CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS: AN ACT-ORIENTED GROUP TRAINING FOR CHILDREN WITH EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

Marta Schweiger*, Francesca Pergolizzi** & Paolo Moderato*

*IULM University and IESCUM **IESCUM

INTRODUCTION

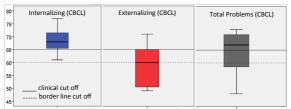
The poster illustrates sample, methods and results of a group training with children with internalizing emotional disorders. The main goal was to help anxious, sad, withdrawing and impulsive children to increase their psychological flexibility.

The intervention is designed on a model of emotional competence consistent with a functional-contextual perspective, based on the Acceptance and **Commitment Therapy** hexaflex and including some procedures of Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy (Schweiger & Moderato, 2013).

PARTICIPANTS

Characteristics of the sample:

- 12 Children (4 females and 8 males)
- ✓ **Age 8-11** (mean age: 10)
- Diagnosed by a child mental health service near Milan (Italy)
- Emotional disorders associated with different psychopathological diagnosis (Specific Learning disability, ADHD, Stuttering, Anxiety disorders)
- ✓ Clinical (10 children) or border-line (2 children) score in the Internalizing scale (anxious-depressed + withdrawn-depressed + somatic complaints) of Child Behaviour Checklist - CBCL (Achenbach 2001)
- Are not receiving psychological or farmacological treatment
- Normal IQ and normal score at Test of Emotion Comprehension -TEC (Pons & Harris, 2000)



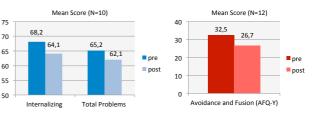
In the group Internalizing and Total Problems distributions are different from Externalizing distribution (Non-parametric Friedman test , N=12, p <. 01)

PROCEDURES

Children, divided into 2 groups, received a 10 sessions training (90 minutes each) through exercises, games and creative activities within a metaphorical framework. The training protocol is described in the table below

Revised Anxiety Multidimensional Scale – RCMAS 2 (Reyonolds & Richmond, 2012) Avoidance and Fusion Questionnaire for Youth - AFQ-Y (Greco, Lambert e Baer 2008) were administered to children and CBCL was administered to parents pre and post intervention

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Pre-post training comparisons:

- Significant **reduction of Internalizing and Total Problems** in the group after the training, assessed by non-parametric Wilcoxon signed rank test (p<.05)
- Significant reduction of avoidance and fusion in the group after the training, assessed by non-parametric Wilcoxon signed rank test (p<.05)
- 2 children with clinical internalizing problems and 1 child with border-line internalizing problems achieve **normal score post intervention**
- 1 child with clinical internalizing problems achieves border-line score post

Data show that this ACT oriented group training can be effective and efficient to increase psychological flexibilty and reduce internalizing symptoms in children with emotional problems. Results encourage further research on a larger sample.

GOALS Know each other and promote self-Everyone choose the image of his boat, personalize and describe it 1 Know your boat Self as context, acceptance Communalities and differences in the group (game) Values, committed action 2 Be a fleet togheter Create the group and promote Establish and subscribes rules of the group (behavioral contract) Create a name, an emblem, and a motto for the fleet prosocial behaviors Draw on a fabric events and situations that make you feel unpleasant emotion and then wave it Pick an emotion and tell your partner a specific situation in which you felt it 3 Observe the waves Find out your physical sensations (mindfulness exercise) Draw your body and represent sensation and emotion where you feel it (creative activity) 4 Get in contact with phisical sensation Deal with seasickness Describe what you see around without judgment (game) 5 Drop the anchor Promote the ability to stop and notice Present moment, acceptance Use your five senses while eating a fruit and moving (mindfulness exercises) Use the compass Find things that makes happy in the Create islands with things you like, desires, objectives Regroup islands and create a compass that indicates useful direction long term Present moment, committed action Promote the ability to choose behavior instead of react What is and what is not behavior (game) When a wave arrives, drop anchor, look the compass and then choose behavior (role playing) Steer toward your island Write on balloons your unpleasant thoughts , worries, bad words people tell you Experiential games with the balloons Observe thoughts and words that Defusion Don't care the seagulls 9 Signal with flags Be able to get help from your context Express your emotion and ask for help to peers and adults (role playing) Thinks that works with unpleasant emotion (brainstorming) Self as context, committed action 10 Be the captain Putting all together The "snake and ladders" game of the sea All processes Delivery of diplomas to captains

Children's quotes at the end of the training:

«Hurtful memories are not stopping me anymore» «I discovered that everyone has difficult emotions when sailing the sea» — «Hurtful memories are not stopping me «I feel I can make true friends» — «I learnt that a good captain has to be patient, courageous and creative»

«I really loved that we played!» «It was beautiful to draw feelings»

REFERENCES

Achenbach, T. M., & Rescorla, L. A. (2001). Manual for the ASEBA School-Age Forms & Profiles. Burlington, VT: University of Vermont, Research Center for Children, Youth, & Families.

Greco, L. A., Lambert, W. (2008). Psychological Inflexibility in Childhood and Adolescence: Development and Evaluation of the Avoidance and Fusion Questionnaire for Youth. Psychological Assessment, 20, 2, 93-102.

Schweiger M., Moderato P. (2013). REBT e ACT: un modello di intervento sulle abilità emotive. In P. Moderato (Ed.) Cent'anni di comportamentismo. Dal Manifesto di Watson alla teoria della mente, dalla BT all'ACT. Milano: FrancoAngeli.

CONTACTS

martaschweiger26@gmail.com











www.act-italia.org