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# **BMJ Open**

# Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A scoping review protocol

Journal:	BMJ Open
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2021-049965
Article Type:	Protocol
Date Submitted by the Author:	08-Feb-2021
Complete List of Authors:	Marais, Janene; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences Wegner, Lisa; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, Department of Occupational Therapy Mthembu, Thuli; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, Occupational Therapy
Keywords:	Protocols & guidelines < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Delirium & cognitive disorders < PSYCHIATRY

SCHOLARONE™ Manuscripts

1	Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A
2	scoping review protocol

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Introduction: Evidence shows that parents of children with intellectual disabilities experience high levels of stress, emotional challenges and higher levels of depression. Despite these challenges, support for parents has tended to be peripheral in healthcare services of children. There is a lack of research attention given to support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities 

despite the importance of parenting for the optimal development of children with intellectual

disabilities

Methods and analysis: This review will follow the Joanna Briggs Institute scoping review methods manual. The search for relevant studies will be in Medline (EbscoHost), PsychARTICLES, PubMed, CINHAL, Academic Search Complete and SAePublications. Reference mining of full review studies will be conducted. A three-step search strategy will be utilized, including the use of information management software to manage the search results and to remove duplications. An independent reviewer will extract data using a data extraction tool. Furthermore, another reviewer will screen the included articles in conjunction with the results of the scoping review. The data extracted will be presented in a tabular format with a narrative summary related to the key findings.

Ethics and dissemination: This scoping review has received ethical approval (BM20/4/26). A summary of the findings of the study will be published in a peer-reviewed journal. This scoping review will contribute to a better understanding of the support programs available to parents of children with intellectual disabilities. This could be the first step in highlighting the gaps and future directions for the development and implementation of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

Registration Details: Marais JE, Wegner L, Mthembu T. Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A scoping review [Internet]. OSF; 2021. Available from: osf.io/en6cs

**Keywords:** Intellectual disabilities; parents; support programs

Word count: 2629

# **Article Summary**

- Strengths and limitations of this study:
  - Results of the scoping review will contribute to a broader perspective on the evidence of available support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.
  - It is a practical method to synthesis research in a wide range of methodological approaches, settings and study populations on the available literature of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

- This scoping review will inform a larger project to develop a support program for parents of children intellectual disabilities drawing on the findings and evaluations of previous programs.
- One of the limitations is that the methodological quality of included studies was not assessed.
- The synthesis of data will be limited to English studies that were published in peer reviewed journals.



# INTRODUCTION

Intellectual disability (ID) affects four in 100 people in South Africa to some degree. Intellectual disabilities are neurodevelopmental disorders that begin in childhood and are characterized by intellectual difficulties as well as difficulties in conceptual, social, and practical areas of living. The DSM-5 diagnosis of intellectual disabilities requires the satisfaction of three criteria: 1) Deficits in intellectual functioning— 'reasoning, problem solving, planning, abstract thinking, judgment, academic learning, and learning from experience'—confirmed by clinical evaluation and individualized standard IQ testing; 2) Deficits in adaptive functioning that significantly hamper conforming to developmental and sociocultural standards for the individual's independence and ability to meet their social responsibility; and 3) The onset of these deficits during the developmental period.<sup>2(p33)</sup> There is however, a lack of policy development and implementation for child and adolescent mental health (CAMH) including children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, and this is particularly prevalent in low- and middle-income countries.3 Intellectual disability places a high burden of disease on low- and middle-income countries and has become a public health priority because of its continuation throughout the life cycle as well as the impact it has on the family.4 Parents of children with intellectual disabilities experience high levels of stress relating to subjective factors such as feelings of social isolation and life dissatisfaction, and factors relating to societal and institutional marginalization.<sup>5</sup> There are a multitude of emotional challenges experienced by these parents, in particular in relation to guilt over possibly being the cause of their child's disability (reasons being both logical and illogical) by parents who have children with intellectual disabilities.<sup>5</sup> Parenting a child with intellectual disabilities is often experienced as being more emotionally demanding and stressful than parenting a child without those challenges. 5 Depression is a measure that has been used to assess the adverse effects of stress and adaptive capacities of parents who have children with intellectual disabilities. It has been indicated that mothers of children with intellectual disabilities experience elevated levels of depression when compared to control group.<sup>6</sup> However, support for parents in the mental health care of children has tended to be a peripheral focus. This indicates that there is a lack of research attention given to support for parents caring for children with intellectual disabilities, even though parenting is vital for the optimal development and general care of children with this condition. 7 Studies conducted in South Africa on those caring for individuals with mental disorders and disabilities focused mainly on informal caregiver burden with mainly females being the carers of older persons in the community or the family.8 The caregivers' burdens comprise financial strains, privacy issues, social life status and physical and sleep

disturbances.<sup>8</sup> In South Africa, people with mental illness and disabilities experience significant amounts of stigma, which could lead to social isolation, low-self-esteem, depression, poor social skills, marginalization, unemployment and housing difficulties.<sup>8</sup>

There are many barriers to caring for children with intellectual disabilities. This is especially true among families who have complex social situations. For the successful empowerment of families, it is important to address the various obstacles parents of children with intellectual disabilities consistently face. These obstacles include: the stigma attached to intellectual disabilities; belief systems surrounding the child and social behavior (e.g. proper disciplining of the child will eradicate the problem), and the attitudes parents have towards mental health care services (e.g. a lack of trust in service providers based on previous experiences).9 Stigma not only affects individuals or groups of individuals who carry the stigmatizing attribute (in this case intellectual disability) but also spills over into those affiliated with them. 10 Parents of children with intellectual disabilities often experience affiliated stigma – the process of internalizing the public's negative views towards themselves because of their child's disability. 11 Affiliated stigma can adversely affect the quality of life of parents because they are undervalued by others and the continuous battles they encounter with service. To cope with the stigma parents may withdraw socially or conceal their child's disability. 12 The continuous and long-term use of these coping strategies could potentially lead to lowered selfesteem, and the individual with an intellectual disability experiencing increased levels of discrimination.<sup>12</sup> It is imperative to understand the belief systems surrounding the child and social behaviour. Parents' perceptions about the nature of their child's disability is a focal point in many different cultural groups, and disabilities are also viewed differently across different cultures. The perceptions held by parents' and society shape the parents' attitudes towards their children and their disabilities. These perceptions are also instrumental in the resources and treatment that parents will be able to invest in for the training and education of their children with a disability; as well as the views parents have about their children's future.<sup>13</sup> It is also important to understand how the contrasting perspectives of parents and clinicians influences their relations, the care and service provision. This contrast too frequently leads to perpetual blame games between parents and clinicians, where clinicians blame parents for their lack of commitment and parents complain about the lack of understanding from clinicians. This results in children and adolescents not receiving the proper care to address their disability and parents feeling overwhelmed. Therefore, for continuity of care to occur in the treatments of children with intellectual disabilities through family-focused and patient-centred medical care, collaboration between healthcare professionals and parents should be

considered. It is crucial that families and physicians should not view each other as adversaries or untrustworthy, but instead as partners striving to achieve the same goal.<sup>9</sup>

A preliminary search of PROSPERO, MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and the *JBI Evidence Synthesis* was conducted. Dew et al<sup>14</sup> reported on the peer support experiences of mothers of children with intellectual disability and challenging behaviour. Stuttard et al<sup>15</sup> reported on the evaluation of a group-delivered intervention (Riding the Rapids); this program was developed specifically for parents of children with a disability or autistic spectrum disorder. However, the preliminary search found no current scoping or systematic reviews or systematic and scoping reviews that are currently underway that focused on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. Various studies have been done on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities however, not many have mapped and synthesized the different elements of these programs to highlight the gaps for future programs. Therefore, a synthesis of the body of evidence that is currently available in the area is needed to inform evidence-based program development for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. A scoping review on the available body of literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities is proposed. The objective of this scoping review is to describe, map and synthesize the available literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

# **METHODS AND ANALYSIS**

The various systematic approaches available were considered in order to review the published literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. We chose to undertake a scoping review of published literature as this was the best method to describe, map and synthesize the evidence to identify the gaps in literature on parent support programs. The proposed scoping review will be conducted in accordance with the Joanna Briggs Institute methodology for scoping reviews.<sup>16</sup>

# Review question(s)

- 1. What programs have been carried out and literature published in peer reviewed journals around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
- 2. What target populations are being addressed in peer reviewed published literature around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
- 3. What types of interventions are being carried out and evaluated around support for parents who have children with intellectual disabilities?

- 4. What are the key findings related to the studies carried out around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 5. What are the types of support offered in the support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 6. Who offers the support programs to parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 7. What are the characteristics of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?

# **Inclusion criteria**

The inclusion criteria were categorized according to the Population, Concept and Context (PCC) mnemonic recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute for scoping reviews. This is less restrictive than the Population, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome (PICO) mnemonic which is recommended for systematic reviews.

# **Participants**

• Studies that include parents of children (0-18 years) with intellectual disabilities. Parents are defined as men and/or women who perform a parenting role in terms of caring for their child and his/her needs. The term 'parents' will include, but is not limited to: biological, adoptive, step, foster parents and guardians.

# Concept

- Studies that explore parent support programs that are designed to support parents who have children with intellectual disabilities carried out between 2003 and 2021. This timeframe was chosen as in 2003 the CAMH policy framework was developed to be implemented in South Africa.<sup>3</sup>
- Included as concepts will be all types of programs, modes of delivery, setting, leadership and duration. Examples of the types of programs that could be included are social support, peer support, psychoeducational support, knowledge support, emotional support and all other variants including multi component interventions. Examples of modes of delivery could include support groups, telephonic interactions and self-delivery (through use of manuals) Examples of settings could include clinical settings, home, community settings. Examples of leadership could include: clinician led, family led and team led.
- Full-text
- Peer reviewed
- Literature published in the English medium

### Context

- Clinical settings
  - Community settings
  - Virtual settings or any other settings where support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities are delivered
  - All countries and economic settings will be included in the study.
  - Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods study approaches will be considered for inclusion. Quantitative study designs to be considered for the review will include experimental and quasi-experimental including randomized control trials, non-randomized control trials, pre-test post-test studies, and interrupted time-series. In addition, cohort studies, case-control studies and cross-sectional studies will be considered for inclusion. All qualitative research including explanatory, exploratory, descriptive and applied types of research using different application techniques will be considered for inclusion.

## **Exclusion criteria**

Excluded from the study will be systematic reviews, scoping reviews and studies that were not interventions and interventions supporting parents with intellectual disabilities.

# Search strategy

The search strategy will follow a three-phase approach with an aim to find published studies. A literature search will be conducted to identify parent support programs aimed at parents who have children with intellectual disabilities. In the first phase, an initial limited search of Medline (EbscoHost) and PubMed will be undertaken to identify articles on the topic. The text words contained in the titles and abstracts of relevant articles, and the index terms used to describe the articles related to the proposed scoping review will inform the second phase where a full search strategy for relevant database platforms; these include Medline (Ebscohost), PsychARTICLES, CINAHL, PubMed, Academic Search Complete and SA ePublications. PubMed is detailed in Appendix I. In the third phase of the search, the reference lists of articles selected for full-text review will be screened for additional papers.

Following the search, all identified records will be collated and uploaded into Mendeley (Mendeley Ltd., Elsevier, Netherlands) and duplicates removed. Following a pilot test, titles and abstracts will then be screened by one independent reviewers (JM) for assessment against the inclusion criteria for

the review. Potentially relevant papers will be retrieved and their citations and details will be recorded in Microsoft Excel. The full text of the selected studies will go through a detailed assessment against the inclusion criteria by two independent reviewers (JM and LW). Disagreements will be resolved via discussion and where no agreement can be reached a third independent reviewers (TM) will be consulted for further discussion. Reasons for exclusion of full-text papers that do not meet the inclusion criteria will be recorded and reported on in the final scoping review. The results of the search will be reported in full in the final scoping review and presented in a Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) flow diagram (Figure 1).<sup>17</sup>

<insert Figure 1 here>

## **Data extraction**

Data will be extracted from papers included in the scoping review by one independent reviewer (JM) and assessed by two independent reviewers (LW and TM) using a data extraction tool developed by the reviewers. The draft data extraction instrument (Appendix II) was adapted from the Methodology for Joanna Biggs Institute scoping reviews<sup>17</sup> and Hoagwood et al.<sup>7</sup> to answer the review question. The data extracted will include specific details about the population, concept, context, methods leadership, program characteristics and key findings relevant to the research question. Modifications of the JBI data extraction tool will consist of the following items: intervention name, type of support provided, leadership (e.g. clinician led), and program characteristics. If necessary modifications to the data extraction tool will be made and revised during the data extraction process of each included study. All modifications made will be detailed in the full scoping review. If any disagreements arise between reviewers (JM and LW), these will be resolved through discussion with a third reviewer (TM). Authors of papers will be contacted to request missing or additional data, where required.

# Synthesis and reporting of results

The data extracted will be presented in a tabular format with a narrative summary related to the key findings. The results will be presented following the population, concept and context format as well as the main conceptual categories used in the data extraction tool. A narrative description of the findings will be guided by the thematic analysis of the qualitative findings. The tabulated results using descriptive analysis, accompanied by the narrative results will be presented and framed in

240	relation to the review objective and research question of this scoping review. A checklist for protocol
241	submission guidelines PRISMA-P has been completed (Appendix III). 18
242	Public and patient involvement
243	No patient involved
244	ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION
245	This scoping review has received ethical approval from the University of the Western Cape
246	Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (BM20/4/26). A summary of the findings of the study will be
247	published in a peer-reviewed journal. This scoping review will contribute to a better understanding
248	of the support programs available to parents of children with intellectual disabilities. This could be
249	the first step in highlighting the gaps and future directions for the development and implementation
250	of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.
251	Acknowledgments
252 253	The authors would like to thank Prof Jose Frantz and Prof Mario Smith for their training and continued guidance and support throughout this review.
254	Author Contributions
255 256 257	All authors have contributed to the conceptualization and design of the study. All authors have read and read and approved the final version of the manuscript. JM drafted the manuscript and LW and TM made major and minor revisions throughout the process.
258	Funding  No funding was received for study
259	No funding was received for study
260	Conflict of interest
261	None declared
262	Data access statement
263 264	The data for the scoping review will be managed using Mendeley and all data will be store for 5 years after completion of the study.

This review will contribute to the PhD for the lead author (JM).

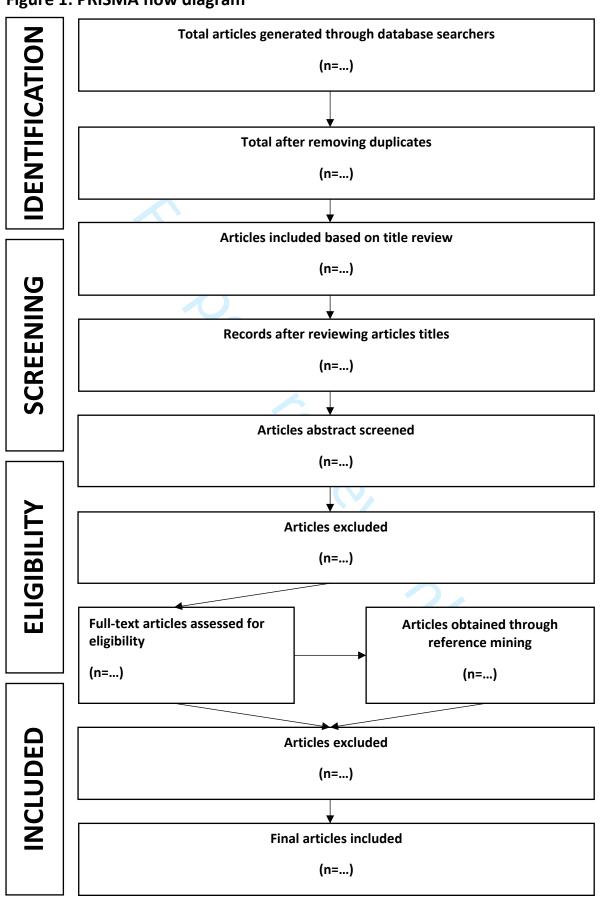
*Figure 1* 

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Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram



# 1 Appendix I: Search strategy

- 2 PubMed
- 3 Dec 2020

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	OR "emotional"[All Fields] OR "emotive"[All Fields]) AND "wellbeing"[All	
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#14	("intellectual"[All Fields] OR "intellectualism"[All Fields] OR "intellectually"[All	42
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#21	#1 - #15	2740
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# **Appendix II: Data extraction instrument**

Author	Year of	Count	Aims/Purpo	Study	Methodolo	Interventi	Durati	Outcom	Key	Interventi	Туре	Leadersh	Program
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PRISMA-P 2015 Checklist

This checklist has been adapted for use with protocol submissions to Systematic Reviews from Table 3 in Moher D et al: Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015 statement. Systematic Reviews 2015 4:1

			≤a			
	#	Checklist item	Information			
Section/topic			report8d Yes	No	Line number(s)	
ADMINISTRATIVE INF	ORMA	ATION	wnlo		•	
Title			adec			
Identification	1a	Identify the report as a protocol of a systematic review	⊠ from		1-2	
Update	1b	If the protocol is for an update of a previous systematic review, identify as such				
Registration	2	If registered, provide the name of the registry (e.g., PROSPERO) and registration number in the Abstract	o://bmjopen		27-29	
Authors			pen			
Contact	За	Provide name, institutional affiliation, and e-mail address of all protocol authors; provide physical mailing address of corresponding author			Title page	
Contributions	3b	Describe contributions of protocol authors and identify the guarantor of the review			196,199,201,207,208,217,218	
Amendments	4	If the protocol represents an amendment of a previously completed or published protocol, identify as such and list changes; otherwise, state plan for documenting important protocol amendments	n April 27		Not Applicable	
Support			, 202			
Sources	5a	Indicate sources of financial or other support for the review	<u>24</u> by		Not Applicable	
Sponsor	5b	Provide name for the review funder and/or sponsor	gue		Not Applicable	
Role of sponsor/funder	5c	Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol	St. Prote		20-21 and 228-229	
INTRODUCTION			ecte			
Rationale	6	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		44-121	
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72

3 of 24		BMJ Open			2	
Section/topic	#		Information reported		Line number(s)	
			Yess	No		
Objectives	7	Provide an explicit statement of the question(s) the review will address with reference to participants, interventions, comparators, and outcomes (PICO)	10 May 2022.		129-142 (Population, concept, context method was used according to JBI manual for scoping reviews)	
METHODS					,	
Eligibility criteria	8	Specify the study characteristics (e.g., PICO, study design, setting, time frame) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) to be used as criteria for eligibility for the review	ownloaded from		144-179	
Information sources	9	Describe all intended information sources (e.g., electronic databases, contact with study authors, trial registers, or other grey literature sources) with planned dates of coverage	from htt		184-204	
Search strategy	10	Present draft of search strategy to be used for at least one electronic database, including planned limits, such that it could be repeated	n http://bmjope		Appendix I	
STUDY RECORDS			per			
Data management	11a	Describe the mechanism(s) that will be used to manage records and data throughout the review			194-198	
Selection process	11b	State the process that will be used for selecting studies (e.g., two independent reviewers) through each phase of the review (i.e., screening, eligibility, and inclusion in meta-analysis)	on April 27,		195-204 and 207-219	
Data collection process	11c	Describe planned method of extracting data from reports (e.g., piloting forms, done independently, in duplicate), any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators	ril 27, 202		207-219	
Data items	12	List and define all variables for which data will be sought (e.g., PICO items, funding sources), any pre-planned data assumptions and simplifications	2024 by gu		144-179	
Outcomes and prioritization	13	List and define all outcomes for which data will be sought, including prioritization of main and additional outcomes, with rationale	guest. Pr		129-182	
Risk of bias in individual studies	14	Describe anticipated methods for assessing risk of bias of individual studies, including whether this will be done at the outcome or study level, or both; state how this information will be used in data synthesis	rotected by			
DATA			y copyright.			



Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Information reported		Line number(s)
			Yes	No	
	15a	Describe criteria under which study data will be quantitatively synthesized			221-225
Synthesis  Meta-bias(es)  Confidence in cumulative evidence	15b	If data are appropriate for quantitative synthesis, describe planned summary measures, methods of handling data, and methods of combining data from studies, including any planned exploration of consistency (e.g., $I^2$ , Kendall's tau)	10 May 2022.		
	15c	Describe any proposed additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression)	Downloaded from		
	15d	If quantitative synthesis is not appropriate, describe the type of summary planned	∑ade		222-224
Meta-bias(es)	16	Specify any planned assessment of meta-bias(es) (e.g., publication bias across studies, selective reporting within studies)	from		
	17	Describe how the strength of the body of evidence will be assessed (e.g., GRADE)	http://b		
		Describe how the strength of the body of evidence will be assessed (e.g., GRADE)	http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on April 27, 2024 by guest. Prot		

# **BMJ Open**

# Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A scoping review protocol

Journal:	BMJ Open
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2021-049965.R1
Article Type:	Protocol
Date Submitted by the Author:	01-Sep-2021
Complete List of Authors:	Marais, Janene; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences Wegner, Lisa; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, Department of Occupational Therapy Mthembu, Thuli; University of the Western Cape Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, Occupational Therapy
<b>Primary Subject Heading</b> :	Health services research
Secondary Subject Heading:	Global health, Mental health
Keywords:	Protocols & guidelines < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Delirium & cognitive disorders < PSYCHIATRY

SCHOLARONE™ Manuscripts

1	Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A
2	scoping review protocol

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- 4 Lisa Wegner<sup>2</sup>

- 5 Thuli Mthembu<sup>2</sup>
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Introduction: Evidence shows that parents of children with intellectual disabilities experience high levels of stress, emotional challenges and higher levels of depression. Despite these challenges, support for parents has tended to be peripheral in healthcare services of children. There is a lack of research attention given to support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities despite the importance of parenting for the optimal development of children with intellectual disabilities

Methods and analysis: This review will follow the Joanna Briggs Institute scoping review methods manual. The search for relevant studies will be in Medline (EbscoHost), PsychARTICLES, PubMed, CINHAL, Academic Search Complete and SAePublications. Reference mining of full review studies will be conducted. A three-step search strategy will be utilized, including the use of information management software to manage the search results and to remove duplications. An independent reviewer will extract data using a data extraction tool. Furthermore, another reviewer will screen the included articles in conjunction with the results of the scoping review. The data extracted will be presented in a tabular format with a narrative summary related to the key findings.

**Ethics and dissemination:** This scoping review has received ethical approval (BM20/4/26). A summary of the findings of the study will be published in a peer-reviewed journal. This scoping review will contribute to a better understanding of the support programs available to parents of children with intellectual disabilities. This could be the first step in highlighting the gaps and future directions for the development and implementation of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

**Registration Details:** Marais JE, Wegner L, Mthembu T. Support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities: A scoping review [Internet]. OSF; 2021. Available from: osf.io/en6cs

**Keywords:** Intellectual disabilities; parents; support programs

38 Word count: 2629

# **Article Summary**

- 40 Strengths and limitations of this study:
  - This scoping review will provide an evidenced base of available support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities in a wide variety of settings.
  - A scoping review is practical method to synthesis research in a wide range of methodological approaches, settings and study populations on the available literature of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

- This scoping review will highlight the key research gaps and research needs for transformation in the health sector for the support needs of parents who have children with intellectual disabilities.
- One of the limitations is that the methodological quality of included studies was not assessed.
- The synthesis of data will be limited to English studies that were published in peer reviewed journals.



# **INTRODUCTION**

Intellectual disability (ID) affects four in 100 people in South Africa to some degree. Intellectual disabilities are neurodevelopmental disorders that begin in childhood and are characterized by intellectual difficulties as well as difficulties in conceptual, social, and practical areas of living. The DSM-5 diagnosis of intellectual disabilities requires the satisfaction of three criteria: 1) Deficits in intellectual functioning— 'reasoning, problem solving, planning, abstract thinking, judgment, academic learning, and learning from experience'—confirmed by clinical evaluation and individualized standard IQ testing; 2) Deficits in adaptive functioning that significantly hamper conforming to developmental and sociocultural standards for the individual's independence and ability to meet their social responsibility; and 3) The onset of these deficits during the developmental period.<sup>2(p33)</sup> There is however, a lack of policy development and implementation for child and adolescent mental health (CAMH) including children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, and this is particularly prevalent in low- and middle-income countries.3 Intellectual disability places a high burden of disease on low- and middle-income countries and has become a public health priority because of its continuation throughout the life cycle as well as the impact it has on the family.4 Parents of children with intellectual disabilities experience high levels of stress relating to subjective factors such as feelings of social isolation and life dissatisfaction, and factors relating to societal and institutional marginalization.<sup>5</sup> There are a multitude of emotional challenges experienced by these parents, in particular in relation to guilt over possibly being the cause of their child's disability (reasons being both logical and illogical) by parents who have children with intellectual disabilities.<sup>5</sup> Parenting a child with intellectual disabilities is often experienced as being more emotionally demanding and stressful than parenting a child without those challenges. 5 Depression is a measure that has been used to assess the adverse effects of stress and adaptive capacities of parents who have children with intellectual disabilities. It has been indicated that mothers of children with intellectual disabilities experience elevated levels of depression when compared to control group.<sup>6</sup> However, support for parents in the mental health care of children has tended to be a peripheral focus. This indicates that there is a lack of research attention given to support for parents caring for children with intellectual disabilities, even though parenting is vital for the optimal development and general care of children with this condition. 7 Studies conducted in South Africa on those caring for individuals with mental disorders and disabilities focused mainly on informal caregiver burden with mainly females being the carers of older persons in the community or the family.8 The caregivers' burdens comprise financial strains, privacy issues, social life status and physical and sleep

disturbances.<sup>8</sup> In South Africa, people with mental illness and disabilities experience significant amounts of stigma, which could lead to social isolation, low-self-esteem, depression, poor social skills, marginalization, unemployment and housing difficulties.<sup>8</sup>

There are many barriers to caring for children with intellectual disabilities. This is especially true among families who have complex social situations. For the successful empowerment of families, it is important to address the various obstacles parents of children with intellectual disabilities consistently face. These obstacles include: the stigma attached to intellectual disabilities; belief systems surrounding the child and social behavior (e.g. proper disciplining of the child will eradicate the problem), and the attitudes parents have towards mental health care services (e.g. a lack of trust in service providers based on previous experiences).9 Stigma not only affects individuals or groups of individuals who carry the stigmatizing attribute (in this case intellectual disability) but also spills over into those affiliated with them. 10 Parents of children with intellectual disabilities often experience affiliated stigma – the process of internalizing the public's negative views towards themselves because of their child's disability. 11 Affiliated stigma can adversely affect the quality of life of parents because they are undervalued by others and the continuous battles they encounter with service. To cope with the stigma parents may withdraw socially or conceal their child's disability. 12 The continuous and long-term use of these coping strategies could potentially lead to lowered selfesteem, and the individual with an intellectual disability experiencing increased levels of discrimination.<sup>12</sup> It is imperative to understand the belief systems surrounding the child and social behaviour. Parents' perceptions about the nature of their child's disability is a focal point in many different cultural groups, and disabilities are also viewed differently across different cultures. The perceptions held by parents' and society shape the parents' attitudes towards their children and their disabilities. These perceptions are also instrumental in the resources and treatment that parents will be able to invest in for the training and education of their children with a disability; as well as the views parents have about their children's future.<sup>13</sup> It is also important to understand how the contrasting perspectives of parents and clinicians influences their relations, the care and service provision. This contrast too frequently leads to perpetual blame games between parents and clinicians, where clinicians blame parents for their lack of commitment and parents complain about the lack of understanding from clinicians. This results in children and adolescents not receiving the proper care to address their disability and parents feeling overwhelmed. Therefore, for continuity of care to occur in the treatment of children with intellectual disabilities through family-focused and patient-centred medical care, collaboration between healthcare professionals and parents should be

considered. It is crucial that families and physicians should not view each other as adversaries or untrustworthy, but instead as partners striving to achieve the same goal.<sup>9</sup>

A preliminary search of PROSPERO, MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and the *JBI Evidence Synthesis* was conducted. Dew et al<sup>14</sup> reported on the peer support experiences of mothers of children with intellectual disability and challenging behaviour. Stuttard et al<sup>15</sup> reported on the evaluation of a group-delivered intervention (Riding the Rapids); this program was developed specifically for parents of children with a disability or autistic spectrum disorder. However, the preliminary search found no current scoping or systematic reviews or systematic and scoping reviews that are currently underway that focused on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. Various studies have been done on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities however, not many have mapped and synthesized the different elements of these programs to highlight the gaps for future programs. Therefore, a synthesis of the body of evidence that is currently available in the area is needed to inform evidence-based program development for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. A scoping review on the available body of literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities is proposed. The objective of this scoping review is to describe, map and synthesize the available literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

# **METHODS AND ANALYSIS**

The various systematic approaches available were considered in order to review the published literature on support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities. We chose to undertake a scoping review of published literature as this was the best method to describe, map and synthesize the evidence to identify the gaps in literature on parent support programs. The proposed scoping review will be conducted in accordance with the Joanna Briggs Institute methodology for scoping reviews.<sup>16</sup>

# Review question(s)

- 1. What programs have been carried out and literature published in peer reviewed journals around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
- 2. What target populations are being addressed in peer reviewed published literature around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
- 3. What types of interventions are being carried out and evaluated around support for parents who have children with intellectual disabilities?

- 4. What are the key findings related to the studies carried out around support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 5. What are the types of support offered in the support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 6. Who offers the support programs to parents of children with intellectual disabilities?
  - 7. What are the characteristics of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities?

# **Inclusion criteria**

The inclusion criteria were categorized according to the Population, Concept and Context (PCC) mnemonic recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute for scoping reviews. This is less restrictive than the Population, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome (PICO) mnemonic which is recommended for systematic reviews.

# **Participants**

• Studies that include parents of children (0-18 years) with intellectual disabilities. Parents are defined as men and/or women who perform a parenting role in terms of caring for their child and his/her needs. The term 'parents' will include, but is not limited to: biological, adoptive, step, foster parents and guardians.

# Concept

- Studies that explore parent support programs that are designed to support parents who have children with intellectual disabilities carried out between 2003 and 2021. This timeframe was chosen as in 2003 the CAMH policy framework was developed to be implemented in South Africa.<sup>3</sup>
- Included as concepts will be all types of programs, modes of delivery, setting, leadership and duration. Examples of the types of programs that could be included are social support, peer support, psychoeducational support, knowledge support, emotional support and all other variants including multi component interventions. Examples of modes of delivery could include support groups, telephonic interactions and self-delivery (through use of manuals) Examples of settings could include clinical settings, home, community settings. Examples of leadership could include: clinician led, family led and team led.
- Full-text
- Peer reviewed
- Literature published in the English medium

### Context

- Clinical settings
  - Community settings
  - Virtual settings or any other settings where support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities are delivered
  - All countries and economic settings will be included in the study.
  - Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods study approaches will be considered for inclusion. Quantitative study designs to be considered for the review will include experimental and quasi-experimental including randomized control trials, non-randomized control trials, pre-test post-test studies, and interrupted time-series. In addition, cohort studies, case-control studies and cross-sectional studies will be considered for inclusion. All qualitative research including explanatory, exploratory, descriptive and applied types of research using different application techniques will be considered for inclusion.

## **Exclusion criteria**

Excluded from the study will be systematic reviews, scoping reviews and studies that were not interventions and interventions supporting parents with intellectual disabilities.

# Search strategy

The search strategy will follow a three-phase approach with an aim to find published studies. A literature search will be conducted to identify parent support programs aimed at parents who have children with intellectual disabilities. In the first phase, an initial limited search of Medline (EbscoHost) and PubMed will be undertaken to identify articles on the topic. The text words contained in the titles and abstracts of relevant articles, and the index terms used to describe the articles related to the proposed scoping review will inform the second phase where a full search strategy for relevant database platforms; these include Medline (Ebscohost), PsychARTICLES, CINAHL, PubMed, Academic Search Complete and SA ePublications. PubMed is detailed in Appendix I. In the third phase of the search, the reference lists of articles selected for full-text review will be screened for additional papers.

Following the search, all identified records will be collated and uploaded into Mendeley (Mendeley Ltd., Elsevier, Netherlands) and duplicates removed. Following a pilot test, titles and abstracts will then be screened by one independent reviewer (JM) for assessment against the inclusion criteria for

the review. Potentially relevant papers will be retrieved and their citations and details will be recorded in Microsoft Excel. The full text of the selected studies will go through a detailed assessment against the inclusion criteria by two independent reviewers (JM and LW). Disagreements will be resolved via discussion and where no agreement can be reached a third independent reviewer (TM) will be consulted for further discussion. Reasons for exclusion of full-text papers that do not meet the inclusion criteria will be recorded and reported on in the final scoping review. The results of the search will be reported in full in the final scoping review and presented in a Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) flow diagram (Figure 1).<sup>17</sup>

<insert Figure 1 here>

# **Data extraction**

Data will be extracted from papers included in the scoping review by one independent reviewer (JM) and assessed by two independent reviewers (LW and TM) using a data extraction tool developed by the reviewers. The draft data extraction instrument (Appendix II) was adapted from the Methodology for Joanna Biggs Institute scoping reviews<sup>17</sup> and Hoagwood et al.<sup>7</sup> to answer the review question. The data extracted will include specific details about the population, concept, context, methods leadership, program characteristics and key findings relevant to the research question. Modifications of the JBI data extraction tool will consist of the following items: intervention name, type of support provided, leadership (e.g. clinician led), and program characteristics. If necessary modifications to the data extraction tool will be made and revised during the data extraction process of each included study. All modifications made will be detailed in the full scoping review. If any disagreements arise between reviewers (JM and LW), these will be resolved through discussion with a third reviewer (TM). Authors of papers will be contacted to request missing or additional data, where required. If authors do not respond to the request a decision to include or exclude the article based the information available.

# Synthesis and reporting of results

The data extracted will be presented in a tabular format with a narrative summary related to the key findings. The results will be presented following the population, concept and context format as well as the main conceptual categories used in the data extraction tool. A narrative description of the findings will be guided by the thematic analysis of the qualitative findings. The tabulated results

using descriptive analysis, accompanied by the narrative results will be presented and framed in
relation to the review objective and research question of this scoping review. A checklist for protocol
submission guidelines PRISMA-P has been completed (Appendix III).

Public and patient involvement

No patient involved

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION
This scoping review has received ethical approval from the University of the Western Cape
Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (BM20/4/26). A summary of the findings of the study will be

This scoping review has received ethical approval from the University of the Western Cape
Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (BM20/4/26). A summary of the findings of the study will be
published in a peer-reviewed journal. This scoping review will contribute to a better understanding
of the support programs available to parents of children with intellectual disabilities. This could be
the first step in highlighting the gaps and future directions for the development and implementation
of support programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities.

## **Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to thank Prof Jose Frantz and Prof Mario Smith for their training and continued guidance and support throughout this review.

#### **Author Contributions**

All authors have contributed to the conceptualization and design of the study. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript. JM drafted the manuscript and LW and TM made major and minor revisions throughout the process.

## Funding

260 No funding was received for study

#### Conflict of interest

262 None declared

#### Data access statement

The data for the scoping review will be managed using Mendeley and all data will be store for 5 years after completion of the study.

This review will contribute to the PhD for the lead author (JM).

### Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram

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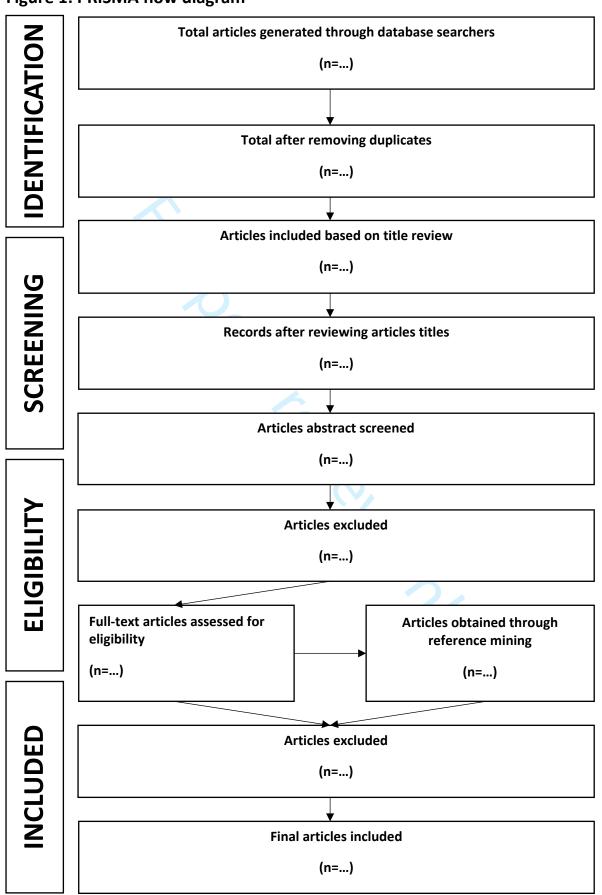
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  Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P)

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Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram



# 1 Appendix I: Search strategy

- 2 PubMed
- 3 Dec 2020

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# **Appendix II: Data extraction instrument**

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PRISMA-P 2015 Checklist

This checklist has been adapted for use with protocol submissions to Systematic Reviews from Table 3 in Moher D et al: Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015 statement. Systematic Reviews 2015 4:1

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			Information	on	
Section/topic	#	Checklist item	report⊗d Yes	No	Line number(s)
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Title			adec		
Identification	1a	Identify the report as a protocol of a systematic review			1-2
Update	1b	If the protocol is for an update of a previous systematic review, identify as such			
Registration	2	If registered, provide the name of the registry (e.g., PROSPERO) and registration number in the Abstract	S://bmjo		27-29
Authors			pen		
Contact	За	Provide name, institutional affiliation, and e-mail address of all protocol authors; provide physical mailing address of corresponding author			Title page
Contributions	3b	Describe contributions of protocol authors and identify the guarantor of the review			196,199,201,207,208,217,218
Amendments	4	If the protocol represents an amendment of a previously completed or published protocol, identify as such and list changes; otherwise, state plan for documenting important protocol amendments			Not Applicable
Support					
Sources	5a	Indicate sources of financial or other support for the review			Not Applicable
Sponsor	5b	Provide name for the review funder and/or sponsor	Que		Not Applicable
Role of sponsor/funder	5c	Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol	St. Prof		20-21 and 228-229
INTRODUCTION	Title page    Provide name, institutional affiliation, and e-mail address of all protocol authors; provide physical mailing address of corresponding author    If the protocol represents an amendment of a previously completed or published protocol, identify as such and list changes; otherwise, state plan for documenting important protocol amendments    Sa   Indicate sources of financial or other support for the review   Sa   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 28   Describe coles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 28   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 28   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol at 3   Describe roles of funder(s), s				
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Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Informatio	n	Line number(s)
			Yess	No	
Objectives	7	Provide an explicit statement of the question(s) the review will address with reference to participants, interventions, comparators, and outcomes (PICO)	10 May 2022.		129-142 (Population, concept, context method was used according to JBI manual for scoping reviews)
METHODS					,
Eligibility criteria	8	Specify the study characteristics (e.g., PICO, study design, setting, time frame) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) to be used as criteria for eligibility for the review	ownloaded from		144-179
Information sources	9	Describe all intended information sources (e.g., electronic databases, contact with study authors, trial registers, or other grey literature sources) with planned dates of coverage	from htt		184-204
Search strategy	10	Present draft of search strategy to be used for at least one electronic database, including planned limits, such that it could be repeated	n http://bmjope		Appendix I
STUDY RECORDS		· (A)	per		
Data management	11a	Describe the mechanism(s) that will be used to manage records and data throughout the review			194-198
Selection process	11b	State the process that will be used for selecting studies (e.g., two independent reviewers) through each phase of the review (i.e., screening, eligibility, and inclusion in meta-analysis)	on April 27,		195-204 and 207-219
Data collection process	11c	Describe planned method of extracting data from reports (e.g., piloting forms, done independently, in duplicate), any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators	ril 27, 202		207-219
Data items	12	List and define all variables for which data will be sought (e.g., PICO items, funding sources), any pre-planned data assumptions and simplifications	2024 by gu		144-179
Outcomes and prioritization	13	List and define all outcomes for which data will be sought, including prioritization of main and additional outcomes, with rationale	guest. Pr		129-182
Risk of bias in individual studies	14	Describe anticipated methods for assessing risk of bias of individual studies, including whether this will be done at the outcome or study level, or both; state how this information will be used in data synthesis	rotected by		
DATA			y copyright.		



Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Informatio	n	_Line number(s)
			Yes	No	
	15a	Describe criteria under which study data will be quantitatively synthesized			221-225
Synthesis	15b	If data are appropriate for quantitative synthesis, describe planned summary measures, methods of handling data, and methods of combining data from studies, including any planned exploration of consistency (e.g., $I^2$ , Kendall's tau)	10 May 2022.		
	15c	Describe any proposed additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression)	Downloaded from		
	15d	If quantitative synthesis is not appropriate, describe the type of summary planned	∑ade		222-224
Meta-bias(es)	16	Specify any planned assessment of meta-bias(es) (e.g., publication bias across studies, selective reporting within studies)	from		
Confidence in cumulative evidence	17	Describe how the strength of the body of evidence will be assessed (e.g., GRADE)	http://b		
		Describe how the strength of the body of evidence will be assessed (e.g., GRADE)	http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on April 27, 2024 by guest. Prot		