

# The Heart versus the Head in Parent Child Relationships

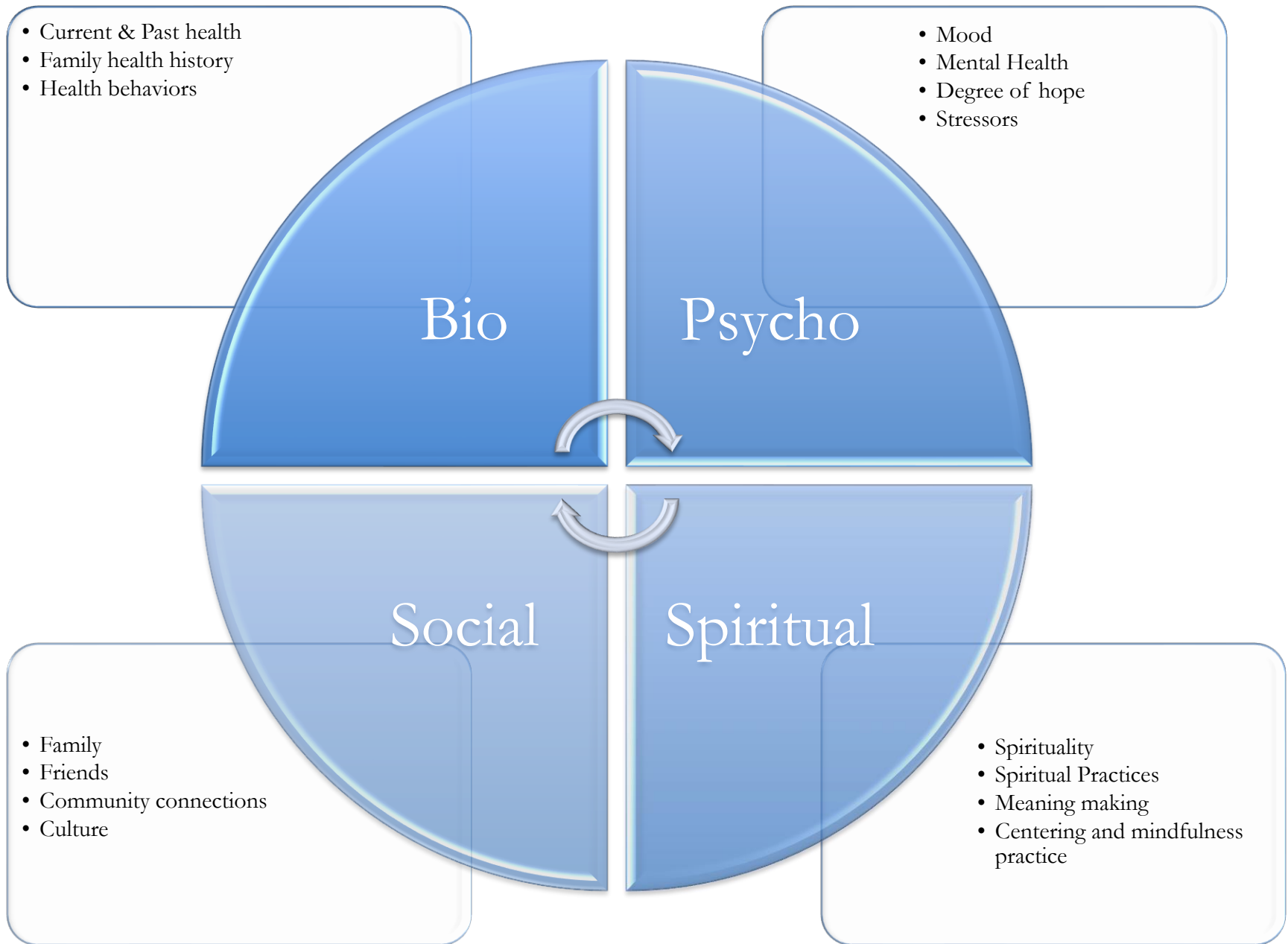


BH Webinar Series  
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BH Education & Training

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# Objectives

- Identify impact of relationships on behavior/symptoms and behaviors on relationships
- Recognize the impact of caregiver trauma on parenting
- Identify 2 strategies for families to support the parent-child relationship
- Identify referral considerations and resources



# Relationships Across Lifespan

## Infancy & Early Childhood

- Depend solely on relationships
- Foundation for physical and mental health
- Relied on to regulate effects of stress
- Importance of other caregiver relationships with the mother

## School Age

- Numerous transitions in development
- Shift in parental control
- Conflict commonly increases, time together commonly decreases
- Parent serve as model

## Transition into Adulthood

- Cultural, family, financial, spiritual, resources...
- Hierarchical changes
- Healthy communication and boundaries

# Protective Factors

- Affectionate parenting styles
- Parental involvement
- Home environment & Family relationships
- Spirituality
- Cultural heritage
- Sense of belonging or connection
- Family resilience
- Intrinsic factors

# Risk Factors

- Parental stress
- Parental mental health
- Harsh parenting styles
- Parent-child conflict
- High conflict environments
- Parenting relationship issues
- Insecure attachments
- Adverse experiences
- Economic hardship
- Racial discrimination

# Relationships and Child Mental Health

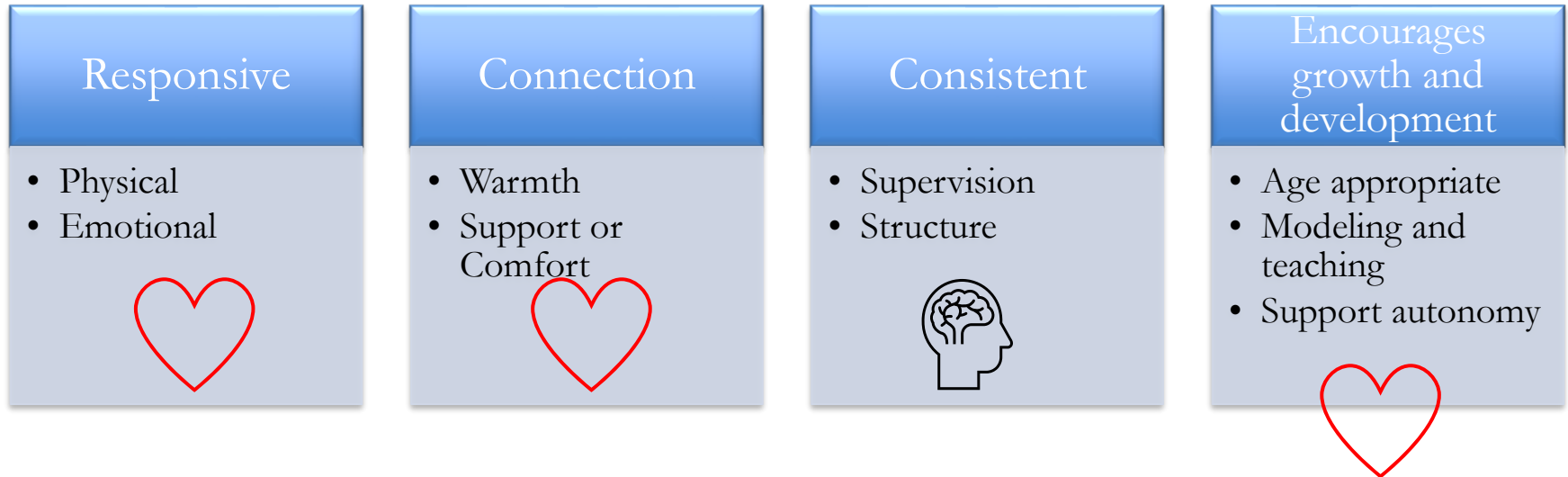
- Internalizing disorders
    - Contributing factors: genetics and family environment
    - Goal often to relieve symptoms and **improve family functioning**
  - Neurodevelopmental disorders
    - Increase risk for caregiver stress and financial hardships
    - Consistent findings impact of high-level behavior on parental wellbeing, sibling relationships/conflict and marital relationship
    - (ADHD) family functioning, caregiver MH, hostile p-c relationships impact outcomes
  - Behavior disorders
    - Environmental factors high correlations with diagnosis
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# Relationships and Child Mental Health

- Bipolar disorder
    - High expressed emotion level in family 2-3x more likely to deteriorate into a manic or depressive states or have more prolonged states
  - Eating disorders
    - Families can organize or re-organize around an eating disorder
    - Impact sibling relationships, partnerships, the home-food environment, family cohesion, & parent-child attachments
  - Trauma
    - **Relationships** are the most powerful buffer to experiences and recovery of experiences
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# Positive Parenting Practices

## Relationship as a secure base



- Reduce coercive parent-child interactions (dysregulation)





Health

Social Stressors

Economic Stressors

Coping

Family Issues:  
Divorce

Family Life  
Cycle

Knowledge &  
Attitude

Beliefs &  
Values

Ethnic or Racial  
Minority Status

Trauma

Family  
Dynamics



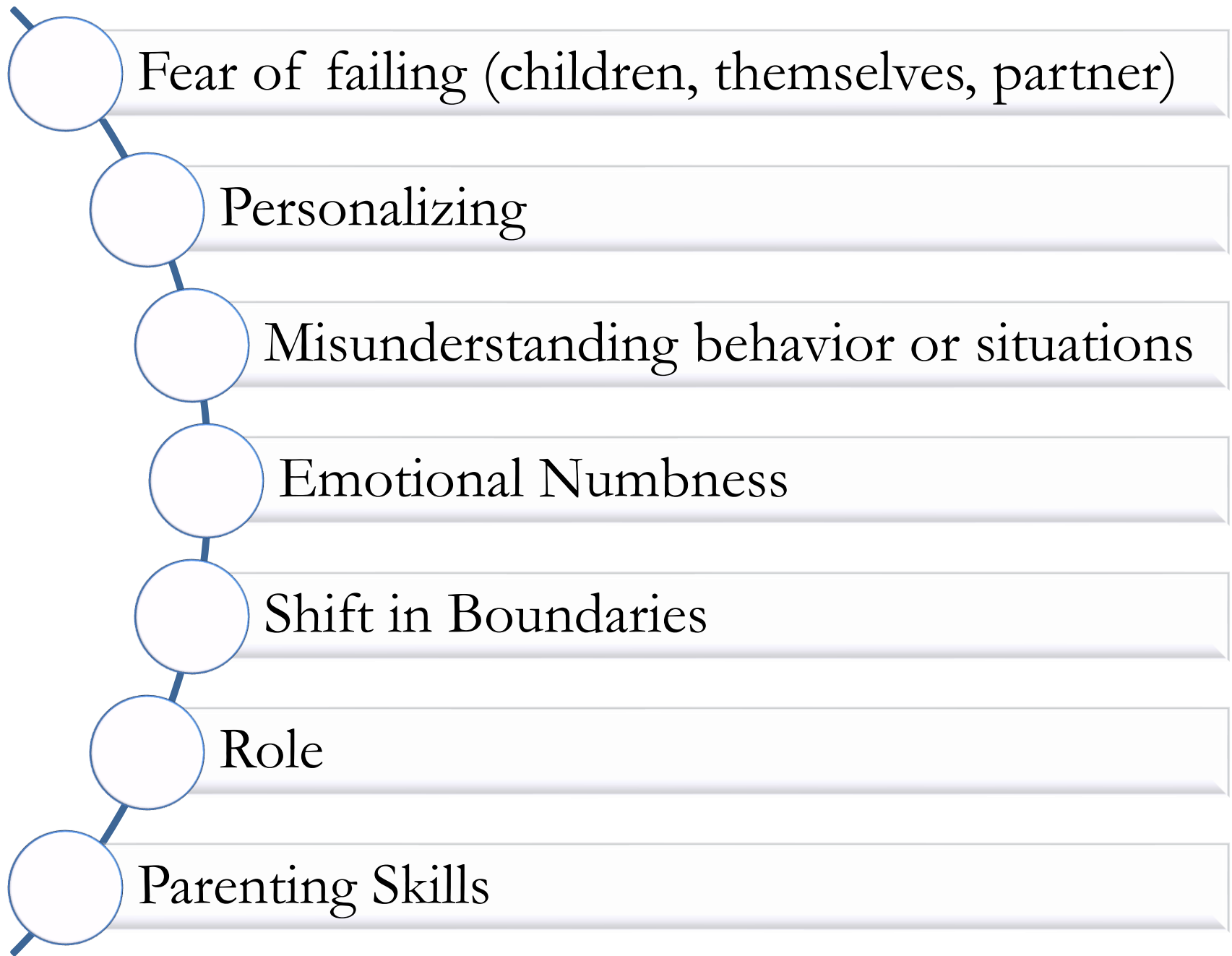
# Intergenerational Trauma

- The impact of an experience, not on one generation, but on subsequent generations
- Individual, family, cultural, or community experience that can impact multiple areas:
  - Thoughts, feelings, behavioral adaptations
  - Values
  - Communication
  - Connection w/ child & others
  - Stigma surrounding getting MH support
  - Place in society
  - Built into cultural norms
  - Parenting



# Parenting Impact

- **Safety and how keep kids safe**
  - Over
  - Under
- **Discipline and how set limits**
  - Over
  - Under
- **Difficulty with regulating emotions**
  - Over
  - Under
- **Supportive relationships and connections**
  - Over
  - Under



# Supporting the parent child relationship



# Parent Programs

- Relationship building skills and quality of relationship
  - Parental confidence
- Prevention and treatment
  - Positive Parent Program (Triple P)
  - Child Adult Relationship Enhancement
  - Incredible Years (IY)
  - Chicago Parent Program (CPP)
  - Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)

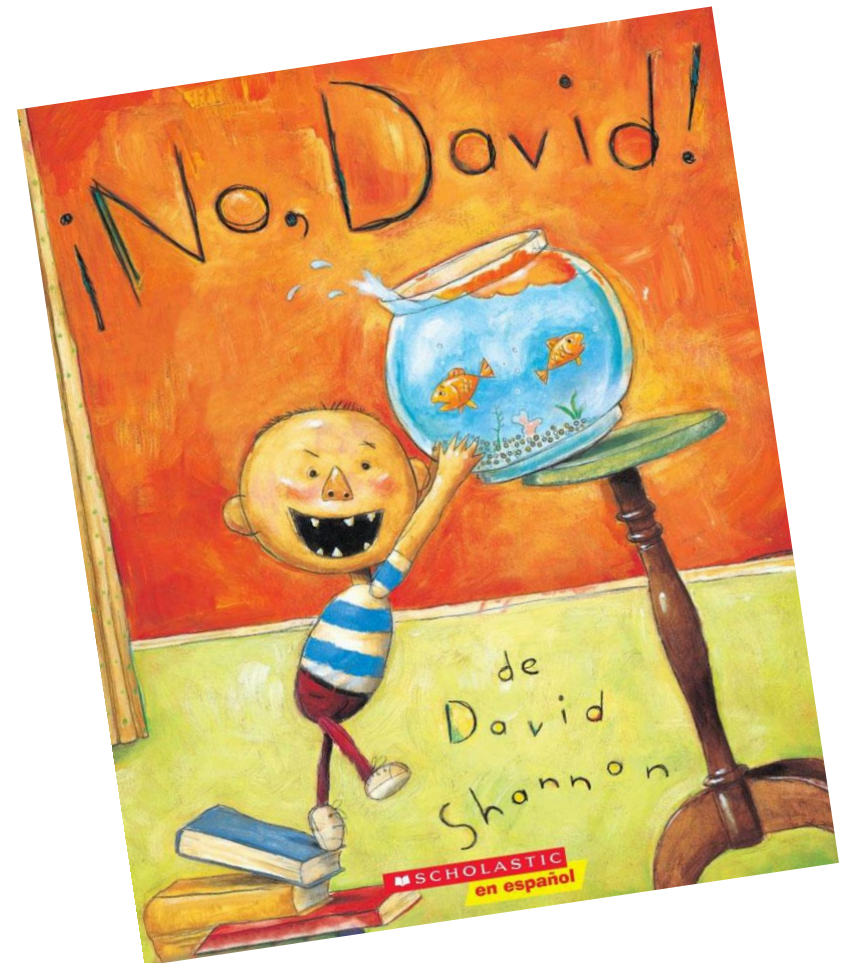


# Strategies & Skills

- ✓ Developmental language of children and adolescents
  - ✓ Quality of time and activities that promote positive interaction
    - Tuned in, imitation, paraphrasing, open
  - ✓ Praise
    - Recognize behavior
    - *“Nice idea on how to fix the car.”*
    - *“Thank you for coming to talk to me about this.”*
  - ✓ Emotional validation
    - Labeling
    - Validation
      - *“It is sad and frustrating when...”*
      - *“That must have been really hard.”*
      - *“I can see you are making an effort.”*
-

# Strategies & Skills

- ✓ Reduction in negative strategies
- ✓ Predictability
- ✓ Clear expectations
  - Age-appropriate limit setting
  - Clearly stated
  - Only when necessary
  - Before rather than during
- ✓ Problem solving
  - Modeling & Practice
  - Options
  - *“What do you think?”*

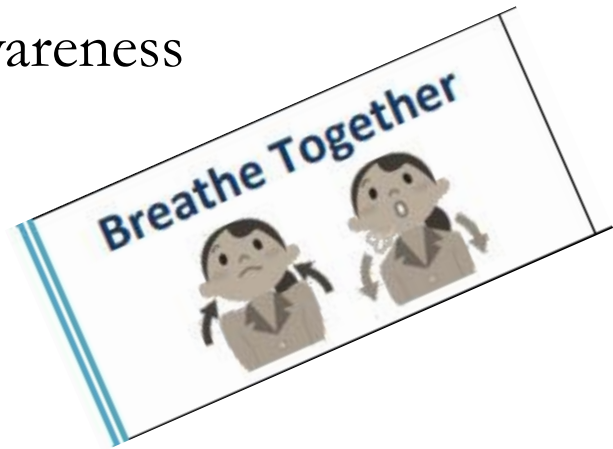




# Strategies & Skills

## ✓ Stress management & Emotional awareness

- Coaching & modeling
- Coping
- Responsive
- Resources
- Taking care of you as the parent



## ✓ Building on strengths

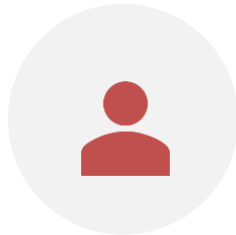


# Family Dynamics

- Patterns of interactions between family members that influence family structure, hierarchy, functioning, roles, values, and behaviors.



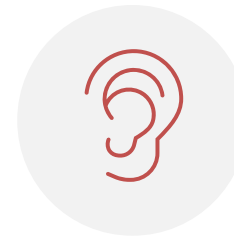
Developmental  
Stages &  
Considerations



Subsystems  
& Roles



Flexibility



Communication



Cohesion



**NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S**  
*When your child needs a hospital, everything matters.*

# Clinical Attention

- Social and environmental factors that impact health
  - Affect the diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of disorder
  - Impaired functioning

## Relational Problems

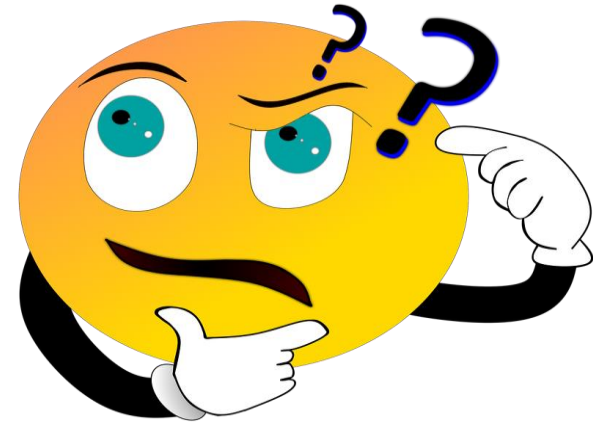
- Parent-Child Relational Problem
- Child Affected by Parental Relationship Distress
- Disruption of Family by Separation or Divorce
- High Expressed Emotional Level Within Family

# Family Therapy

- Understanding the presenting symptoms or behaviors within the context of family interactions and relationships
- Treatment designed to address specific issues affecting the health and functioning of the family
  - Assessing and addressing complex relationship patterns and interactions
  - Help family members better understand each other
  - Work through key issues that block **support** and **connection**
- Varying levels
  - Family
  - Parent relationship
  - Parent-child relationship
  - Siblings

# Referral Considerations

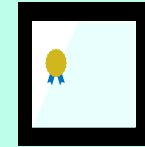
- Continued difficulty in meeting developmental needs
- Express concerns or difficulty in knowing how to manage or respond to child's behaviors and symptoms
- Family seeking more help or guidance
- Child and/or family identify as a top stressor or worry
- Recent family change or lifecycle transition
- Family conflict or patterns:
  - Maintaining or increasing symptoms
  - Impacting ability for child/adolescent to utilize skills
  - Impact ability to communicate or problem-solve
  - (Adolescent) “can't go” to parents for anything



- Collaborative and intentional conversation:
  - Check in on impact to relationship
    - “When experiencing stressors (illness, change, behavioral concerns) it commonly can put a strain on your relationship. There are different supports that we can explore.”
    - “When members of families or families go through recent changes it is normal for that to put a level of stress into all the relationships (sibling, parent-child, marriage). You have been doing many things to support your child. It could be helpful to gain support from (X) to gain additional strategies for coping with this as a family.”
    - “When someone close to us is going through things it impacts us on many levels. One of those areas is the relationship. There are supports that help enhance relationships and find solutions to best support your child and family.”
  - Reframe importance of connections



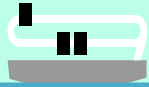
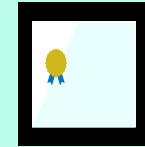
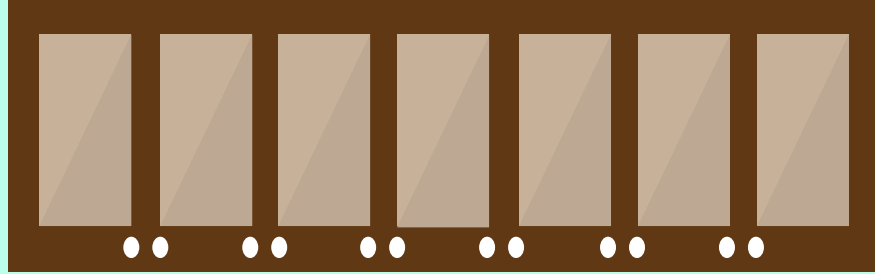
# Practice Considerations



E  
F P  
T O Z  
L P E D  
P E

- Population health
  - Visuals & messages
  - Pamphlets, Books
- Parenting = **Relationship**
- Screening
  - Family strengths & difficulties and parenting strengths & difficulties
  - Add option as parenting or family stress to list of concern
  - Would you like additional parenting resources?

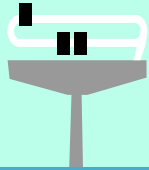
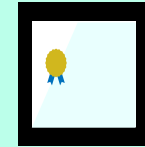
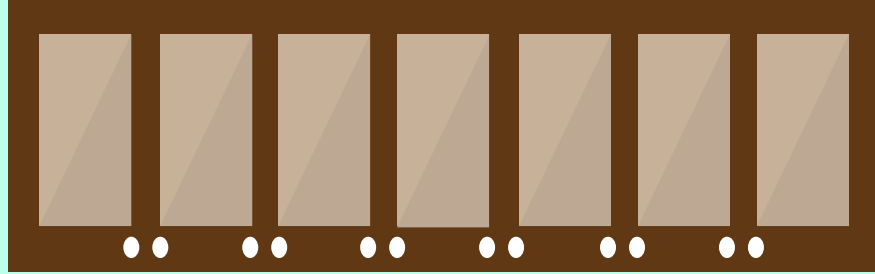
- Parent-healthcare provider relationship
- Family based questions
  - How has this behavior or illness impacted family (routines, relationships.)?
  - How can (family member) support you regarding (x)?
  - What is most stressful to family?
  - **Agreements and disagreements**



- Psychoeducation and access to resources
  - Simple parenting practices
  - Relationships as a factor in health
  - Wellbeing of parents
- Collaborative health care

- Supports to parents
  - Role of parent
    - “I recommend...” “It is most effective...”
  - Reduce parent blame, stress, and criticism
- Larger community support





- Normalize
  - “Tantrums can be common at this age.”
- Reassurance
- Curiosity
  - “Has your child been having these or experiencing this?”
  - “What is that like for you?”
- Continue to monitor and consider relationships
- Follow up on use and benefit of recommended resources

- [First Approach Skills Training \(FAST\) Program - Seattle Children's \(seattlechildrens.org\)](https://seattlechildrens.org)
- [Home | Patient Centered Care and Trauma Informed Care for Pediatric Patients - HEALTHCARE TOOLBOX](#)
- [The 5-minute daily playtime ritual that can get your kids to listen better : Life Kit : NPR](#)
- [Sesame Street Caring Communities](#)
- [Parenting as a Survivor - The Mama Bear Effect](#)
- [Parenting with ACEs \(acesaware.org\)](https://acesaware.org)



# Referral Resources

- **OSU Couple and Family Therapy Clinic**
  - [Services Provided - OSU Couple and Family Therapy Clinic](#)
- **Nationwide Children's Hospital BH**
  - [Behavioral Health Physician Resources For Providers \(nationwidechildrens.org\)](#)
  - Fax referral form
  - [FAQs BH Intake.pdf](#)
  - [Positive Parenting Program \(nationwidechildrens.org\)](#)

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# Thank You!

