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## Pediatric medical trauma and resilience: Exploring children's perspectives

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Pediatric medical trauma (PMT) is a form of childhood trauma that includes the physical and psychological effects of injuries, pain and illness, as well as the experience of hospitalization, medical treatments and other procedures. The effects of PMT can trigger a range of mental health concerns such as acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. Yet few studies have explored resilience in children experiencing PMT, particularly from a child's perspective. Thus, this study will use semi-structured interviews to explore the experiences of ten to twelve English-speaking Specialized Orthopedic and Developmental Rehabilitation (SODR) inpatients aged 6-12 at a children's rehabilitation hospital located in Toronto, Ontario. The four main research questions to be explored are: 1) In what ways do children consider their medical experiences traumatic, or not? (2) How do children understand resiliency? (3) In what ways do children perceive themselves as resilient, or not? (4) What factors promote and inhibit resiliency? The interviews will be recorded and transcribed verbatim, then analyzed phenomenologically to better understand the lived experiences of child participants. The findings of the study will be used to inform future clinical practice, as trauma work intersects with a variety of professions. Social workers are well positioned to organize, build connections and lead inter-professional teams that could benefit from a trauma-informed and resilience-based model. Therefore, using a strengths-based resiliency framework has the potential for direct positive effects for affected children, as well as for their families and other systems.

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## Partial anthropomorphism and ontological violations in children's drawings of supernatural agents: A classification method

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It is a natural tendency for human beings to interpret phenomena occurring around them as caused by some intentional agency, leading to anthropomorphic inferences. Various studies have attempted to explain such a disposition by Theory of Mind specificities. Some authors have also suggested that violations of intuitive principles take place when inferring about the role and contribution of supernatural agents. Such ontological violations may involve various degrees of anthropomorphism used by children and adolescents in the depiction of gods. Therefore, participants from different countries and cultures (i.e., Japan, Russia, Switzerland) were asked to draw God as they imagined, using a standardized method. Their compositions were annotated with a hierarchical tree-based online interface. Curated material was analyzed using two different methods: one focused on the ontological categories covered, and the other one recorded various degrees in the use of anthropomorphic features. Cluster analysis and decision trees allowed differential developmental trajectories to be highlighted in regard to gender as well as the respective cultural and educational backgrounds of the participants.

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