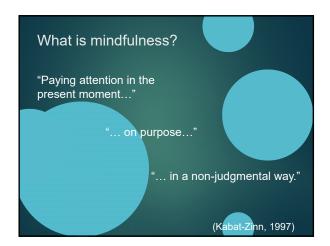


Outline ➤ What is mindfulness? ➤ Science vs. Hype: What is the evidence? ➤ How do we engage children and adolescents in mindfulness activities?

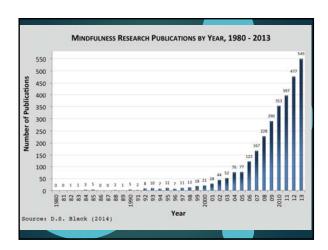


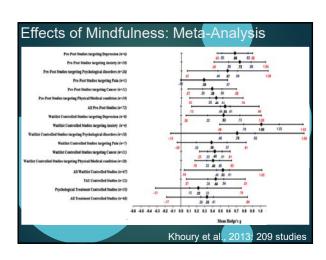
Mindfulness: The Fly	
THE RESERVE TO SERVE	
Mindfulness Meditation Training Interventions	
8-week Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR)	
8-week Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT)	
 Others: Brief experimental trainings (e.g., three 25-minute guided mindfulness meditation exercises); Integrative Body-Mind Training (IBMT), etc. 	
Component of DBT and ACT	

Interventions for Children and Adolescents

- MBCT for Children and Adolescents (MBCT-C)
- MBSR for Stressed Teens
- Mindfulness in Schools Program, Mindful Schools Project, etc.
- DBT for adolescents with bipolar disorderACT for adolescents

Outline ➤ What is mindfulness? ➤ Science vs. Hype: What is the evidence? ➤ How do we engage children and adolescents in mindfulness activities?

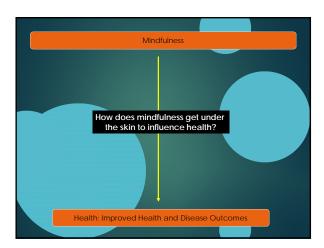


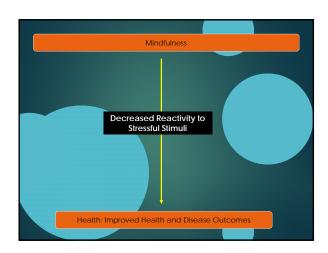


Mindfulness Training RCTs for Health HIV/AIDS: mindfulness training slows HIV-progression in stressed HIV+ adults (Creswell et al., 2009; Seyed Alinaghi et al., 2012) Depression: reduces depression relapse in at-risk individuals (Temadale et al., 2000; Segal et al., 2010) Stress in Youth: reduces anxiety, emotional lability, depression, and PTSD symptoms in children and adolescents (Blegel et al., 2009; Semple et al., 2010; Stanga et al., 2015)

Drun Abuse: reduces drug relapse and heavy drinking in substance abusing individuals at 12-month follow-up

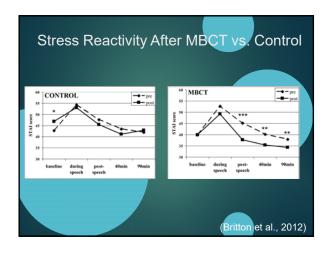
Medical Symptoms: accelerates skin clearing in psoriasis patients (Matter Zun et al., 1998)



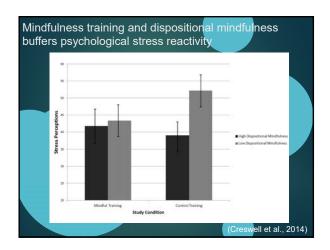


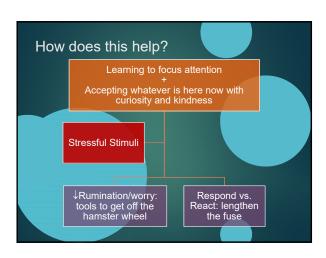
The Mindfulness Stress Buffering Hypothesis * Mindfulness skills (attention + acceptance) are critical components for stress regulation and resilience * Effects will be observed in high-stress populations for which stress is known to affect the onset or exacerbation of disease-pathogenic processes (Creswell & Lindsay, 2014)





Similar results after a 3-Day Laboratory Mindfulness Training N=66 Attention Training with CMU undergraduates 3 consecutive days of guided 25minute mindfulness meditation vs. analytic (poetry) attention training Participants were similarly engaged in training tasks Day 3, participants complete Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) (Creswell et al., 2014)





Outline

- ▶ What is mindfulness?
- ▶ Science vs. Hype: What is the evidence?
- ► How do we engage children and adolescents in mindfulness activities?

How to Adapt for Kids/Teens

- ▶ Make it relevant
- ▶ Making it Concrete
- ▶ Shorter Practices with Catchy Names
- ▶ Practical Exercises to use when Stressed
- ▶ Engaging the Senses
- ▶ Choose your own adventure

Making it Relevant

- ▶ What are they struggling with most?
 - True with adults too... but with kids, need to sell it a bit more
- ▶ Use video clips to illustrate







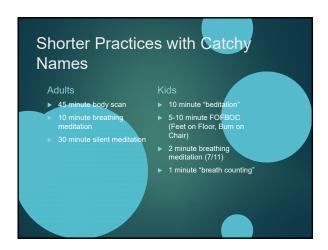






















Engaging the Senses Mindful eating (chocolate, sour gummy worm) Essential oils or scents Texture, smell, appearance of a natural object

As important as the actual practice...

- ▶ Reflection: Encouraging noticing
- ▶ No right or wrong answers
- Separating out raw experience from judgement
- ▶ Not judging the judgement

How to adapt this practically

- ▶ Refer patients to a mindfulness group
- ► Use brief grounding exercises (e.g. FOFBOC, .b)
- ▶ Refer patients to "beditation" recording for difficulty sleeping
- ► Use it yourself: e.g. before/during a difficult clinical encounter, etc.

Take-home Messages

- ► Mindfulness is simply being present with whatever is happening now
- ▶ Practicing mindfulness can improve response to stressful situations
- With adaptations, mindfulness can be accessible and useful to teens

