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Abnormal Psychology
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Annotated Bibliography

Ollendick, T., & Benoit, K. (2012). A Parent-Child Interactional Model of Social Anxiety Disorder in Youth. *Clinical Child & Family Psychology Review*, 15(1), 81-91.

In this study it talks about the interactions of parents with their children and if different interactions can cause a social anxiety disorder in the child. The paper starts out by talking about how social anxiety disorders can go without being diagnosed because educators often think that they have behavioral issues rather than a social anxiety disorder. Child can be seen being shy or socially withdrawn from the public, this is seen as the behavioral disorder. They are not cooperating with the classroom or parents in public but in reality they have a social anxiety disorder. Different aged children can show signs of social anxieties in different ways: preschoolers may react with hesitancy, restraint, limited smiles and more; school aged children may show extreme resistance from unfamiliar adults and quiet isolations.

The parenting styles can also affect the children and cause him or her to develop a social anxiety disorder. If parents are warm but over protected then they could show the child that they should fear the world, causing them to be anxious in social situations. If a parent is warm and responsive they can show their child what the world is like making them less anxious. This article gives really good information about how a social anxiety disorder can form. With the information on how social anxieties might form it could help parents and educators make sure to avoid these sorts of situations. It could also help provide information on providing that child with help getting therapy for their social anxiety disorder.

Inam, A., Mahjabeen, A., & Abiodullah, M. (2012). Prevalence of Social Anxiety among Elementary Grade Children. *Bulletin of Education & Research*, 34(1), 55-64.

While understanding what a social anxiety disorder looks like it is also important to understand who is more prevalent of developing this disorder. This study does research on 120 boys and 120 girls to see which group has a higher prevalence rate. The article starts out by explaining what a social anxiety disorder looks like. It states that social anxiety disorders can start showing up at ages of about 10 years old but can also show up earlier than that. The article is compared to other studies that have been done in the past to see if they are getting the same kind of results. The study was done by giving a 22 item checklist to the students and rating the questions on a scale of 3 points. The scores were shown as mild (0-8), marginal (9-17), moderate (19-26), severe (27-35), and profound (36-44).

The study concluded that social anxieties do exist in elementary school children. These results show the same as the previous studies conducted. Some of the physical symptoms that were shown to be the highest were body trembling, voice trembling, dryness of throat, blushing, sweating, heart sinking, and heart palpitations. In the previous studies the same symptoms were found. This study also concluded that girls have been shown to develop social anxiety disorder more than boys do.