# Mental Health and Sport

WHO Office for Quality of Care and Patient Safety, Athens Greece

Dr Jennifer Hall, Technical Officer for Mental Health



## Overview of today's presentation:



WHO Office on Quality of Care and Patient Safety



Physical activity and mental health



Conclusions





# The Programme on QoC for C&A MH











## Mental health and athletes

- There is a lack of high-quality systematic reviews
- However current evidence suggests that athletes are equally at risk of mental health conditions as the general population.
- A greater risk of mental health conditions may be experienced by elite athletes who are injured, approaching / in retirement or experiencing performance difficulty.





# Mental health help seeking and athletes

- Athletes are as likely as the general population to seek mental health care.
- Barriers to help seeking include team culture and concerns around selection and confidentiality
- Facilitators of mental health seeking suggest the value of athlete role models in normalizing help-seeking for athletes





# Prevalence of child and adolescent mental health conditions in the WHO European Region

1 in 7 children and adolescents (0-19 years old) are living with a mental health condition

1 in 5 adolescents aged 15-19 years old are living with a mental health condition

Suicide is the leading cause of death for those aged 15-29 years old.





#### Prevalence of child and youth mental health conditions in Greece

1 in 4 adolescents aged 15-19 year olds is estimated to be living with a mental health condition. (25.5%) Adolescents are reporting more sleep difficulties and irritability now than they were a few years ago.

Self-harm is the **6th** leading cause of death among 10–14 and 15–19 year olds in Greece.





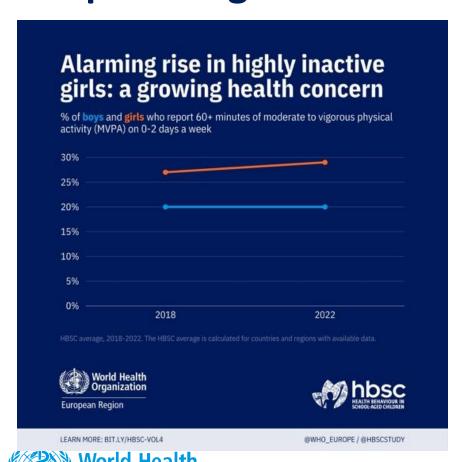
#### Physical activity as a way to improve mental health

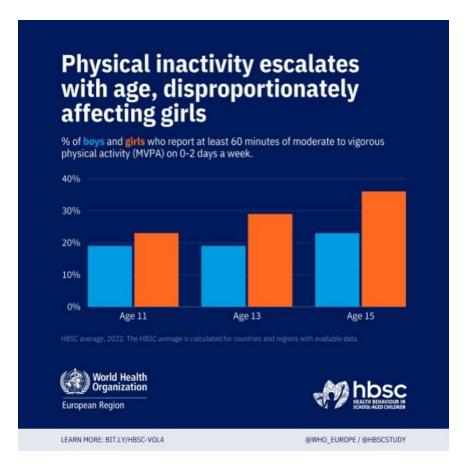
- Participation in sport (community and elite) is related to better mental health, <u>lower</u>
   <u>psychological ill-being</u> and <u>improved social outcomes</u>
- Adults participating in <u>team sport have more favorable health outcomes</u> than those
  participating in individual sport, and those participating in sports more often generally
  report the greatest benefits.
- Physical activity has positive effects on cognitive function, academic outcomes and mental health





# Physical activity in children and young people across the WHO European Region





Organization

### WHO guidelines for physical activity

#### CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour

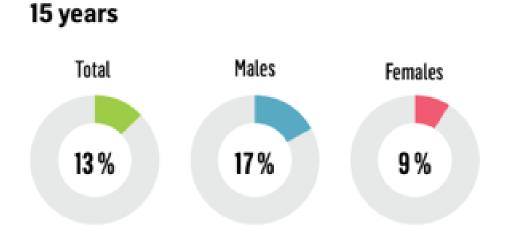








## Physical activity in Greece in 15 year olds



HBSC, 2017–2018; https://hbsc. org/publications/reports/a-focus-on-adolescent-physical-activity-eating-behaviours-weight-status-and-body-image-in-europe-central-asia-and-canada/

≥ 60 min/day of moderate-tovigorous physical activity



### Summary

- Athletes can play an important role in increasing awareness around mental health
- Athletes may be at an increased risk of experiencing mental heatlh conditions when injured or nearing retirement
- Barriers to accessing care for athletes include stigma, particularly around competing.
- Many children and adolescents are living with mental health conditions, with those in Greece affected more than on average across the WHO European Region.
- Low levels of adolescents reach report doing the recommended levels of physical activity
- Increasing physical activity can improve mental health and health outcomes for the general population.



## Thank you for your time

