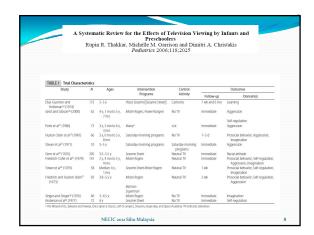
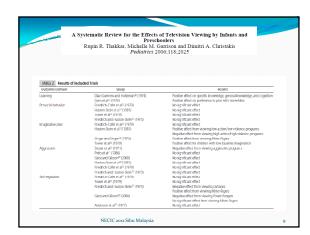


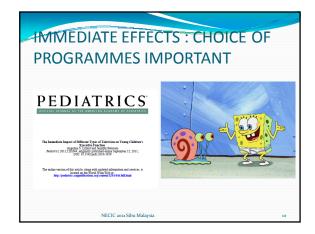
#### AAP POLICY STATEMENT 2001 Children, Adolescents and Television

- 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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#### 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, > 2hours 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 cf 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 200

# 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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