

TELEVISION AND SCREEN ACTIVITIES: BENEFITS AND HARMFUL EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

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AIM

- SCREEN ACTIVITIES – WHAT ARE THEY
- WHAT DOES THE EVIDENCE TELL US?
 - EFFECTS OF TELEVISION ON INFANTS AND CHILDREN
 - EFFECTS OF OTHER SCREEN ACTIVITIES
- HOW CAN WE USE TELEVISION AND SCREEN ‘TOYS’ TO HELP US

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SCREEN ACTIVITIES

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Do you love gaming, but want to do it for less? Here are a few suggestions on how you can enjoy the best video games while keeping an eye on your budget.

When I was younger, my parents brought home an Intellivision gaming console, thereby turning me into a gamer for life. Fast forward a few decades, and imagine my surprise when they gave me a Sony Playstation 3. Although I'm fortunate to have such generous parents, I'm interested in finding out how to get a new gaming console for less than full price, and whether it's possible to be a "gamer" on a budget. Electronic toys have fairly short lifespans, so it's always good to pick up money saving tricks before you shop for that next big toy or gadget.

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DISCLAIMER

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WHAT I USE IT FOR

HELP MY CHILD

RESCUE TOOL!

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AAP POLICY STATEMENT 2001

Children, Adolescents and Television

- Discourage TV viewing for children 2 years of age and should encourage more interactive activities that promote proper brain development, such as talking, playing, singing, and reading together.
- Limit children's media time (with entertainment media) to no more than 1 to 2 hours of quality programming per day for older children.
- Monitor programming, view with their children and adolescents, and encourage alternative forms of entertainment, such as reading, athletics, hobbies, and creative play.

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A Systematic Review for the Effects of Television Viewing by Infants and Preschoolers

Rupin R. Thakkar, Michelle M. Garrison and Dimitri A. Christakis
Pediatrics 2006;118:2025

Study	N	Ages	Intervention Programs	Control Activity	Outcomes	
					Follow-up	Domain(s)
Diaz-Guerrero and Holtzman ¹ (1974)	173	3-5 y	Razz Sesame (Sesame Street)	Cartoons	7 mo and 6 mo	Learning
Gait and Gibson ² (2000)	62	4 y, 1 mo to 5 y, 7 mo	Mister Rogers, Power Rangers	No TV	Immediate	Aggression
Potts et al ³ (1986)	73	3 y, 3 mo to 4 y, 3 mo	Many*	n/a	Immediate	Self-regulation
Huston Steen et al ⁴ (1981)	66	3 y, 6 mo to 5 y, 6 mo	Saturday morning programs	No TV	1-5 d	Prosocial behavior, Aggression, Aggression
Steuer et al ⁵ (1971)	10	3-5 y	Saturday morning programs	Saturday morning programs	Immediate	Aggression
Gom et al ⁶ (1970)	205	3.5-5.5 y	Sesame Street	Neutral TV	Immediate	Racial attitude
Friedrich-Coker et al ⁷ (1979)	141	2 y, 6 mo to 5 y, 4 mo	Mister Rogers	Neutral TV	Immediate	Prosocial behavior, Self-regulation, Aggression, Imagination
Tower et al ⁸ (1979)	58	Median 4 y, 1 mo	Sesame Street Mister Rogers	Neutral TV	1 wk	Prosocial behavior, Self-regulation, Imagination
Friedrich and Huston Steen ⁹ (1978)	92	3.8-5.5 y	Mister Rogers	Neutral TV	2 wk	Prosocial behavior, Self-regulation, Aggression
Single and Singer ¹⁰ (1976)	60	3-4.5 y	Batman Superman	No TV	Immediate	Imagination
Anderson et al ¹¹ (1977)	72	4 y	Mister Rogers Sesame Street	No TV	Immediate	Self-regulation

*The National Geographic Society, CBS, PBS, ABC, NBC, and PBS.

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Outcome Domain	Study	Results
Learning	Diaz-Guerrero and Holtzman ¹ (1974)	Positive effect on specific knowledge, general knowledge, and cognition
	Gom et al ⁶ (1970)	Positive effect on preference to play with nonwhites
	Friedrich-Coker et al ⁷ (1979)	No significant effect
Prosocial behavior	Huston Steen et al ⁴ (1981)	No significant effect
	Hover et al ¹² (1979)	No significant effect
	Friedrich-Coker et al ⁷ (1979)	No significant effect
Imaginative play	Huston Steen et al ⁴ (1981)	No significant effect
	Single and Singer ¹⁰ (1976)	Positive effect from viewing low action/low violence programs
	Tower et al ⁸ (1979)	Negative effect from viewing high action/high violence programs
Aggression	Steuer et al ⁵ (1971)	Positive effect from viewing Mister Rogers
	Potts et al ³ (1986)	Negative effect from viewing aggressive programs
	Gait and Gibson ² (2000)	No significant effect
Self-regulation	Huston Steen et al ⁴ (1981)	No significant effect
	Friedrich-Coker et al ⁷ (1979)	No significant effect
	Huston Steen et al ⁴ (1981)	No significant effect
Self-regulation	Tower et al ⁸ (1979)	No significant effect
	Friedrich and Huston Steen ⁹ (1978)	No significant effect
	Gait and Gibson ² (2000)	Negative effect from viewing Mister Rogers
Self-regulation	Anderson et al ¹¹ (1977)	No significant effect from viewing Mister Rogers
	Anderson et al ¹¹ (1977)	No significant effect

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IMMEDIATE EFFECTS: CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES IMPORTANT



PEDIATRICS
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

The Immediate Impact of Different Types of Television on Young Children's Executive Function: A Child and Pediatric Neurology Perspective
Pediatrics 2011;127(4):e1000. doi:10.1542/peds.2010-1919

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is found on the World Wide Web at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/127/4/e1000>

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IMMEDIATE EFFECTS ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

- Watching a 9-minute episode of a fast-paced television cartoon immediately impaired young children's executive functioning relative to watching an educational television show or drawing.
 - Executive functioning important for developing positive social and cognitive functioning.
 - Fast paced TV recruits only sensory pathways, not the prefrontal cortices
 - "It should be noted that *Sesame Street* is even faster paced today than it was 30 years ago"

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LONGER TERM EFFECTS OF TELEVISION: BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIAL SKILLS

- Prospective study, > 2 hours at 30-33 months and at 5.5 years. Using questionnaires to identify behaviour and social skills problems
- More than 40% of children aged 5.5yrs had a TV in the bedroom
 - More sleep problems
 - Less emotional reactivity
- Sustained exposure associated with behaviour problems while concurrent exposure associated with more social skills problems

Mistry et al Pediatrics 2007

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LONGER TERM EFFECTS OF TELEVISION : ATTENTION

- Early exposure (1-3 years) to tv associated with attention problems in childhood (7 years)
- Viewing television and playing video games each are associated with increased subsequent attention problems in childhood.
- Similar association among television, video games, and attention problems exists in late adolescence and early adulthood.
 - Christakis et al Pediatrics 2004
 - Swing et al Pediatrics 2010
- Greater number of hours of childhood television viewing was associated with attention problems in adolescence
 - Independent of gender, early attention problems, cognitive ability, and childhood socioeconomic status
 - Landhuis et al Pediatrics 2007
 - Levine et al J Appl Dev Psychol 2000

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EFFECT OF TV ON FOOD PREFERENCES

- Exposure to television food commercials enhanced high television viewers' preferences for branded foods and increased reported preferences for all food items (branded and nonbranded) relative to the low television viewers
 - Preference for energy dense food poor in nutrients
 - Recognition of more food adverts of toy adverts
 - Boyland et al Pediatrics 2011

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EFFECT OF TV ON FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

- Children from families in which television viewing is part of meal routines consume fewer fruits and vegetables and more pizzas, snack foods, and sodas (caffeinated drinks) compared to children from families in which television viewing and eating are separate activities.
 - Coon et al Pediatrics 2001

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EFFECTS OF TV ON SLEEP

- Increased daily television viewing amounts and increased television viewing at bedtime, especially in the context of having a television set in the child's bedroom, associated with more sleep disturbance
- Bedtime resistance, sleep onset delay, and anxiety around sleep, followed by shortened sleep duration

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PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND BARRIERS TO REDUCING TV TIME

- Benefits
 - More quality time
 - Improved parent child communication
 - Improved educational performance
 - Improved behaviour
- Barriers
 - Children enjoy it and reduces boredom
 - Parents enjoy watching with children
 - Parents reluctant to change their own tv watching behaviour
 - Perceived lack of non-media activities as alternatives
 - Loss of a cheap and 'effective' baby-sitter

Jordan et al Pediatrics 2006
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BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF SCREEN ACTIVITIES

- Educational
 - eg learning to read, numeracy
 - Broadening knowledge base
- Parent child interaction
- Use it as rewards for behaviour modification
- Communication tool (IPAD, IPOD) for children with communication difficulties eg autism

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SUMMARY

- TV and Video game exposure affects attention, behaviour, social skills and sleep.
- Timing of exposure and duration of exposure results in different difficulties
- The choice of programmes is important as is the presence of TV in a bedroom
- Beneficial effects of newer screen gadgets to aid children with communication and learning differences.

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LESS OF THIS



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THANK YOU



BOYS... TODAY MUCH TV CAUSES ATTENTION PROBLEMS

WHAT WAS THAT ALL ABOUT?

I DON'T REMEMBER.

DOH!

STAHLER

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