Review: group based parenting programmes improve short term mental health in infants and toddlers


QUESTION: Does a group based parent training programme improve the short term mental health of children under 3 years of age?

Data sources

Study selection
Randomised or quasi-randomised controlled trials were selected if they compared a group based parenting programme with a waiting list or no treatment control, involved parents of children aged 0–3 years, and measured child mental health on ≥1 standardised instrument.

Data extraction
Data were extracted on study quality, participants, interventions, and outcomes. Authors were contacted to obtain missing data.

Main results
5 studies of behavioural or cognitive behavioural parenting group programmes were included (190 participants, involving 56 assessments of infant and toddler mental health). 4 studies (102 participants, 52 in intervention and 50 in waiting list control groups) reported on 28 measures of child emotional and behavioural adjustment; 4 of these measures were included in a meta-analysis (random effects model) that showed a postintervention result favouring the intervention (standardised mean difference [SMD] −0.58, 95% CI −1.39 to −0.22). Of these 4 studies, 1 study (8 wk behavioural programme) showed that the intervention improved child behaviour (Child Behaviour Questionnaire, SMD −1.5, CI −2.6 to −0.46) and behaviour in home situations (Home Situations Questionnaire, SMD −1.34, CI −2.37 to −0.31), and another study (4 cognitive behavioural training sessions) showed that the intervention improved child emotional and behavioural adjustment (Behavioural Screening Questionnaire, SMD −0.8, CI −1.44 to −0.1). For these 4 studies, follow up ranged from 1–18 months; in 3 studies, data were unavailable for both intervention and control groups and in 1 study, the intervention improved some child behavioural outcomes at 5 months. 1 study (4 behavioural training sessions) that focused on improving sleep patterns in newborn infants showed that group training improved the number of sleep episodes, duration of the longest sleep episode, and numbers sleeping >300 minutes immediately after intervention and at 4 months, but did not affect total sleep.

Conclusions
Group based parenting programmes improve short term emotional and behavioural adjustment at <18 months, and sleep patterns in children < 3 years of age. Data are unavailable to show the long term effectiveness of these programmes to maintain improvements in child mental health and to prevent subsequent development of mental health problems in very young children.

COMMENTARY
Since the 1960s when Gerald Caplan first initiated the concept of a population focused approach to enhance the mental health of children,1 research has shown the gap by using a group based parenting programme to address the emotional and behavioural adjustment of children <3 years of age. However, this review did not compare and contrast specific types of group based parenting programmes. Further studies are needed to show the effect of specific group based parenting programmes. Research is also needed to examine the long term effects of treatment programmes and to study approaches to prevent mental health problems in children.

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