

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid

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Cette intervention est faite en toute indépendance vis-à-vis de l'organisateur de la manifestation. Je n'ai pas de conflit d'intérêts en lien avec le sujet traité.

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid: Inquiétudes initiales

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Parents and Youth After Health-Related Disasters

Ginny Sprang, PhD, and Miriam Silman, MSW

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study investigated the psychosocial responses of children and their parents to pandemic disasters, specifically measuring traumatic stress responses in children and parents with varying disease-containment experiences.

Methods: A mixed-method approach using survey, focus groups, and interviews produced data from 398 parents. Adult respondents completed the University of California at Los Angeles Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Reaction Index (PTSD-RI) Parent Version and the PTSD Check List Civilian Version (PCL-C).

Results: Disease-containment measures such as quarantine and isolation can be traumatizing to a significant portion of children and parents. Criteria for PTSD was met in 30% of isolated or quarantined children based on parental reports, and 25% of quarantined or isolated parents (based on self-reports).

Conclusions: These findings indicate that pandemic disasters and subsequent disease-containment responses may create a condition that families and children find traumatic. Because pandemic disasters are unique and do not include congregate sites for prolonged support and recovery, they require specific response strategies to ensure the behavioral health needs of children and families. Pandemic planning must address these needs and disease-containment measures. (*Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness*. 2013;7:105-110)

Key Words: PTSD, pandemic, psychosocial, disasters



The psychological impact of quarantine and how to reduce it: rapid review of the evidence

Samantha K Brooks, Rebecca K Webster, Louise E Smith, Lisa Woodland, Simon Wessely, Neil Greenberg, Gideon James Rubin

Lancet 2020; 395: 912-20

Published Online

February 26, 2020

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30460-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30460-8)

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L E Smith PhD, L Woodland MSc,

Prof S Wessely FMedSci,

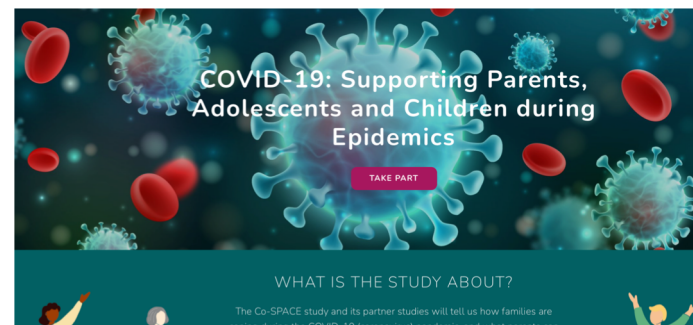
Prof N Greenberg FRCPsych,

G J Rubin PhD)

The December, 2019 coronavirus disease outbreak has seen many countries ask people who have potentially come into contact with the infection to isolate themselves at home or in a dedicated quarantine facility. Decisions on how to apply quarantine should be based on the best available evidence. We did a Review of the psychological impact of quarantine using three electronic databases. Of 3166 papers found, 24 are included in this Review. Most reviewed studies reported negative psychological effects including post-traumatic stress symptoms, confusion, and anger. Stressors included longer quarantine duration, infection fears, frustration, boredom, inadequate supplies, inadequate information, financial loss, and stigma. Some researchers have suggested long-lasting effects. In situations where quarantine is deemed necessary, officials should quarantine individuals for no longer than required, provide clear rationale for quarantine and information about protocols, and ensure sufficient supplies are provided. Appeals to altruism by reminding the public about the benefits of quarantine to wider society can be favourable.

CO-SPACE study

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Un tiers des **4-10 ans** craignent d'attraper le virus, **25% ont peur** d'infecter quelqu'un d'autre, **30% sont anxieux** de manquer les cours à l'école et **20%** ont peur de quitter la maison ou craignent que leur famille n'ait pas assez de nourriture pour vivre.

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / *Impact Santé Mentale*

Behavioral and Emotional Disorders in Children during the COVID-19 Epidemic

Wen Yan Jiao, MD¹, Lin Na Wang, MS², Juan Liu, MD³, Shuan Feng Fang, MD⁴, Fu Yong Jiao, MD⁵, Massimo Pettoello-Mantovani, MD, PhD^{6,7}, and Eli Somekh, MD^{7,8}

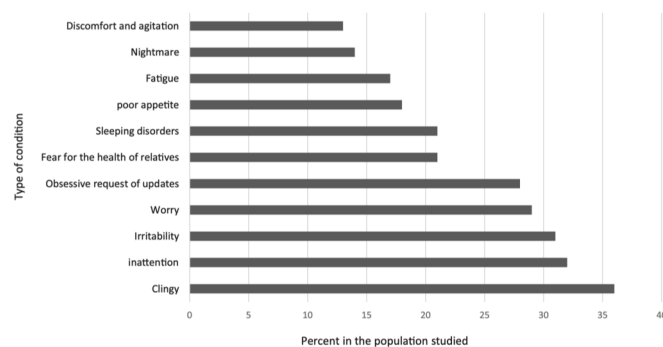


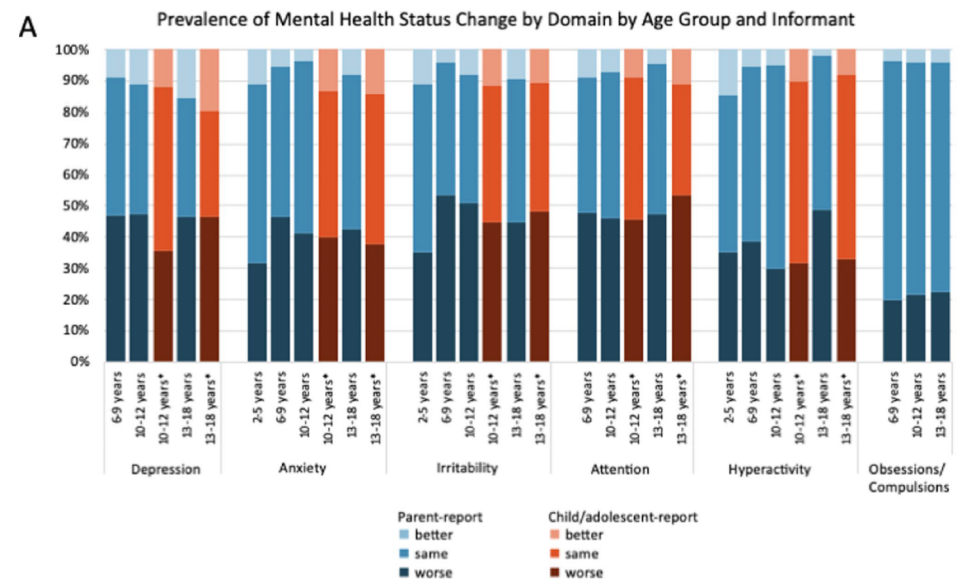
Figure. Psychological conditions studied in a population aged 3-18 during COVID-19 epidemic in the Shaanxi province, China. (January 25-February 8, 2020).

Child mental health in England before and during the COVID-19 lockdown

The study showed that the increase in probable mental health problems reported in adults also affected 5-16 year olds in England, with the incidence rising from 10.8% in 2017 to 16.0% in July 2020 across age, gender, and ethnic groups. As in 2017, during the

Mostly worse, occasionally better: impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Canadian children and adolescents

Katherine Tombeau Cost¹ · Jennifer Crosbie^{1,2} · Evdokia Anagnostou^{3,4} · Catherine S. Birken^{3,5} · Alice Charach^{1,2} · Suneeta Monga^{1,2} · Elizabeth Kelley⁶ · Rob Nicolson⁷ · Jonathon L. Maguire^{3,8} · Christie L. Burton¹ · Russell J. Schachar^{1,2} · Paul D. Arnold^{9,10} · Daphne J. Korczak^{1,2}



Paul Bradbury/Caia Image/
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Published **Online**

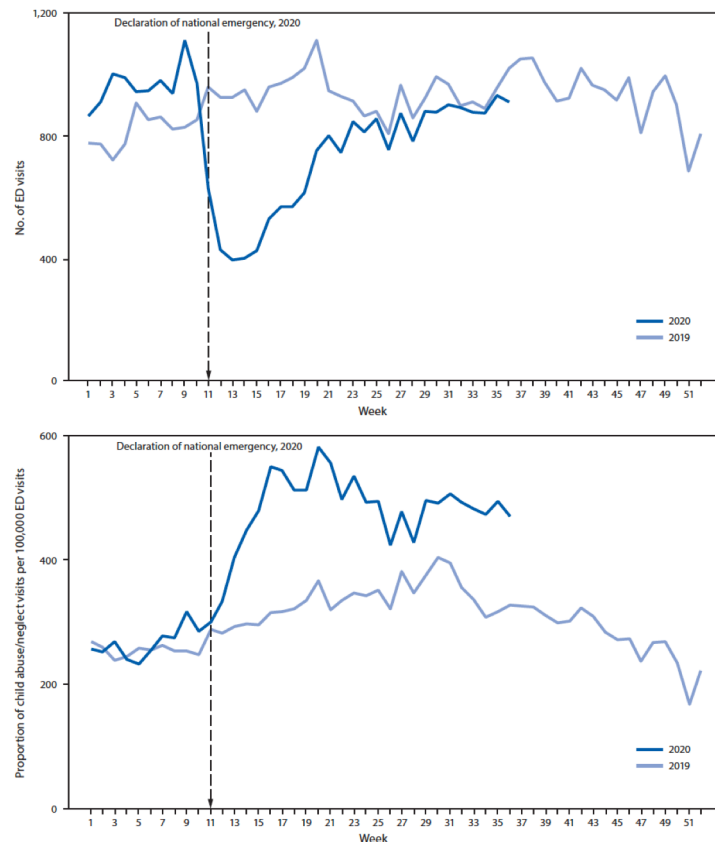
January 11, 2021

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(20\)30570-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30570-8)

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Violence

Violence intra-familiale

FIGURE 1. Number (A) and proportion (B) of emergency department (ED) visits related to suspected and confirmed child abuse and neglect among children and adolescents aged <18 years, by week — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2019–2020



Violence raciale & communautaire

COVID-19 Racism and Mental Health in Chinese American Families

Charissa S.L. Cheah, PhD,^a Cixin Wang, PhD,^a Huiquan Ren, MA,^a Xiaoli Zong, ME,^a Hyun Su Cho, MA,^a Xiaofang Xue, MS^a

OBJECTIVES: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has fueled xenophobia against Chinese Americans. We examined the rates of 6 types of COVID-19 racism and racial discrimination experienced by Chinese American parents and youth and the associations with their mental health.

METHODS: We recruited a population-based sample of Chinese American families to participate in this self-reported survey study conducted from March 14, 2020, to May 31, 2020. Eligible parent participants identified as ethnically/racially Chinese, lived in the United States, and had a 4- to 18-year-old child; their eligible children were 10 to 18 years old.

RESULTS: The sample included 543 Chinese American parents (mean [SD] age, 43.44 [6.47] years; 425 mothers [78.3%]), and their children ($N = 230$; mean [SD] age, 13.83 [2.53] years; 111 girls [48.3%]). Nearly half of parents and youth reported being directly targeted by COVID-19 racial discrimination online (parents: 172 [31.7%]; youth: 105 [45.7%]) and/or in person (parents: 276 [50.9%]; youth: 115 [50.2%]). A total of 417 (76.8%) parents and 176 (76.5%) youth reported at least 1 incident of COVID-19 vicarious racial discrimination online and/or in person (parents: 481 [88.5%]; youth: 211 [91.9%]). A total of 267 (49.1%) parents and 164 (71.1%) youth perceived health-related Sinophobia in America, and 274 (50.4%) parents and 129 (56.0%) youth perceived media-perpetuated Sinophobia. Higher levels of parent- and youth-perceived racism and racial discrimination were associated with their poorer mental health.

Weekly / Vol. 69 / No. 49

December 11, 2020

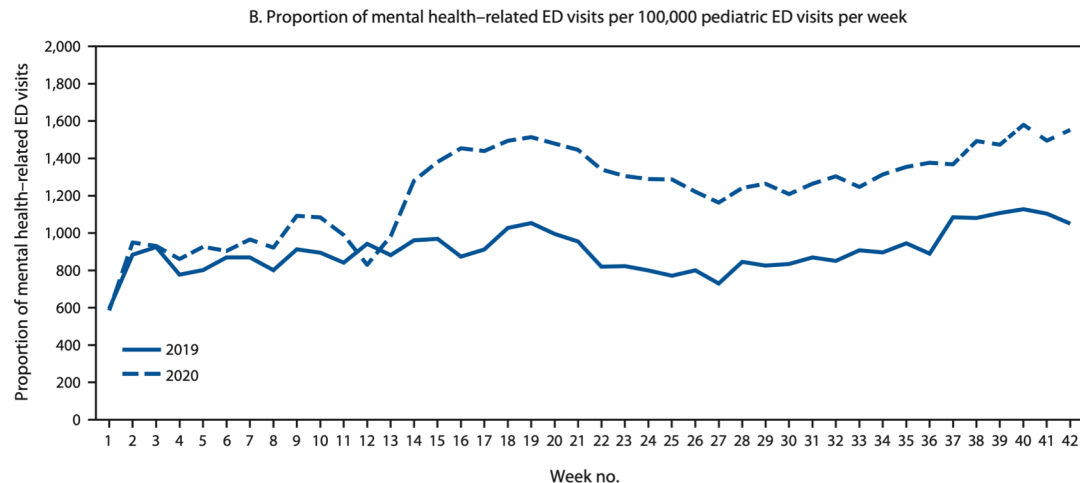
Trends in U.S. Emergency Department Visits Related to Suspected or Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect Among Children and Adolescents Aged <18 Years Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 2019–September 2020

Elizabeth Swedo, MD¹; Nimi Idakadar, MPH²; Ruth Leemis, MPH³; Taylor Dias, MPH^{4,5}; Lakshmi Radhakrishnan, MPH⁴; Zachary Stein, MPH^{4,6}; May Chen, PhD³; Nickolas Agathis, MD^{1,7}; Kristin Holland, PhD⁸

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Urgence

Mental Health–Related Emergency Department Visits Among Children Aged <18 Years During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 1–October 17, 2020

Rebecca T. Lee¹, Rebecca H. Bitsko, PhD¹; Lakshmi Radhakrishnan, MPH²; Pedro Martinez, MPH³; Rashid Njai, PhD⁴; Kristin M. Holland, PhD⁵



Countries failing to prevent violence against children, agencies warn

Global status report on preventing violence against children calls for more government action and warns of 'dramatic impact' of COVID-19

Child and adolescent mental illness (during COVID-19: A rapid review

reports of child and adolescents mental illness symptoms (Jiao et al., 2020; Rosen et al., 2020). The first study ($n = 320$) reported on common DSM-5 symptoms including clinginess (37%), inattention (33%), irritability (32%), worry (28%), and obsessive requests for updates (27%). Other symptoms included fear of death of a relative (22%), sleep disorders (22%), poor appetite (18%), fatigue (17%), nightmares (14%), and discomfort/agitation (13%) (Jiao et al., 2020). A second survey conducted in the United States ($n = 137$) found that 40.1% of parents reported observing signs of distress in their children, 6.3% reported being unsure, and 30.9% reported no signs of distress (Rosen et al., 2020).

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Suicide - TS

EDITORIALS

Trends in suicide during the covid-19 pandemic

Prevention must be prioritised while we wait for a clearer picture

Ann John, ¹Jane Pirkis, ²David Gunnell, ³Louis Appleby, ⁴Jacqui Morrissey⁵

NCMD
National Child Mortality Database

Knowledge, understanding and
learning to improve young lives

Child Suicide Rates
during the COVID-19
Pandemic in England:
Real-time Surveillance

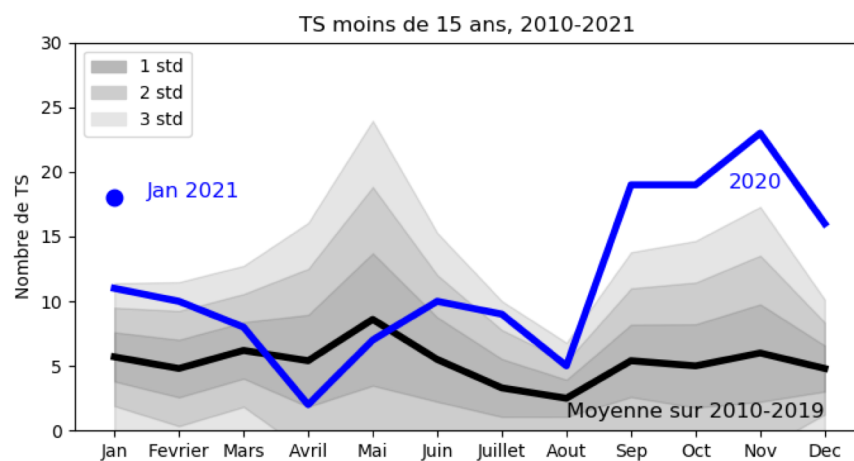
July 2020

Suicide Ideation and Attempts in a Pediatric Emergency Department Before and During COVID-19

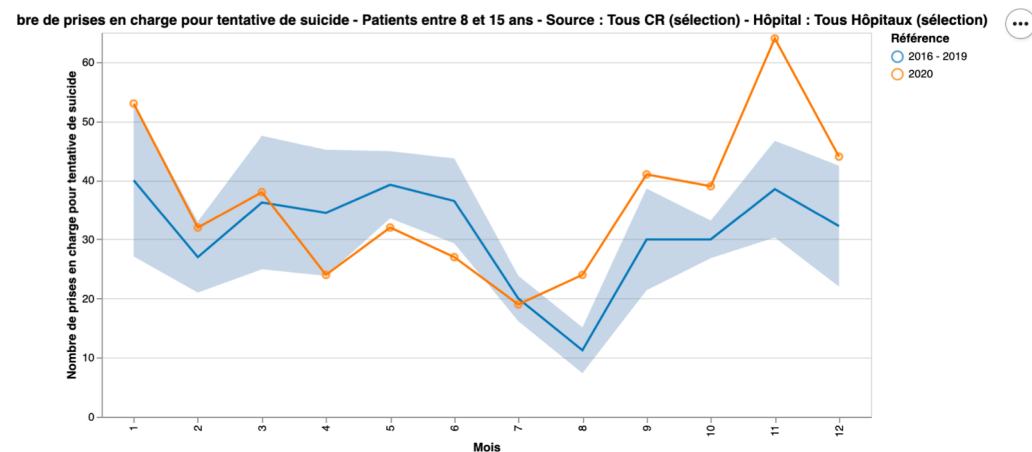
Ryan M. Hill, PhD, Katrina Rufino, PhD, Sherin Kurian, MD, Johanna Saxena, BS, BA,
Kirti Saxena, MD, Laurel Williams, DO

PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS



RDB



EDS APHP - hors RDB

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / *Suicide - TS*

All children aged 15 and younger who attempted suicide from **January 2010 to December 2020**, admitted to the pediatric emergency department of the Robert Debré Hospital (Paris, France)

n=743; mean age (years)= **13.5±1.5**; male/female sex ratio= **1/3**.

SA reported more than 7 days before admission were excluded. For each patient, **we also considered all SA committed within a 7-day period before admission as a single event**.

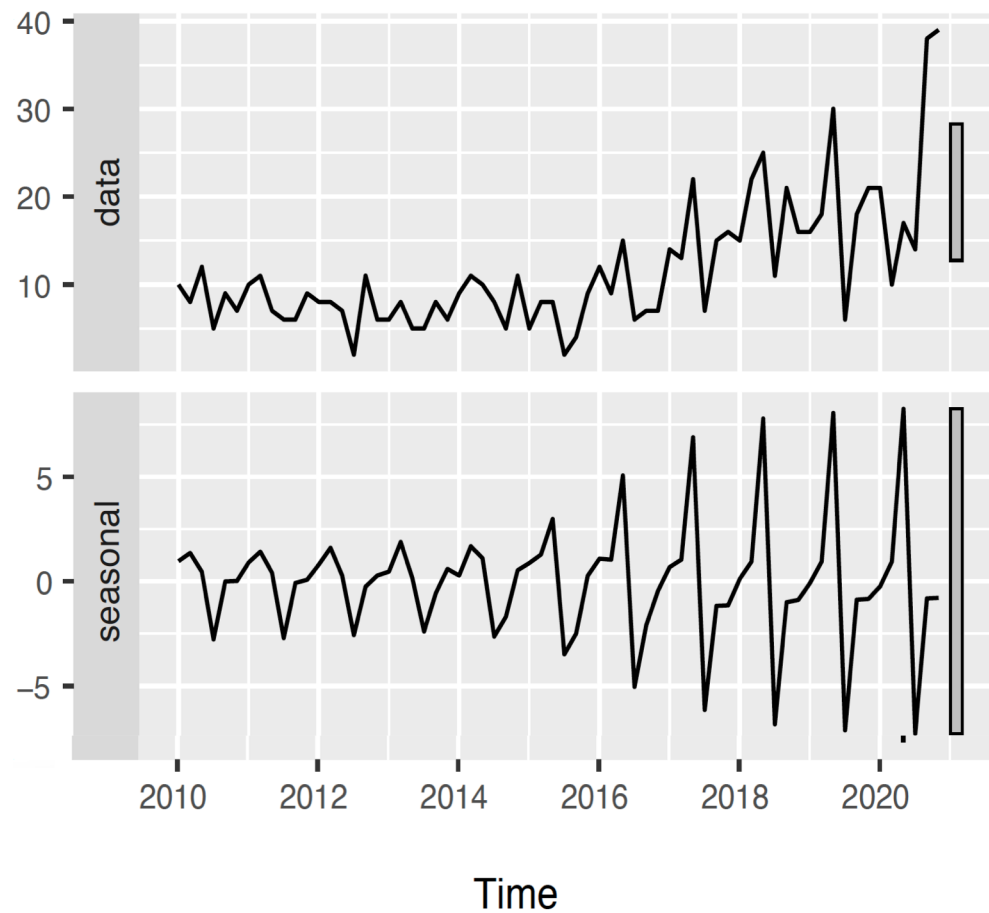
SA were defined as a nonfatal self-directed potentially injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior.⁴

We run a **robust Seasonal-Trend decomposition using LOESS analysis** on the bimestrial time series of all SA over the period.⁵

We assumed that **the number of SA observed at time t could be decomposed as $SA(t)=S(t)+T(t)+R(t)$** , with S a seasonal component accounting for the variations observed during the year, T a long-term trend and R a remainder.

In the absence of atypical events, **R should be centered, uncorrelated and with a constant variance**

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Tentative Suicide



J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2020 February ; 59(2): 236–243. doi:10.1016/j.jaac.2019.04.020.

Association Between the Release of Netflix's *13 Reasons Why* and Suicide Rates in the United States: An Interrupted Time Series Analysis

Jeffrey A. Bridge, PhD,

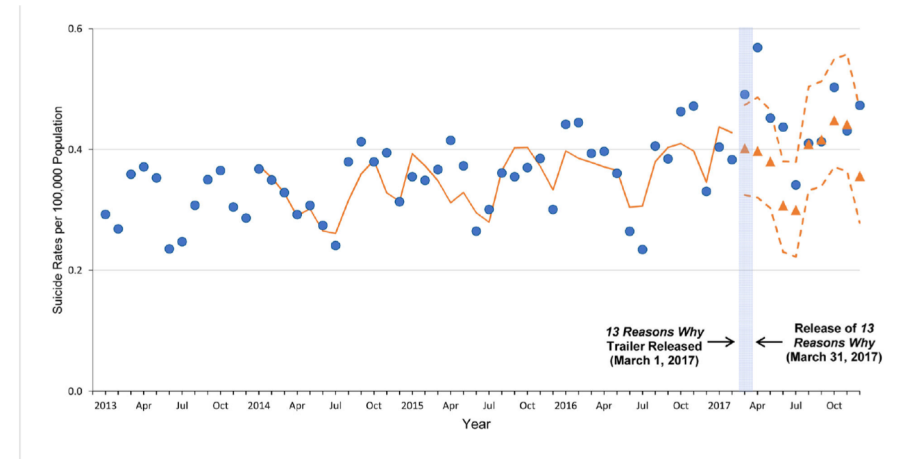
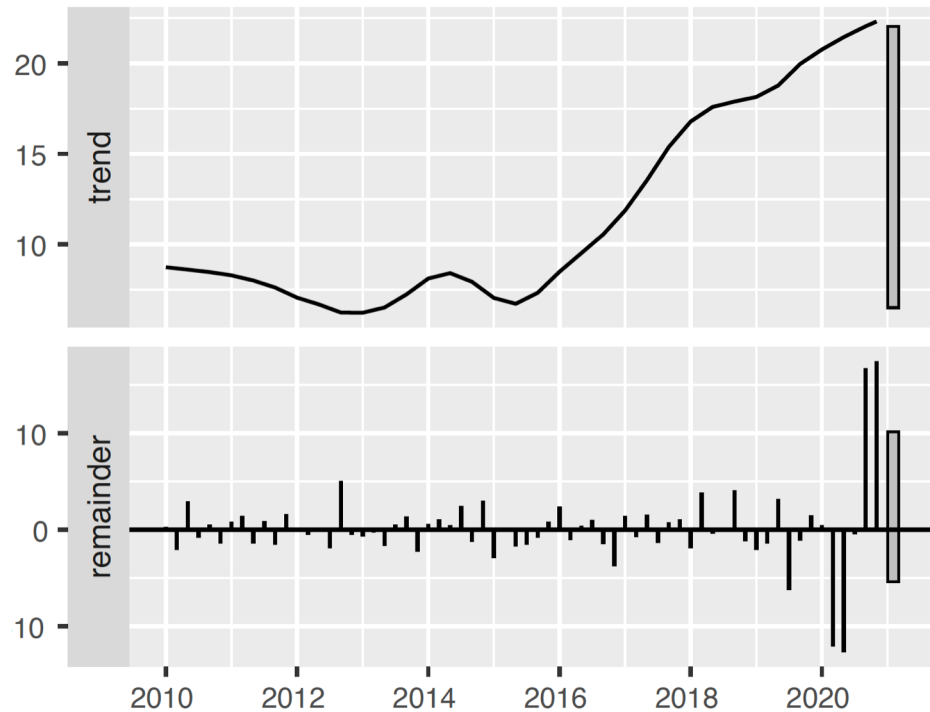


Figure 1. Association Between the Release of *13 Reasons Why* and Suicide Rates in 10- to 17-Year-Old Children and Adolescents in the United States

Note: Blue circles indicate observed suicide rates between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2017. Orange solid line indicates fitted values that best account for underlying level, trend, and seasonal variation prior to release. The leading edge of the shaded area indicates the initial airing of the *13 Reasons Why* trailer. The trailing edge of the shaded area indicates the release date of *13 Reasons Why*. Orange triangles indicate forecasted suicide rates; curved orange dashed lines indicate the upper and lower 95% prediction intervals. Observed suicide rates in March, April, June, and December 2017 were significantly higher than corresponding forecasted rates.

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Tentative Suicide



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ORIGINAL
ARTICLES

Sex- and Age-specific Increases in Suicide Attempts by Self-Poisoning in the United States among Youth and Young Adults from 2000 to 2018

Henry A. Spiller, MS, DABAT^{1,2}, John P. Ackerman, PhD^{3,4}, Natalie E. Spiller, BS⁵, and Marcel J. Casavant, MD^{1,2}

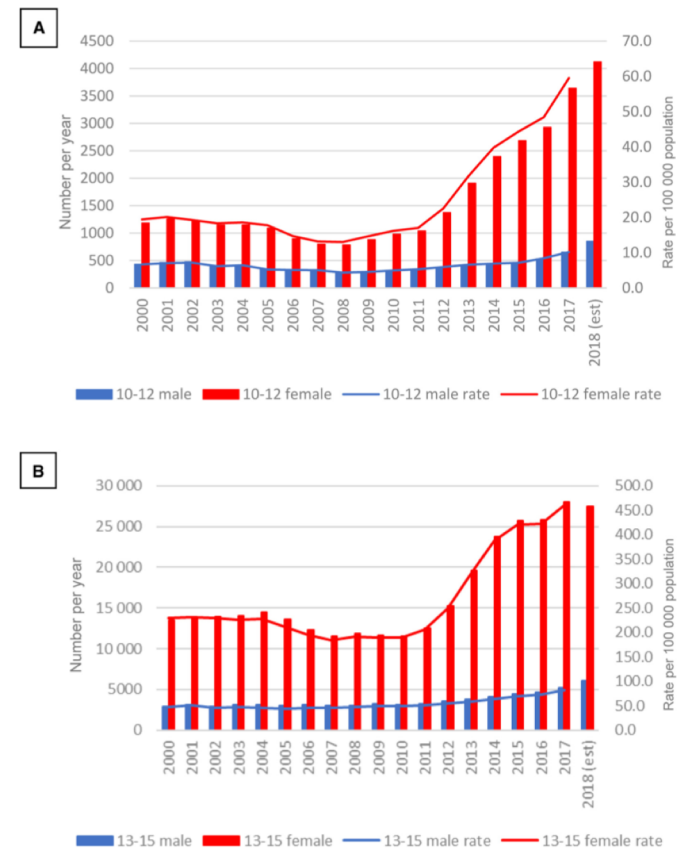
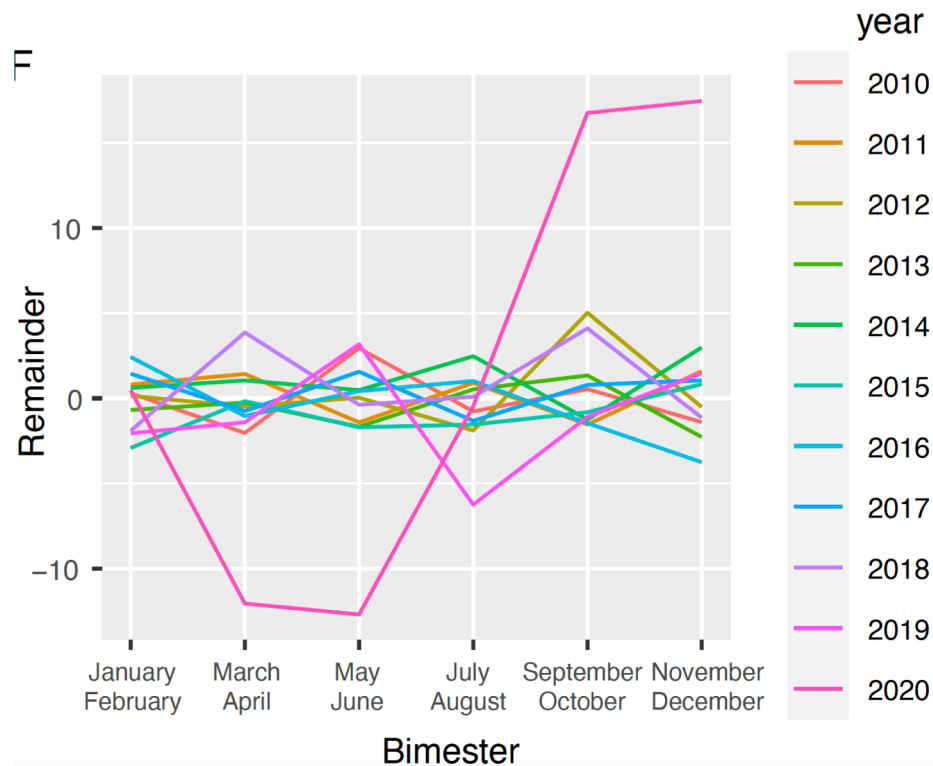


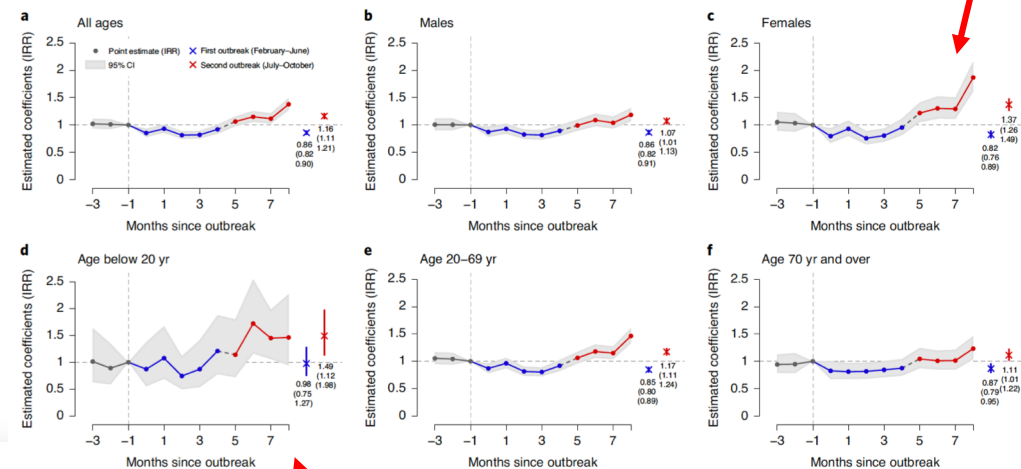
Figure. Intentional suicide self-poisoning exposures, number per year and rate per 100 000 population per year by age groups and sex. **A**, Among those 10-12 years old. **B**, Among those 13-15 years old. **C**, Among those 16-18 years old. **D**, Among those 19-21 years old. **E**, Among those 22-24 years old.

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Tentative Suicide



Increase in suicide following an initial decline during the COVID-19 pandemic in Japan

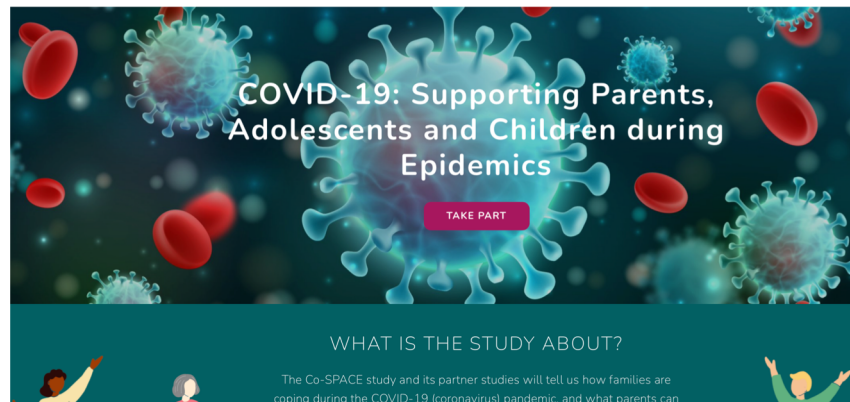
Takanao Tanaka¹ and Shohei Okamoto²✉



Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Outils numériques

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OPINION / VIEWPOINT

Coronavirus tool kit may aid families with autistic children during lockdown

BY RICHARD DELORME BENJAMIN LANDMAN / 21 APRIL 2020

Des clés pour accompagner les familles dans leur quotidien

Profitez de l'expertise du Centre d'Excellence des Troubles Neurodéveloppementaux de l'Hôpital Robert Debré AP-HP (inovAND) grâce à des outils pratiques conçus par des professionnels à votre service.

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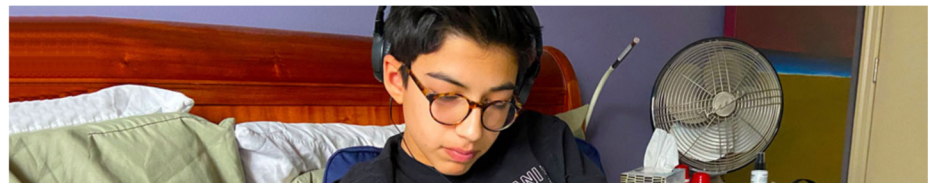
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Online predators put millions of children at risk during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown



Sant  Mentale enfant & Covid / Perspectives

COVID-19 mental health impact and responses in low-income and middle-income countries: reimagining global mental health

Lola Kola, Brandon A Kohrt, Charlotte Hanlon, John A Naslund, Siham Sikander, Madhumitha Balaji, Corina Benjet, Eliza Yee Lai Cheung, Julian Eaton, Pattie Gonsalves, Maji Hailemariam, Nagendra P Luitel, Daiane B Machado, Eleni Misganaw, Olayinka Omigbodun, Tessa Roberts, Tatiana Taylor Salisbury, Rahul Shidhaye, Charlene Sunkel, Victor Ugo, Andr  Janse van Rensburg, Oye Gureje, Soumitra Pathare, Shekhar Saxena, Graham Thornicroft, Vikram Patel

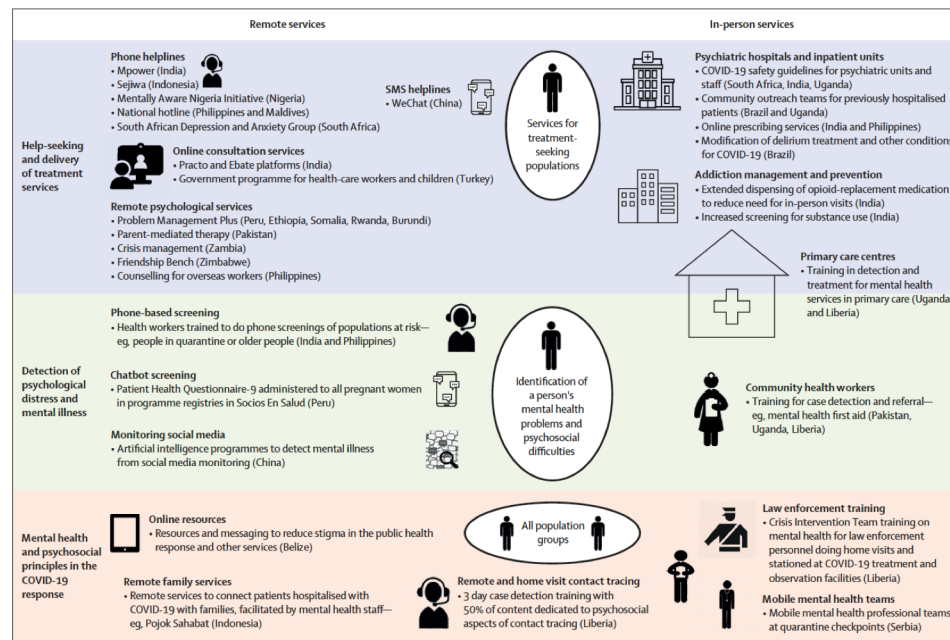


Figure 3: Detection and care strategies for mental illness, and the role of mental health and psychosocial support in infectious disease control



COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Covid-19 pandemic: a public and global mental health opportunity for social transformation?

Ayesha Ahmad *lecturer in global health*¹, Christoph Mueller *academic clinical lecturer in old age psychiatry*², Konstantinos Tsamakis *consultant psychiatrist, research visitor*²

¹St George's University of London, London SW17 0RE, UK; ²King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Neuroscience, London, UK

COVID-19: from a PHEIC to a public mental health crisis?

On Jan 30, 2020, the WHO declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). 6 months later, more than 14 million confirmed cases, more than 600 000 deaths, and unprecedented public health measures are impacting the lives of billions of individuals around the world and all aspects of society. While the focus has been—understandably—on the physical health crisis, the direct and indirect psychological and social effects of the pandemic could be all-pervading. Will the public health emergency of international concern morph into a public mental health crisis?

mental health and there is a high risk that young people will be particularly affected by the economic recession. The economic consequences of COVID-19 could further exacerbate and entrench inequalities.

Moreover, the impact of loneliness and isolation on the mental health and morbidity of the elderly should also be a source of concern. A survey from the Office of National Statistics showed that more than 70% of people aged over 70 years in the UK are concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on their lives and 20% said that their mental health had been affected.

Crucially for health-care workers and the social care



Published Online
July 23, 2020
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(20\)30165-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30165-1)
For Pierce and colleagues' study see [Articles Lancet Psychiatry](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30308-4) 2020; published online July 21.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(20\)30308-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30308-4)

Santé Mentale enfant & Covid / Perspectives

How do economic downturns affect the mental health of children? Evidence from the National Health Interview Survey

Ezra Golberstein,
University of Minnesota

Gilbert Gonzales,
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

Ellen Meara
Dartmouth College and NBER

A Marshall Plan for Children's Mental Health After COVID-19

Kimberly Eaton Hoagwood, Ph.D., and Kelly J. Kelleher, M.D.

The Journal of Child
Psychology and Psychiatry

Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry **:(2020), pp **_**



doi:10.1111/jcpp.13371

Editorial Perspective: Rethinking child and adolescent mental health care after COVID-19



Enquête nationale sur la santé mentale des jeunes enfants

