

45th National Conference on Pediatric Health Care

"Sparking" Connections in Primary
Care:
Strategies to Promote Strong ParentChild Relationships and Early Childhood
Development

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Experts in pediatrics, Advocates for children.

### **Welcome and Introduction**



Blair Hammond, MD
Co-Founding Director and
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Ariana Komaroff, DNP, FNP-BC, IBCLC, PMH-C

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### **Disclosures and Confessions**

We have no financial disclosures or conflicts of interest with the material presented.

- $\succ\,$  As new clinicians, we sometimes made up parenting advice.
- > As parents, it can be hard to practice what we preach.
- $\,\succ\,$  As providers, we find it difficult to fit in all there is to cover in a well child visit.

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### **Learning Objectives**

At the conclusion of the presentation, participants should be able to:

- Recognize how safe, stable, nurturing relationships serve as a foundation for optimal child development and health and can buffer the adverse effects of toxic stress.
- Identify opportunities within the primary care visit to model and foster caregiver behaviors that support a child's attachment, autonomy, and self-regulation.
- 3. Create a specific plan to incorporate at least one new free resource or strategy that "sparks" the promotion of early relational health and child development in clinical practice.

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PollEv.com/parentingcen562



### **Icebreaker**

- Question 1: Where are you from?
- Question 2: How many years have you been in practice?
- Question 3: Have you heard the term "early relational health" before? (yes/no)
- Question 4: In 1 to 3 words how would you describe early relational health?

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### **Early Relational Health**

Describes the positive, stimulating, and nurturing early relationships that ensure the emotional security and connection that advance physical health and development, social well-being, and resilience.

- ➤ Dyadic and two-generational focus
- ${\blacktriangleright} \textit{Bidirectional perspective for caregiver-child development}$
- > Universal but recognizes cultural variability
- ➤ Science-based, strength-based and family-centric
- $\blacktriangleright \text{Improved early learning, social, emotional, and physical health}$
- > Foundational to equity, resiliency and recovery
- ▶ Paradigm shift for early childhood, society and our culture

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### Research has shown...

Positive parenting behaviors lead to improved child health outcomes.



Scientific literature now recognizes **parenting** as a near-universal determinant of social, economic, and health outcomes.

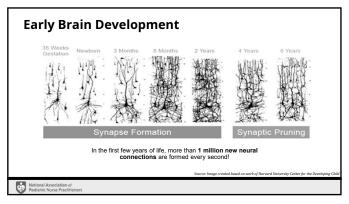


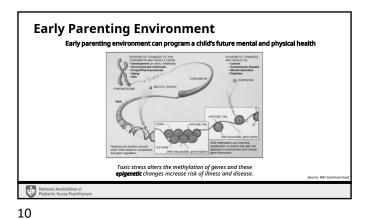
Early negative experiences and relationships with parents change the expression of genes and can modify a child's development and health in profound ways.

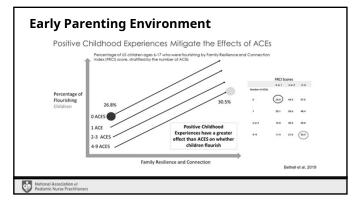


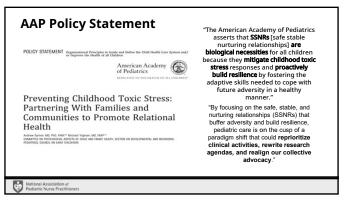
Pioneering research is identifying specific parenting behaviors that are associated with improved outcomes and **reduced risk of diseases** such as asthma, obesity, diabetes and heart disease.

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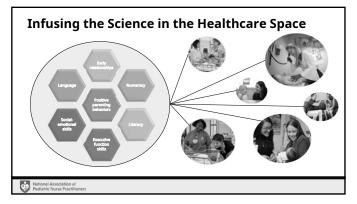


How do we do more than just identify delays and deficits in our primary care visits?

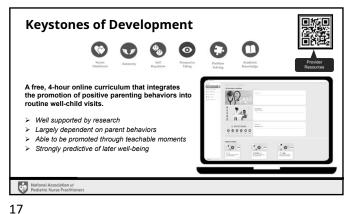
How do we promote early relational health and child development universally in primary care?

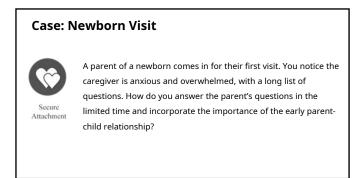


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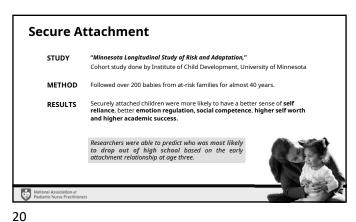






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# Secure Attachment A positive view of self and others and relationships based on the early experience of feeling loved, safe, protected by the primary caregiver, who serves as a "secure base" from which an infant can explore. This is a dynamic process and can improve throughout life. Dynamic – develops over time – involves repair Universal and yet can appear different Buffers adversity

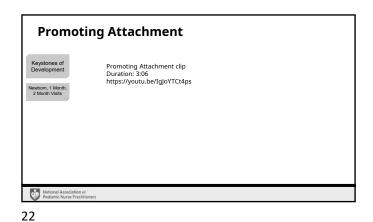


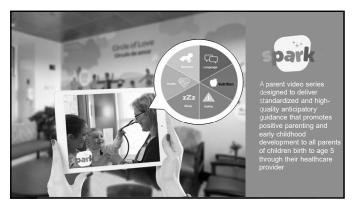
### **Parenting Behaviors that Promote Attachment**

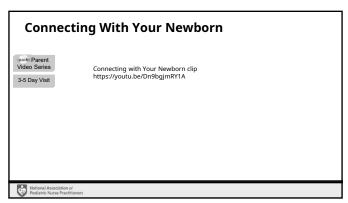
- > Warm, sensitive and reciprocal interactions between a parent and infant dyad
- > Predictable and stable responses from caregiver

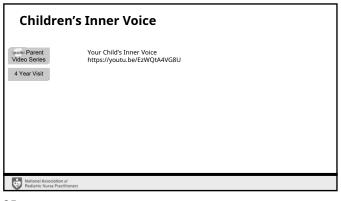
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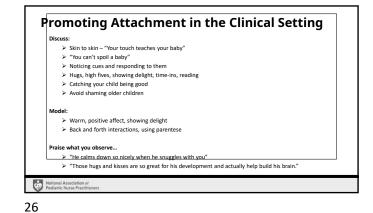
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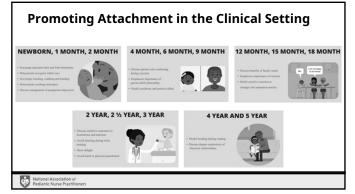


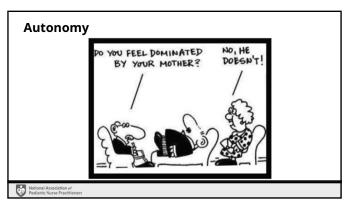












### Case: 18 Month Visit



Autonomy

During a visit with an 18-month-old and their caregiver, you notice that the child is being held instead of walking, and the parent is interrupting you as you try to engage with the child. Over the last several visits, she has expressed concerns about letting the child feed themselves and often worrying about the child getting hurt.

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### **Autonomy**

A child's sense that they are able to use their own skills in thinking and behaving.

- > Explore and learn from the environment
- > Confidence to take risks
- > Fulfills a basic need
- > Necessary to have intrinsic motivation

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## What Parenting Behaviors Promote Autonomy?

Autonomy Supportive Parenting...

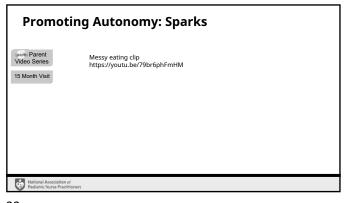
- $\,\succ\,$  Let children do for themselves what they CAN do
- > Guide and encourage children to try and do what they can ALMOST do
- $\succ\,$  Teach and model behavior that they CANNOT yet do

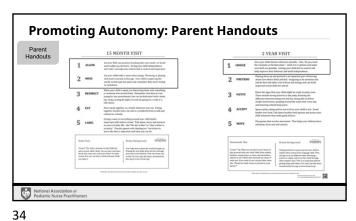
National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Promoting Autonomy: Keystones

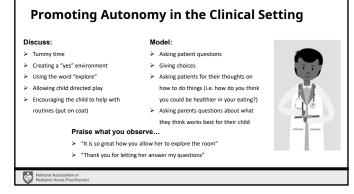
Keystones of Development

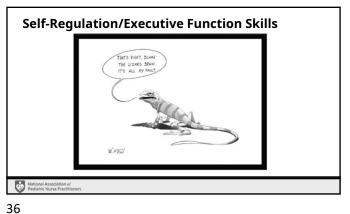
4 Month, 6 Month, 9 Month Visits

Clip: "Yes" environment example and definition Stefanie Carlson defining autonomy-supportive parenting https://youtu.be/rIhS46t2vus









### Case: 3.5 Year Visit



Regulation

During a visit with a 3½-year-old, their caregiver shares that they have been receiving reports that the child is not listening during daycare and has been placed in long time-outs. The parent also notes that at home, the child has been having meltdowns when they don't get their way, and they find themselves threatening to take away their favorite toys.

How can we talk about discipline in a non-judgmental, safe way for parents?



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### **Self-Regulation**

The child's increasing skill in managing their emotion, behavior, and attention in order to achieve goals.

Allows children to:

- Hold information in their mind while they use it (working memory)
   Juggle multiple tasks successfully (cognitive flexibility)

The brain needs these skills to:

Filter distractions

Prioritize tasks

- Set and achieve goals Control impulses (inhibitory control)

These skills are crucial for school readiness and life success

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# **How does Self-Regulation Develop?**

We are not born with these skills, but we are born with the capacity to develop them through the right experiences and practice.



Prefrontal Cortex=Wizard Brain

Complex mental processing, empathy, judgement

Amygdala/Limbic System=Lizard Brain

Fight or flight, acts on emotions and

How do we encourage "connections" between the two areas?

**Self-Regulation** 

Mischel, Walter, et.al, "Delay of Gratification in Children." STUDY

Science, 244 (4907), pp. 933-938

METHOD Administered variety of tests in laboratory to 4 year olds using marshmallows in effort to measure early **self control**.

RESULTS

Those 4-year-old children who **delayed gratification longer** had higher educational attainment, higher SAT scores, reduced risk of drug use, improved self esteem and were less likely to exhibit aggressive behaviors.

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