This report is intended to guide practitioners, educators, youth, and families in developing appropriate plans using psychosocial interventions. It was created for the period April 2016 – October 2016 using the PracticeWise Evidence-Based Services (PWEBS) Database, available at www.practicewise.com. This report updates and replaces the “Blue Menu” originally distributed by the Hawaii Department of Health, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division, Evidence-Based Services Committee from 2002–2009. Looking for the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Evidence-Based Child and Adolescent Psychosocial Interventions tool? It is available on the AAP website.

### Blue Menu of Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Area</th>
<th>Level 1 - BEST SUPPORT</th>
<th>Level 2 - GOOD SUPPORT</th>
<th>Level 3 - MODERATE SUPPORT</th>
<th>Level 4 - MINIMAL SUPPORT</th>
<th>Level 5 - NO SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anxious or Avoidant Behaviors</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), CBT and Medication, CBT with Parents, Education, Exposure, Modeling</td>
<td>Assertiveness Training, Attention, Attention Training, CBT for Child and Parent, CBT and Music Therapy, Cultural Storytelling, Family Psychoeducation, Hypnosis, Relaxation, Stress Inoculation</td>
<td>Contingency Management, Group Therapy</td>
<td>Biofeedback, CBT with Parents Only, Play Therapy, Psychodynamic Therapy, Rational Emotive Therapy, Social Skills</td>
<td>Assessment/Monitoring, Attachment Therapy, Client Centered Therapy, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Peer Pairing, Psychoeducation, Relationship Counseling, Teacher Psychoeducation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressive or Withdrawn Behaviors</td>
<td>CBT, CBT and Medication, CBT with Parents, Client Centered Therapy, Family Therapy</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Psychoeducation, Expressive Writing/Journaling/Diary, Interpersonal Therapy, Problem Solving, Relaxation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Self Control Training, Self Modeling</td>
<td>CBT and Behavioral Sleep Intervention, Goal Setting, Life Skills, Parent Management Training, Parent Management Training and Emotion Regulation, Play Therapy, Psychodynamic Therapy, Psychoeducation, Social Skills</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Eating Disorders</td>
<td>CBT, Physical Exercise and Dietary Care and Behavioral Feedback</td>
<td>Family Therapy, Family Systems Therapy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Physical Exercise and Dietary Care</td>
<td>Behavioral Training and Dietary Care, CBT with Parents, Client Centered Therapy, Dietary Care, Education, Family Therapy with Parent Consultant, Family-Focused Therapy, Goal Setting, Psychoeducation, Yoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination Disorders</td>
<td>Behavior Alert, Behavior Alert and Behavioral Training, Behavioral Training, Behavioral Training and Biofeedback and Dietary Care and Medical Care, Behavioral Training and Dietary Care and Medical Care</td>
<td>Behavioral Training and Dietary Care, Behavioral Training and Hypnosis and Dietary Care, CBT</td>
<td>Behavior Alert and Medication</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Assessment/Monitoring, Assessment/Monitoring and Medication, Behavioral Training and Medical Care, Biofeedback, Contingency Management, Dietary Care, Dietary Care and Medical Care, Hypnosis, Medical Care, Psychoeducation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>CBT for Child and Parent, Cognitive Behavioral Psychoeducation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Dialectical Behavior Therapy and Medication, Family-Focused Therapy, Psychoeducation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>CBT, Community Reinforcement, Contingency Management, Family Therapy, Motivational Interviewing (MI) /Engagement</td>
<td>Assertive Continuing Care, CBT and Contingency Management, CBT with Parents, Family Systems Therapy, Functional Family Therapy, Goal Setting/Monitoring, MI/Engagement and CBT, MI/Engagement and Expressive Writing/Journaling, Multidimensional Family Therapy, Problem Solving, Purdue Brief Family Therapy</td>
<td>Drug Court, Drug Court and Multisystemic Therapy and Contingency Management</td>
<td>Goal Setting, Psychoeducation</td>
<td>Advice/Encouragement, Assessment/Monitoring, Behavioral Family Therapy, Case Management, CBT and Community Information Campaign, CBT and Functional Family Therapy, Client Centered Therapy, Drug Court and Multisystemic Therapy, Drug Education, Education, Family Court, Group Therapy, MI/Engagement and CBT and Family Therapy, Multisystemic Therapy, Parent Psychoeducation, Therapeutic Vocational Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Attachment Therapy, Counselors Care, Counselors Care and Support Training, Interpersonal Therapy, Multisystemic Therapy, Parent Coping/Stress Management, Psychodynamic Therapy, Social Support</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Accelerated Hospitalization, CBT, Counselors Care and Anger Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic Stress</td>
<td>CBT, CBT with Parents, Exposure</td>
<td>EMDR</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Play Therapy, Psychodrama</td>
<td>Advice/Encouragement, Client Centered Therapy, CBT and Medication, CBT with Parents Only, Education, Interpersonal Therapy, Psychodynamic Therapy, Psychoeducation, Relaxation, Structured Listening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background
The “Blue Menu of Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Youth” table is based on an ongoing review of randomized clinical psychosocial and combined treatment trials for children and adolescents with mental health needs. The contents of the table represent the treatments that best fit a youth’s characteristics, based on the primary problem (rows) and the strength of evidence behind the treatments (columns). Thus, when seeking an intervention with the best empirical support for an adolescent with depression, one might select from among cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) alone, CBT with medication, CBT with parents included, or family therapy. Each clinical trial must have been published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, and each study is coded by 2 independent raters whose discrepancies are reviewed and resolved by a third expert judge. Prior to report development, data are subject to extensive quality analyses to identify and eliminate remaining errors, inconsistencies, or formatting problems.

Strength of Evidence Definitions
The strength of evidence classification uses a 5-level system that was originally adapted from the American Psychological Association Division 12 Task Force on the Promotion and Dissemination of Psychological Procedures. These definitions can be seen in the Box below. Higher strength of evidence is an indicator of the reliability of the findings behind the treatment, not an index of the expected size of the effect.

Treatment Definitions
The “Blue Menu of Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Youth” uses a broad level of analysis for defining treatments, such that interventions sharing a majority of components with similar clinical strategies and theoretical underpinnings are considered to belong to a single treatment approach. For example, rather than list each CBT protocol for depression on its own, the tool handles these as a single group that collectively has achieved a particular level of scientific support. This approach focuses more on “generic” as opposed to “brand name” treatment modalities, and it also is designed to reduce the many hundreds of distinct treatments that would otherwise be represented on this tool to a more practical level of analysis.

Problem Definition
The presenting problems represented in the table rows are coded using a checklist of 25 different problem areas (e.g., anxious or avoidant behaviors, eating disorders, substance use). The problem area refers to the condition that a treatment explicitly targeted and for which clinical outcomes were measured. These problem areas are inclusive of diagnostic conditions (e.g., all randomized trials targeting separation anxiety disorder are considered collectively within the “Anxious or Avoidant Behaviors” row) but also include the much larger number of research trials that tested treatments but did not use diagnosis as a study entry criterion. For example, many studies use elevated scores on behavior or emotion checklists or problems such as arrests or suicide attempts to define participants. Mental health diagnoses are therefore nested under these broader categories.

History of This Tool
This tool has its origins with the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division of the Hawaii Department of Health. Under the leadership of then-division chief Christina Donkervoet, work was commissioned starting in 1999 to review child mental health treatment outcome literature and produce reports that could serve the mental health system in selecting appropriate treatments for its youth. Following an initial review of more than 120 randomized clinical trials the division began to issue the results of these reviews in quarterly matrix reports known as the Blue Menu (named for the blue paper on which it was originally printed and distributed). This document was designed to be user-friendly and transportable, thereby making it amenable to broad and easy dissemination. The “Blue Menu of Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Youth” now represents over 800 randomized trials of psychosocial treatments for youth. PracticeWise continues to identify, review, and code new research trials and plans to continue providing updates to this tool for the foreseeable future.
References

See more on our publications page.

Strength of Evidence Definitions

Level 1: Best Support
I. At least 2 randomized trials demonstrating efficacy in one or more of the following ways:
   a. Superior to pill placebo, psychological placebo, or another treatment.
   b. Equivalent to all other groups representing at least one level 1 or level 2 treatment in a study with adequate statistical power (30 participants per group on average) that showed significant pre-study to post-study change in the index group as well as the group(s) being tied. Ties of treatments that have previously qualified only through ties are ineligible.
II. Experiments must be conducted with treatment manuals.
III. Effects must have been demonstrated by at least 2 different investigator teams.

Level 2: Good Support
I. Two experiments showing the treatment is (statistically significantly) superior to a waiting list or no-treatment control group. Manuals, specification of sample, and independent investigators are not required.
   OR
II. One between-group design experiment with clear specification of group, use of manuals, and demonstrating efficacy by either
   a. Superior to pill placebo, psychological placebo, or another treatment
   b. Equivalent to an already established treatment (See qualifying tie definition above.)

Level 3: Moderate Support
One between-group design experiment with clear specification of group and treatment approach and demonstrating efficacy by either
   a. Superior to pill placebo, psychological placebo, or another treatment
   b. Equivalent to an already established treatment in experiments with adequate statistical power (30 participants per group on average)

Level 4: Minimal Support
One experiment showing the treatment is (statistically significantly) superior to a waiting list or no-treatment control group. Manuals, specification of sample, and independent investigators are not required.

Level 5: No Support
The treatment has been tested in at least one study but has failed to meet criteria for levels 1 through 4.