

Preventive interventions among children to parent's with alcohol and drugproblems or mental disease

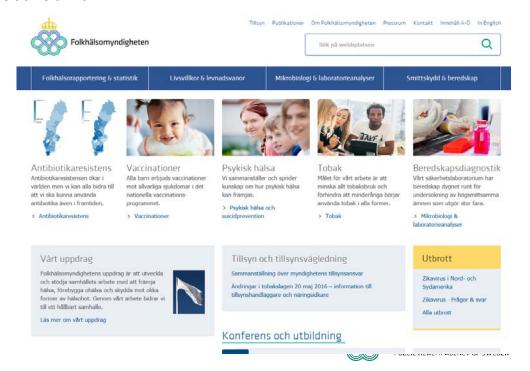
what's the impact on childrens mental health and protective factors

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The Public Health Agency of Sweden

- The Public Health Agency of Sweden has a national responsibility for public health issues and works to ensure good public health. The agency also works to ensure that the population is protected against communicable diseases and other health threats.
- Two locations: Solna and Östersund
- Almost 500 employees



Strategy for alcohol, narcotic drugs, doping and tobacco 2011-2015 (2016-2020)

National development work

National Board of Health and Welfare

Public Health agency och Sweden

Swedish association of local authorities and regions



Initial mapping

- The Public Health Agency's mappings of the municipality's support to children in exposed situations 2009-2012
- Evidence from former systematic reviews
- Scanning other authorities websites
- Stakeholder workshop



Purpose of review och reviews

- Does preventive interventions for children (0-18) who live with parents with substance abuse problems, mental illness, or violence improve children's mental health and or protective factors?
- Which type of interventions are most effective?



PICO components

- Population, children and young people 0-18 years of age who live with at least one parent or caretaker with one of the following problems: problematic use of alcohol or other drugs, mental disease, use violence against the partner
- Intervention, selective or indicated prevention through family therapy and other interventions targeted to all or part of the family, parental support programs, support groups, home visits targeted to the child or family, other input
- Comparison, offered the customary treatment, waiting list, or other action.
- **Primary outcomes**, are the health outcomes and protective factors on the child. **Secondary outcomes** are protective factors as parent's interactions in the parent-child relationship



Further inclusion and exclusion criteria

- Study design, systematic reviews
- Language, swedish or english
- Publication year, after 1994
- Follow-up, at least post intervention measurement
- Articles about children already diagnosed or that had been treated for alcohol or drug problems was excluded.



Literature searches

- Electronic databases: Cochrane Reviews and Other reviews, Social Services abstracts, Sociological abstracts, PsychINFO, ERIC, Embase, PubMed, PILOTS,
- Identification of additional literature: Chain Search, forward facing citation searches in Web of Science and Google Scholar, grey literature

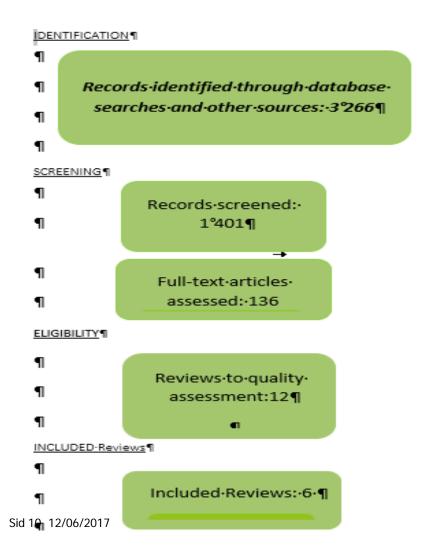


Analysis and dataextraction

- Narrativ analysis
- Health outcomes on children, protective factors, such as parenting ability.
- Results from RCT och CT,
- Measured in two studies
- Quality of evidence assessed with GRADE



References identified



Records and duplicates removed:1°865¶

Abstracts-excluded: 1°265¶

> Full-text-articlesexcluded:·124¶

(reasons·for· exclusion:·not·a· systematic·review· 53,·other·PICO·25,· other·language·8,· other·population·16,· method·reasons·22)¶

Types of interventions

- Family based interventions (mother-child-therapy, interpersoneltherapy, group therapy with whole family)
- Parental-support programs (parental support groups, parental support to couples, couple therapy focusing on parent ship)
- Support groups for children
- Home-visits
- Perspective: psychodynamic therapy, cognitive or behavioral focused therapy, psychoeducation



Summary of evidence, mothers with depression

Primary outcomes

- Preventive interventions can reduce the risk of developing the same mental disease as the parent
- Preventive intervention can reduce internalizing symptoms, as depressive symptoms or anxiety
- No effect on emotional wellbeing, social function and utagerande behaviour

Secondary outcomes

- The relationsship in between the parent and the child can be improved
- Interventions can increase the mothers sensitivity and susceptibility for the childs needs



Summary of evidence, psychotic disorders, alcohoc and drug problems, violence in between the adults

- Uncertain results from evaluations of interventions to parents with psychotic problems
- The results do not give support for the hypothesis that preventive interventions to parent with alcohol or drugproblems improves childrens health.
- No results can be reported on preventive measures for children in families where the adults use violence in the relationsship



Conclusions from the review

- These types of interventions can improve the mental health of the child, an decrease the risk for the child to develop symptoms of their own, when parents suffer from depression.
- The result also show that these types of interventions might affect protective factors as the relationshiop between child and parent in a positiv way.
- It can improve the childrens situation if the parents/mother, in addition to a treatment against depression also gets support in their parenting.
- It is important to do controlled studies in interventions for children that live with parents with alcohol and drugproblems







Thank 's for listening!



