth: Information for Primary Care



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**Summary:** Self-injury in children and youth can be a particularly challenging issue for primary care physicians to deal with. The best approach is actually to treat self-injury as if it is any other injury; with the same acceptance, validation and empathy that one would approach any other medical problem.

## Epidemiology

- Most commonly occurs in adolescents and young adulthood
- Up to 4% of adults self-harm, with 1% who have chronic or severe self-harm (Kerr et al., 2010)

## Signs and Symptoms

- Individual who causes deliberate harm to oneself, typically as a way of coping with psychological distress
- Patients report "it makes me feel better"
- Common modes of self-injury include self-cutting, scratching, hitting oneself, punching walls, preventing old injuries from healing, burning oneself (e.g. with cigarettes)
- Related self-harm behaviours can also include risky behaviours such as having unsafe sex, taking too many prescription or non-prescription medications
- Individual may describe themselves as being "clumsy" with frequent "accidents" in an attempt to account for their injuries

## Presentation

- **Hx/Interviewing Questions**
  - Normalizing statement
    - Clinician: "It is a fact that when things become extremely stressful, sometimes people may feel like hurting themselves on purpose."
  - Probe
    - Clinician: "Have you ever felt like hurting yourself on purpose?"
- **Screening / diagnostic tools**
  - There are no screening tools per se

- **Physical Exam (Px)**

- Old injuries, e.g. scars
- New injuries that are unexplained, and in different stages of healing
- Types of injuries include cuts, scratches, bruises, or cigarette burns
- Locations include wrists, forearms, arms, legs (e.g., thighs), chest
- Wearing clothing even in summer or hot months, in order to cover up injuries (e.g. patient that wears long sleeves and long pants in summer rather than wearing T-shirt and shorts like others)

## Management in Primary Care

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- Treat the injuries as you would non-self-inflicted injuries, i.e. non-judgmentally
- Do not try to make the person feel bad or guilty in any way; after all, if you make the patient feel worse, the patient will be less likely to want to confide in you
- Acknowledge the deep distress that the person must have had in order to have to engage in self-harm
- Express optimism that there are treatments/strategies can help, and offer to refer if the patient is agreeable.
- Use motivational enhancement techniques.
  - If the person is ready to change
    - Provide referral to treatment, and/or counseling/therapy
  - If the person is not ready for change, then
    - Do not attempt to coerce the patient into stopping.
    - Focus on staying connected, e.g. validating how distressed they may be feeling
    - Ask about positives (i.e. the functions) of using self-harm: "What does the cutting do for you?"
    - Ask about the negatives from cutting (e.g. shame, embarrassment, etc.): "Does the cutting cause any problems?"
    - Ask about openness to alternate coping strategies: "What if we could help you find a way to deal with the pain, but without causing the problems that the cutting causes?"
- Offer follow-up appointment, which is an important way to show that you care about the patient

## References

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- Guide for Primary Care Clinicians: Caring for Youth Who Self-Injure, American Academy of Paediatrics
- Kerr, P. L., Muehlenkamp, J. J. and Turner, J. M. (2010), Nonsuicidal Self-Injury: A Review of Current Research for Family Medicine and Primary Care Physicians, 23, pp. 240-259

## About this Document

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Written by Dr. Michael Cheng, Staff Psychiatrist, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO) and members of the eMentalHealth.ca/PrimaryCare team which includes members of the Department of Psychiatry and Family Medicine at the University of Ottawa. Reviewed by members of the Family Medicine Program at the University of Ottawa, including Dr's Farad Motamedi; Mireille St-Jean; Eric Woollorton.

## Disclaimer

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