PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION THERAPY: OUTCOMES OF A FAMILY-BASED INTERVENTION TARGETING LANGUAGE, BEHAVIOR, AND MATERNAL SENSITIVITY

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EARLY LANGUAGE MODELS

- Parents serve as primary language models for their children.
- When children are identified as having hearing loss, there is often a disruption in the dynamic parent-child interaction (Young & Tattersall, 2007).
- If families choose to pursue spoken language, they can serve as native language models.
- **Disparities in child outcomes suggest that parents need assistance in establishing an accessible, language-rich environment at home.**
Incorporating maternal sensitivity training into programs may significantly improve child language outcomes.

Maternal sensitivity predicts increases in language growth for children with Cis (Quittner et al, 2013).

Linguistic stimulation was only related to language growth in the context of high maternal sensitivity.

Similar effects were found for age of implantation and maternal sensitivity.
PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION THERAPY (PCIT)

- PCIT is a parent-interaction training program and behavioral intervention
- Therapists work with parent-child dyads to promote child development
- CDI and PDI phases
- Parents learn skills to promote child language, establish a secure and nurturing relationship, and increase prosocial behavior, and manage externalizing behaviors
Served to evaluate the effectiveness of PCIT as a psychosocial and behavioral intervention for families of children with hearing loss

Examined PCIT’s ability and utility as a language intervention

Assessed PCIT’s effect on maternal sensitivity
PARTICIPANTS

- Sample consisted of parent participants who had children with hearing loss (N=17)
- A subset of the treatment group (N=12; 6/6) had pre- and post-treatment child language samples compared to matched controls who did not receive PCIT
  - All participants and their matched controls were videotaped for later coding
    - Semi-structured interactions (CDI/PDI)
MEASURES

- Child behavior was measured through parent report on the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI) over the course of treatment.
- Maternal sensitivity was measured using the Parent Child Interaction System (PARCHISY) for behavioral coding.
- Language was coded for frequency of optimal parent language input using the Dyadic Parent Child Interaction Coding System (DPICS) and mean length of utterance.
CHANGE IN CHILD BEHAVIOR

Changes in ECBI Intensity Score

Percent Compliance to Commands

*p<0.10  **p<0.05  ***p<0.01
PARENT SKILL CHANGES – LANGUAGE STIMULATION

![Graphs showing changes in parent skills]

* p<0.10  ** p<0.05  *** p<0.01
MEAN LENGTH OF UTTERANCE - MLU

Changes in MLU-W

Changes in MLU-M

* p<0.10   ** p<0.05   *** p<0.01
PARCHISY DIMENSIONS

- Parent
  - Parent Positive Content
  - Parent Negative Content
  - Parent Positive Affect
  - Parent Negative Affect
  - Parent Responsiveness to Child

- Child
  - Child Positive Affect
  - Child Negative Affect
  - Child Responsiveness to Parent

- Child Noncompliance
- Child Autonomy/Independence

- Dyadic
  - Dyadic Conflict
  - Dyadic Reciprocity
  - Dyadic Cooperation
## RESULTS: CDI PARCHISY

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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Positive Content</th>
<th>Negative Content</th>
<th>Positive Affect</th>
<th>Negative Affect</th>
<th>Responsiveness</th>
<th>Reciprocity</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCIT Change</td>
<td>+50%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>+12.50%</td>
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<td>+18%</td>
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RESULTS: PDI PARCHISY

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CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

- Results suggest that PCIT is a promising intervention for:
  - Facilitating parent-child communication
  - Providing optimal indirect language stimulation
  - Improving parent-child Interactions
  - Increasing maternal sensitivity
  - Increases spoken language skills for children
THANK YOU!