

Improving Social Skills for Emotional Healing: The Effectiveness of Interpersonal Therapy in Children

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DESCRIPTION

Childhood depression is a growing concern, affecting millions of children globally. While many therapeutic approaches exist for treating depression. Interpersonal Therapy (IPT) has gained recognition for its effectiveness in addressing depression in children and adolescents. Unlike other therapies that focus primarily on thought patterns, IPT targets the child's relationships and interpersonal interactions, which can be a significant factor in the development and persistence of depression. This article will describes working of IPT in treating child depression, its techniques and its effectiveness.

Key principles of IPT in treating child depression

The central premise of IPT is that depression often stems from difficulties in interpersonal relationships. These problems can include sadness from the loss of a loved one, struggles with family members or peers, role transitions or difficulties in social functioning. For children, these issues often manifest in school, friendships and family dynamics. IPT focuses on helping children improve their social functioning, communicate more effectively and build healthier relationships, all of which can alleviate symptoms of depression. IPT is based on the idea that by resolving interpersonal issues, children can experience a significant improvement in their mood.

Identify interpersonal issues: They recognize how specific relationships or social situations contribute to their feelings of sadness or isolation.

Understand the connection between relationships and emotions: They begin to understand how their interactions with others affect their mental health.

Enhance communication skills: They learn to express themselves better, supporting healthier, more supportive relationships.

Cope with stress: They develop strategies to manage stress or interpersonal differences in a more constructive way.

Working of IPT for children

IPT is typically delivered over 12-16 weeks and consists of weekly sessions. A therapist works with the child and their family to identify and address key interpersonal issues affecting the child's depression. The therapy process typically unfolds in four phases.

Assessment and identification of problems: The first phase involves an in-depth assessment of the child's depression, interpersonal relationships and overall social functioning. The therapist identifies key areas where interpersonal differences or stressors might be contributing to the child's depression. These could include issues like bullying, difficulty in making friends, family problems or challenges with parental relationships. The therapist helps the child and family understand how these problems relate to the child's emotional state.

Intervention and skill building: In this phase, the therapist works with the child to address specific interpersonal issues. This could involve role-playing and practicing new communication techniques, teaching the child to express their feelings in healthy ways or helping them navigate conflict with peers or family members. The child is also taught how to set boundaries, manage their emotions and develop problem-solving skills.

Development of strategies: The therapist helps the child develop strategies for handling relationship stressors and emotional challenges. This might include relaxation techniques, cognitive reframing or methods for reducing emotional reactivity during difficulties. These tools help the child manage stress, regulate their emotions and develop strength.

Consolidation and relapse prevention: As the therapy progresses, the child and therapist review the progress made in resolving interpersonal issues. The child is encouraged to continue applying the new skills learned in therapy to maintain improvements. The therapist also helps the child recognize potential future stressors and prepares them to handle these challenges effectively.

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CONCLUSION

Interpersonal therapy offers an effective, targeted approach to treating depression in children. By focusing on the child's relationships and social environment, IPT helps children identify and resolve interpersonal issues that may contribute to their depression. Through a structured and supportive process, children learn skills that not only improve their relationships but also enhance their emotional well-being. As a result, IPT can be a valuable tool in the treatment of childhood depression, helping children build healthier relationships and develop the skills needed to navigate their social worlds with confidence and strength.