



**Mental Health America of Franklin County**

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## **Helping Children Cope With Loss Resulting from War or Terrorism**

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The death of a loved one is always difficult. When the death results from a war or a disaster, it can be even more troubling given the sudden and potentially violent nature of the event. For children, the loss of a parent, sibling, relative or friend can affect their sense of security. Helping children cope with their loss is crucial in enabling them to resume their lives more fully at home and school.

### **Responses to Loss**

Children deal with death in many different ways, and not necessarily in the same manner as adults. Here are some common ways children might respond to a death:

- Sadness
- Denial, shock and confusion
- Anger and irritability
- Inability to sleep
- Nightmares
- Loss of appetite
- Fear of being alone
- Physical complaints, such as stomachaches and headaches
- Loss of concentration
- Guilt over failure to prevent the loss
- Depression or a loss of interest in daily activities and events
- Acting much younger for an extended period or reverting to earlier behaviors (e.g., bedwetting, “baby talk” or thumb-sucking)
- Excessively boisterous play
- Withdrawal from friends
- Sharp drop in school performance or refusal to attend school
- Repeatedly imitating or asking questions about the deceased or making repeated statements of wanting to join the deceased
- Inventing games about dying

- Profound emotional reactions (e.g., anxiety attacks, chronic fatigue or thoughts of suicide)

### **Tips for Helping Children and Adolescents Grieve**

Children express their grief in a variety of ways and may even appear to be unaffected by the death. While preschoolers have difficulty understanding that death is not temporary, children between the ages of five and nine begin to experience grief more like adults.

Do not push children to talk about their feelings. Children, like adults, need time to grieve and be upset. Let them know you are ready to listen, and provide reassurance and validation of their feelings when they express them.

Here are some issues to consider when helping a child overcome loss:

- **Children are concrete in their thinking.** To lessen confusion, avoid such expressions as “passed on” or “went to sleep.” Answer their questions about death simply and honestly. Only offer details that they can absorb. Do not overload them with information.
- **Children are physical in their grief.** Watch their bodies, and understand and support their play and actions as their “language” of grief. Offer reassurance.
- **Children can be fearful about death and the future.** Give them a chance to talk about their fears and validate their feelings. Share happy memories about the person who died. Offer a simple expression of sorrow and take time to listen.
- **Children need choices.** Whenever possible, offer choices in what they do or do not do to memorialize the deceased and ways to express their feelings about the death. Help the child plant a tree or dedicate a place in memory of the person who died.
- **Children grieve as part of a family.** Children grieve the person and the “changed” behavior and environment of family and friends. Keep regular routines as much as possible.
- **Children are repetitive in their grief.** Respond patiently to their uncertainty and concerns. It can take a long time to recover from a loss. Expect their grief to revisit in cycles throughout their childhood or adolescence. A strong reminder, such as the anniversary of a death, may reawaken grief. Make yourself available to talk.

**Mental Health America of Franklin County** is a private, not-for-profit organization, established in 1956. We help people navigate the mental health system. We are dedicated to promoting mental health in Franklin County through advocacy, education, and support services. Our programs include: information and referral to community mental health and alcohol/drug services; free support groups for people with mental illness and their families; an Ombudsman program that assists clients in navigating the mental health and alcohol/drug system; mental health screenings in English and Spanish; Pro Bono Counseling Program where underinsured and uninsured individuals can receive free counseling; community and professional mental health education including Get Connected; maternal mental health support and advocacy (POEM); and a quarterly newsletter featuring legislative updates and new happenings at MHAFC. We receive funding from the Franklin County ADAMH Board, United Way of Central Ohio, individuals, foundations, and corporations. To become a member or find out more information, please visit us online at [www.mhafc.org](http://www.mhafc.org).