Research shows that it is not uncommon for mental health conditions to begin during childhood and indicates that approximately 50% of all mental health disorders begin by age 14. Unfortunately, many children do not receive needed treatment and intervention services for these conditions. If untreated, mental health conditions can cause disruptions in all aspects of a child’s life and lead to future difficulties, such as:

- Problems in school
- Involvement in the criminal justice system
- Substance misuse
- Increased risk of suicide

Mood and behavioral changes are normal for children and are usually unrelated to mental health conditions. It can sometimes be difficult to notice when a child is displaying symptoms of a condition. The observations of your child’s teachers and others who frequently spend time with your child are important in helping to identify potential warning signs. However, as your child's caregiver, you are in the best position to notice the signs.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

**Q:** What are some of the common warning signs of mental health conditions among children?  
**A:** Some of the most common behavioral and emotional symptoms are:

- Poor school performance
- Refusal to go to school
- Frequent complaints of headaches, stomach aches and other sicknesses
- Difficulty sleeping or nightmares
- Prolonged feelings of sadness and loneliness
- Disinterest in favorite activities
- Anger and hostility toward people and surroundings
- Significant changes in personality
- Fighting or arguing with others
- Trouble sitting still or concentrating most days
- Runs away from home
- Significant weight loss or weight gain
- Worries or fears “bad things will happen”
- Talking about death/suicide
- Acting younger than his/her age
Q: What might be causing these or other behavioral and emotional symptoms?
A: Some of the most common causes are:

- Depression: When a child feels sad or irritable for longer than two weeks.
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): When a child experiences difficulty controlling actions, paying attention, and being still.
- Anxiety Disorder: When a child constantly worries, feels anxious, and sometimes panics. He or she may refuse to go to school or sleep alone.
- Eating Disorders: When a child worries constantly about their weight. Anorexia is when a child starves him or herself. Children with bulimia may make themselves throw up to control their weight.
- Learning Disabilities: When the reading, math, and/or writing of a child are below expected age, school, and intelligence level. These children can become frustrated and discouraged, seeking attention through misbehavior and conduct problems.

However, there are many potential causes for these symptoms and a proper assessment and evaluation can only be provided by a licensed medical doctor or mental health professional.

Q: Are these conditions treatable?
A: Yes. Do not hesitate to speak with a mental health professional, pediatrician, local mental health authority, or school nurse/counselor if your child is displaying any of the above behaviors over an extended period of time or if you have any questions or concerns. Early diagnosis and treatment are important for preventing long-term problems and producing the best possible outcome for your child.

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (call or chat):
SuicidePreventionLifeline.org
1-800-273-TALK (8255)
Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to 741741

Crisis Lines - Texas HHSC Helpline
Dial 211 or call 1-877-541-7905
211texas.org

SAMHSA (Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration)
www.samhsa.gov

NAMI Texas
www.NamiTexas.org

National Institute of Mental Health
www.nimh.nih.gov

Texas Youth Hotline: 1-800-989-6884
Text: 512-872-5777 / Chat:
www.dfps.state.tx.us/Youth_Hotline/

American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
www.aacap.org

Texas Suicide Prevention Council
TexasSuicidePrevention.org

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
afsp.org

The Trevor Project (LGBTQ Youth)
Call: 1-866-488-7368
www.thetrevorproject.org

Texas Health and Human Services Commission
hhsc.texas.gov

Suicide Prevention Resource Center
www.sprc.org

American Association of Suicidology
www.suicidology.org

This factsheet is provided for information purposes only and is not intended to diagnose, treat or manage any physical or mental health concern. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the Texas Suicide Prevention Council, its contractors, or sponsoring organizations. Please seek medical or mental health advice from a mental health professional. If you or someone you know is in crisis or at risk of suicide, contact 911 or the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-8255.