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Peabody College

Mood, Emotion, and Development Lab

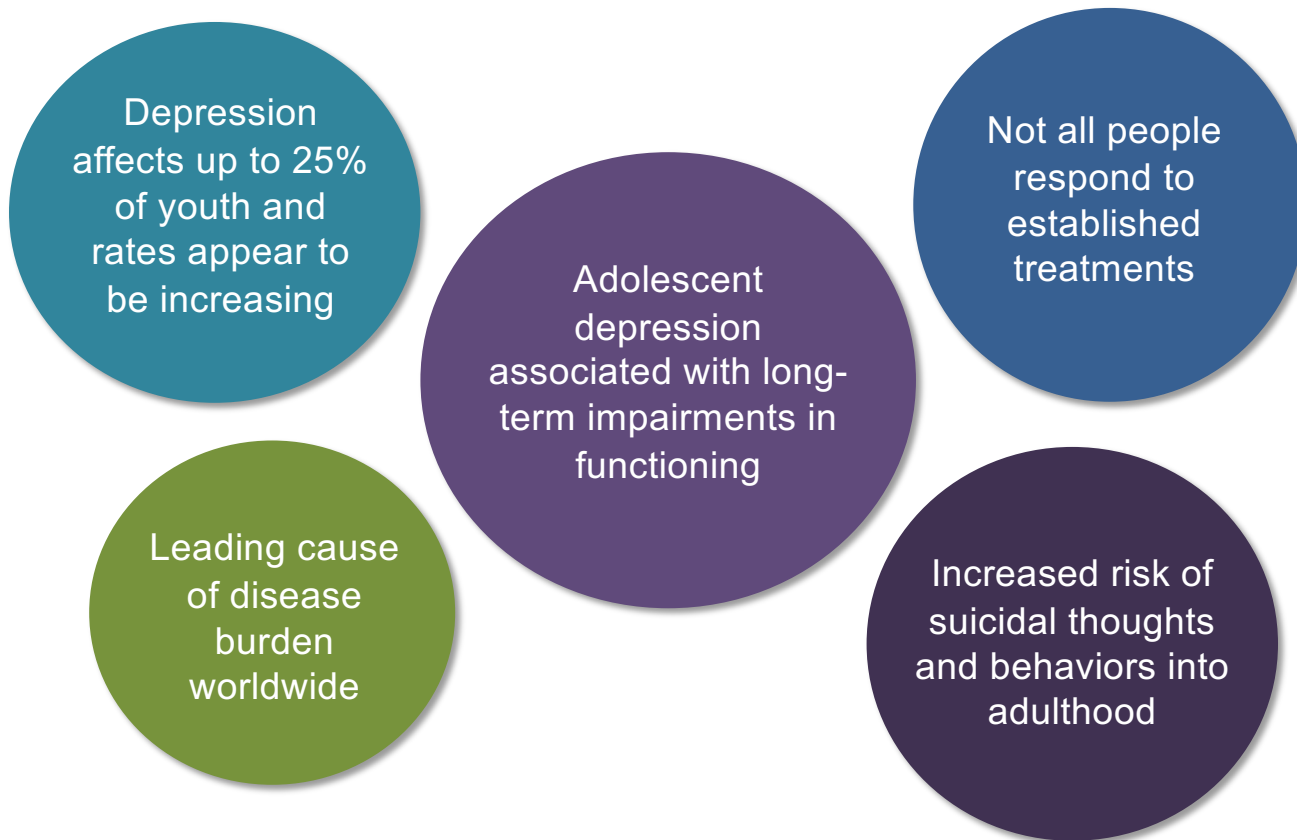
Enhancing Positive Emotions to Prevent Depression in Youth

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Vanderbilt University

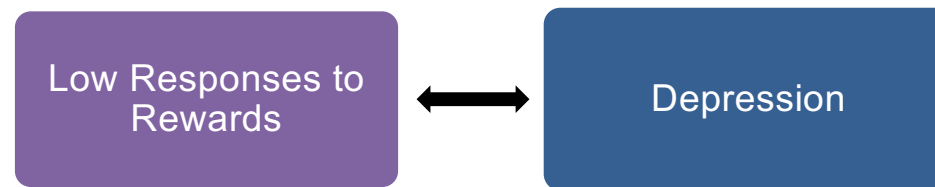
The Burden of Depression



The role of emotion in the development of depression



Reward responses in depression



Early childhood

Mid- to late- childhood

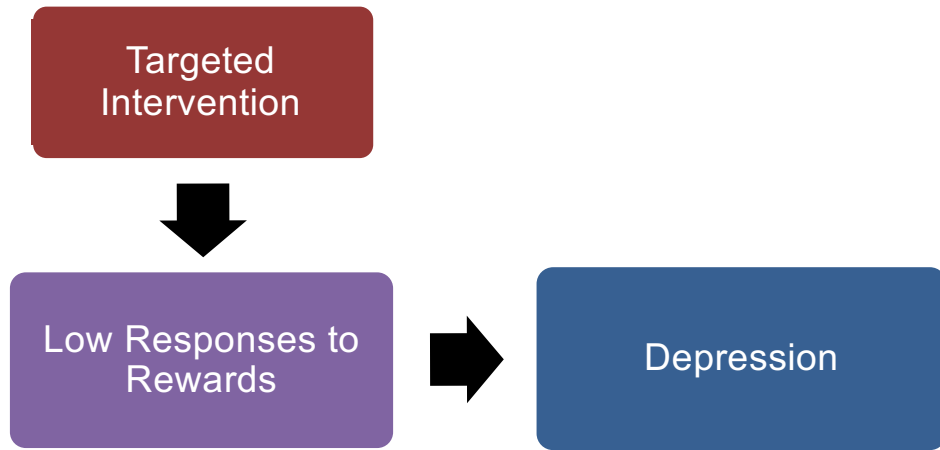
Adolescence

Young adulthood

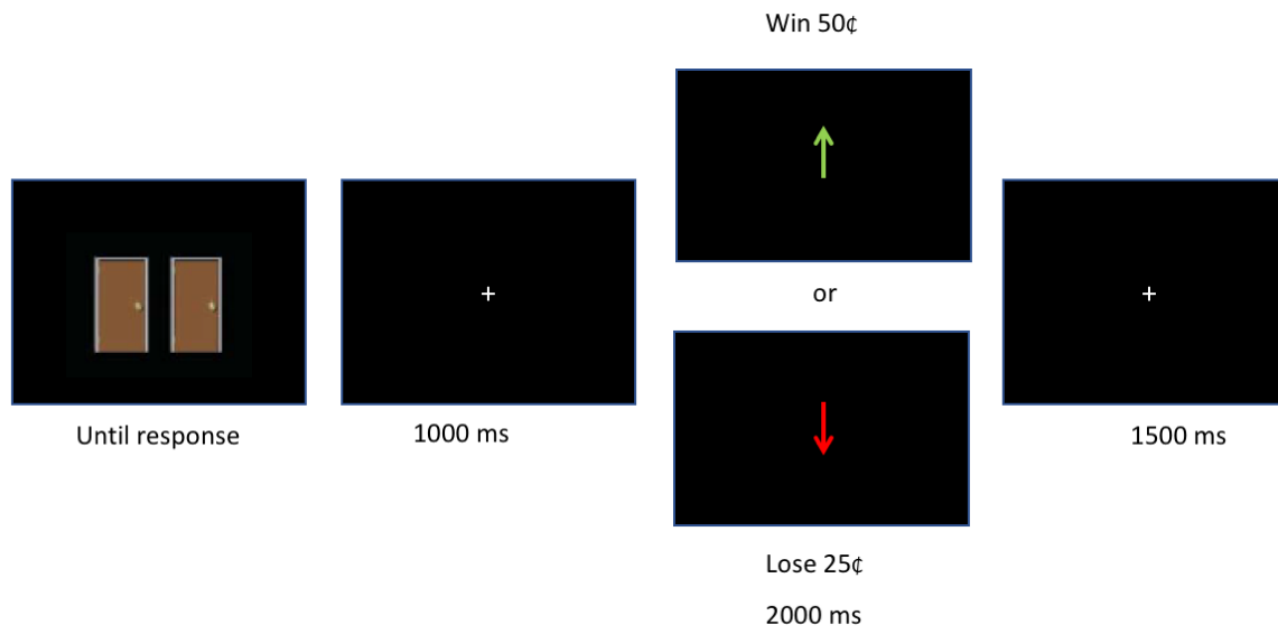
Low Responses to
Rewards



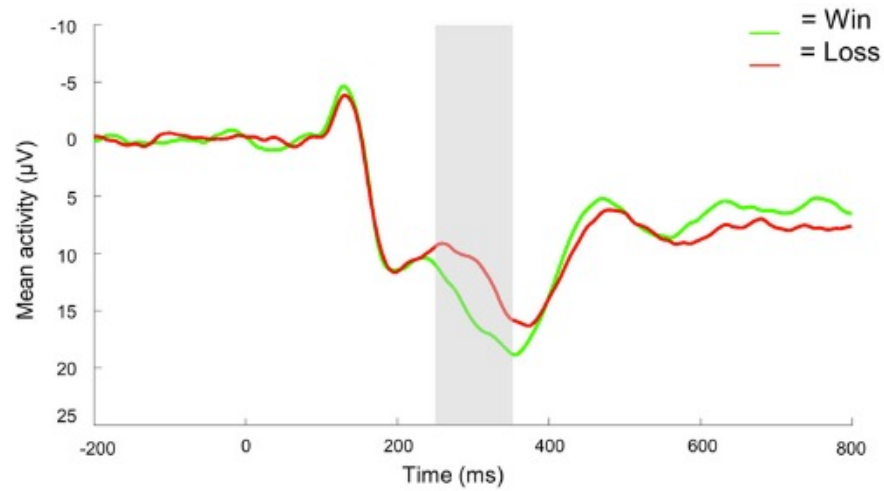
Depression



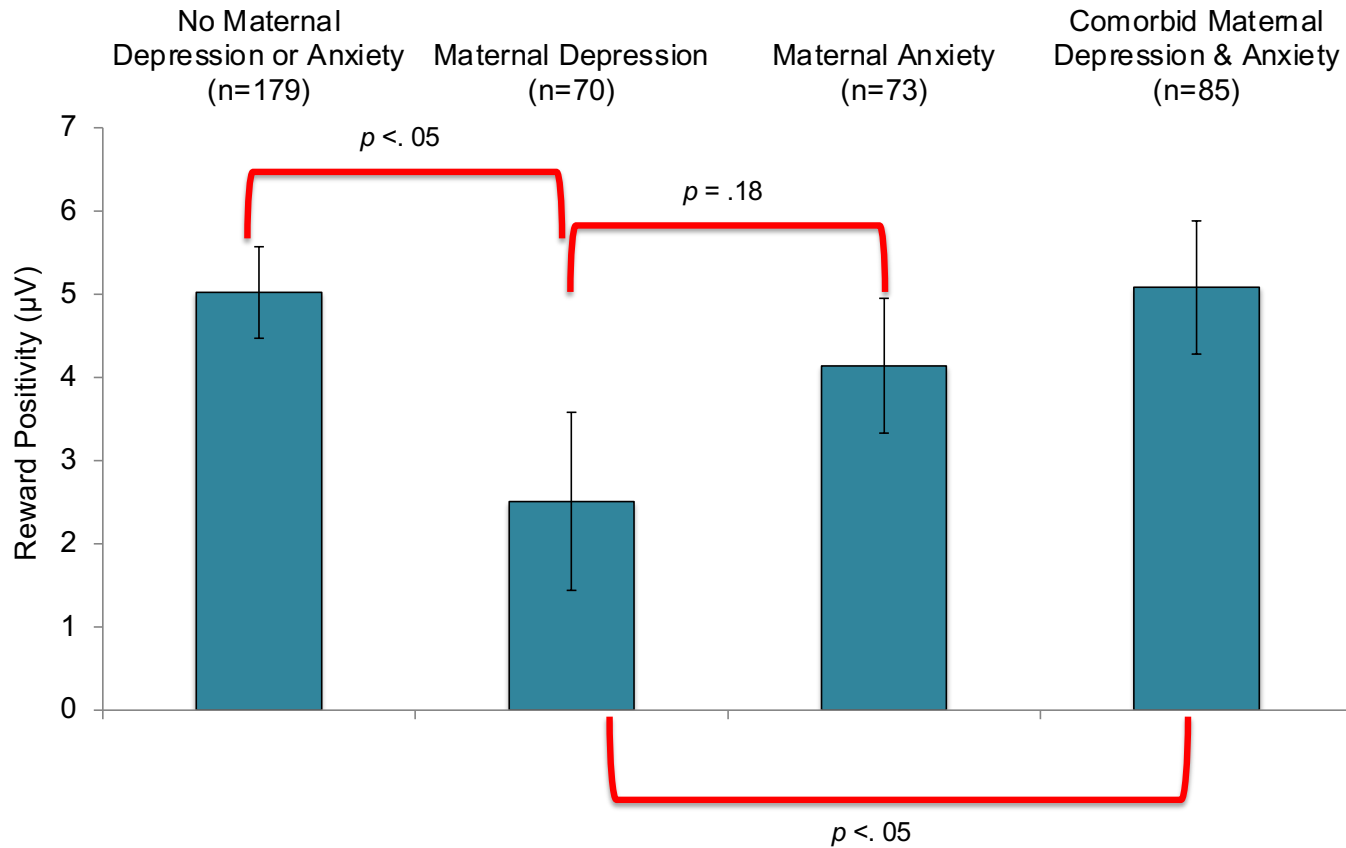
Measuring reward responses in the brain



Measuring reward responses in the brain



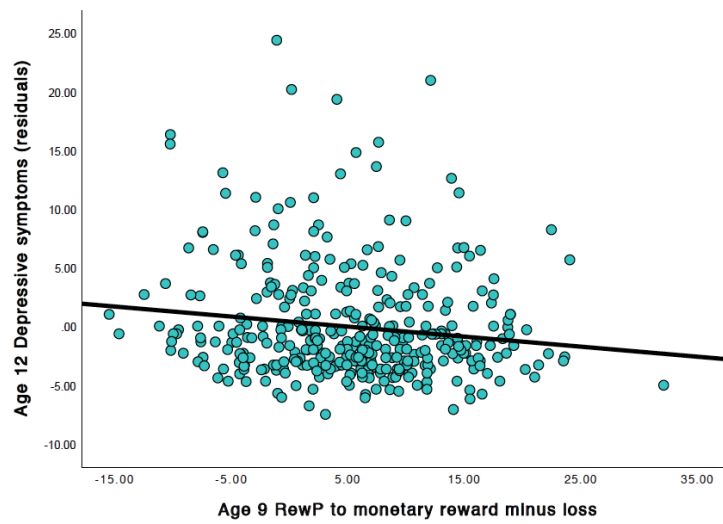
Children of mothers with histories of depression show relatively low reward responses



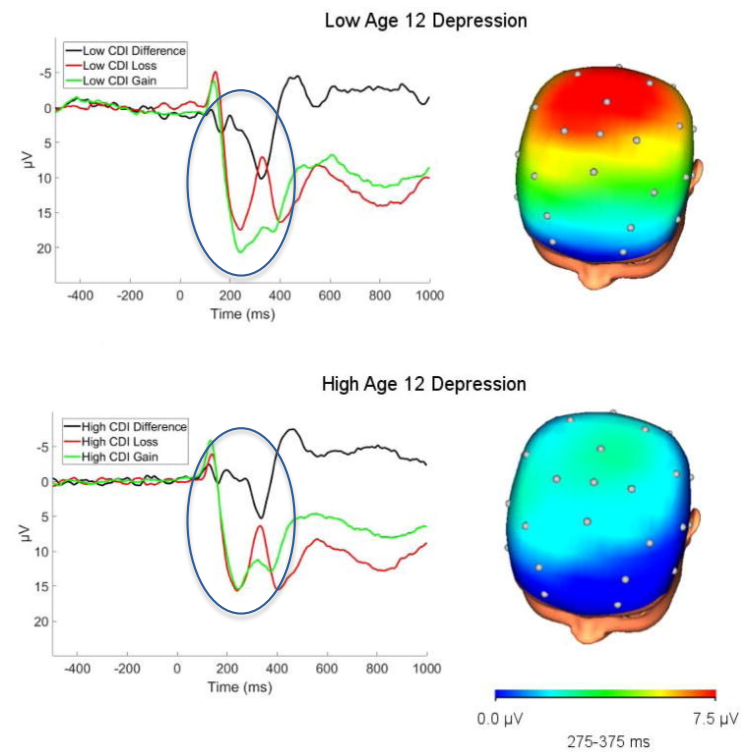
Maternal depression X maternal anxiety; $\beta = .18$, $t(405) = 2.14$, $p = .03$

Kujawa, Proudfit, & Klein (2014), *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*

Low reward response in childhood predicts greater depressive symptoms in early adolescence



$r(368) = -.13, p < .05$

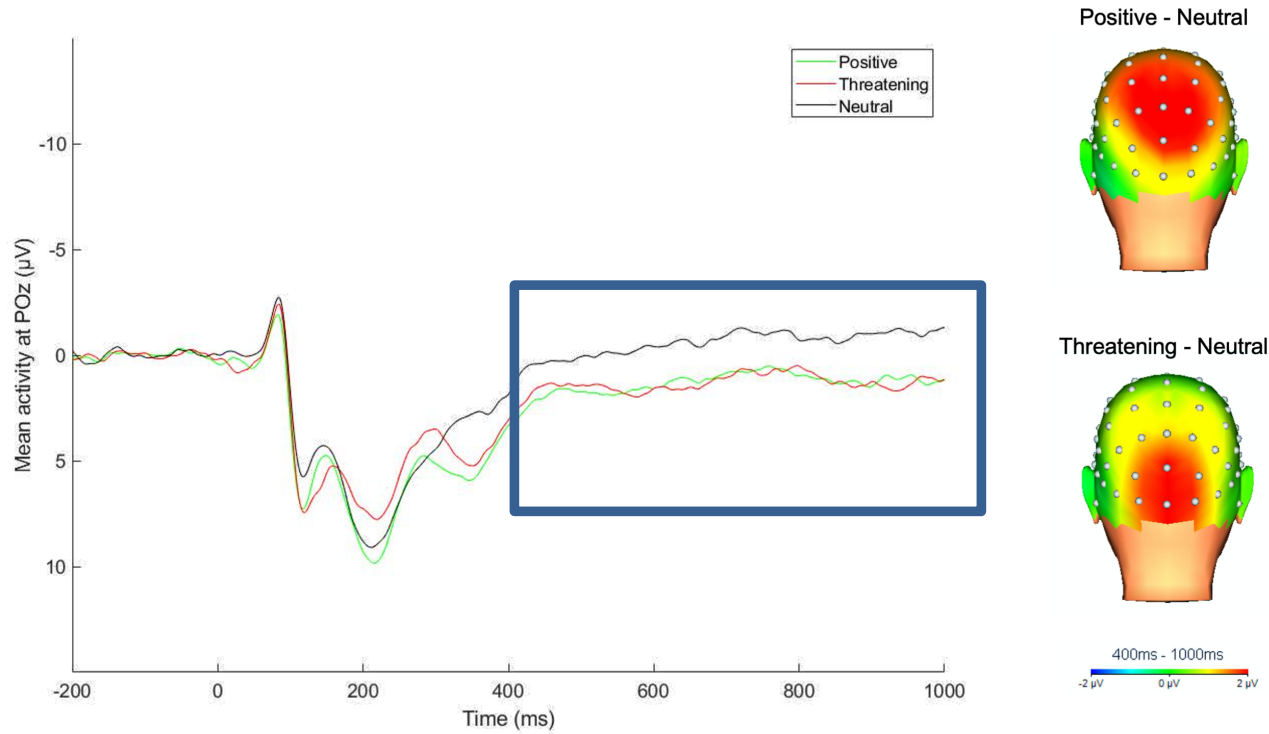


Measuring brain responses to pleasant interpersonal images



Dickey et al., 2021 *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*, Dickey et al. 2021 *Cognitive Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience*

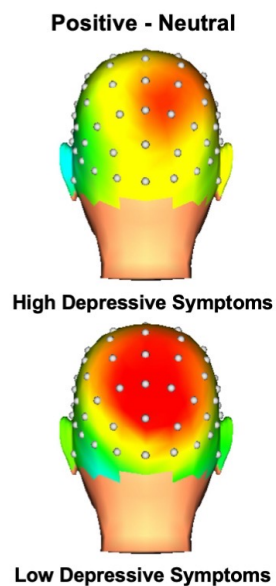
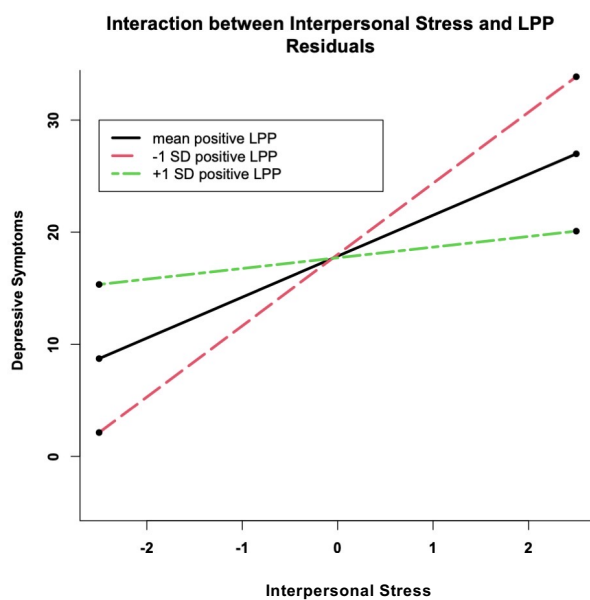
Measuring brain responses to pleasant interpersonal images



N = 77 college students assessed before and during the pandemic

Dickey et al., 2021 *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*

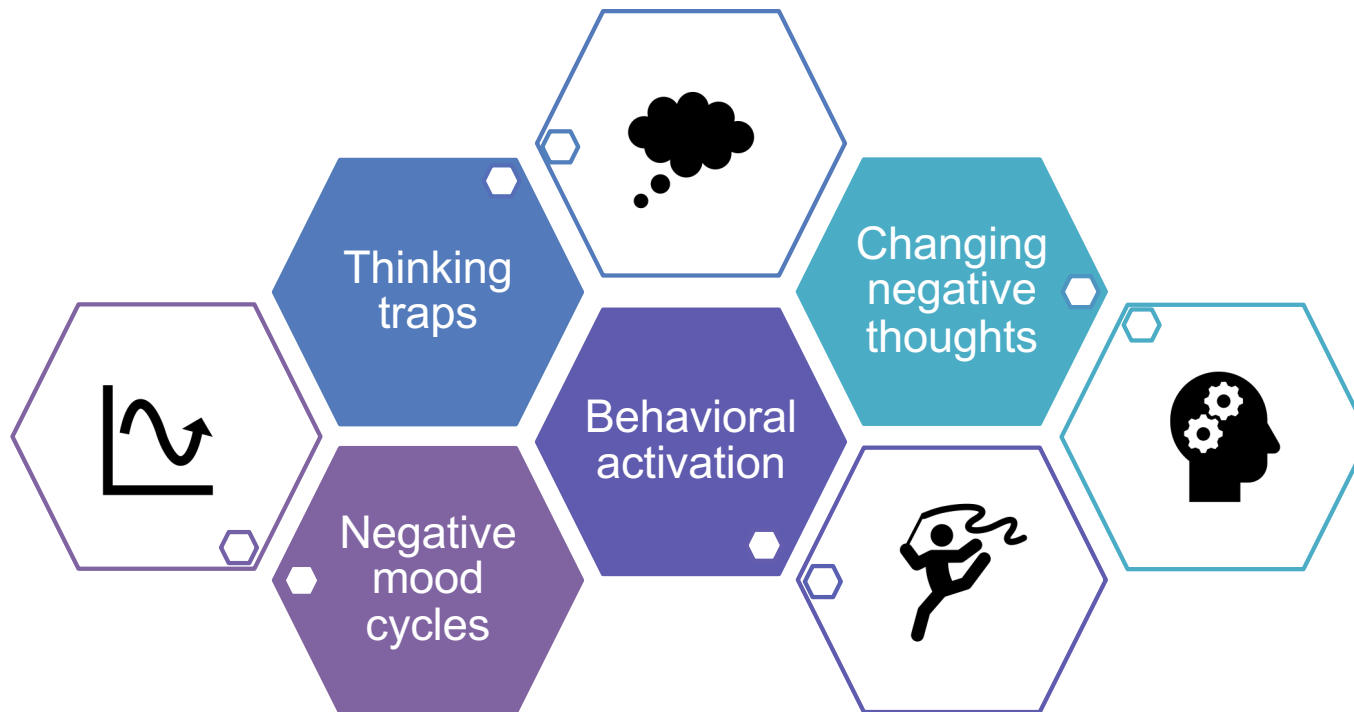
Low responses to pleasant images + greater COVID-related stress predicts increases in depression in emerging adults



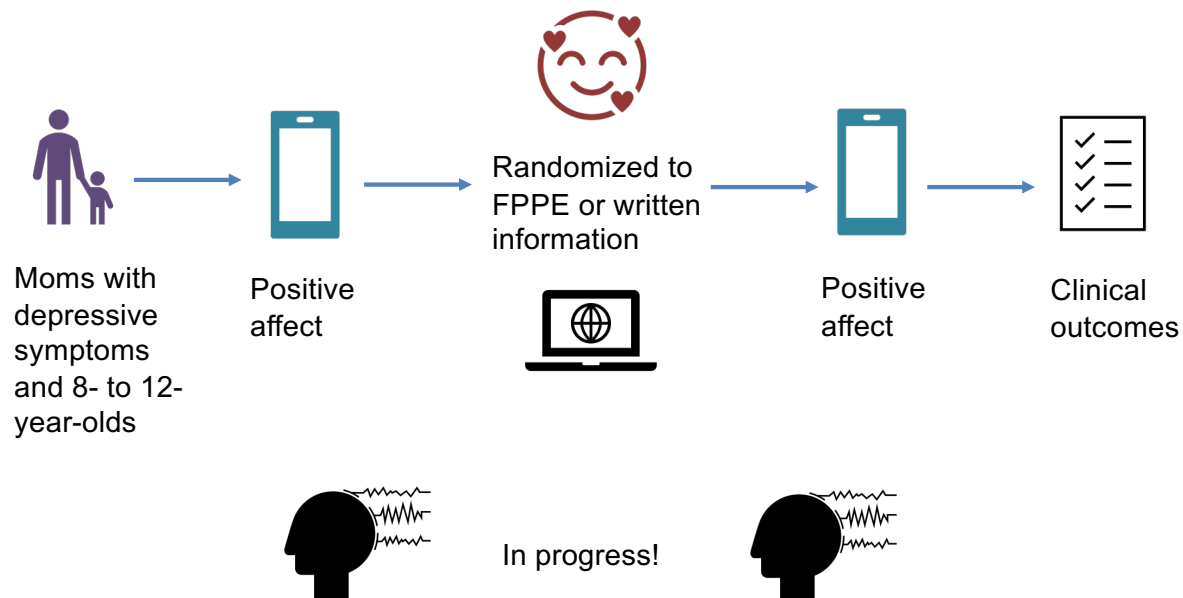
LPP x Interpersonal Stress Interaction $b = -.82$, $SE = .40$, $p < .05$

Dickey et al., 2021 *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*
Kujawa et al., 2020 *Depression and Anxiety* (COVID-19 stress measure)

Treatment of depression often focuses on negative emotions



A new neuroscience-informed intervention for children at risk for depression (Family Promoting Positive Emotions; FPPE)



Have Fun

Plan plenty of positive activities and take time to enjoy them!



Positive ACTIVITIES

Session 2 & 3

Anticipate Future Positive Events

Think about and look forward to a future event and what you expect to feel (check in with your 5 senses)!



ANTICIPATE

The Positive
Session 5

EXPERIENCE

The Positive
Session 1



You Did it!

Recognize the work you have done and reward yourself!

TAKE CREDIT

For the Positive
Session 5



GRATITUDE

Session 6

Pay Attention to the Positive

Think about what you are grateful for (even the little things).



Pay Attention to the Positive

Think about the good things that happened today! Look for the silver linings.

ATTEND

To The Positive
Session 4



LOVE & KINDNESS

Session 7



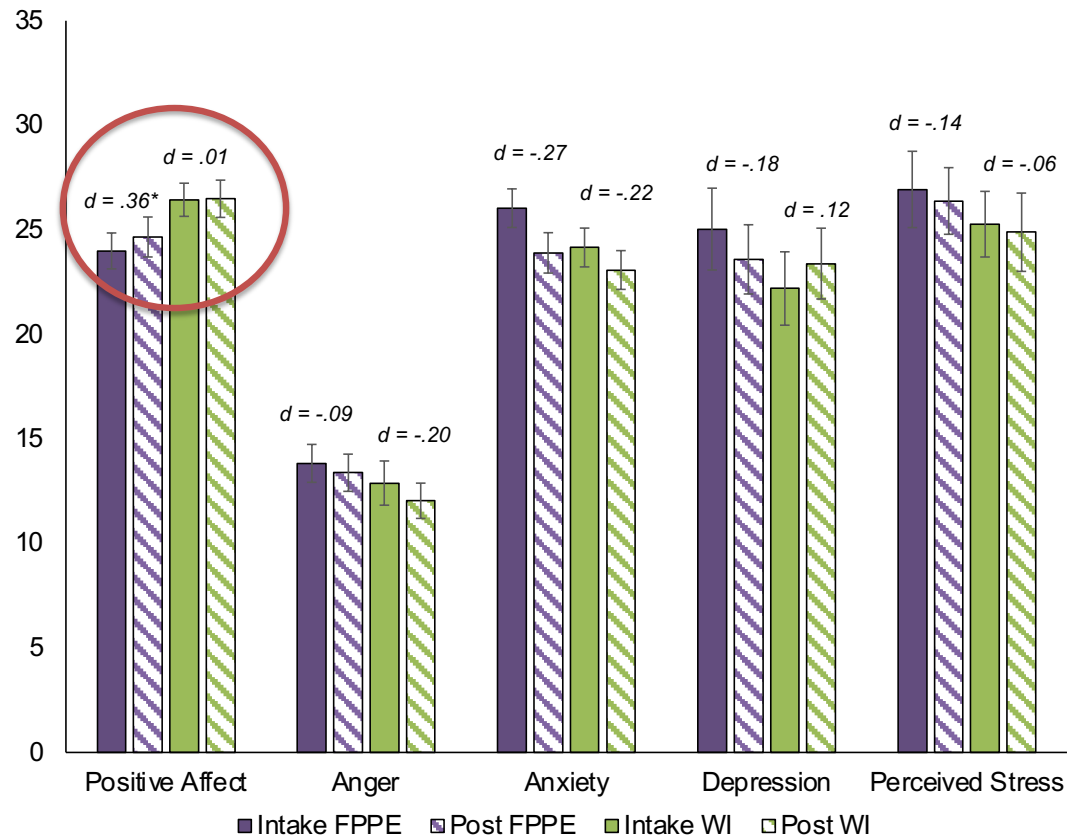
Praise and Appreciate Yourself and Others

Remember what you like about yourself, your mom, and other loved ones!





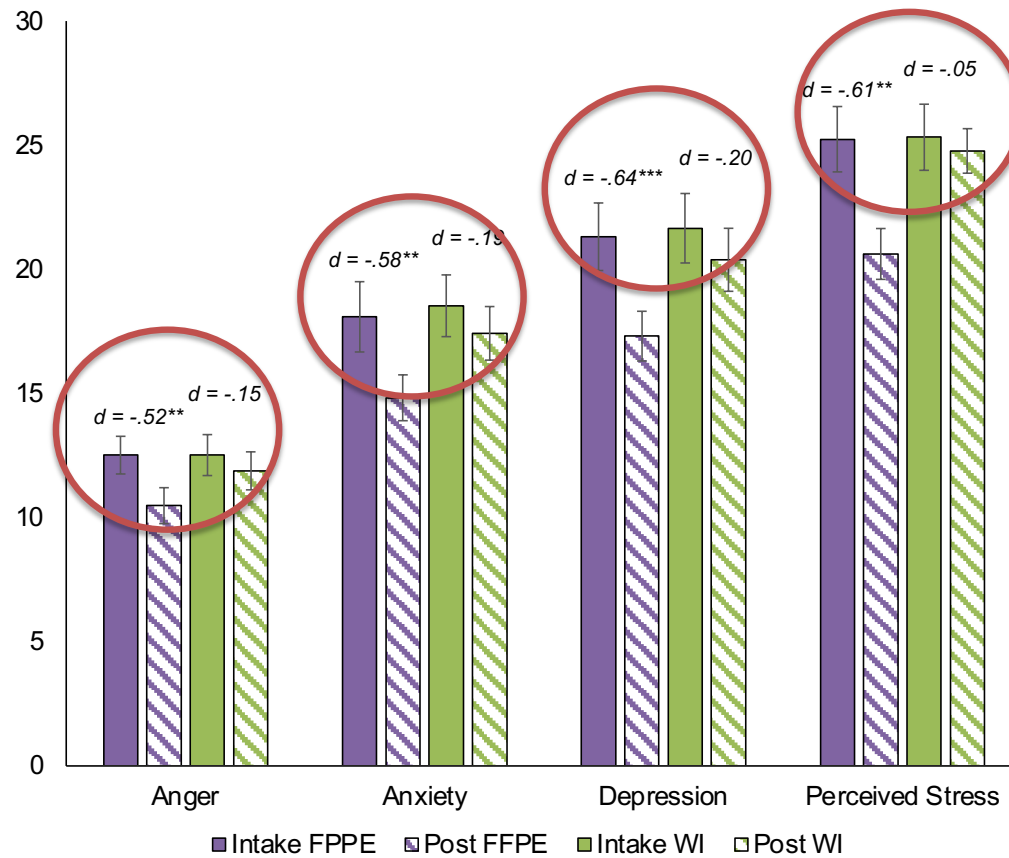
Results: Child report



N = 55 intervention completers
Burkhouse et al., 2023 *Behavioural Research & Therapy*



Results: Parent report



N = 55 intervention completers
Burkhouse et al., 2023 *Behavioural Research & Therapy*

Mother–Child Feedback



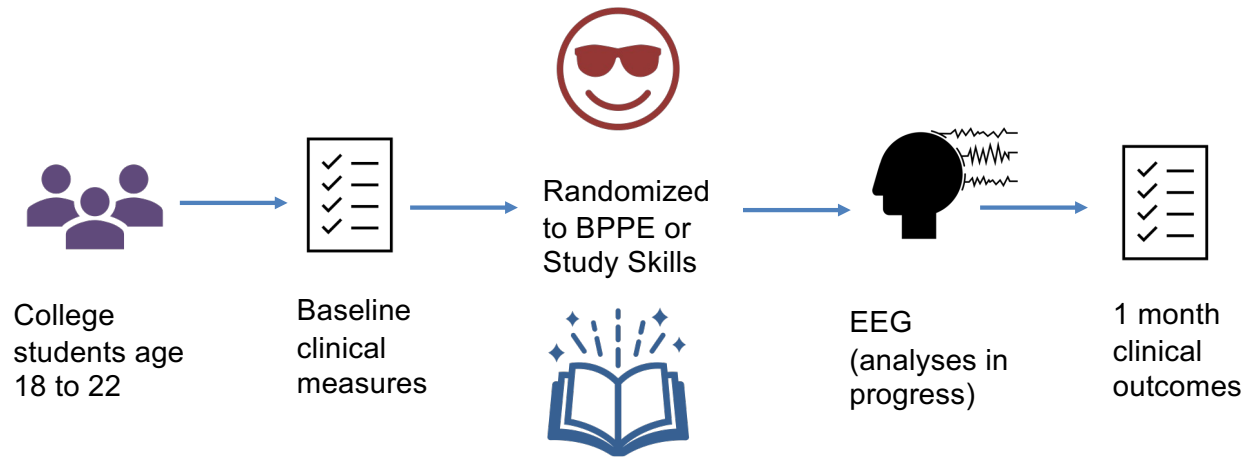
“I liked working on this together with my son and seeing his progress in recognizing positivity”

“It focused on positive things, and always left me feeling more optimistic”



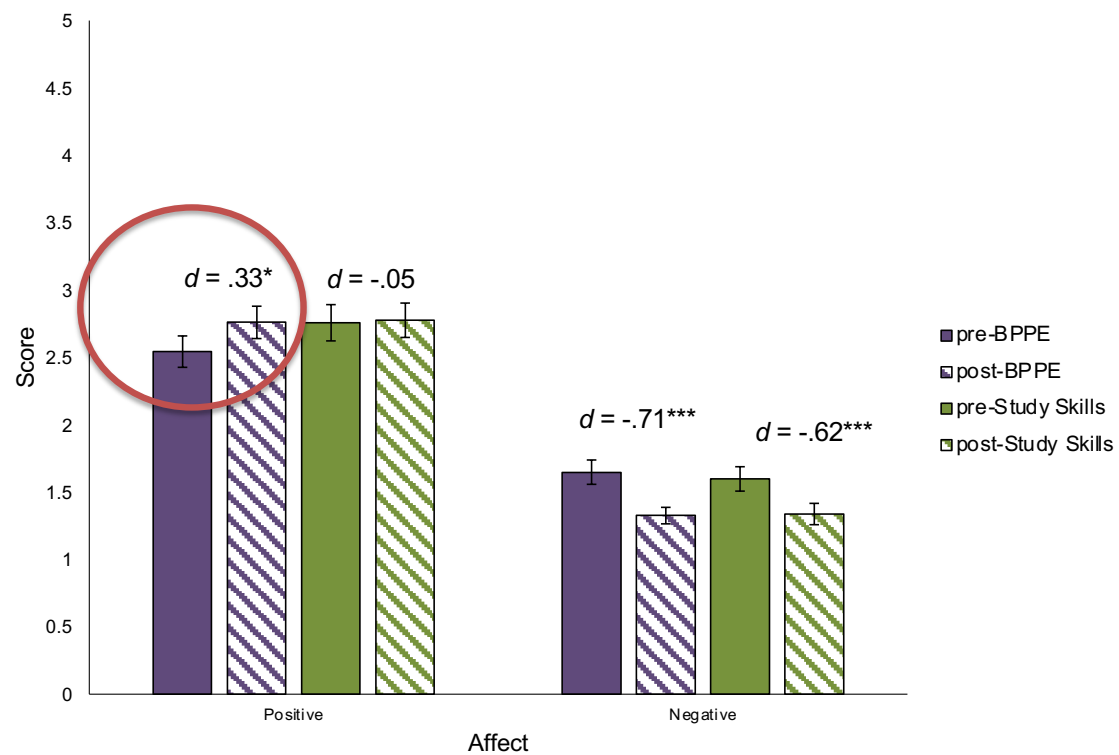
“I liked that I got to spend time with mommy”

What about briefer and more accessible approaches to enhancing positive emotions?



Unpublished data

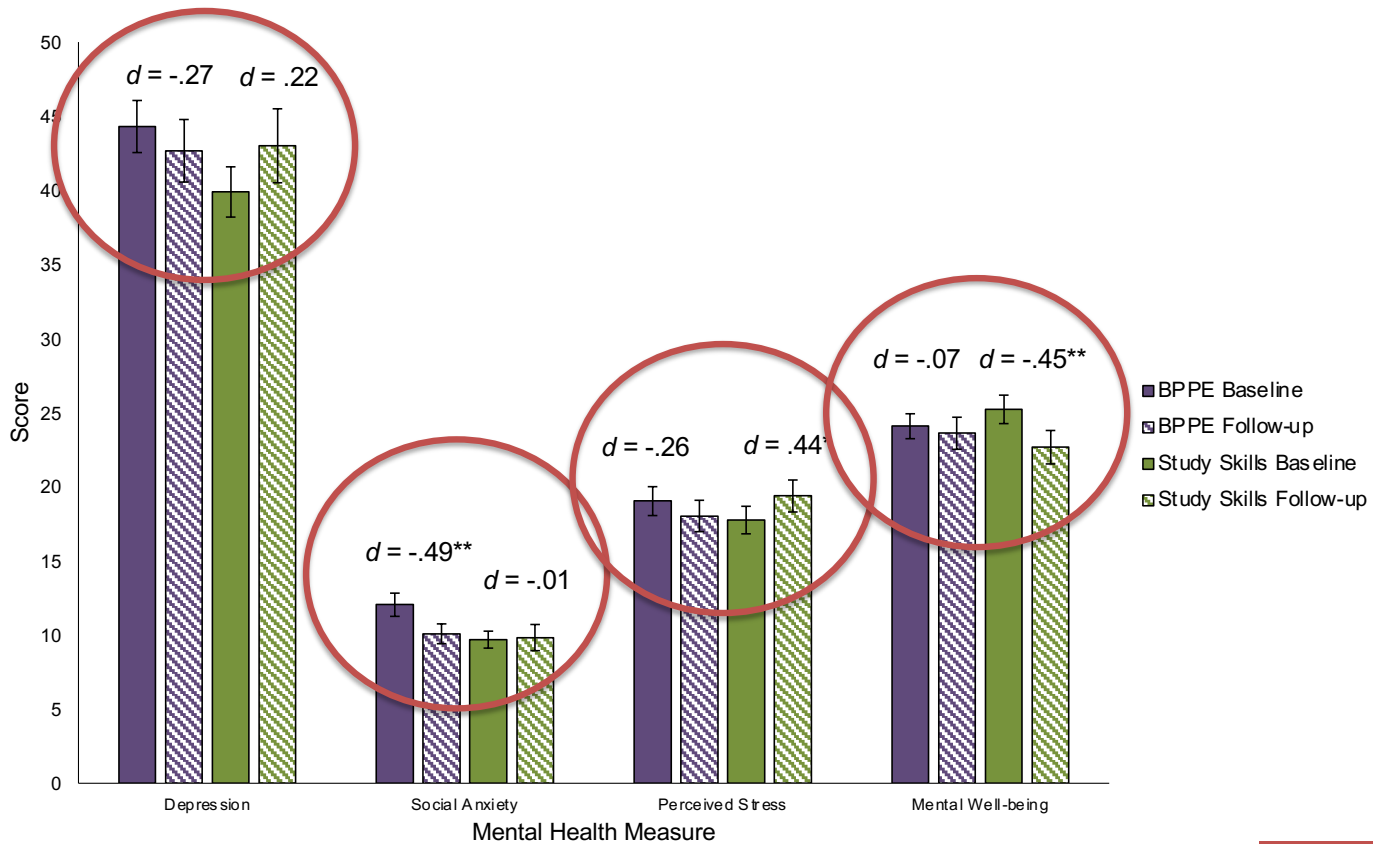
Preliminary results of a single session positive emotion focused intervention for emerging adults



N = 92 college students age 18-22 years old
Long et al., under review

Unpublished data

Preliminary results of a single session positive emotion focused intervention for emerging adults



N = 92 college students age 18-22 years old
 Long et al., under review

Unpublished data

Summary & Conclusions



Reduced responses to rewards and positive images predict later risk for depression

Future directions: Charting trajectories of reward responses across development to inform early intervention and prevention



Created by P. Thianga Vignesh
from Noun Project



Gestation to birth

Infancy to toddler
stage

Preschool to early
school age

Middle to late
childhood

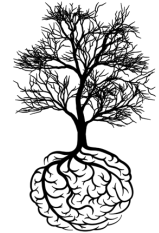
Early adolescence

Middle to late
adolescence



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Acknowledgements



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Lab Members

Alex Argiros, M.Ed.	Maya Jackson, M.Ed.
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For more on our work, follow us at [@MEDVanderbilt](https://twitter.com/MEDVanderbilt)

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