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INTERVENCIÓN PSICOEDUCATIVA PARA PROMOVER EL USO RESPONSABLE DE PANTALLAS Y LA LECTURA DE LIBROS EN CUIDADORES PRIMARIOS

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RESUMEN

El objetivo del siguiente pre-experimento fue comparar el uso de pantallas y libros, y los niveles de lenguaje y regulación de 15 diádas cuidador-infante de 1 a 3 años ($M= 24.32$ meses, $SD= 5.12$) antes y después de la aplicación de una intervención sistemática psicoeducativa de uso responsable de pantallas y lectura compartida. El uso de pantallas se evaluó mediante cuestionarios ad-hoc, y las habilidades cognitivas a través de reportes parentales. La intervención consistió en tres encuentros presenciales y mensajes de WhatsApp dirigidos a las familias, realizando psicoeducación sobre el efecto de las pantallas y libros, modelado de comportamientos durante sesiones de juego libre con infantes, y autopercepción de barreras y facilitadores de conducta. Luego de la intervención, los niveles de uso pantallas generales se redujeron, con un tamaño del efecto medio (r de Rosenthal $> .20$), y el uso de libros y ambas habilidades cognitivas aumentaron, con un tamaño del efecto bajo (r de Rosenthal $= .11$). No se encontraron diferencias en las habilidades cognitivas. Se concluye que este tipo de intervenciones podrían promover interacciones responsables en el uso de libros y pantallas, y por ende el desarrollo cognitivo temprano.

Palabras clave

Lenguaje - Regulación - Pantallas - Intervención

ABSTRACT

PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE SCREEN USE AND BOOK READING IN PRIMARY CAREGIVERS

The objective of the following pre-experiment was to compare the use of screens and books, and the levels of language and regulation of 15 caregiver-infant dyads from 1 to 3 years old ($M= 24.32$ months, $SD= 5.12$) before and after the application of a systematic psychoeducational intervention of responsible use of screens and shared reading. Screen use was assessed through ad-hoc questionnaires, and cognitive skills through parental reports. The intervention consisted of three face-to-face meetings and WhatsApp messages aimed at families, conducting psychoeducation on the effect of screens and books, behavioral modeling during free play sessions with infants, and self-perception of behavioral barriers and facilitators. After the intervention, levels of general

screen use decreased, with a medium effect size (Rosenthal's $r > .20$), and book use and both cognitive skills increased, with a low effect size (Rosenthal's $r = .11$). No differences were found in cognitive abilities. It is concluded that this type of interventions could promote responsible interactions in the use of books and screens, and therefore early cognitive development.

Keywords

Language - Regulation - Screens - Intervention

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