



***MINDFULNESS AS THERAPEUTIC APPROACH FOR ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER  
IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS***

L'efficacia della mindfulness come approccio terapeutico per il Disturbo da deficit di attenzione e/o iperattività (ADHD) in bambini e adolescenti

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# **MINDFULNESS**

**«PORRE ATTENZIONE IN UN MODO PARTICOLARE:  
INTENZIONALMENTE, NEL MOMENTO PRESENTE E IN MODO NON  
GIUDICANTE» (KABAT- ZINN, 1994)»**



scelta di rispondere consapevolmente con un numero crescente di  
opzioni anziché agire automaticamente allo stimolo insorto



**“Io sono la mia rabbia!”**

## Disturbo da deficit di ATTENZIONE/IPERATTIVITA'

- Disattento (20%)
- Iperattivo/impulsivo (< 15%)
- Sottotipo combinato (50-75%)

(DSM-5, 2013)

Funzioni Esecutive

Autoregolazione

Apprendimento

Adattamento sociale

Relazioni interpersonali



Tassi elevati di visite al PS

Incidenti automobilistici

Comorbidità (ODD, CD)

Ridotte dimensioni  
e funzionalità reti  
neurali fronto-  
parietali e fronto-  
striatali



## OBIETTIVO



Rassegna degli studi che hanno rilevato  
l'efficacia di interventi MBI sulla  
sintomatologia di bambini e adolescenti  
con diagnosi di ADHD

## Criteri di inclusione

- Studi relativi alla valutazione di efficacia della mindfulness su bambini e adolescenti con ADHD
- Studi relativi agli effetti della mindfulness su bambini con ADHD e genitori
- Studi compresi tra Gennaio 2018 e Novembre 2023
- Articoli in lingua inglese e italiana
- Review sistematiche, meta-analisi e studi innovativi

## Criteri di esclusione

- Studi specifici su determinate condizioni psicopatologiche (ASD, DCA, ecc)
- Lavori specifici sull'uso esclusivo delle pratiche yoga con b.ni e adolescenti con ADHD
- Lavori sull'uso esclusivo della mindfulness nella popolazione adulta con ADHD
- Lavori il cui testo non è gratuitamente accessibile, fuori arco temporale e in lingua diversa

**Tabella di estrapolazione dei dati**

Autore/anno/paese	Tipologia studio	Numero partecipanti	Range età	Assessment strumentale
<p>Tercelli &amp; Ferreira 2019 England</p>	<p>Systematic Review</p>	<p>134 children 89 parents</p>	<p>8-18</p>	<p><b>Conners- 3</b> Behavior Assessment System for Children (<b>BASC-2</b>) Disruptive Behaviour Disorder Rating Scale (<b>DBDRS</b>) The Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale (<b>IM-P</b>) Test of Variables of Attention (<b>TOVA</b>) Child Behavior Checklist (<b>CBCL</b>) Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents (<b>SIPA</b>) Family Assessment Device (<b>FAD</b>) Mindfulness Awareness Attention Scale (<b>MAAS</b>) Trail Making Test (<b>TMT</b>)</p>
<p>Yi- Chen, Chyi- Rong &amp; Keh- Chung 2022 Taiwan</p>	<p>Meta-analysis</p>	<p>171 children 28 adolescents And their parents</p>	<p>5- 12</p>	<p>Swanson, Nolan and Pleham Teacher and Parent Rating Scale (<b>SNAP- IV</b>) Child Behavior Checklist (<b>CBCL</b>) Conners' Parent Rating Scale (<b>CPRS</b>) Strengths and Weakness of Attention- Deficit/Hyperactivity- symptoms and Normal- behaviors (<b>SWAN</b>) <b>Conners- 3</b> Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (<b>MAAS</b>)</p>
<p>Oliva et. al, 2021 Italy</p>	<p>Review</p>	<p>412 children and adolescents with a parent</p>	<p>7- 16</p>	<p>Kiddle Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Present and Lifetime Version (<b>K- SADS- PL</b>) Conners' Rating Scales Revised (<b>CRS-R</b>) Conners' Parent Rating Scales-Revised Long version (<b>CPRS- R: L</b>) Anxiety Disorder Interview Schedule for Children (<b>ADIS-C</b>) Swanson, Noland, and Pelham rating scale (<b>SNAP- IV</b>)</p>
<p>Siebelink et. al, 2022 The Netherlands</p>	<p>RCT</p>	<p>103 children with a parent</p>	<p>8- 16</p>	<p>Behaviour Rating Inventory of Executive Function (<b>BRIEF</b>) Conners' Parent Rating Scale (<b>CPRS</b>) Strengths and Weaknesses of ADHD symptoms and Normal behaviour scale (<b>SWAN</b>) Child and Adolescent Mindfulness Measure (<b>CAMM</b>)</p>
<p>Valero, Cebolla &amp; Colomer 2021 Spain</p>	<p>RCT</p>	<p>30 children and their parents</p>	<p>9- 14</p>	<p><b>Conners- 3</b> Parenting Stress Index- Short Form (<b>PSI- SF</b>) <b>Parenting Scale</b></p>

## **Tercelli & Ferreira (2019)**

MyMind= MBCT- MBSR

➤ Miglioramenti significativi nelle capacità attentive (dimensione dell'effetto medio- grande)

➔ grande dimensione dell'effetto al follow-up

➤ Riduzione statisticamente significativa nello spostamento attenzionale (dimensione grande dell'effetto)

➤ Riduzione significativa dei comportamenti impulsivi (dimensione media dell'effetto) mantenuta al follow-up e miglioramento nell'inibizione comportamentale (solo il 44% degli adolescenti)

## **Siebelink et al. (2022)**

MyMind

➤ Miglioramento dei sintomi di disattenzione al post- trattamento (secondo i genitori) e dei deficit di autocontrollo (secondo gli insegnanti)

➤ Miglioramento significativo dei sintomi di iperattività/impulsività al follow-up a 6 mesi

➤ CAMM e IM-P: miglioramenti significativi della compassione al follow-up a 6 mesi

N.B.: l'80% terapia farmacologica

## **Yi-Chen, Chyi-Rong & Keh-Chung (2022)**

MBI

➤ Miglioramento della consapevolezza (dimensione da piccola a moderata)

➤ Miglioramento dei sintomi (dimensione da moderata a grande)

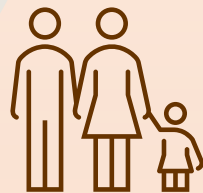
Migliori risultati nella popolazione adolescenziale

## **Oliva et al. (2021)**

MBSR, ACT E MyMind

Miglioramenti significativi sull'attenzione e sui sintomi totali (grande dimensione dell'effetto)

## Mindfulness e funzionamento familiare



### **Tercelli & Ferreira**

MBSR- MP- ACT

- Riduzione significativa dello stress genitoriale (grande dimensione dell'effetto al follow-up di 8 sett.)
- Miglioramento del funzionamento familiare e dell'intensità conflittuale

IM-P: effetto significativo dell'intervento

MAAS: dimensione grande dell'effetto

### **Valero, Cebolla & Colomer (2021)**

MyMind

30 bambini (9-14 anni) + genitori

PSI-SF

Gruppo MyMind < stress genitoriale rispetto al GdC in lista d'attesa

➡ quasi significativo al follow-up

- Punteggi inferiori statisticamente significativi sul disagio genitoriale e sull'interazione genitore- figlio
- Riduzione significativa dell'iperreattività dei genitori al post- test, mantenuta al follow-up

N.B.: piccolo campione, strumenti self- report

## Limiti



- Piccolo campione vs grande campione
- Comprensione caratteristiche dei partecipanti (comorbidità, uso di farmaci)
- Strumenti di assessment self-report vs valutazione multimetodo

## Riflessioni



Mindfulness a scuola

Mindfulness a casa

Mindfulness nei servizi di salute pubblica

## Punti di forza



- Criteri di valutazione dei risultati ben spiegati
- Strumenti di valutazione validati
- Ampia varietà dei risultati





**Grazie per l'attenzione e...**

**Be Mindful...**  
**Stay Mindful !**



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