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Resilience Rx

Disclosures: none

Objectives:

- Describe current understanding of positive childhood experiences & "stress busters"
- Describe current understanding of toxic stress and it's impact on children in the context of COVID
- O Review Bright Futures Social and Emotional guidelines for parents and providers
- Demonstrate how to integrate resilience building strategies such as breathing exercises, meditation and mindfulness into your anticipatory guidance and your day-to-day practice

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"Tuning in: parents of young children speak up about what they think, know & need" (2016)

the Effective

The way my parents raised me Medical professionals like the pediatrician

Other parents

Parenting websites

Parenting blogs

My faith or religiolus backgrounds 42%

My cultural or ethnic background 39%

My dad

My siblings 42%

My partner/my child's other paren

Other family members or close friend

Articles specifically aimed at helping parents

Teachers and other child care professionals

Google searches (or other internet search engines)

based on respondents who on a scale of 1 of at all effective) to 5 (extremely helpful) rated FECTIVENESS

625

52%

43%

89%

85%

85%

84%

82%

82%

82%

73%

71%

69%

68%

67%

Parents:

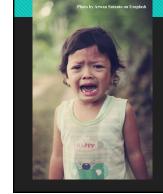
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- o 91% say parenting is their greatest joy
- 73% say parenting is their greatest challenge
- 69% say they want more positive parenting strategies
- 54% which they had more information about how to be a better parent

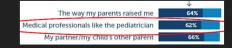
Pediatricians:

- Highly useful and 62% Effective!
- 93% have a high degree of trust in our advice

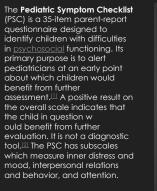




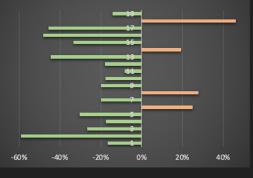
- OParents want help with patience and discipline
- OPediatricians are poised to be helpful
 - Usefulness grade = B+
 - Effectiveness grade = D-



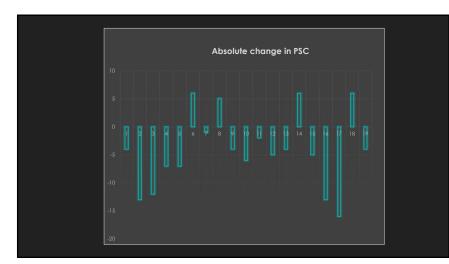
Resilience University	Exit Questionnaire	Percent answering agree or strongly agree
	I have changed the way I parent after this program.	94%
	This program provided	94%
• Use behaviors as an opportunity to	our family with helpful skills.	
integrate protective factors	This program changed	
• 4 sessions, 30 min each, >1 week apart	the way I view my child's unwanted behaviors.	
• Preliminary raw data (19/41, ongoing		
enrollment)	This program changed	94%
• Applying principles in all patient	the way I discipline my child.	
interactions now	I now feel better	
• Bridges the gap between what we	equipped to help my	
know about resilience building and what we've been taught to offer to	child when they are having a big unpleasant emotion.	
families.	I would recommend this program to others.	94%

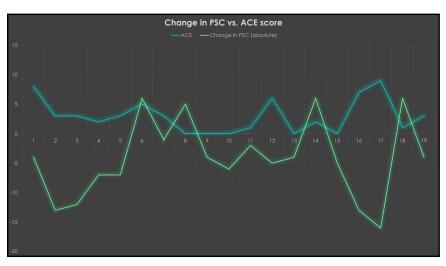












Pediatric Symptom Checklist

- 3. 3. Tires easily, has little energy 4. Fidgety, unable to sit still
- 5. Has trouble with teacher
- 6. Less interested in school
- 7. Acts as if driven by a motor
- 8. Daydreams too much
- 9. Distracted easily

10.Is afraid of new situations

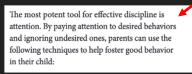
14.Has trouble concentrating 15.Less interested in friends 16.Frights with other children 17.Absent from school

18. School grades dropping

20. Visits the doctor with doctor finding nothing wrong 21. Has trouble sleeping

24. Feels he or she is bad 25.Takes unnecessary risks 26.Gets hurt frequently 27.Seems to be having less fun 28.Acts younger than children his or her age 29.Does not listen to rules 30.Does not show feelings 31.Does not understand other people's feelings 32.Teases others 33.Blames others for his or her troubles 34. Takes things that do not belong to him or her 35.Refuses to share

Bright Futures Guidelines



But what leads to the behavior?

close temporal proximity to the target behavior and, if possible, related to the behavior (eg, bring the child in freen playtime if she is throwing and when asked not to).¹⁵ Some families (eg, first-time parents Use time-out or logical consequences to deal with undesirable behavior. Time-out is a struc e adolescent parents) experies tured method of avoiding paying attention to lders to use harsh or physical means of punishundesired behaviors. eaters to use name or physical means or puman-ment. Calturally, it may be inappropriate to ignore what an elder has proposed. Parents may feel con-flicted when they attempt to use new or different methods of discipline that are not supported within their families or communities. Promote consistent discipline practices acros caregivers, but recognize that ment is not always possible, ar can learn more than one set of rules that are reasonable and logical. Ensure that the child understand, the state

The most potent tool for effective discipline is attention. By paying attention to desired behaviors and ignoring undesired ones, parents can use the following techniques to help foster good behavior in their child: is about his behav a person. Avoid responding to the child's anger with anger. This react anger. This reaction teaches the wron and may escalate the child's response. Take time to reflect on their own phy emotional response to the child's beh-they can choose the most appropriate technique.

in their child: Praise the child frequently for good behavior. Specific acknowledgement (ruther than global praise) helps tends the child appropriate behaviors (rg. "Work you did a good job parting that tryy may"t rather than Screently. Time spece together in an eriopable activity is a valuable reveard for desired behavior. Communicate expectations in positive terms, by sating when the child as doing something much the strength of the strength of the strength of the shaft they like and expect. Strements such as what they like and expect. Strements such as the streme such as they note herefore. Conventional disciplinary Control of the second s Children with poor communication skills and

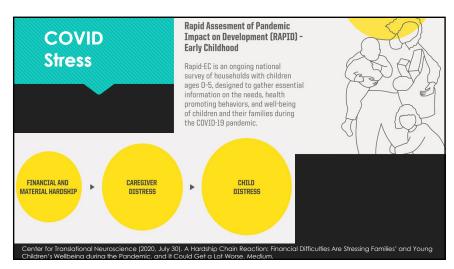
as a reward for positive behaviors.

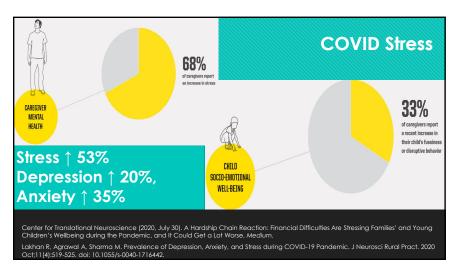
"I like it when you play quietly with your brother," or, "I like that you climb into your car seat when language delay often use behavior as a means communication. Caregivers should make ever effort to help them develop more effective I ask you to," are nonjudgmental and commu-nicate to the child that these are behaviors the unication skills. parents like. Model and role-play the desired behaviors. Prepare the child for change in the daily routin by discussing upcoming activities and expected behaviors. State behavioral expectations and limits for

Because corporal pur

than other approaches for managing undesired behavior in children, the American Academy State behavioral expectations and limits for the child clearly and in a developmentally appropriate manner. These expectations should be few, realistic, and consistently enforced. Allow the child time for fun activities, especially or a semend for maximum holescine. observes in connactor, the relativistic reason reasons of Pediatrics recommends that parents be encou-aged and assisted in developing methods other than spanking in response to undesired behavie (Box 3).^{33,45} Other forms of corporal punishm such as shaking or striking a child with an objec

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ACEs Rising

Psychol Trauma. 2020 Aug;12(S1):S193-S194. doi: 10.1037/tra0000711. Epub 2020 Jun 18.

The rise of adverse childhood experiences during the *Rises Worldwide* COVID-19 pandemic

Daniel J Bryant ¹, May Oo ¹, April Joy Damian ²

Affiliations + expand PMID: 32551773 DOI: 10.1037/tra0000711

Abstract

Adverse childhood experiences, which is defined by different forms of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction occurring before the age of 18 years, is a major public health problem in the United States that has the potential to worsen in the current COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the challenge is even greater for children and youth from low-income communities of color. Thus, there is a greater need for investments in youth-serving systems within and beyond health care and public health to effectively address adverse childhood experiences and prevent its short- and long-term negative health and social sequelae well beyond the current public health chief. Secord (c) 2020 APA, all rights reserved).

THE INTERPRETER

A New Covid-19 Crisis: Domestic Abuse Rises Worldwide

Movement restrictions aimed to stop the spread of the coronavirus may be making violence in homes more frequent, more severe and more dangerous.

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Families in the COVID-19 pandemic: parental stress, parent mental health and the occurrence of adverse childhood experiences-results of a representative survey in Germany

Claudia Calvano ³, Lara Engelke ², Jessica Di Bella ³, Jana Kindermann ³, Babette Renneberg ^{# 2}, Sibylle M Winter ^{# 3} Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33646416 PMCID: PMC7917379 DOI: 10.1007/s00787-021-01739-0 Free PMC article

Abstract

Parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic is highly challenging, with parents having to meet various demands minimutanously. An increase in adverse childhood sepreinces (CAS) has been videly predicted, but empirical evidence is still scaree. This study almost to (1) generate presentative data on pandemic-related stress, parental laterss, general laters, parental laters, and the occurrence of ACEs (2) identify risk factors for an increase in Actives and the analysis of the stress of the stress stress of the stress of the stress of the stress, and the stress of the stress o

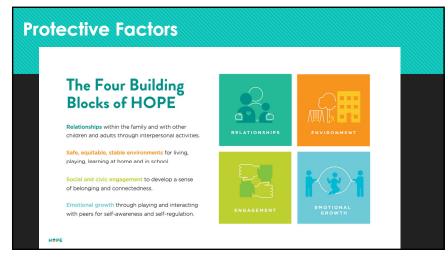
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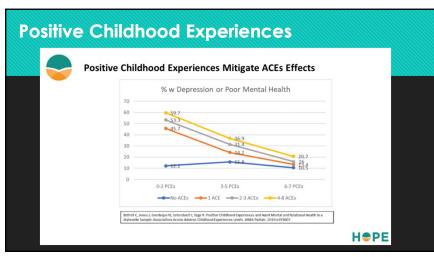
ACES rising with Parental Stress

Forbes

For Some Kids, This Last Year Qualifies As An Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE)















7. Felt safe and protected by an adult in their home

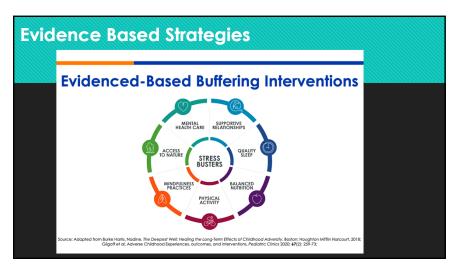
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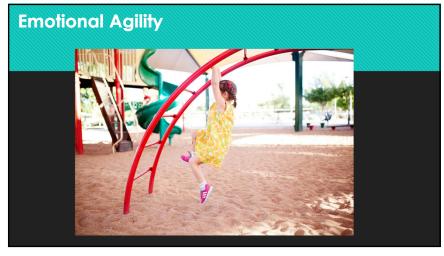


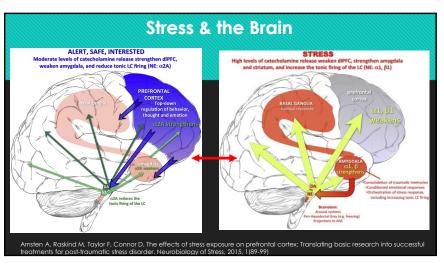
The California Surgeon General's Report on Adverse Childhood Experiences, Toxic Stress, and Health

> "[T]he cross-sector response is so critically important. Because that is where the cumulative dose of buffering that we deploy in our society is critically important.... Our educators, & our law enforcement, & our judges, & our early childcare workers & the guy at the grocery store understand how they can be part of the solution, how they can be a source of buffering for a child...."

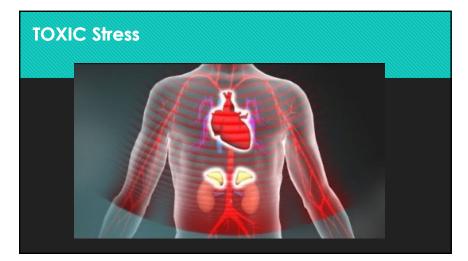
-Nadine Burke Harris, MD California Surgeon General's Roadmap for Resilience

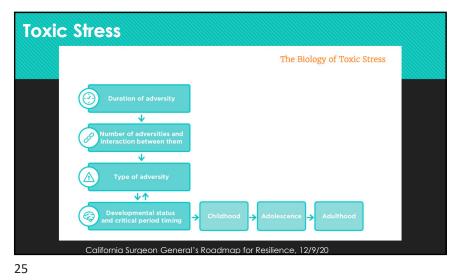


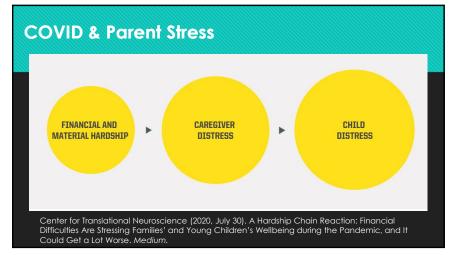


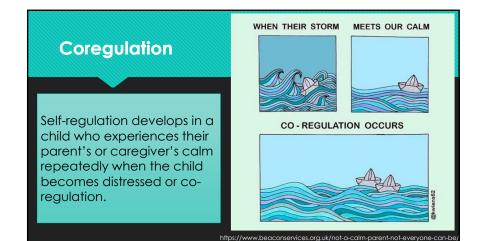


Toxic Stress The Biology of Toxic Stress STRESS RESPONSE POSITIVE TOLERABLE TOXIC Maladaptive response to intense and sustained Physiological response to mild or moderate stressor Adaptive response to time-limited stressor stressor Brief activation of stress response elevates heart rate, blood pressure, and hormonal levels Prolonged activation of stress response in children disrupts brain architecture and increases risk of health disorders Homeostasis recovers through buffering effect of caring adult or other interventions Prolonged allostasis establishes a chronic stress response Homeostasis recovers quickly through body's natural coping mechanisms Immigration, natural disaster Tough test at school, playoff game Abuse, neglect, household dysfunction California Surgeon General's Roadmap for Resilience, 12/9/20

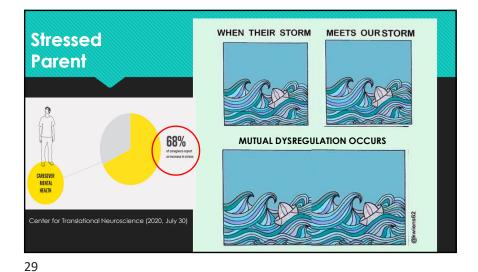






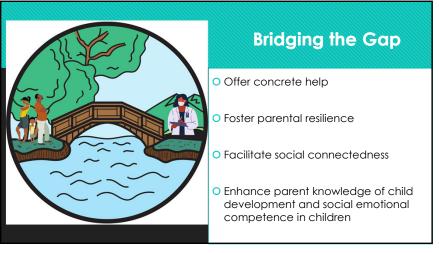


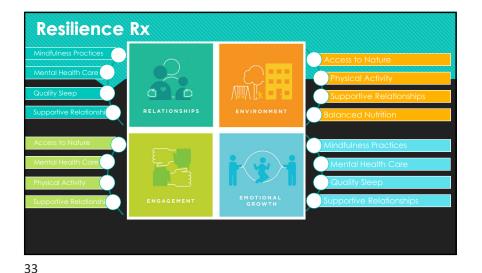


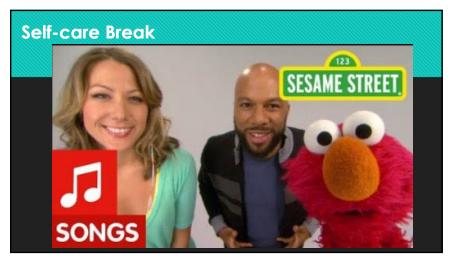












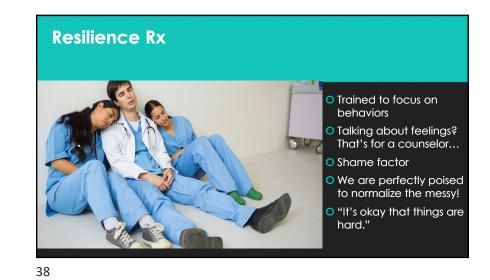
Resilience Rx

- O Latest Bright Futures Guidelines (2017) expanding our ability to provide anticipatory guidance around self-care & stress management
- "Resilience Rx" aligns AAP's recommendations during COVID to help families talk about difficult feelings
- "Resilience Rx" aligns with CDC Recommendations

AAP Recommendations during COVID

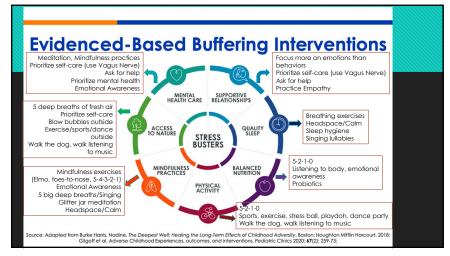
• "For all ages and stages, **facilitating resilience is key.** Pediatricians can remind families about the strength they provide for their children by being present, empathic, and nurturing. Practicing <u>techniques</u> together such as mindfulness, relaxation, and focusing on the present moment can help the entire family build coping skills to deal with uncomfortable and frightening feelings. When practiced regularly, children and caregivers can build skills that promote self-regulation and greater awareness of their feelings and the feelings of others that last long beyond the duration of the pandemic."

CDC Recommendations during COVID Healthy Ways to Cope with Stress • Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including those on social media. It's good to be informed, but hearing about the pandemic constantly can be upsetting. Consider limiting news to just a couple times a day and disconnecting from phone, tv, and computer screens for a while. Take care of your body. - Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate 🗹 . - Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals. - Exercise regularly. - Get plenty of sleep. - Avoid excessive alcohol, tobacco, and substance use. - Continue with routine preventive measures (such as vaccinations, cancer screenings, etc.) as recommended by your healthcare provider. - Get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine when available. · Make time to unwind. Try to do some other activities you enjoy. • Connect with others. Talk with people 🖸 you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling. · Connect with your community- or faith-based organizations. While social distancing measures are in place, try connecting online, through social media, or by phone or mail.







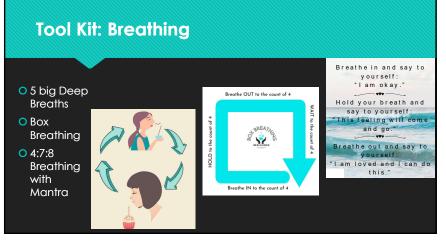


Resilience Rx

• Age Based Case Studies

- Anticipatory guidance model
- Using real examples from my practice
- The "Anatomy of a Meltdown"
- •How is the child feeling?
- How is the parent feeling?
- How do we restore tolerable stress and improve relational health?
- How do we return to co-regulation (away from mutual dysregulation)?

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Tool Kit

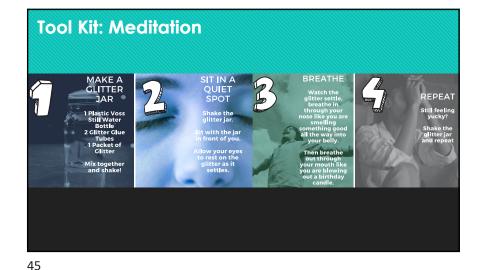
- Emotions > Behaviors
- Coaching parents in self-care (respond/don't react)
- Breathing Exercises
- Emotional awareness
- O Meditation
- O Mindfulness

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Tool Kit: Emotional Awareness

Each emotion comes and goes like an ocean wave. Your job is to take care of yourself while it is there so it doesn't wash you out to sea!







Age Based Anticipatory Guidance Resilience Rx

O Infancy (<1yr)
Toddlers (1-2yr)
O Pre-K (3-4 yr)
O Middle Childhood/Elementary (5-10 yr)
O Teens (11-21 yr)

Bright Futures Social Emotional Guidance for Parents: Infancy

Every baby has his own unique personality or temperament that is unlike any other. You can begin to understand your baby's temperament by:

Watching how he responds to you and th other people around him

Noticing how he reacts to objects he sees hears, and touches

Observing how active or quiet he seems to be

Becoming more aware of his moods and behaviors

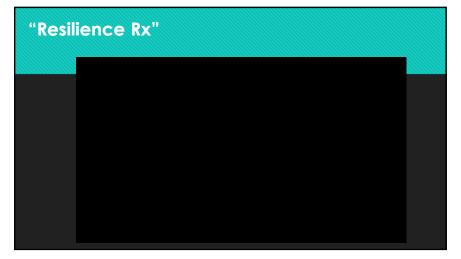
Others who care for your baby should also understand his temperament. Help them by describing your baby's likes, dislikes, needs, and responses.

It is normal to feel frustrated when your baby is fussy and hard to console. No matter how frustrating it may be, never, never shake, hit, or slap your baby. Shaking can lead to blindness; can damage your baby's eyes, brain, or spinal cord; and can even cause seizures or death.

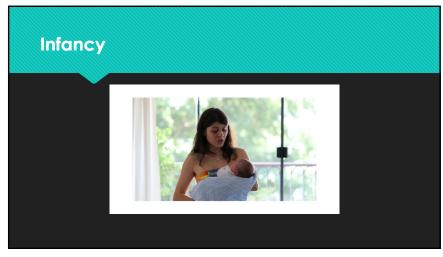
Infancy

- Address parental stress
- O Identify current self-care strategies
- O Brain-storm around other options
- O "Very few true parenting emergencies"
- O "It's okay for things to not be okay"





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Bright Futures Social Emotional Guidance: "Managing Emotions" 2-5 years

Discussion questions:

- Does your child have a will of her own? How and when does she show it?
- Is your child having frequent temper tantrums?
- What seems to trigger the tantrums? How do you respond to them?
- What kinds of things do you find yourself saying "no" to?
- Tell me how you set limits for your child. How do you discipline her?

Toddler



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- Can feel embarrassing
- OLack of perceived control
- Child having unpleasant feelings (?identify)
- O Toddler needs coregulation
- Singing!





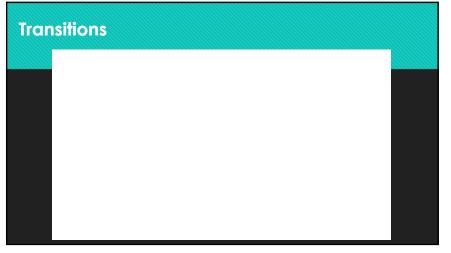


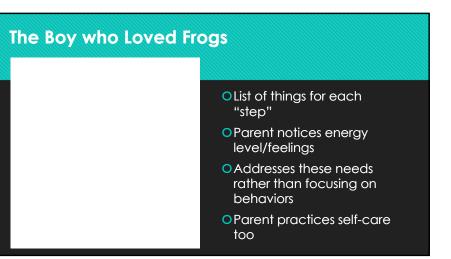
Match the energy

- O High energy ←→ low energy "stress buster"
- OUse existing parenting strategies intentionally to harness power of nervous system
- "Brain Aligned Parenting"
- Perfectly imperfect parenting
- Not going to ruin them for life









Bright Futures Social Emotional Guidance: Middle Childhood/Elementary

For the Parent

- What does your child do when he feels stressed, angry, or frustrated?
- Has ne had any recent stresses in the family or at school?
- What concerns or worries has your child shared with you?
- How do you try to help him handle his mistakes and disappointments?

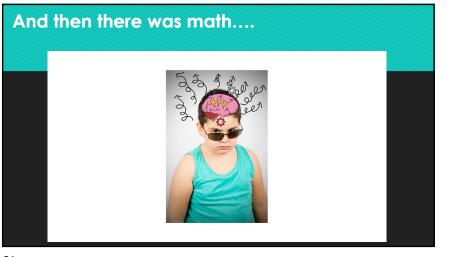
For the Child

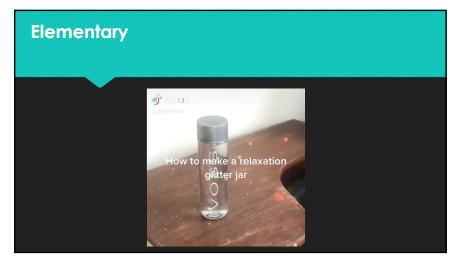
- What are some things that make you worried or mad? How do you handle those feelings? Who do you usually talk to about these things?
- How do your parents and other adults help you when you make mistakes? Are disappointed? Get upset or angry?

And then there was math....



- Not wanting to do school work
- Only wants to play video games
- Parents get frustrated
- Fear Of Ruining Them For Life (#FORTFL)
- O Time for self-care





Bright Futures Guidance for Parents: Middle Childhood

Children with loving and supportive parents generally have high self-esteem and feel good about themselves. You can help your child feel good about herself by:

Giving her lots of hugs and showing her you love her

Spending individual time with her doing things she enjoys

Taking part in activities together (at home, at school, and in your community)

Talking with her, listening, and encouraging her to express her feelings

Bright Futures Guidance for Parents: Middle Childhood

Let your child try different types of activities such as sports, art, and music. This will help her to find things that she is good at and will give her a chance to challenge herself in a positive way.

If your child doesn't succeed at something right away, encourage her to try again. You may be tempted to do things for her if they are hard, but she will feel better about herself if you help her to do things for herself. Praise her for trying and for making progress toward a goal, not just for succeeding.

Age-appropriate chores will teach your child responsibility and help her to feel that she has a valuable role to play in the family. Include her in decisions about the chores she will do, when she will do them, and how. Even if she complains about doing her chores, she will feel good about what she is able to do.

Extracting from video games



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Extracting from video games



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Bright Futures Social Emotional Guidelines: Parents of Teens

Let your teen know that you love him just the way he is. Point out the things that make him special—his great smile, sense of humor, or concern for others. Knowing that he is loved, valued, and supported will help protect him from negative feelings and self-doubt.

Praise the things your teen does right and recognize his efforts as well as his achievements. Correct him when it's necessary, but don't be overly critical. Avoid insulting comments and belittling messages that can lead to his having feeling bad about himself.

It's not easy being a teen. There are pressures to do well in so many aspects of life. Make sure that your goals for your teen are realistic. Never make him feel that he is not "living up" to your expectations. When he doesn't do as well as you or he would hope, praise his efforts and encourage him to work harder next time.

Your teen is more likely to avoid risky behaviors if he is involved in activities that interest him and make him feel good about himself. Attend as many of these events as possible. He may not say so, but he really wants you to be there!

Bright Futures Guidelines for the Teen

There is no one else exactly like you. Accept and appreciate yourself for who you are—both inside and out. Try not to compare yourself with others. Value yourself instead and be the best "you" that you can be.

We each have our own set of talents and strengths. Think about the things that you do well and how you'd like to improve. Try harder at the things you already do and try new things that interest you.

Step out of your "comfort zone" and take on new challenges to increase your self-confidence. Join a club or take part in an activity you've never tried before—sports, volunteering, music. This will help you discover new interests you can develop and could even lead to friendships with others who have the same interests as you.

Spend time with friends who listen to you, respect you, understand you, and share your beliefs and values

Teens

- More challenging choices
- O Parents feel fear, frustration, anger
- O Can't just do shock and awe
- Have to integrate resilience





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Teens

Key Strategies:

- Parents need to be aware of their own stress level & take care of themselves
- Parents need to not take away teens emerging coping skills (work to extinguish unhealthy ones one at a time but only once teen has a new one in place)
- "What helps you when...?" Ask them!
- Can't do school work or think logically when prefrontal cortex offline
- Can't expect high energy behavior if sad/lonely/depressed
- Matching expectations for behavior with emotional health/state





