Easing Anxiety in Social Situations



Amy Lee, PhD Rebekah Bryson, LISW

Objectives:

- 1. Discuss anxiety and nervousness
- 2. Provide tips and ideas for caregivers to support children
- 3. Review a few coping skills (body calming skills, coping thoughts, easing in)
- 4. Common traps (being too helpful, dismissing, avoiding)
- 5. Social practice ideas

Who we are: Amy Lee, Ph.D.

I am a pediatric psychologist licensed in Ohio. I have been at the Cleveland Clinic since my fellowship training which began 30 years ago. Within Pediatric Behavioral Health, I have worked at Main Campus and west side locations over the years. I provide diagnostic assessments, individual therapy, group therapy for anxiety and parenting guidance. I also supervise and train staff and residents who work at our Avon location. I specialize in diagnosis and treatment of anxiety, behavioral difficulties, executive functioning difficulties and a range of neurodiverse challenges. It is privilege to work with so many children and families, and I respect the challenges that parents face every day.



Who we are: Rebekah Bryson, LISW

I am a licensed independent social worker who is currently employed as a social worker at Avon High School. I come with 13 years experience with Cleveland Clinic Children's working in Pediatric Behavioral Health and the Cleveland Clinic Center for Autism. I have provided individual therapy, group therapy for social skills and anxiety, and parent coaching. I have provided support for children with behavior concerns, Autism Spectrum, ADHD, anxiety, depression, executive functioning, and more.

I have spent time working in private practice with Meghan Barlow and Associates and Purposeful Growth and Wellness which also included social skills groups for children. I believe this is a skill that children are struggling to "just learn/develop" and could benefit from being taught and providing extra support.







Understanding Anxiety

 Anxiety is more than nervousness. Periods of nervousness, anxiousness are normal and protective for all of us.

 Persistent anxiety can present as anger, avoidance, shyness, oppositional behavior.

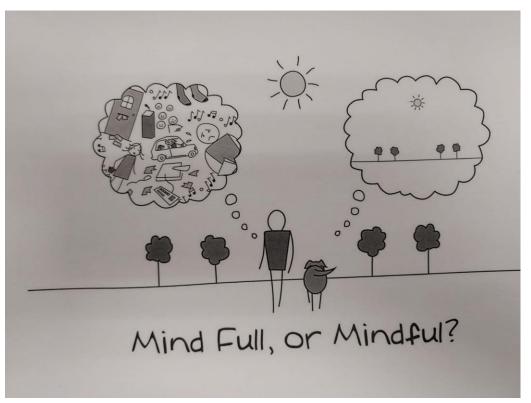
• Social anxiety can begin at point of contact OR up to hours/days before.

- Children have negative thoughts about the situation whether true or not:
 - "What if people judge me?", "What if I'm alone?"
 - "What if I don't know what to say, or don't have anyone to talk to?"
 - "What if I don't know what to expect? What if it's different?"

Recognizing signs and symptoms of your child's anxiety

- Declining invitations to go places
- Staying in their room when people/family are over
- Refusal to go out with family or friends
- Hiding behind caregiver's back
- Looking to parents to answer questions
- Irritability, tantrums before social events
- Somatic or body complaints

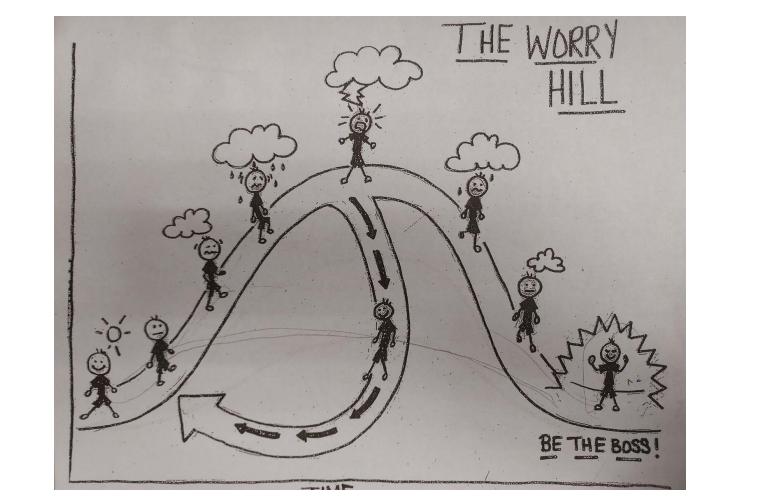
Calming the mind



Calming the mind (continued)

 Help kids to take a break from worry with deep breaths, or noticing something in the present moment.

- Come up with thought helpers together, like:
 - "I can do this. I can get used to this."
 - "New things make me uncomfortable, but they usually work out."
 - o "I often get upset before new new things, but then I find out it is fun."
 - "People (insert a specific person too) will help if I need it."



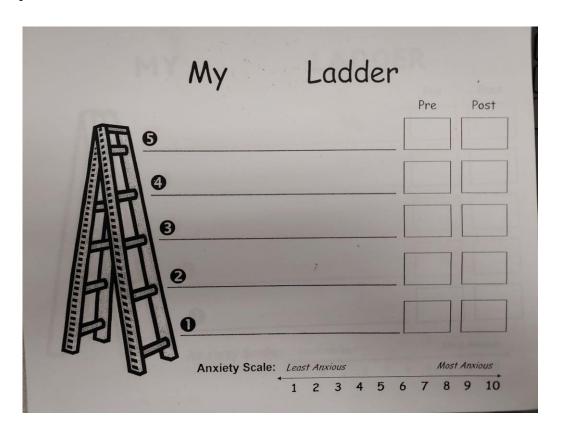
Helping your child prepare- setting the scene

- Provide information ahead of time, just share the facts:
 - "Justin is having a party at Jump zone. There will be other friends from school there. The party is from 2-4pm and I be there at the beginning and at the end."
- Use the internet to see pictures of where your child is going and what the activities will look like.
- Ask them open ended questions: "How are you feeling about this?" "Do you have any questions?" "Are you having any ideas about it?"

Take small steps to "ease in"

- Information is the first step in easing in.
- Practice small parts of the experience in order to help kids adjust.
- Review past experiences that were similar, and successful parts of those experiences.
- Treat all forms of "trying" as successes!
 - Including entering the space, watching, staying for some of the event.

Small steps are easier



Creating a ladder

- Ladders can help a child take small steps toward success.
 - This is a way of structuring "easing in" or exposure to new situations.
- There are no deadlines, just an agreement to move to the next step when the step before it feels easier.
- You may need to create extra social situations to practice exposure, such as play dates, visits to new locations.
- Steps can be developed together with your child.

Practice Social Communication

- Practice eye contact
- Talk about empathy
- Practice back and forth conversations
- Teach listening skills
- Practice turn taking
- Social stories
- Teach personal space
- Watch age appropriate television shows together that model positive communication

Ways of helping that don't help

- Answering or talking for kids.
- Preventing or avoiding stresses to reduce anxiety.
- Telling them "Don't be nervous" or "There is nothing to be nervous about."
- Forcing them into a situation and hoping for the best.
- Assuming they will be okay because they've done it before.
- Assuming we know how/what they are feeling/thinking.
- Hoping they will grow out of it, or this time will be different.

Social Skill Groups:

- Cleveland Clinic Center for ADHD: 216-448-6310
- Friendship in Teams (FIT): 216-292-7370
- Peak Potential Therapy: 330-405-8776
- J Berk and Associates: 216-292-7170
- Meghan Barlow and Associates: 440-409-0307
- Holding Space: 440-310-6361
- Frazier Behavior Health: 216-446-2944

Podcasts:

- The Teen Life Coach
- The Coping Toolbox, A Child Psych Podcast
- Ask Lisa(Damour): The Psychology Of Parenting