Anxiety and Learning Disabilities:

How to Support Students with Learning Challenges and Worry

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An Introduction

Problem Anxiety
Excessive
Detrimental
Uncontrollable
Paralyzing
Pervasive
Chronic
Age mismatched



Features of Problematic Anxiety

- Disproportionate
- Disruption
- Distress
- Duration



Causes & Contributions

 Anxiety problems have a complex origin; multiple pathways and "roots of origin"

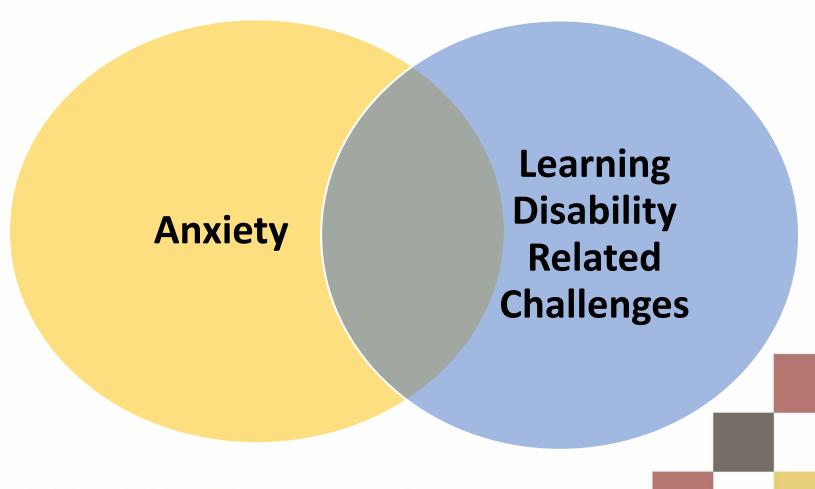
- Evidence of a constitutional/genetic component
 - Role of temperament
 - Jerome Kagan
 - Display perceptual bias to threat



Threat Detection











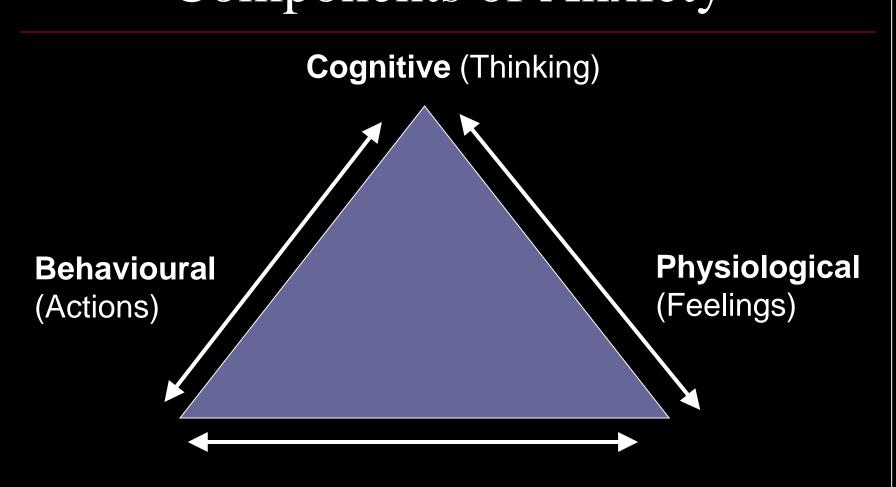


Setting the Stage

What are some possible worries or "problems" for students with a Learning Disability?



Components of Anxiety

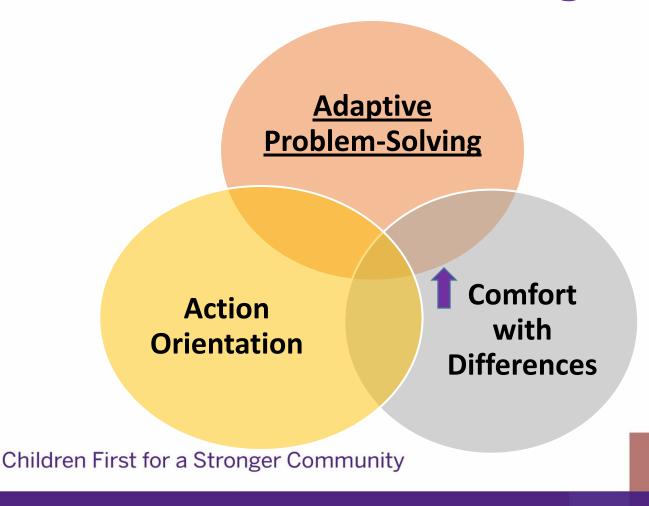


Intentional Strategies





Intentional Strategies









Important Considerations:

- Use active listening
 - Seek to understand their experience
- Be curious what is hard about that? What is that thought telling you?
- Try to dig deeper on the thinking processes
- What is going? Is this a worry or a problem?



"I can't do this"

Worry Thought

- I won't finish the assignment!
- I am going to fail!
- I can't do anything!

Children First for a Stronger Community

Problem

- I can't understand the question!
- I don't know where to start!



Telling the Difference between "Problems" (which can be solved!) vs. "Worry" Thoughts (which can be bossed back!):

Where I Was:	Was it a "problem" or a "worry?"		How I could tell it was a "worry" thought
	Problem √	Worry X	



"I can't do this"

Worry Thought

Plan:

 Challenge
 worry
 thoughts

Children First for a Stronger Community

Problem

Plan:

 Work on
 problem solving



Worry: Cognitive Techniques





Worry: Cognitive Techniques

Realistic thinking techniques:

- What is the evidence?
 - Examining the alternatives
 - What is the best thing that could happen?
 Most likely thing to happen?
 - What happened when I worried before?
 - How many times has this thing really happened?
- What is a more realistic or helpful thought?



Problem: Problem-Solving

- Effective problem solving is a complex task
- Involves multiple steps
 - 1) Identifying the problem
 - 2) Generating possible solutions
 - 3) Evaluating each solution
 - 4) Choosing the best solution
 - 5) Trying out the solution
 - 6) Evaluating the effectiveness of the solution





Example: "I am going to fail this test!"

- "I am going to do horrible on the test"
- "My marks are going to suffer!"
- "I am not going to pass this year!
- "I won't go to high school with my friends!"

"I have never failed before" "This is tricky, but I am going to try my best" "This is uncomfortable, but I can handle it"



Example: "I am going to fail this test!"

- "I don't understand this idea!"
- "I don't know what to do!"
- "This feels totally overwhelming!"

"I don't know what to do in step #3" "All of these questions are freaking me out" "I need some extra practice and help here"



Cognitive Examinations

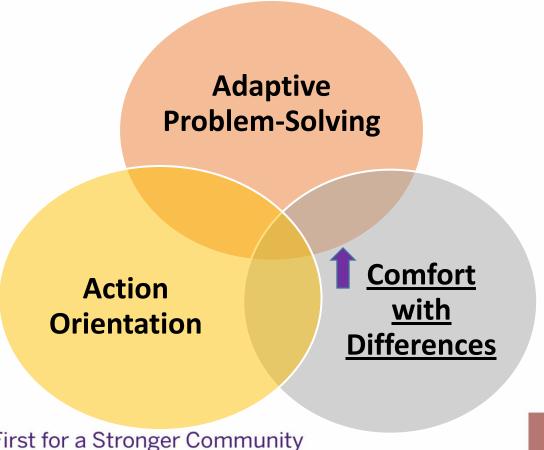
Be mindful of our inclinations:

- To provide reassurance
- To dismiss or ignore

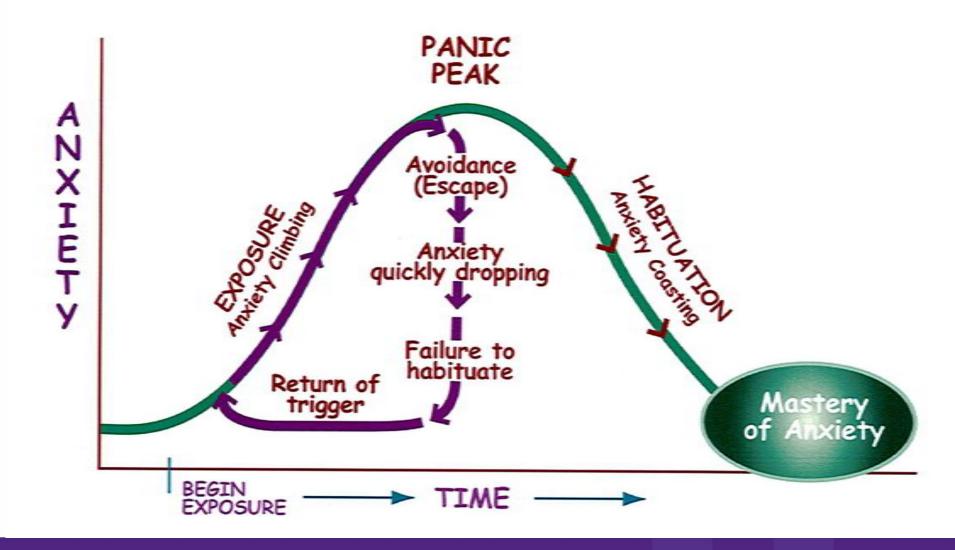
Goal: To examine and evaluate the thinking (thoughts)



Intentional Strategies

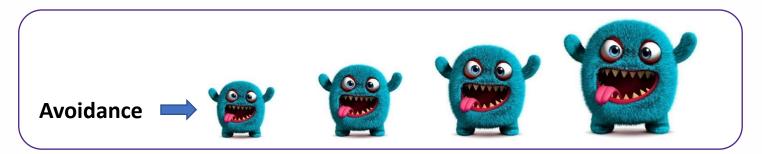






Behavioural Strategies

Avoidance of feared stimulus <u>strengthens</u> anxiety

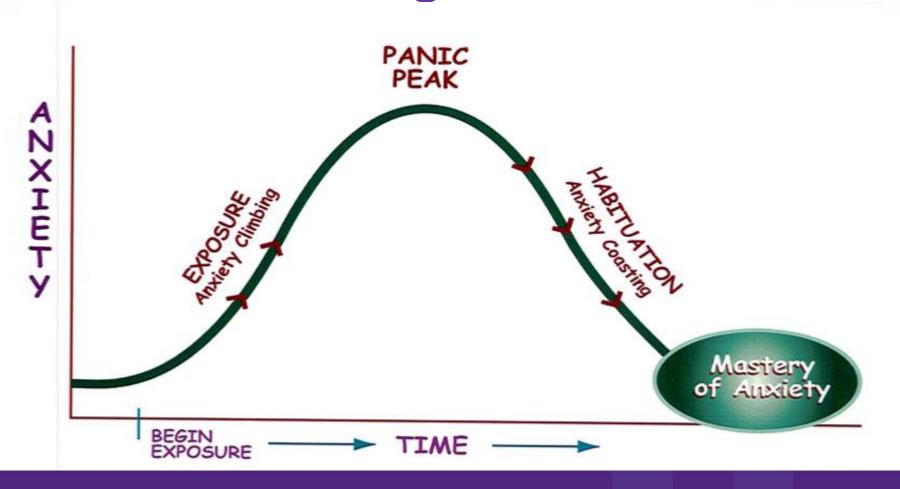


Facing your fear (exposure) weakens anxiety





Facing Fears



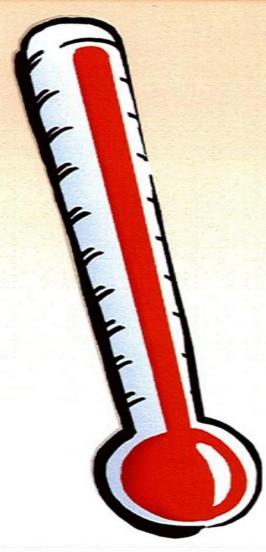


Social Worries and Being Different

What types of social situations might kids with a LD be anxious about?



The Fearmometer



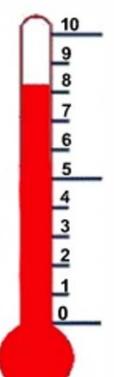
- 10. Out of control! Ballistic!
 - 9. Can't handle it.
 - 8. Really tough.
 - 7. Pretty tough.
 - 6. Getting tough.
 - Not too good.
 - 4. Starting to bother.
 - Just a little uneasy.
 - A little twinge.
 - 1. Piece of cake!

Main Ideas: Exposure

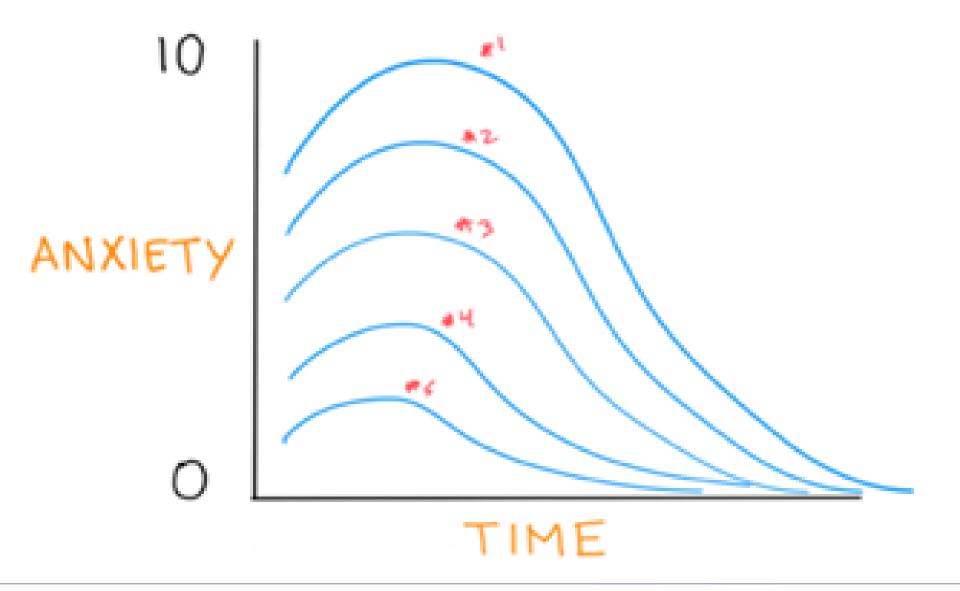
- Collaborative (with the child)
- Break down the task/situation
 - Find the "right inch"
- Be flexible and creative
- Practice and celebrate!



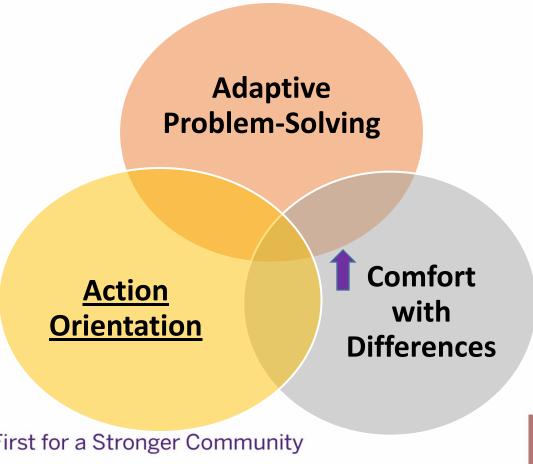
Possible Fear Ladder – Assistive Technology



- Using AT during regular class time
- Using AT briefly during class time
- Using AT during active "group work"
- Teaching other students how to use AT
- Working with a friend to use AT
- Observing other students use AT

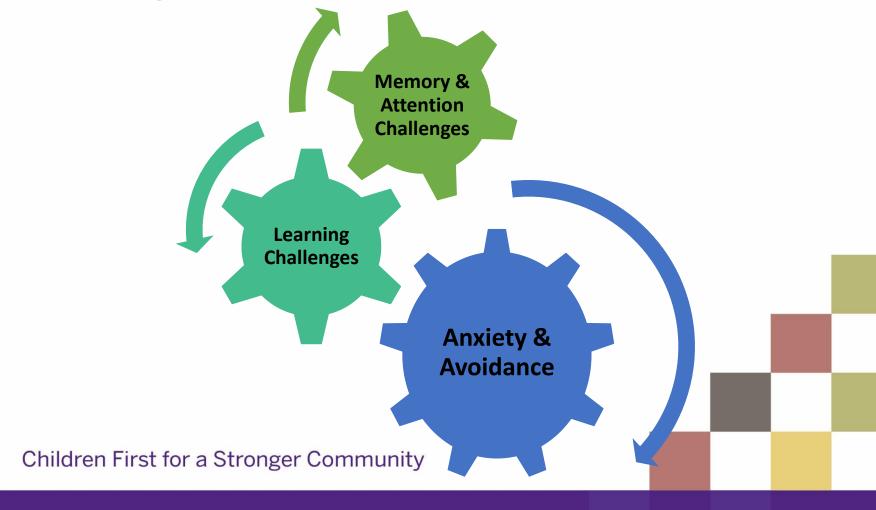


Intentional Strategies



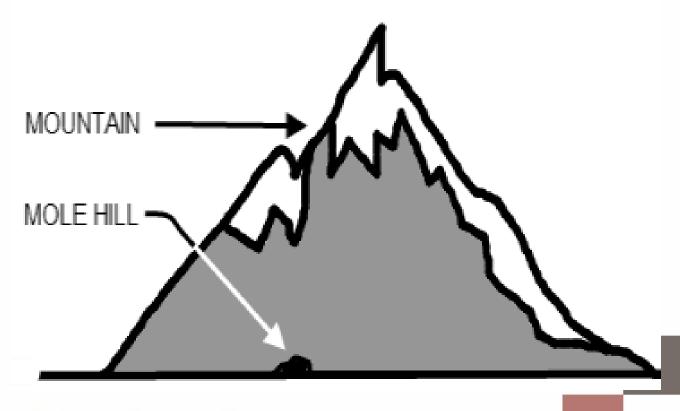


Cycle of Work Avoidance





Cycle of Work Avoidance





Is it a "ABC" Model?

Attitude (Feeling)

Behaviour (Action)

Consequence (Result)



Or a "BAC" Model?

Behaviour (Action) Attitude (Feeling

Consequence (Result)



Main Ideas: Breaking Down Tasks to Support Action

- Break down complex tasks into very manageable, next steps
- "The smallest step that shows you are moving forward"
- Don't count the total number of steps!
- Set a small unit of time (e.g., 15 minutes) to work



Example:

Book Report Project

- Find the assignment outline
- Read the assignment outline
- Brainstorm possible book selections
- Select book choice
- Determine if library has book
- Pick up book
- Create reading plan for book



Summary

Important factors to remember:

- ✓ Anxiety for youth with LDs is common
- ✓ Is it anxiety or a problem? Or both?
- ✓ Slow down, listen, and help problem-solve
- ✓ Doing things differently is tough!
- ✓ Break it down, break it down, break it down
- ✓ Success leads to more success



Resources & Videos

http://www.worrywisekids.org/

"Freeing Your Child from Anxiety" – Tamar Chansky, Ph.D.

www.anxietybc.com - Videos & Resources (Youth)

www.smartkidswithld.org/getting-help/emotions-

behaviors/stress-Id-puzzle - Smart Kids with LD

<u>www.livesinthebalance.org</u> – Dr. Ross Greene Collaborative Problem-Solving



Websites & Resources

LD @ School www.ldatschool.ca



