Record Nr. UNINA9910459408203321 Managing self harm: psychological perspectives / / edited by Anna **Titolo** Motz Pubbl/distr/stampa London;; New York:,: Routledge,, 2009 **ISBN** 1-135-45004-8 1-135-45005-6 1-282-59538-5 9786612595387 0-203-87578-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (247 p.) Altri autori (Persone) MotzAnna <1964-> 616.85/82 Disciplina 616.8582 Soggetti Self-mutilation Self-destructive behavior Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Includes index. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (pages [219]-220) and index. Nota di contenuto Book Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Contributors; Acknowledgements: Introduction: Part 1 Understanding self-harm: Chapter 1 Self-harm as a sign of hope; Chapter 2 The paradox of selfharm; Part 2 The wider context: Systemic issues and self-harm; Chapter 3 'Why do you treat me this way?': Reciprocal violence and the mythology of `deliberate self-harm'; Chapter 4 The trap: Self-harm and young people in foster care and residential settings; Chapter 5 Selfharm and attachment; Part 3 Women and self-harm; Chapter 6 Speaking with the body Chapter 7 Absences, transitions and endings: Threats to successful treatmentChapter 8 Self-harm in women's secure services: Reflections and strategies for treatment design; Chapter 9 Self-harm cessation in secure settings; Conclusion: `If you prick us do we not bleed?'; Further reading; Index Sommario/riassunto Self-harm often arises at moments of despair or emotional intensity,

and its reasons are not necessarily available to the conscious mind.

Managing Self-Harm explores the meaning and impact of self-harm, and the sense in which it is a language of the body. It is designed to help clinicians, people who self-harm and their families and carers to understand its causes, meaning and treatment. Each chapter integrates theory with clinical illustration, enabling the direct experiences of those who self-harm to be heard and reflecting the populations that are most likely to self-har