



Brought to you by the Holy Family Health Ministry

The COVID Pandemic social distancing and other required precautions have been stressful and may have caused emotional distress. It is important for each of us to be attentive to our neighbors and our own mental health needs.

"Tell everyone who is discouraged, be strong and don't be afraid! God is coming to your rescue..." Isaiah 35:4

My Mental Health: Do I Need Help?

First, determine how much your symptoms interfere with your daily life.



Do I have mild symptoms that have lasted for less than 2 weeks?

- Feeling a little down
- Feeling down, but still able to do job, schoolwork, or housework
- Some trouble sleeping
- Feeling down, but still able to take care of yourself or take care of others



If so, here are some self-care activities that can help:

- Exercising (e.g., aerobics, yoga)
- Engaging in social contact (virtual or in person)
- Getting adequate sleep on a regular schedule
- Eating healthy
- Talking to a trusted friend or family member
- Practicing meditation, relaxation, and mindfulness

If the symptoms above do not improve or seem to be worsening despite self-care efforts, talk to your health care provider.



Do I have severe symptoms that have lasted 2 weeks or more?

- Difficulty sleeping
- Appetite changes that result in unwanted weight changes
- Struggling to get out of bed in the morning because of mood
- Difficulty concentrating
- Loss of interest in things you usually find enjoyable
- Unable to perform usual daily functions and responsibilities
- Thoughts of death or self-harm



Seek professional help:

- Psychotherapy (talk therapy)—virtual or in person; individual, group, or family
- Medications
- Brain stimulation therapies

For help finding treatment, visit www.nimh.nih.gov/findhelp.

If you are in crisis, call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-TALK (8255), or text the Crisis Text Line (text HELLO to 741741).



National Institute of Mental Health

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www.nimh.nih.gov

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Children may not say
how they are feeling
during a crisis.



Talk to them. Answer questions.
Make sure they feel loved.

Call SAMHSA's Disaster Counseling Helpline at 1-800-985-5990
Text "TalkWithUs" for English or "Hablamos" for Spanish to 66746



USVI Department of Health cares about you.

Local resources:

Virgin Island Department of Health
Division of Mental Health St. Thomas:

Barbel Plaza 340-774-7700

St. Thomas East End Medical Center
Corporation:

TuTu Mall 340-775-3700

Private counselors

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Action Steps for Helping Someone in Emotional Pain



Suicide is a major public health concern and a leading cause of death in the United States. Suicide affects people of all ages, genders, races, and ethnicities.

Suicide is complicated and tragic, but it can be preventable. **Knowing the warning signs for suicide and how to get help can help save lives.**

Here are 5 steps you can take to #BeThe1To help someone in emotional pain:



1. ASK:

"Are you thinking about killing yourself?" It's not an easy question but studies show that asking at-risk individuals if they are suicidal does not increase suicides or suicidal thoughts.



2. KEEP THEM SAFE:

Reducing a suicidal person's access to highly lethal items or places is an important part of suicide prevention. While this is not always easy, asking if the at-risk person has a plan and removing or disabling the lethal means can make a difference.



3. BE THERE:

Listen carefully and learn what the individual is thinking and feeling. Research suggests acknowledging and talking about suicide may in fact reduce rather than increase suicidal thoughts.



4. HELP THEM CONNECT:

Save the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline number **(1-800-273-TALK)** and the Crisis Text Line **(741741)** in your phone so they're there if you need them. You can also help make a connection with a trusted individual like a family member, friend, spiritual advisor, or mental health professional.



5. STAY CONNECTED:

Staying in touch after a crisis or after being discharged from care can make a difference. Studies have shown the number of suicide deaths goes down when someone follows up with the at-risk person.

For more information on suicide prevention:
www.nimh.nih.gov/suicideprevention
www.bethe1to.com



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