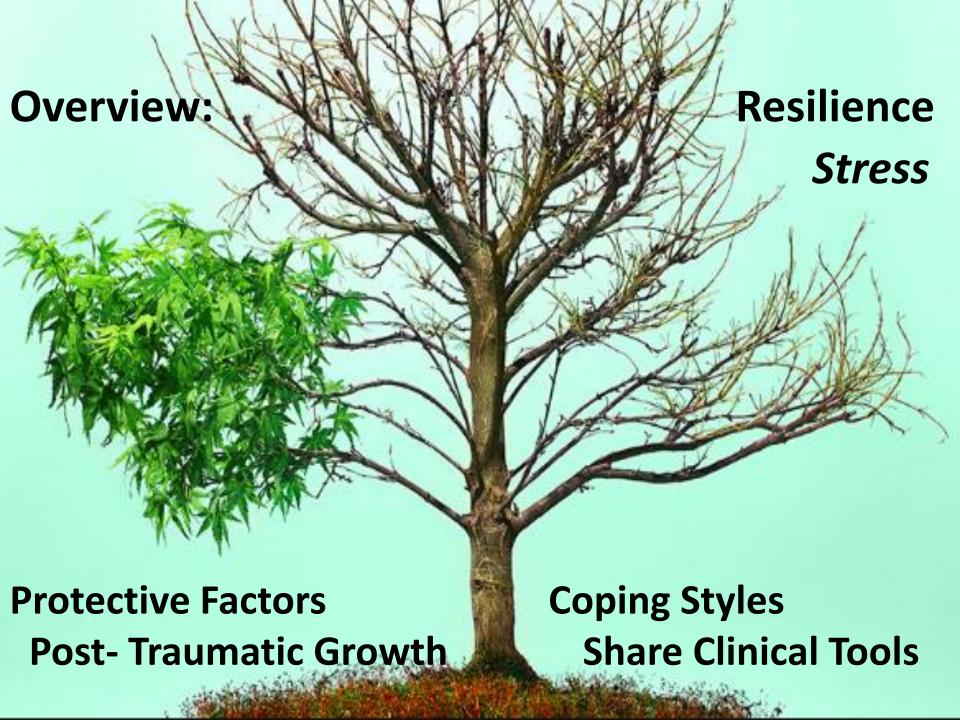
Enhancing Resiliency in Children & Adolescents

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(What is it and how do I get some?)

It's hard to define but, as the Supreme Court has noted, "You know it when you see it":

The process of, capacity for, or outcome of successful adaptation despite challenging or threatening circumstances

Masten, et. al, 2014

APA defines it as:

"The process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, or even significant sources of stress—such as family/relationship problems, serious health concerns of workplace/financial pressures"

The problem with APA's definition:

This "bouncing back" definition is too broad

Proportions of "resilient youth" varies from 25 to 84%

Vanderbilt'Adriance, 2008

A narrower definition focusing on specific developmental outcomes at different points of life is needed

It is an individual's **capacity**, the **process** he/she goes through, and the **result**

CAPACITY: adapting to changes/stress events in healthy ways

Catalano, 2004

PROCESS: a reintegration process & return to normal functioning with support of protective factors

Richardson, 2002

RESULT: the positive/beneficial outcomes resulting from successfully navigating stressful event

The cultivation of resilience means fostering a child's/adolescent's capacity, flexibility, and coping strategies while facing developmental changes and life stresses in order to bounce back from difficult life experiences and achieve positive outcomes. (when)

STRESS

✓ We all have and live with it

√ "It" can be pervasive

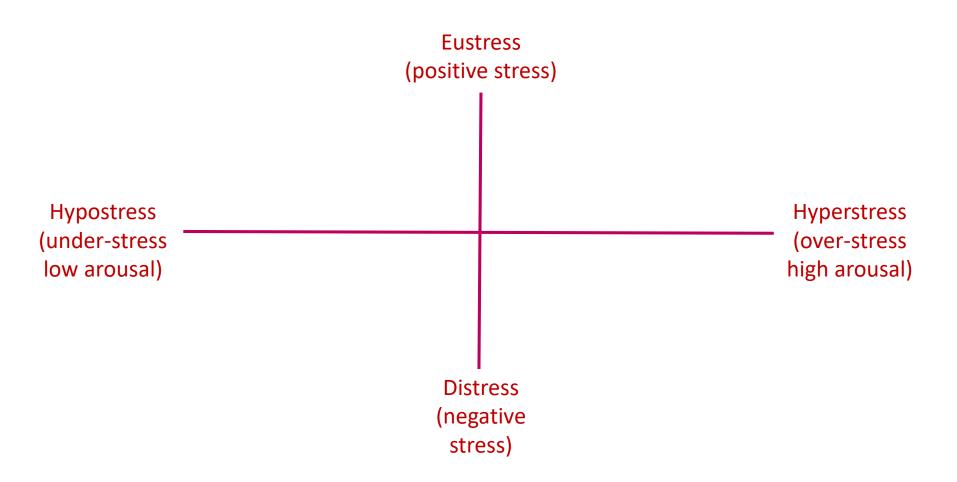
✓ But, What is STRESS?

✓ Is "it" always bad?





Two Dimensions of Stress



Eustress

(Positive Stress)

✓ A stressor that is perceived as positive, beneficial, or fun

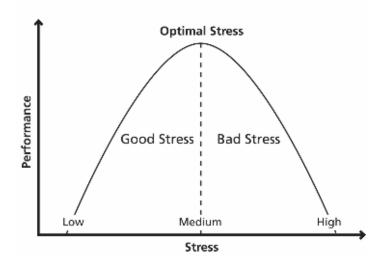


Eustress

(Positive Stress)

- ✓ A stressor that is perceived as positive, beneficial, or fun
- ✓ Stress motivates & challenges an individual
- ✓ Stress that leads to optimal performance

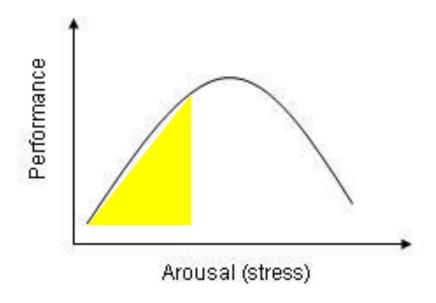
The Yerkes-Dodson Law



Hypostress

(Under-Stress)

- ✓ Couch Potato Syndrome
- ✓ Low interest level and inattention

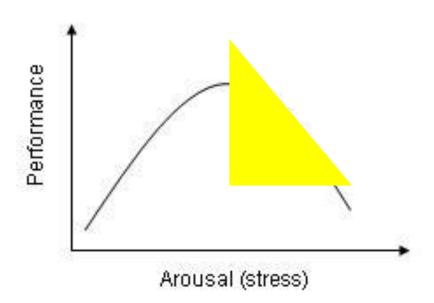


Hyperstress

(Over-stress)

- ✓ Stress level that starts to interfere with performance
- ✓ A stressor that is perceived as overwhelming
- ✓ Accumulation of minor stressors that are perceived as overwhelming
- ✓ Stress that is repeated or chronic allostatic load

McEwen & Stellar, 1993



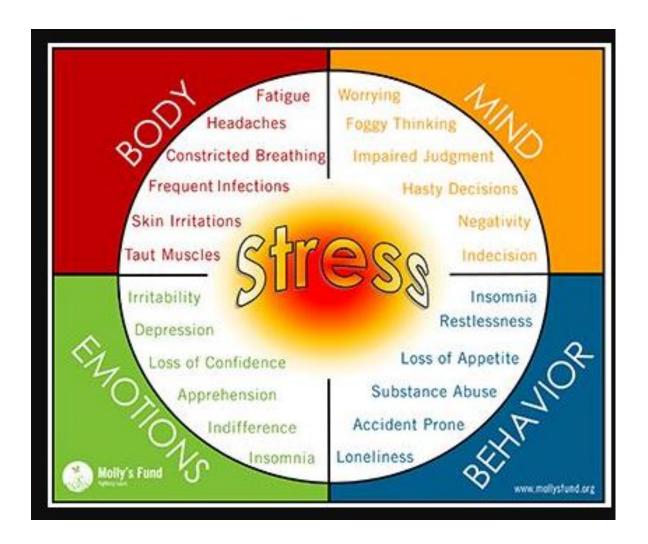
Reduce physiological activation of the autonomic nervous system Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

Sympathetic Nervous System (SNS)

- dilates pupils
- contracts blood vessels (increases BP)
- increases heart rate
- reduces digestion

Parasympathetic Nervous System (PNS)

- constricts pupils
- dilates blood vessels (lowers BP)
- slows heart



Signs of Stress

Some typical signs that are associated with the stress response. The earlier you can detect excess stress, the easier it is to take steps to manage it before it stress out of hand.

Physical Changes	Behavior Changes
□ Loss of energy or fatigue	□ Drinking too much alcohol
□ Stomach problems	□ Increased tobacco use
□ Tense muscles	□ Eating compulsively
□ Problems sleeping	☐ Grinding your teeth
□ Frequent headaches	☐ Acting "bossy"
□ Loss of sex drive	☐ Yelling or shouting at others
□ Excessive sweating	□ Driving too fast
□ Loss of appetite	□ Using drugs
□ Shortness of breath	□ Overdoing" activities
□ Skin breakout	□ Sleeping too much
□ Other	□ Nail-biting, hair-twisting
□ Other	□ Pacing or fidgeting often
	 Laughing or crying inappropriately
	□ Picking fights
Emotional Changes	□ Road rage
□ Loss of interest in activities or work	□ Other
□ Anxiety	□ Other
□ Irritability with others	War and the second
□ Sadness or depressed mood	Cognitive Changes
☐ Anger or resentment toward others	□ Trouble concentrating
□ Sudden shifts in mood	□ Trouble remembering things
□ Increased mood sensitivity	□ Confusion
□ Overreacting to minor situations	□ Difficulty making decisions
□ Frustration	□ Repeating thoughts
□ Impatience	□ Criticizing yourself
□ Frequent uneasiness, restlessness	☐ Misunderstanding others
□ Feeling pressured or trapped	□ Poor judgment
□ Feeling emotionally numb	□ Racing thoughts
□ Feeling overwhelmed	□ Self-doubt or low self-confidence
□ Other	□ Pessimistic and negative thoughts
□ Other	□ Other

Two Coping Styles

<u>Problem-Focused</u>

- ✓ Change the situation
 (e.g. form a study group and study for exam)
- ✓ Associated with resilience

Emotion-Focused

Avoid or attenuate the emotional distress of the situation example: go to a movie to avoid thinking about the exam

Problem-Focused Coping

- Step 1: Recognize the signals of stress
- Step 2: Define the problem
- Step 3: Set a goal
- Step 4: Brainstorm possible solutions
- Step 5: Evaluate possible solutions
- Step 6: Choose the best solution based on pros and cons
- Step 7: Make a plan to implement the solution and try it!
- Step 8: Assess success
- Step 9: If the first solution didn't work, try another!

Emotion-Focused Coping

Listening to music
Getting together with a friend
Reading a good book or watching a movie
Getting physical exercise
Spiritual activity such as prayer
Yoga
Humor (jokes or funny movies)
Meditation
Taking a nap
Writing in a journal or diary
Reappraising the event
Taking a hot bath
"Anxiety-surfing"
Helping others in need
Expressing your stress creatively
Taking a "mental holiday"

Resiliency SAVES

Social Connection **A**ttitude-4 P's

- Permanence
- Passion
- Perseverance
- Personalization



Emotional Acceptance

Humor



Protective Factors for Resilience

Individuals who adapt very well despite facing risks do so as the result of protective factors:

✓ Internal: optimism, perceptions of control, self-efficacy, & active coping

Smith et. al, 2004

✓ External: functional social support systems, ability to recognize & utilize social supports

Main Components of Protective Factors

- ✓ **Bonding**: emotional attachment and commitment to parents, caregivers, close relationships with mature supportive adults.
- ✓ **Competence**: involves 5 areas of competence
 - 1. Cognitive (good cognitive abilities)
 - 2. Emotional (good self-regulation of emotions/impulses)
 - 3. Moral (positive self-perceptions)
 - Behavioral (talents valued by self & society)
 - 5. Social (general appeal of attractiveness to others)

Main Components of Protective Factors

- ✓ Optimism: self-efficacy, spirituality or faith and a sense of meaning in life, a clear and positive identity
- ✓ **Environment:** organized home life, authoritative parenting, SES advantages, effective schools, neighborhoods with high collective efficacy
- ✓ HUMOR: This psychologists walks into room....combined with optimistic outlook = internal factor that reduces focus on personal failures
- ✓ Ethnic family's cultural values: a provision of mutual psychological support

Resiliency and Post Traumatic Growth Most People

PTSD Depression Anxiety Suicide

RESILIENCE

Post Traumatic
Growth

Post-traumatic Growth

- Post-traumatic Stress is Transformative (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1995).
- Persons with highest level of coping mechanisms report relatively little PTG
- PTG my be more applicable to adolescents or adults rather than young children
- Younger people have more PTG than older people

Tedeschi, R.G., & Calhoun, L.G., 2004





People reported positive change in these 5 areas:

- Had a renewed appreciation for life
- Found new possibilities for themselves
- Felt more personal strength
- Their relationships improved
- They felt spiritually more satisfied

Tools for your toolkit

- ✓ Some of the examples are from actual patients.
- ✓ I have taken steps to protect privacy
- ✓ It my hope that we share stories, share strategies used
- ✓ WE are the tools!

Personal Strengths

(Have patients/students circle)

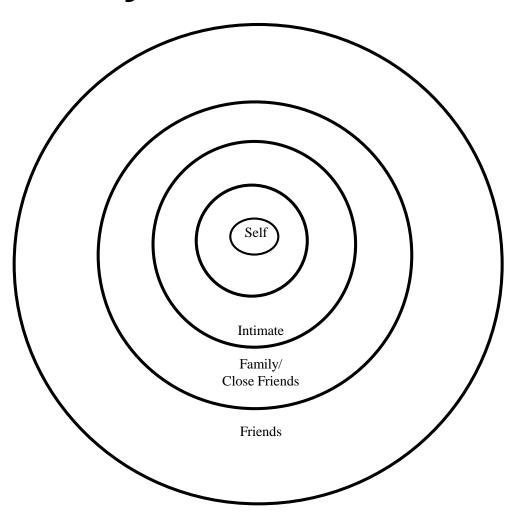
- brave
- persistent
- honest
- curious
- open-minded
- creative
- enthusiastic
- authentic
- kind
- generous
- energetic
- compassionate
- loving
- trustworthy
- imaginative

- ambitious
- artistic
- mature
- patient
- tough
- bold
- proud
- a natural leader
- responsible
- loyal
- fair
- modest
- humble
- grateful
- spiritual

- selfdisciplined
- wise
- intelligent
- street-smart
- friendly
- good-natured
- sensible
- analytical
- spunky
- motivated
- supportive
- clever
- witty
- adventurous
- easygoing

- logical
- charming
- calm
- rational
- resourceful
- tolerant
- strong
- strong religious beliefs
- good sense of humor
- able to see the big picture
- able to inspire others
- other_____

Mapping Your Social Support "My Social Atom"



Summary: Resilience and Managing the Stress Response

- Recognize when you are under stress
 - know your personal stress profile and use the stress thermometer
- Reduce physiological activation of the autonomic nervous system
 - deep breathing, progressive muscle relaxation, mindfulness meditation, yoga
- Actively manage coping response
 - Determine the amount of control you have
 - Use active or problem-focused coping for controlled
 - Use emotion-focused coping for uncontrolled
- Increase appraisal of your ability to handle the stressor
 - Change threat appraisal into challenge appraisal
 - Employ your personal strengths rather than focusing on your weaknesses
- Seek/enhance social support

Resilience Toolkit

Cognitive Skills

- realistic optimism
- self-acceptance and appreciation
- personal strengths
- world view bigger than self
- gratitude

Emotional Regulation

- positive coping strategies
- stress management
- tolerance for frustration

Problem-Solving Skills

- problem-solving
- goal setting
- making good choices

Social Skills

- reflective listening
- assertiveness
- conflict resolution
- empathy

<u>Self-Care Skills</u>

- nutrition
- physical exercise
- rest/sleep hygiene!!!!
- moderation

YET!!!



Finally, wanna measure your resilience?

http://www.trueresilience.net/briefresiliencescale.aspx

Thank you for all you do for *our* kids, adolescents, students, and for *your* patients!!

