

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR CHILDREN WITH ANXIETY



DEFINITION:

ANXIETY IS THE RESPONSE TO PERCEIVED THREAT THAT WE ARE ANTICIPATING IN THE FUTURE (AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2022)

MOST OCCUR MORE FREQUENTLY IN GIRLS THAN IN BOYS WITH A 2:1 RATIO

SYMPTOMS

- 1. Out-of-proportion anxiety compared to the actual threat
- 2. Excessive worry or fear about everyday situations
- 3. Restlessness or feeling on edge
- 4. Difficulty concentrating or mind going blank
- 5. Irritability or frequent mood swings
- 6. Trouble sleeping, such as difficulty falling asleep or nightmares
- 7. Physical complaints like stomachaches or headaches without clear cause
- 8. Avoidance of certain situations, places, or activities
- 9. Clinginess or reluctance to separate from caregivers
- 10. Rapid heartbeat or sweating in stressful situations
- 11. Excessive need for reassurance or approval
- 12. Catastrophic thinking (expecting worstcase scenarios)
- 13. Increased rigidity or insistence on sameness
- 14. Increased repetitive behaviors (e.g., hand flapping, rocking)

https://youtu.be/dpyaki31D4w

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Sensory Integration Activities: Use sensory tools like weighted blankets, fidget toys, or calming sensory bins to regulate emotions.

Deep Breathing Exercises: Teach techniques like belly breathing or "balloon breaths" to calm the nervous system.

Mindfulness Meditation: Introduce guided imagery, progressive muscle relaxation, or simple yoga poses to reduce stress.

Structured Routines: Create predictable daily schedules to provide stability and reduce uncertainty.

Social Skills Training: Practice role-playing or group activities to build confidence in social situations.

Physical Activity: Incorporate movement-based tasks, such as obstacle courses or dance, to release tension.

Environmental Modifications: Create calm, lowstimulation spaces or adjust sensory input (ex, dim lighting, quiet areas).

Self-Regulation Tools: Teach children to use visual schedules (PECS, AAC, boards), timers, or emotion charts to manage feelings.

Play-Based Interventions: Use therapeutic play, like storytelling or art, to express emotions and build coping skills.