

## Stödgrupper till barn och unga som lever i familjer med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk

När en familjemedlem lider av psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk påverkas hela familjen. Barn och unga som lever i familjer med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk kan få hjälp att hantera sin situation genom stödgrupper. Barn och unga får genom stödgruppen kunskap om förälderns tillstånd och hur det påverkar familjen samt tillfälle att få möta andra i liknande situation och dela tankar, känslor och erfarenheter.

### Fråga

Vilken effekt har stödgrupper till barn och unga som lever i familjer med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk på barnets välmående, kunskap om psykisk ohälsa, skolgång och upplevelse av sin situation, i jämförelse med individuella samtal eller ingen behandling?

*Frågeställare: Tjänsteman, Region Örebro län*

### Sammanfattning

SBU:s upplysningstjänst har identifierat en systematisk översikt som sammanställt studier som utvärderat effekten av selektiva preventionsprogram för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med substansmissbruk [1]. Åtta av de totalt 13 studier som inkluderats i översikten studerade effekten av stödgrupper. Utöver de studier som ingick i översikten identifierade SBU:s upplysningstjänst tre kontrollerade studier som utvärderat effekten av stödgrupper för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk. En av studierna studerade barn och ungdomar (8 till 12 år) till föräldrar med antingen psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk [2]. En studie studerade ungdomar (12 till 18 år) till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa [3]. En studie studerade barn och ungdomar (9 till 13 år) som var oroade över deras föräldrars alkoholvanor [4]. Två av studierna studerade endast effekten av stödgrupper [2,3] medan det i en studie förekom andra komponenter i interventionen än stödgrupper [4].

SBU:s upplysningstjänst har identifierat sju kvalitativa studier som studerat upplevelsen av stödgrupper hos barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk. Två av dessa studier studerade barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med substansmissbruk [5,6] och fem studerade barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa [7–11].

Författarna till översikten som undersökt effekten av selektiva preventionsprogram för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med substansmissbruk [1] drar slutsatsen att interventionerna över lag verkar ha en positiv effekt på vissa av utfallsmåtten men att resultaten är preliminära. Författarna till de kontrollerade studierna [2-4] drar liknande slutsatser vad gäller effekten av stödgrupper för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk.

Författarna till de kvalitativa studierna [5-11] beskriver flera positiva upplevelser av stödgrupper. SBU:s upplysningstjänst har inte hittat någon studie som undersökt eventuella effekter på längre tid eller jämfört olika ålders- eller riskgrupper, eller olika typer av behandlingar.

SBU har inte tagit ställning i sakfrågan eftersom vi inte har bedömt de enskilda studiernas kvalitet eller vägt samman resultaten. Här redovisar vi därför endast de enskilda författarnas slutsatser.

## Bakgrund

När en familjemedlem lider av psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk påverkas hela familjen. Barn och unga som anhöriga är särskilt sårbara. De är beroende av såväl den som drabbas som den andra vuxna i familjen (i den mån det finns någon). De kan även ha svårare att förstå det som händer och orsakerna till det. Barn och unga som anhöriga kan känna oro, orimligt ansvarstagande, uppleva förändringar i vardagen och svåra upplevelser, vilket kan leda till skolsvårigheter, egen ohälsa och andra negativa konsekvenser på sikt. Barn och unga med erfarenhet av psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk hos någon vuxen i familjen kan behöva hjälp att hantera sin situation. Genom stödgrupper kan barn och unga få kunskap om förälderns tillstånd och hur det påverkar familjen. De får även tillfälle att möta andra i liknande situation och dela tankar, känslor och erfarenheter. [12]

## Avgränsningar

Vi har gjort sökningar (se avsnittet Litteratursökning) i databaserna Medline (Ovid), ERIC (EBSCO), PsycInfo (EBSCO) och Socindex (EBSCO) med avgränsning till språken engelska, svenska, norska och danska.

Detta upplysningstjänstsvar innehåller studier som undersökt effekten av stödgrupper för barn där en förälder lider av psykisk ohälsa eller har ett substansmissbruk på barnets välmående, kunskap om förälderns tillstånd, skolgång och upplevelse av sin situation, i jämförelse med individuella samtal eller ingen behandling.

Mer specifikt:

- Barn och ungdomar i ålder 6–18 år i familjer där en förälder lider av psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk; en eller båda föräldrarna har en psykiatrisk diagnos eller har ett substansmissbruk (så som tabletter, narkotika, alkohol).
- Stödgrupper: åldersanpassade grupper där barnen, utan föräldrar, träffas med en behandlare och fokuserar på att delge och öka kunskapen om förälderns tillstånd och hur detta påverkar familjen.
- Individuella samtal eller ingen behandling: alternativet till dessa stödgrupper är individuella samtal, annan behandling eller ingen behandling.
- Barnets välmående, kunskap om psykisk ohälsa, skolgång och upplevelse av sin situation: relevanta utfallsmått är fokuserade på barnet (inte föräldern) och är relativt nära i tid efter behandlingen. Av intresse är olika skalor på välmående eller psykisk ohälsa, mått på förvärvad kunskap om

förälderns diagnos eller missbruk. Även mått på hur skolgången går samt upplevelser av insatsen.

- Typ av studier som selekterats: systematiska översikter, kontrollerade studier samt studier med kvalitativ metodik.

## Resultat från sökningen

Upplysningstjänstens litteratursökning genererade totalt 999 artikelsammanfattningar (abstrakt). En projektledare på SBU läste alla artikelsammanfattningar och bedömde att 93 kunde vara relevanta. Dessa artiklar lästes i fulltext av projektledaren. I upplysningstjänstsvaret ingår 11 artiklar. De artiklar som inte var relevanta för frågeställningen eller ingick i den redovisade översikten exkluderades. Observera att varken kvaliteten på översikten eller de inkluderade studierna bedömdes. Det är därför möjligt att flera av studierna kan ha haft lägre kvalitet än vad SBU inkluderar i sina ordinarie utvärderingar.

## Systematiska översikter

SBU:s upplysningstjänst identifierade en översikt som sammanställt studier publicerade under perioden 1994–2009 som utvärderade effekten av selektiva preventionsprogram för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med substansmissbruk [1]. Åtta av de totalt 13 studier som inkluderats i översikten studerade effekten av stödgrupper och de resterande fem studerade effekten av familjefokuserade interventioner. Författarna till översikten drar slutsatsen att interventionerna överlag verkar ha en positiv effekt på vissa av utfallsmåtten men att resultaten är preliminära på grund av att de är baserade på för få studier. Översikten har inte undersökt eventuella effekter under längre tid eller jämfört olika ålders- eller riskgrupper, eller olika typer av behandlingar.

SBU:s upplysningstjänst identifierade även fem översikter där stödgrupper utgjorde mindre än hälften av de interventioner som utvärderades eller där det inte redovisades något sammanvägt resultat för effekten av just stödgrupper [13–17]. SBU:s upplysningstjänst valde därför att inte redovisa dessa.

Tabell 1. Systematiska översikter/Table 1 Systematic reviews.

Included studies	Population	Outcome
Bröning et al 2012 [1]		
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b> "All forms of intervention, i.e., school-based, community-based, and family-based interventions, showed valuable results, but these are found in a very small number of program evaluation studies. Thus, while there is evidence for programs' effectiveness in reducing high-risk children's problems and improving positive behaviors, coping skills, and feelings, it remains preliminary."		

## Kontrollerade studier

SBU:s upplysningstjänst identifierade tre kontrollerade studier som utvärderade effekten av stödgrupper för barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmissbruk [2-4]. I två av dessa studier [3] blev deltagarna randomiserade till intervention eller kontrollgrupp. De utfallsmått som studerats har varierat från studie till studie men har berört barnets eller ungdomens psykiska välmående, beteende samt kunskap om förälderns tillstånd.

En av dessa studier studerade barn och ungdomar (åldrarna 8 till 12) som antingen hade föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller beroendeproblematik [2]. En studie studerade ungdomar (åldrarna 12 till 18) till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa [3]. En studie studerade barn och ungdomar (åldrarna 9 till 13) som var oroade över deras föräldrars alkoholvanor [4].

Två av studierna studerade endast effekten av stödgrupper [2,3] medan det i en studie förekom andra komponenter i interventionen än stödgrupper [4]. I en av studierna fick personerna i kontrollgruppen stå på en väntelista [3] och i en fick kontrollgruppen delta i en annan aktivitet [2]. I den tredje studien var det oklart vad kontrollgruppen fick göra [4].

Författarna till de kontrollerade studierna [2-4] drar över lag slutsatsen att stödgrupper verkar ha positiva effekter på vissa utfallsmått men inte på andra och att resultaten behöver bekräftas. Studierna har inte undersökt eventuella effekter på längre tid eller jämfört olika ålders- eller riskgrupper, eller olika typer av behandlingar.

Tabell 2. Kontrollerade studier/Table 2 Controlled trials.

Population	Intervention and control	Outcome
Van Santvoort et al 2014 [2]		
254 children (8 to 12 years old) with a parent meeting the DSM-IV diagnostic Axis I or Axis II criteria or ICD-10 criteria for a mental disorder or substance use disorder.	Random allocation to:  I: support groups for children, 8 weekly 90-min sessions and a booster session after 3 months.  C: control group attended three group-based leisure activities	Child's social support  Child's cognitions  Child's perceived competence  Parent-child interaction  Emotional and behavioural problems of the child
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>  "In conclusion, this study showed that children of mentally ill and/or addicted parents benefit from preventive support groups, mostly on specific problems these children encounter, such as negative cognitions, low social support and feelings of social exclusion. The study did not find evidence for support groups as being an effective instrument for the reduction of emotional and behavioural problems in these children. Until the support groups are further improved and/or research has contradicted the present outcomes, we believe expectations about the support groups should be adjusted: they are effective for direct worries and problems these children encounter, but more intervention into their complex family lives is required when emotional and behavioural problems need to be diminished."		
Fraser et al 2008 [3]		
44 children with a parent with a mental illness (12-18 years old)	No random allocation.  I: Peer support intervention in three 6 h group sessions (n =27)  C: Wait-list control (n =17)	(a) Intervention targets (mental health literacy, connectedness, coping strategies)  (b) Adjustment (depression, life satisfaction, prosocial behaviour, emotional/behavioural difficulties)  (c) Caregiving experiences
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>  "Given study limitations and the modest support for intervention effectiveness it is important that this and other similar interventions should continue to be revised and undergo rigorous evaluation."		
Roosa et al 1989 [4]		
81 children (9 to 13 years old) concerned about parental drinking.	Random allocation to:  I: preventive intervention program (SMAAP; groups of 8 to 10 children once a week) with brief lectures, group discussions, role playing, and home-work assignments for 8 weeks (n=25).  C: control group (n=55)	(a) Global self-concept and selfevaluations  (b) Coping behaviors  (c) Children's Depression Inventory  (d) Behavior Rating Scale questionnaire on opinions on the program

Population	Intervention and control	Outcome
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
"The results of this pilot study should be encouraging to all who are interested in providing services to children of alcoholics. First and most importantly, it has been demonstrated that one can gain access to the difficult-to-locate population of young children of problem drinking parents and that these children are interested in seeking help. Further, the recruitment strategy used was apparently nonthreatening to alcoholic families based on the rate at which children received parental permission to participate. Finally, young children who show concern about parental drinking can be taught to use positive coping strategies. Although the efficacy of the SMAAP intervention awaits further evaluation, the results of the pilot study suggest that the basic foundation for a successful preventive intervention for COAs has been identified. That is, these children can be recruited at an age that makes prevention a realistic possibility, they are receptive and responsive to intervention efforts, and they can learn to use positive coping strategies to deal with stressful events in their lives."		

#### Förkortningar:

COA = child of an alcoholic; DSM-IV = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders;  
ICD-10 = International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems; SMAAP  
= the Stress Management and Alcohol Awareness Program

## Studier med kvalitativ metodik

SBU:s upplysningstjänst identifierade sju studier med kvalitativ metodik som studerat upplevelsen av stödgrupper hos barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa eller substansmiss bruk [5–11].

Två av dessa studier studerade barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med substansmiss bruk [5,6] och fem studerade barn och ungdomar till föräldrar med psykisk ohälsa [7–11]. Generellt har studierna studerat barn och ungdomar mellan 4 och 17 års ålder. En studie har dock studerat unga vuxna i åldern 18 till 26. I den studien intervjuas deltagarna om sina tidigare upplevelser av att som barn ha deltagit i en stödgrupp och det är oklart när deltagandet i stödgruppen pågick [9]. Tre av studierna har även tagit in information från andra än barnet, så som föräldrarna eller utövarna av interventionen [5,10,11].

I fyra av studierna deltog deltagarna i stödgrupper [6,7,9,11]. I två av studierna förekom andra komponenter i interventionen än stödgrupper [5,10]. I en av studierna deltog deltagarna i tvådagarsaktiviteter två gånger om året [8]. Denna interventionen innehöll samma komponenter som återgetts i tidigare studier som undersökt stödgrupper och är därför med i detta svar, även om interventionen inte är en renodlad stödgrupp.

Studierna [5–11] har undersökt olika målgrupper, använt olika metoder och redovisar delvis olika resultat. Över lag beskriver författarna flera positiva upplevelser av stödgrupper.

Tabell 3. studier med kvalitativ metodik /Table 2 Qualitative studies.

Population	Intervention and control	Outcome
<b>Isobel et al 2017 [8]</b>		
12 children and young people (9 to 17 years old) who have a parent with a mental illness	I: Biannual 2-day child focused program that includes a mixture of fun, psycho-education and strengths-based activities aimed at fostering resilience  C: No control group	Interpretative hermeneutic phenomenological approach, using semi-structured interviews and focus groups and thematic analysis with the purpose of investigating the meaning and experience of participation in the program
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
"The school holiday program is a unique component of this adult mental health service that allowed for flexible and longitudinal engagement, early intervention and prevention with children and families where a parent has a mental illness. This program demonstrated an important philosophical commitment to family-focused practice. Children and parents benefited from being connected and supported without feeling stigmatised by the mental health early intervention role of the staff. The connection formed between staff and children was of mutual benefit and provided a much needed pathway of access to a group of children and young people who otherwise may be lost to services."		
<b>Woolderink et al 2015 [11]</b>		
13 youth who have an addicted or mentally ill parent and 4 providers of the intervention	I: Online 8-week group course with supervision by 2 trained psychologists or social workers (Kopstoring).  C: No control group	Process evaluation using inductive qualitative content analysis with the purpose of investigating expectations, experiences, and perspectives of participants and providers of the online Kopstoring course
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
"Five main themes emerged from these interviews: background, the requirements for the intervention, experience with the intervention, technical aspects, and research aspects. Overall, participants and providers found the intervention to be valuable because it was online; therefore, protecting their anonymity was considered a key component. Most barriers existed in the technical sphere."		
<b>Wolpert et al 2015 [10]</b>		
6 young people (4–16 years old) who have parents with mental illnesses and 5 parents attending the groups, and 9 former service users	I: Monthly psycho-educational workshop (discussions about the meaning of mental health, dramatizations), and concurrent parents' groups, as well as joint seminars and review sessions (Kidstime programme)  C: No control group	Thematic network analysis with the purpose of investigating the Kidstime workshop experience

Population	Intervention and control	Outcome
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
“Five themes emerged from the thematic analysis: initial engagement, sharing with others, learning about mental health, opportunity for fun and impact on family relationships. Areas for further development were identified including the formation of a distinct adolescent Kidstime workshop to better meet their age-specific needs, and adjustments to the system for introducing new families to established workshop groups. Given the positive experience of the groups by those attending, a rigorous evaluation of the approach is suggested.”		
Nilsson et al 2015 [9]		
7 young women (between 18 and 26 years old) who have parents with mental illnesses and a childhood experience of support groups.	I: Completed participation in a support group  C: No control group	Qualitative manifest content analysis with the purpose of investigating young adults' childhood experiences of support groups
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
“This study highlights the need for support groups for children who have parents with a mental illness. It also highlights the importance of listening to children's stories, even if the stories are untold and kept secret by the children, and to act on them. The findings of this study show that these young adults felt that they were let down by the adult world during their childhood and that this had led to difficulties trusting other people, although participation in the support group seems to have made it somewhat easier for these young adults to seek help later in their lives.”		
Templeton 2014 [5]		
37 children with parents with substance misuse and 36 parents that attended the programme	I: Structured educational and psychosocial programme for families affected by parental substance misuse for eight consecutive weeks, combining separate work with children and adults with work with family units or the whole group together (Moving Parents and Children Together programme: M-PACT)  C: No control group	Thematic realist analysis with the purpose of evaluating the M-PACT programme
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
“Six themes are discussed: engaging with M-PACT, shared experiences, understanding addiction, changes in communication, healthier and united families, and ending M-PACT. The majority of families benefitted in a range of ways from the programme: meeting others who were experiencing similar problems, greater understanding about addiction and its impact on children and families improving communication within the family. In many families there was more openness and honesty, stronger relationships and more time as families, and a reduction in arguments and conflict.”		

Population	Intervention and control	Outcome
Foster et al 2014 [7]		
14 children/adolescents (9–17 years old) who have parents with mental illnesses	I: Peer support programme (ON FIRE) with core program activities including fun days and camps. The program is not time limited.  C: No control group	Exploratory qualitative design with semi-structured interviews with the purpose of investigating how the programme was experienced
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
"Participants in this study derived substantial personal benefit from participating in ON FIRE. Connections with peers fostered resilience and helped alleviate feelings of stigma, isolation, and loneliness. Participants reported pursuing new friendships with other ON FIRE members which they valued. They spoke about the opportunities provided by the program to develop their strengths and capabilities, and how program activities enabled them to face their fears, find personal courage, and develop abilities and achieve tasks that they had not achieved before. Activities enabled them to learn cooperation with each other and what it means to help other people. These findings indicate that young people's abilities and perspectives of themselves and their situations have potential to be transformed by participating in peer support and to build resilience. The addition of family fun days and support for parenting could strengthen relationships between the family members."		
Gance-Cleveland 2004 [6]		
Adolescents with an addicted parent.  21 participant observations, 13 interviews, 8 written evaluations	I: School-based support groups  C: No control group	Qualitative evaluation using the ethnographic method to investigate the features, critical attributes, processes, and benefits of school-based support groups
<b>Authors' conclusion:</b>		
"Findings from this study suggest that school-based support groups are beneficial to adolescents with addicted parents. Experiential knowledge is the foundation of these self-help groups. School-based support group participation enhanced self-knowledge and led to self-care and self-healing. The school-based support groups expanded the adolescents' awareness, resulting in their ability to make critical choices that facilitated changes in the dysfunctional pattern. Support group participation empowered youth to make these changes."		

## Projektgrupp

Detta svar är sammanställt av Nathalie Peira, Maja Kärrman Fredriksson, Sara Fundell och Miriam Entesarian Matsson vid SBU.

## Litteratursökning

**Medline via Ovid 8 October, 16 October, 13, November 2018**

**Effect of support groups for children of mentally ill or addicted parents.**

Search terms	Items found
<b>Population: Children and adolescents with substance abusing or mentally ill parents</b>	
1. exp "Child of Impaired Parents"/	4881
2. (child* or teen* or adolescen* or youth*).ti.	831522
3. 1 OR 2	833622
4. parents/ or fathers/ or mothers/ or single parent/ or single-parent family/	98438
5. exp Substance-Related Disorders/ OR exp Mental Disorders/	1164684
6. ((addict* or "substance abus*" or "substance use" or "substance using" or alcohol* or "drug abus*" or "drug use" or "drug using") adj4 (mother* or father* or parent* or famili*)).ti.	2927
7. ((mental* adj1 ill*) or "mental disorder*" or "psychiatric disorder*" or psychiatric adj1 ill*) adj4 (mother* or father* or parent* or famili*).ti.	634
8. (4 AND 5) OR 6 OR 7	23012
9. (1 AND 8) OR (2 AND (6 OR 7))	298
<b>Intervention: Support groups</b>	
10. Self-Help Groups/	8702
11. peer group/	18443
12. (group* or peer* or "self-help" or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*)	1374363
13. (group* or peer) adj3 ("self-help" or peer* or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*).ab,ti.	157853
14. "group intervent*".ab,ti.	2819
15. ((social or therap*) adj3 club).ab,ti.	154
16. 12-16 (OR)	1476578
<b>Study types: systematic reviews, meta analysis</b>	
17. meta analysis or systematic reviews	
<b>Limits: language</b>	
18. danish or english or norwegian or swedish	
<b>Final</b>	
<b>3 AND 8 AND 15 AND 16 AND 17</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>9 AND 10 AND 18</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>9 AND 16 AND 18</b>	<b>380</b>

The search result, usually found at the end of the documentation, forms the list of abstracts

.ab. =Abstract

.ab,ti. = Abstract or title

.af.= All fields

Exp= Term from the Medline controlled vocabulary, including terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy

.sh.= Term from the Medline controlled vocabulary

.ti. = Title

/ = Term from the Medline controlled vocabulary, but does not include terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy

\* = Focus (if found in front of a MeSH-term)

\* or \$= Truncation (if found at the end of a free text term)

.mp=text, heading word, subject area node, title

**PsycInfo via EBSCO 8 October, 16 October, 8 November 2018**

**Effect of support groups for children of mentally ill or addicted parents.**

Search terms	Items found
<b>Population: Children and adolescents with substance abusing or mentally ill parents</b>	
1. DE "Children of Alcoholics"	882
2. TI (child* or teen* or adolescen* or youth*)	445,740
3. DE "Fathers" OR DE "Adolescent Fathers" OR DE "Single Fathers" OR DE "Parents" OR DE "Adoptive Parents" OR DE "Foster Parents" OR DE "Homosexual Parents" OR DE "Stepparents" OR "Mothers" OR DE "Adolescent Mothers" OR DE "Single Mothers" OR DE "Unwed Mothers"	445,871
4. DE "Substance Use Disorder" OR "Drug Abuse" OR DE "Alcohol Abuse" OR DE "Drug Dependency" OR DE "Inhalant Abuse" OR DE "Polydrug Abuse" OR DE "Drug Addiction" OR DE "Heroin Addiction" OR DE "Polydrug Abuse" OR DE "Alcoholism" OR DE "Alcohol Abuse"	137,799
5. TI (addict* or "substance abus*" or "substance use" or "substance using" or alcohol* or "drug abus*" or "drug use" or "drug using") N4 (mother* or father* or parent* or famil* or adult)	123,163
6. TI ((mental* N1 ill*) or (mental* N1 health*) or ("mental disorder*" or "psychiatric disorder*" or psychiatric N1 ill*)) N4 ((mother* or father* or parent* or famil* or adult*))	4,195
7. DE "Children of Alcoholics"	1,503
8. (3 AND 4) OR 6 OR 7	8,353
9. 1 OR (2 AND 8)	
<b>Intervention: Support groups</b>	
10. DE "Support Groups" OR DE "Group Counseling" OR DE "Group Psychotherapy" OR DE "Encounter Group Therapy" OR DE "Marathon Group Therapy" OR DE "Consciousness Raising Groups" OR DE "Social Group Work" OR DE "Group Intervention"	29,698
11. TI (group* or peer* or "self-help" or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*)	67,146
12. AB ((group* or peer*) N3 ("self-help" or peer* or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*))	23,309
13. AB "school program**"	418
14. TI ( (social or therap*) N3 club ) OR AB ( (social or therap*) N3 club )	94,762
15. 10-14 (OR)	
<b>Study types: systematic reviews, meta analysis</b>	
16. ( DE "Meta Analysis" OR ZC "systematic review" OR ZC "meta analysis" ) OR ( TX (systematic* N3 review*) OR TX (metaanaly* OR meta-analy* OR "meta analy*") ) OR ( TX ((systematic* n3 bibliographic*) OR (systematic* n3 literature) OR (comprehensive* n3 literature) OR (comprehensive* n3 bibliographic*) OR (integrative n3 review) OR (information n2 synthesis) OR (data n2 synthesis) OR (data n2 extract*)) OR JN ("Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews") )	64,509
<b>Limits: language</b>	
17. Danish, English, Norwegian, Swedish	
<b>Final</b>	
(1 OR 2) AND 8 AND 16 AND 17	8
9 AND 16 AND 17	43
9 AND 15 AND 17	203

The search result, usually found at the end of the documentation, forms the list of abstracts

AB = Abstract

AU = Author

DE = Term from the thesaurus

MM = Major Concept

TI = Title

TX = All Text. Performs a keyword search of all the database's searchable fields

ZC = Methodology Index

\* = Truncation

" " = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase

**ERIC via EBSCO 17 October, 13 November 2018**

**Effect of support groups for children of mentally ill or addicted parents.**

Search terms	Items found
<b>Population: Children and adolescents with substance abusing or mentally ill parents</b>	
1. (DE "Children" OR DE "African American Children" OR DE "Preadolescents" OR DE "Young Children") OR (DE "Preschool Children")	87,196
2. TI (child* or teen* or adolescen* or youth*)	160,171
3. 1 OR 2	197,202
4. (((DE "Alcohol Abuse" OR DE "Alcoholism" OR DE "Substance Abuse" OR DE "Addictive Behavior") OR (DE "Drug Abuse" OR DE "Drug Addiction")) OR (DE "Mental Disorders" OR DE "Anxiety Disorders" OR DE "Emotional Disturbances" OR DE "Neurosis" OR DE "Psychosis")) OR (DE "Anxiety Disorders" OR DE "Posttraumatic Stress Disorder")	30,222
5. (DE "Parents" OR DE "Employed Parents" OR DE "Fathers" OR DE "Mothers" OR DE "Parents with Disabilities") OR (DE "Unwed Mothers")	28,007
6. 4 AND 5	1,429
7. TI (addict* or "substance abus*" or "substance use" or "substance using" or alcohol* or "drug abus*" or "drug use" or "drug using") N4 (mother* or father* or parent* or famil*)	614
8. TI ((mental* N1 ill*) or ("mental disorder*" or "psychiatric disorder*" or psychiatric N1 ill*)) N4 ((mother* or father* or parent* or famil*))	84
9. 6-8 (OR)	1,966
<b>Intervention: Support groups</b>	
10. DE "Social Support Groups" OR DE "Peer Groups" OR DE "Peer Counseling" OR DE "Group Counseling" OR DE "Group Therapy" OR DE "Group Guidance"	15,516
11. TI (group* or peer* or "self-help" or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*)	172,120
12. AB ((group* or peer*) N3 ("self-help" or peer* or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*))	24,028
13. AB "school program"	7,542
14. TI ( (social or therap*) N3 club ) OR AB ( (social or therap*) N3 club )	133
15. 10-14 (OR)	196,405
<b>Study types: systematic reviews, meta analysis</b>	
16. DE "Literature Reviews" OR DE "Meta Analysis"	28,699
17. ( systematic* N3 review* OR ( metaanaly* OR meta-analy* ) ) OR ( ( systematic* ) n3 (bibliographic* OR literature) ) OR ( ( comprehensive* ) N3 (bibliographic* OR literature) ) OR (integrative n3 review) OR (information n2 synthes*) ) OR ( (review*) W1 (random* OR control* OR trial* OR study OR studies OR experiment* OR empiric*) )	12,273
18. 16 OR 17	34,036
<b>Limits: language</b>	
19. Limiters - Language: Danish, English, Swedish	
<b>Final</b>	
<b>3 AND 9 AND 18 AND 19</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3 AND 9 AND 15 AND 19</b>	<b>253</b>

AB = Abstract

AU = Author

DE = Term from the thesaurus

MM = Major Concept

TI = Title

TX = All Text. Performs a keyword search of all the database's searchable fields

ZC = Methodology Index

\* = Truncation

“ ” = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase

**SocIndex via EBSCO 8 October, 17 October, 8 November 2018**

**Effect of support groups for children of mentally ill or addicted parents.**

Search terms	Items found
<b>Population: Children and adolescents with substance abusing or mentally ill parents</b>	
1. DE "CHILDREN of alcoholics" OR DE "CHILDREN of drug abusers" OR DE "CHILDREN of drug addicts" OR DE "CHILDREN of mentally ill mothers" OR DE "CHILDREN of parents with mental disabilities" OR DE "CHILDREN of the mentally ill" OR DE "CHILDREN of women drug addicts"	708
2. TI (child* or teen* or adolescen* or youth*)	148,860
3. 1 OR 2	149,121
4. DE "ALCOHOLIC fathers" OR DE "MENTALLY ill mothers" OR DE "MENTALLY ill fathers" OR DE "PARENTS with mental disabilities"	28
5. TI (addict* or "substance abus*" or "substance use" or "substance using" or alcohol* or "drug abus*" or "drug use" or "drug using") N4 (mother* or father* or parent* or famil* or adult*)	2,021
6. TI ((mental* N1 ill*) or (mental* N1 health*) or ("mental disorder*" or "psychiatric disorder*" or psychiatric N1 ill*)) N4 ((mother* or father* or parent* or famil* or adult*))	1,462
7. 4-6 (OR)	2,441
8. 1 OR (2 AND 7)	1,902
<b>Intervention: Support groups</b>	
9. DE "GROUP psychotherapy" OR DE "GROUP counseling" OR DE "PEER-group church work with youth" OR DE "SUPPORT groups"	5,798
10. TI (group* or peer* or "self-help" or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*)	128,082
11. AB ((group* or peer*) N3 ("self-help" or peer* or support* or therap* or psychotherap* or program* or psychoeducat* or meeting* or intervent*))	21,309
12. AB "school program"	1,505
13. TI ( (social or therap*) N3 club ) OR AB ( (social or therap*) N3 club )	382
14. 9-13 (OR)	141,358
<b>Study types:</b>	
15. DE "Systematic reviews (Medical research)"	2,151
16. ( systematic* N3 review* OR ( metaanaly* OR meta-analy* ) ) OR ( (systematic*) n3 (bibliographic* OR literature) ) OR ( (comprehensive*) N3 (bibliographic* OR literature) ) OR (integrative n3 review) OR (information n2 synthes*) ) OR ( (review*) W1 (random* OR control* OR trial* OR study OR experiment* OR empiric*) )	11,135
17. 15 OR 16	11,135
<b>Limits: language</b>	
18. Language: Danish, English, Norwegian, Swedish	
<b>Final</b>	
<b>3 AND 7 AND 17 AND 18</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8 AND 17 AND 18</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>8 AND 14 AND 18</b>	<b>206</b>

The search result, usually found at the end of the documentation, forms the list of abstracts

AB = Abstract

AU = Author

DE = Term from the thesaurus

MH = Term from the "Cinahl Headings" thesaurus

MM = Major Concept

TI = Title

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