# Anxiety in Preschool-Aged Children Understanding Fear and Intro to Overcoming Worry

"Hate is the consequence of fear; we fear something before we hate it. A child who fears noises becomes a man who hates noise."

-Cyril Connolly



Daniel Chorney, Ph.D. Registered Psychologist Dr. Daniel Chorney & Associates

# Session Overview

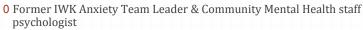
- 1. Who Am I?
- 2. What is Anxiety?
- 3. Early Identification
- 4. Developmental Progression of Anxiety
- 5. Anxiety Management Strategies
- 6. Resources for Child Anxiety Locally
- 7. Questions



# Who Am I?

## O Daniel Chorney, Ph.D.

- O Registered Clinical Psychologist
- O Owner/Psychologist @ Dr. Daniel Chorney & Associates



**O** Previous research in anxiety development and expression across the lifespan

## **O** Education:

- 0 B.A. Psychology UBC 2004
- 0 M.A. Psychology West Virginia University 2006
- O Ph.D. Psychology West Virginia University 2009
- O Clinical Internship Brown University 2009



# What IS Anxiety?

O "a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome" - Oxford English Dictionary

# "Scared?"

- Aiden, Age 4, Personal Communication 2006



# **Anxiety Causes & Maintenance**

- O Biological/genetic transmission
  - 0 Not 1:1 match of disorder0 Behavioral inhibition or negative affectivity
- O Parenting Factors & Learning History
  - **O** Excessive attention to anxious behaviors
  - O Child's loss of sense of control over environment or emotions
  - O Modeling (their own anxious behaviors)
- **O** Traumatic life events
  - O Actual negative life experiences/history



# When is Anxiety A Problem?

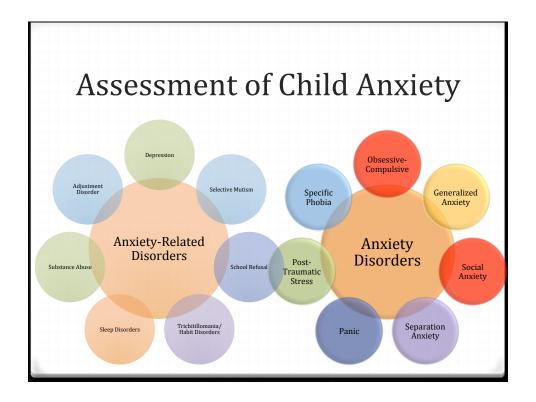
- O Most children, adolescents and adults use anxiety to help them make good decisions it is transient, normal, we all have it
  - **0** e.g., looking both ways before you cross the street, putting on your seatbelt, setting your alarm so you aren't late, studying for tests, budgeting time to complete assignments, not eating food that smells rotten/poisonous
- O Anxiety becomes a problem when it makes the decisions for you, interferes with your life and/or causes significant distress.
  - O Crosses into functional impairment
    - O Avoidance
    - O Enduring with extreme distress



# **Examples of Early Impairment**

## 0 Functional impairment in children

- O Not able to join extracurricular activities
- O Not able to separate for preschool/daycare (or at night)
- O No longer able to attend school (school refusal)
- O Not able to make new same-aged friendships
- 0 Washing hands until they crack/bleed
- O Not able to spend time outside (bugs, dogs, etc)
- O Not able to travel (plane, car, boat)
- O Selective mutism/not speaking (even doctors, police, etc)
- O Not able to receive in injections, swallow pills, see dentist
- O Chronic complaints of physical pains/illness (stomach, head, etc)
- O Excessive rigidity and demands ("must be done this way!")



# Developmental Progression of Anxiety

- **0** Infants
  - O Fear of separation and strangers
    O (6 months 30 months, typically peaking 9-13 months)
- O Toddlers/Preschoolers
  - O Fear of the dark, dogs, imaginary creatures
- O School Years
  - O Injury/sickness/harm (to self or others), social-evaluative, natural disasters
- Many are developmentally normative, transient, and do not derail a child's cognitive, social, or emotional development



# Early Identification

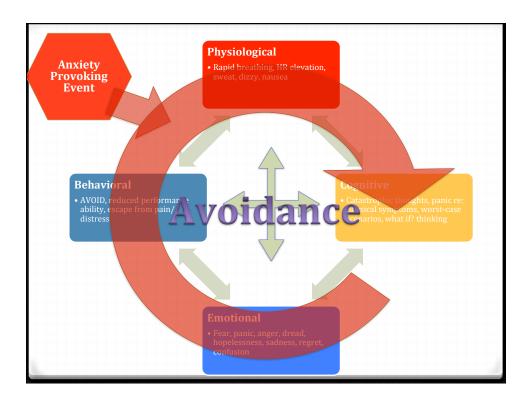


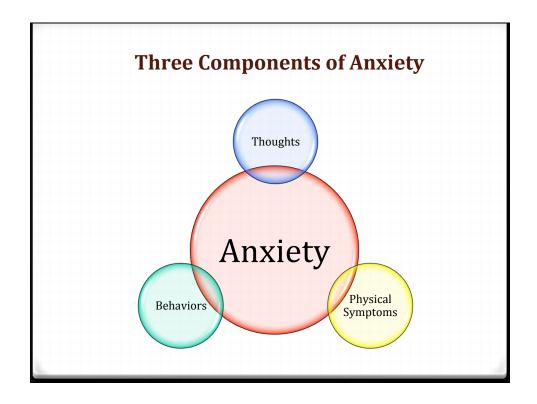
- O Consistent tendency to show marked behavioral restraint or fearfulness with unfamiliar people, situations, or events (Kagan, Rezman, Snidman 1988)
  - O Shy vs. sociable
  - O Cautious vs. bold
  - O Sensitive vs. adaptable

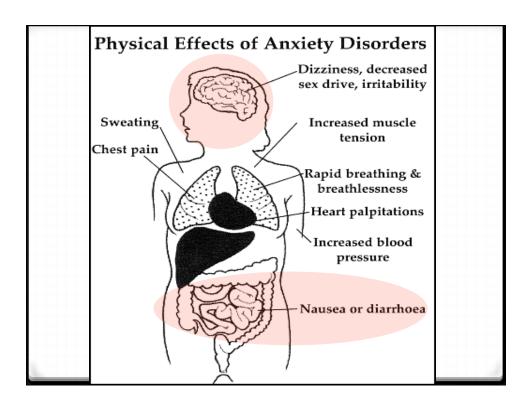
### 0 Behaviors

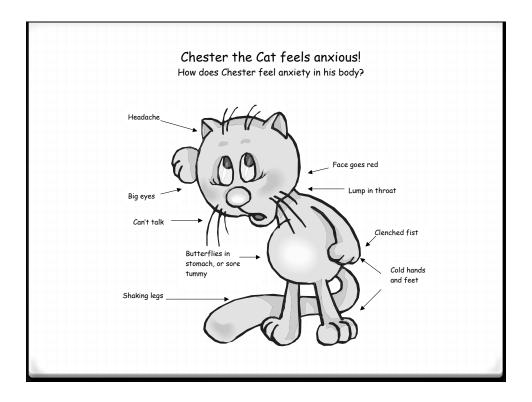
- O Slow to approach unfamiliar or novel objects, places, things (reticent)
- O Lack of speech, laughter, eye contact, and hesitation to leave the caregiver to explore
- O Irritable and reactive to stressors "temperamentally reactive"
  - O Lower tolerance for stimulation, predictive at 4 months

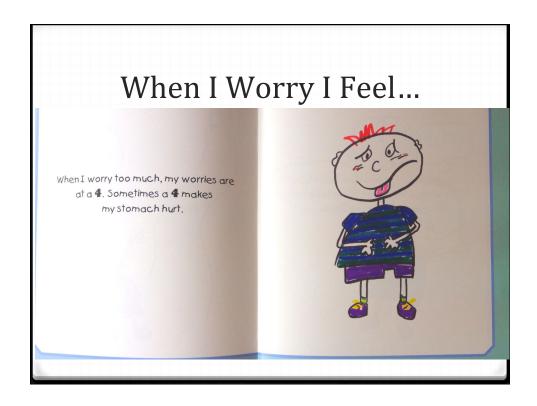


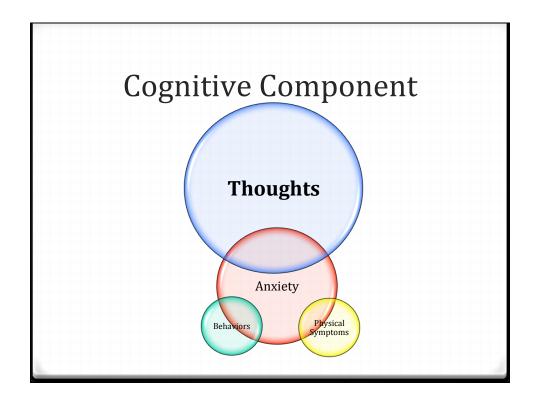




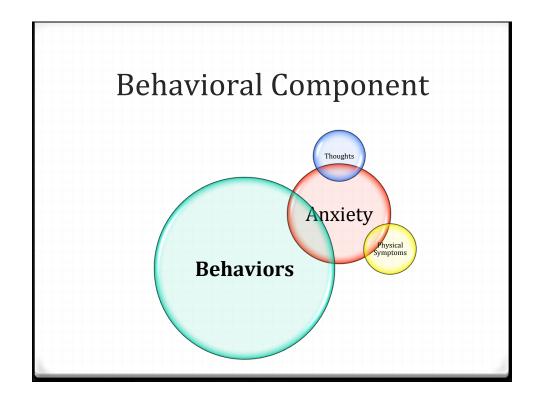


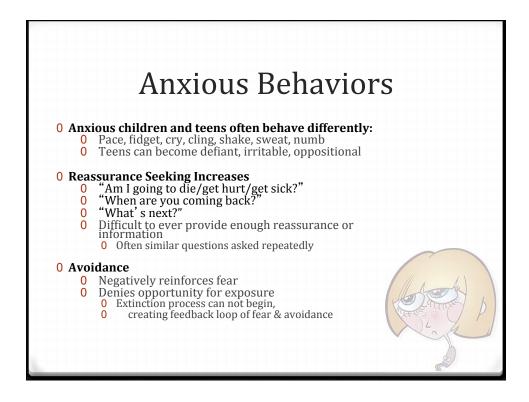


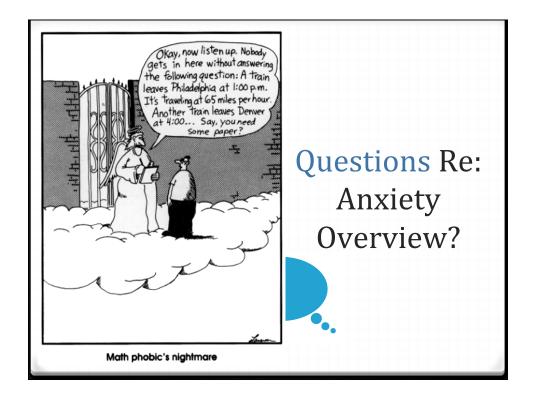


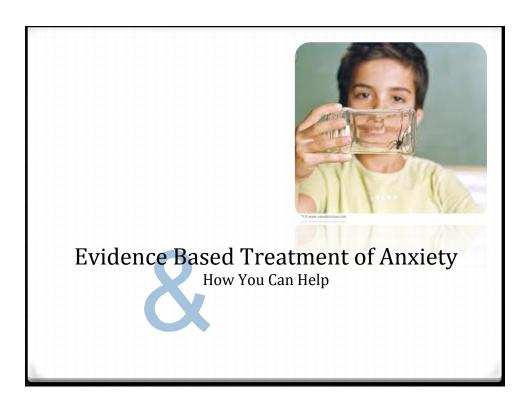


## Anxious Thoughts in Early Childhood O Tendency to overestimate 0 The **frequency** of negative experiences 0 The severity of negative experiences 0 "Bad things happen often, and are REALLY bad." 0 Center around harm or threat. 0 "My parents/friends are late, they've been in a car accident." (Separation) 0 "I can' t do show and tell – I'll look stupid!" (Social) 0 "What if I die from the bee sting/pill swallowing/dentist??" (Phobias) 0 Future-oriented thoughts (these become more prevalent in later childhood) 0 "Mind-reading" and predicting negative outcome O Cognitive distortions 0 "If I worry enough today, maybe tomorrow will be calmer." 0 though-action-fusion 0 "What if...?" thinking O Catastrophizing/Overreacting "It hasn't happened yet, but I know it will be bad!"





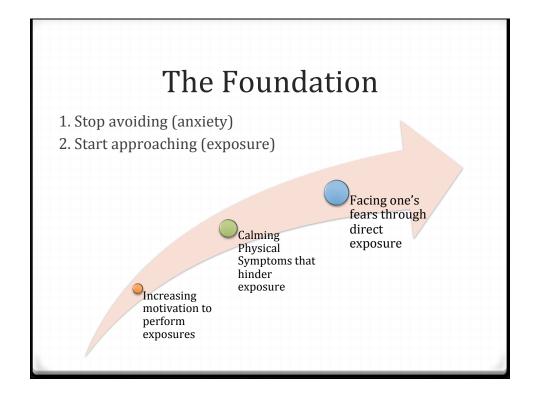




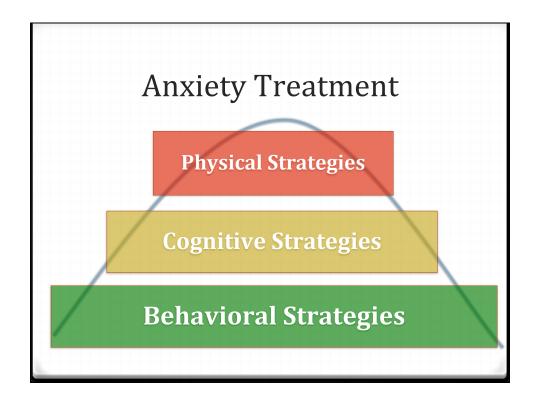
# **Goal Setting**

- 0 Setting an appropriate goal is an important step
  - O Can you taste it, touch it, smell it, or hear it?
- O What would you like to see the child DO that they can not do today because of anxiety?
- O Chasing an emotion can be an endless pursuit
  - **0** "Feeling better" might be the wrong goal it's not normal to feel calm all the time!
  - O Goal should never be to be "not anxious"
    - O Choose an achievable behavior, and PRAISE when met!

# Treatment Overview O Five major components of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for child, adolescent, or adult anxiety: O Psychoeducational O With both child/parents re: anxiety and CBT itself O Somatic management skills training O (e.g., relaxation, diaphragmatic breathing, self-monitoring) O Cognitive restructuring O (challenging negative expectations and modifying negative self-talk) Exposure methods O (imaginal & in-vivo exposure with gradual desensitization to feared stimuli) Relapse prevention O (booster sessions to problem-solve, coordination with school and parents) Albano & Kendall (2002)

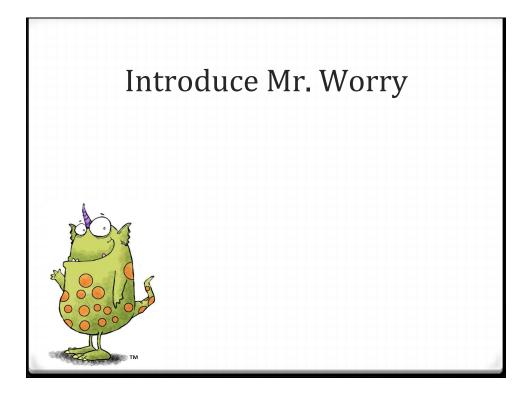


# Parent Behavior Modification O Comprise a LARGE component of preschool-aged anxiety management Labeling & identifying anxiety for the child Removing attention from anxious whining/complaining Removing excessive reassurance providing Providing positive attention to brave behavior Preventing avoidance by encouraging approach daily Building in exposure exercises to everyday tasks Modeling positive coping strategies Providing child with tools to combat their anxious thoughts and feelings and ensuring they actually use them

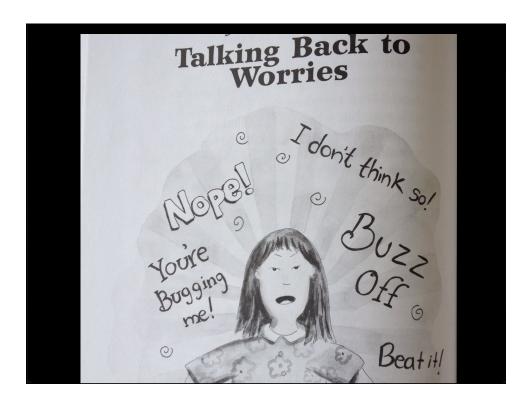


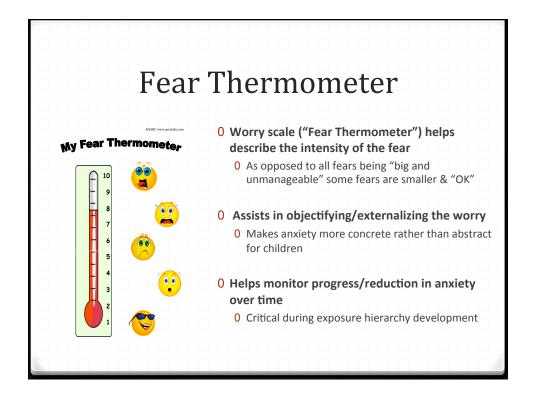
# What About Thoughts?

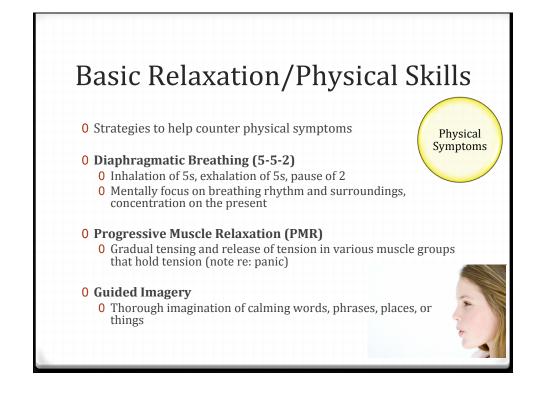
- O Not typically a focus of intervention for preschoolers/ young children
  - O Difficulty accurately understanding and self-reporting thoughts
  - O Challenges with thoughts → emotions link (Flavell, 2001)
  - O Difficulty understanding how one can think/feel one thing yet show/display another (Southam-Gerow & Kendall, 2000)
  - O Use of concrete, physical descriptors at a young age rather than psychological traits (e.g., "I'm a boy with dark hair" instead of "I'm patient and brave"
- 0 We can help by introducing the concept of separating oneself from one's worries
  - **0** This is especially helpful with younger children, who may show a harder time understanding why they feel anxious













# Approaching Exposure

- O Important for both parent and child to understand the goal of exposure exercises – anxiety never "goes away" completely (nor should it!)
- O Teaching distress tolerance, and avoiding avoidance ("Ride the worry wave")
- O Goal is **NOT** to practice *eliminating* or *controlling* anxiety this is unrealistic
  - O Instead, aim is to accept the anxious/worried state through increased awareness of both the cognitive and physical aspects of anxiety
  - When exposures are practiced with gradual intensity and over repeated sessions, this goal is achievable as anxiety slowly decreases (both in duration and intensity)

# Exposure Must Be... O Endured – we are committing to beat this! O until the anxiety generated by the exposure recedes to a minimal level Repeated – practice practice practice O until the maximum anxiety experienced in each consecutive exposure is minimal Gradual – build on success O from lowest anxiety-evoking to highest anxiety-evoking situations Clear – no surprises! O specified, explained, and agreed upon steps on the fear ladder Relevant – does it matter in real life O Able to evoke significant anxiety in relevant situations Attended – distraction is sneaky Conducted in a manner that the individual attends to and interacts with the feared stimults of that

Creating a	Stepladder
These things are really hard to do:	
These things are hard to do:	
These things make me just a little worried:	

# Sample Fear & Worry List

The saline seems the head to de-	If parents are away for a whole evening (10)
These things are really hard to do:	Spending the night alone in my bed (8)
mhaan kin aa ana handaa da	Spending the whole day at a friends birthday party (5)
These things are hard to do:	Being away from parents when they go get groceries – about 1hr (6)
	Going to a friend's house who I don't know very well (4)
These things make me just a little worried:	Being on a different floor of the house when my parents are home (3)

# Creative Stepladders

- **O WHAT** is the child avoiding & things to consider modifying:
- 0 Environment/location
  - O How close to the feared situation
- O People who are present
  - **O** Number of people, how comfortable they make child, amount of reassure they provide
- **O** Duration of time
  - O Both time to prepare and/or spent in anxious situation
- O Intensity/frequency of anxiety producing behavior
  - O Number or magnitude of stressors
- O Control
  - O Reducing variables under their control



Exposure – Sample Stepladder				
Situation: Being stung by a bee	Fear Rating	Reward		
Holding a dead bee (by it's wings) and looking at it	10	10 stickers		
Watching a bee on a flower outside (near)	8	6 stickers		
Holding a live bee in a jar	7	5 stickers		
Looking at a dead bee in a jar	5	3 stickers		
Watching YouTube videos of bees	3	2 stickers		
Drawing pictures of bees	2	1 sticker		
Making buzzing sounds like a bee	1	1 sticker		

Exposure – Sample Stepladder			
Situation: Fear of swallowing pills	Fear Rating	Reward	
Actual medication/pill	10	\$5	
Empty gel-capsule	8	\$2	
Pez	7	\$1.50	
Tic-Tac	5	\$1	
Nerds	3	50 cents	
Mini M&M's	2	25 cents	
Cake sprinkles	1	10 cents	

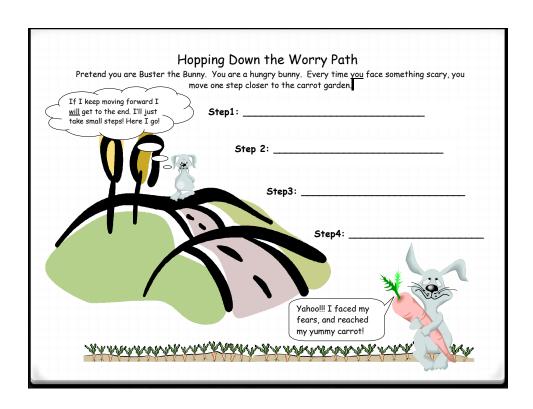
Exposure – Sample Step	ladder
Situation: Fear of talking in front of class	Fear Rating
Giving a talk in front of my <b>class</b>	10
Giving a talk to my teacher_and a few close friends in my classroom	8
Giving a talk to just my teacher during lunch hour/afterschool in my classroom (no one else present)	7
Giving a talk to my two closest friends at home (mispronounce selected words in my talk)	5
Giving a talk in front of my parents and sister at home	3
Giving a talk in front of a mirror in my house	2
Giving a talk <mark>alone</mark> in my room	1

# Rewarding Approach

- O Rewarding brave, non-anxious behaviors (approaching)
- O Do not have to be financial can be:

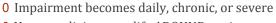


- O Access to a preferred activity (e.g. 20min extra computer time)
- O More choice (e.g., what to watch on TV, what's for dinner, etc)
- O Flexibility on a house rule (e.g., allowed to stay up 30min later)
- O Family together time (e.g., board game with Mom, movie with Dad, etc)
- **O** Should be **appropriate size** for difficulty of the step
- O Should be given as **soon** afterwards as possible
- O Not given if the step not completed (no points for "thinking about it")
- O Reward for completion of step, even if scared (then repeat step)





# When To Get Help



- **O** You start living your life AROUND anxiety
- O You're spending more time on anxiety prevention or reduction than time having fun or living life
- O The list of "things to avoid" grows
- O School, friends, family, family doctor start noticing anxiety is more than just temporary
- O When you've been thinking "they'll grow out of it" for years/months
- When it's causing the family significant distress (you, your relationship(s), siblings, etc)



# Resources

### **O Professional Information**

- **O** Private Practice(s) that focus on children & adolescents & evidence-based treatments such as CBT (www.chorneyandassociates.com or 444-1160)
- **O** IWK Treatment of Anxiety Group (Central Referral = 464-4110)
- O Family Service Association of Nova Scotia (fshalifax.com)

### **0** Websites

- o www.anxietybc.com (MindShift app free)
- o www.apns.ca (Find local psychologists)
- o www.teenmentalhealth.org

## **O** Books



- 0 Helping Your Anxious Child (Rapee, 2008)
- O Freeing Your Child From Anxiety (Chansky, 2007)
- O Scaredy Squirrel Various Titles (Watt, 2008)
- O Getting Your Child to Say "Yes" to School (Kearney, 2007)
- O Get Out of Your Mind and Into Your Life for Teens (Ciarrochi, 2012)

## Dr. Daniel Chorney & Associates

a: Halifax Professional Centre 5991 Spring Garden Road, Halifax NS

p: 902.444.1160

**f**: 902.444.3210

e: drchorney@gmail.com

t: @drdanielchorney

w: chorneyandassociates.com

fb: Dr. Daniel Chorney & Associates

