

LOOKING GOOD, FEELING FINE

How to support a child to boost their body image

Useful Apps:



Good Blocks



What's Up?



Fabulous - Daily Routine Planner



Stop, Breathe & Think Kids

Unless stated otherwise, apps are not supplied by the NHS and the NHS is not liable for their use.

LOOKING GOOD, FEELING FINE

How to support a child to boost their body image

WHEN TO BE CONCERNED?

It is typical for young people to become preoccupied with their image and how others see them.

When to be concerned:

- If the degree to which a young person feels low appears out of context or disproportionate to the reason why they might be feeling low
- If episodes are more frequent or prolonged and cause the young person distress
- If it impacts on their ability to cope with everyday life such as going to school, seeing friends or taking part in leisure activities

WHAT TO DO:

- Remind your young person that they're more than the way they look
- Notice, comment, encourage: individuality, personality, characteristics, morals, values, ethics, behaviour, skills, effort, passion, goals, ambition, friendships, hobbies and interests
- Keep your young person focused on how they feel, not how they look
- Remember: your words have power; be aware of throwaway comments
- Role model being kind to yourself
- Lead by example; no diet/body shaming chat/ take a non-judgemental stance towards others
- Set and work towards your own self-care goals
- Practice safe-social; Limit their use of social media; Encourage them to think carefully about what they share online especially on social networks; review their internet usage
- Encourage acceptance, kindness and compassion towards others and themselves
- Watch a parent/carer workshop on how to boost body image and self-esteem;
 voutu.be/agiiF6H2u6w
- There is a lot of information on the Sussex CAMHS website: sussexcamhs.nhs.uk/helpsupport/parents-carers/body-image-self-esteem/

WHAT MIGHT IT LIKE?

- Talk about body dissatisfaction/ worrying about appearance
- Comparing themselves to other people
- Spending excessive time getting ready; making them late for or missing commitments
- Preoccupation with weight and shape; weighing self regularly
- Body checking behaviour e.g. pinching self and checking reflection in the mirror regularly
- Wanting to or trying to diet by 'eating healthily' or following food movements such as the 'clean eating', 'raw food', 'vegan'
- Increase in activity/exercise with a purpose of changing their size and shape
- Engaging in weight altering/ compensatory behaviour such as taking laxatives or diuretics, selfinduced vomiting, use of weight loss/gain aids, use of steroids
- Feeling anxious about being seen in front of others and eating in public/in front of others
- May struggle to identify positive qualities or characteristics in themselves
- May struggle to make friends or struggle at school
- May refuse or find excuses to engage in PE lessons

#Recipes4wellbeing

sussexcamhs.nhs.uk