

Through the Eyes of a 2 Year Old; Working with Parents to Understand Behaviour

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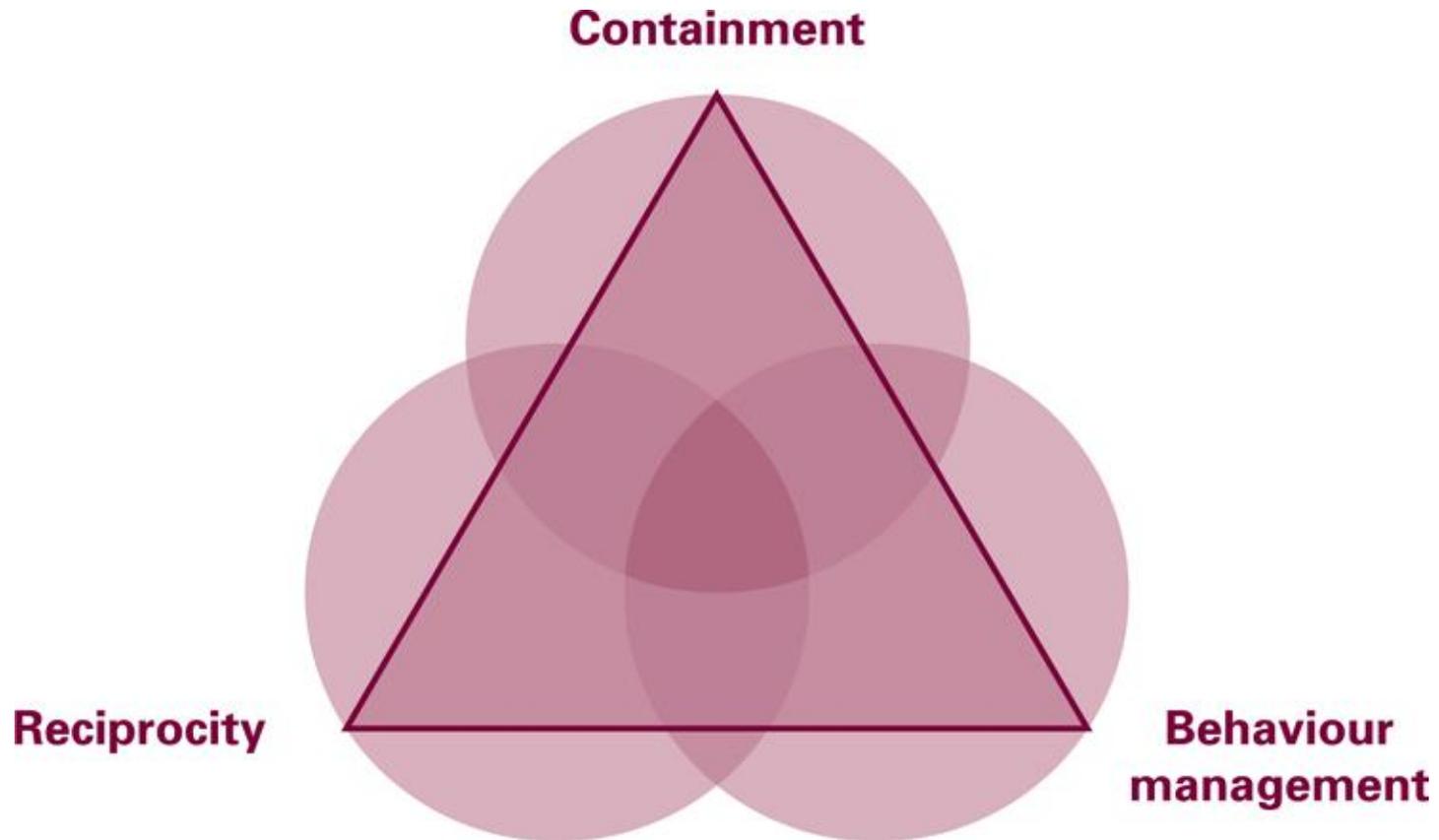


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Through the Eyes of a 2 Year Old...

- Put yourself in the shoes of a two year old (paired exercise)
 - ▣ What are they experiencing in relation to their minds, bodies, feelings, relationships and world?
 - ▣ Draw on your experiences and knowledge's from work settings and personal experiences
- Feedback to whole group
- The Social Toddler, chapter 2

Understanding Behaviour; The 3 Key Concepts



Behaviour as Communication

Solihull Approach: 3 Key Questions

1. What is the developmental age and stage of your child?
2. What changes in the environment have occurred no matter how small?
3. What is your child's ability to communicate their needs (what is your child trying to tell you through their behaviour?)

Understanding Behaviour with Parents

- The Social Toddler, chapter 3
- Experiential Learning Opportunity:
 - ▣ Divide into groups of 3: parent, health professional and observer
 - ▣ Parent ready to discuss a behavioural concern
 - ▣ Health professional to use the 3 key questions to guide the exploration of the difficulty
 - ▣ Observer take note of the communication: what is helping the communication (reciprocal relationship) between parent and health professional
- Feedback from exercise

Thank You for Taking Part...

What one thing will you
take with you from the
workshop today?

Containment

- Where a person receives and understands the emotional communication of another without being overwhelmed by it and communicates this back to the other person
- This process can restore the ability to think in the other person.

Reciprocity

- The sophisticated interaction between a baby and an adult where both are involved in the initiation, regulation and termination of the interaction
- Reciprocity can also be used to describe the interaction within all relationships

Behaviour management

- The parent sets boundaries for the child and uses praise and rewards to encourage positive behaviours
- These are then internalised by the child
- The strategies work best when they provide containment and are based on an understanding of the meaning of a behaviour