



PSICE Project Protocol: Evaluation of the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment for Adolescents with Emotional Symptoms in School Settings

Eduardo Fonseca-Pedrero^a, Alicia Pérez-Albéniz^a, Susana Al-Halabí^b, Beatriz Lucas-Molina^c, Javier Ortuño-Sierra^a, Adriana Díez-Gómez^a, Julia Pérez-Sáenz^a, Félix Inchausti^d, Ana V. Valero García^e, Andrea Gutiérrez García^a, Rebeca Aritio Solana^a, Gabriel Ródenas-Perea^f, María P. De Vicente Clemente^a, Ana Ciarreta López^a, and Martin Debbané^{g,h}

^aUniversity of La Rioja, Spain; ^bUniversity of Oviedo, Spain; ^cUniversity of Valencia, Spain; ^dAraba Mental Health Network-Osakidetza, Spain; ^eUniversity of Murcia, Spain; ^fServicio Andaluz de Salud, Seville, Spain; ^gUniversity of Geneva, Switzerland; ^hUniversity College London, United Kingdom

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 October 2022
Accepted 7 November 2022
Available online 25 January 2023

Keywords:

PSICE protocol
Adolescence
Randomized controlled trial
Anxiety
Depression
Prevention
Unified Protocol for
Transdiagnostic Treatment of
Adolescents (UP-A)

Palabras clave:

Protocolo PSICE
Adolescencia
Estudio controlado aleatorizado
Ansiedad
Depresión
Prevención
Protocolo Unificado
Transdiagnóstico para el
Tratamiento de Adolescentes
(UP-A)

ABSTRACT

Background: The aim of the PSICE (Evidence-based Psychology in Educational Contexts) Project is to examine the effectiveness of the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Adolescents (UP-A) with symptoms of anxiety and depression in school settings. The goal is to prevent emotional problems and to improve adolescents' socioemotional adjustment, learning processes, and academic performance. **Method:** A randomized controlled trial with two groups will be performed: active control (progressive relaxation training) and experimental (UP-A). After screening, participants with subclinical emotional symptomatology will be selected for pre- and post-test evaluation and follow-up at 6, 12, and 18 months. **Results:** The impact of different indicators at behavioral, cognitive, affective, social and academic functioning levels will be analyzed, as well as their effects in the short, medium and long term. **Conclusions:** Examining the effectiveness of the UP-A in the Spanish educational context will, among other things, provide data for informed decision-making in the field of educational psychology. In addition, it will ensure that such interventions, using standardized protocols, are accessible to a large population at such an important stage of human development as adolescence. The PSICE project will provide leadership and guidance on the importance of psychology in schools.

El protocolo del Proyecto PSICE: evaluación del protocolo unificado transdiagnóstico para adolescentes con síntomas emocionales en contextos educativos

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: El objetivo del Proyecto PSICE (Psicología basada en la evidencia en contextos educativos) es examinar la efectividad del protocolo unificado para el tratamiento transdiagnóstico de síntomas de ansiedad y depresión en adolescentes (UP-A) en contextos educativos. El objetivo es prevenir los problemas emocionales, así como mejorar el ajuste socioemocional, los procesos de aprendizaje y el rendimiento académico de los adolescentes. **Método:** Se implementa mediante un ensayo controlado aleatorizado con dos grupos: control activo (entrenamiento en relajación progresiva) y experimental (UP-A). Tras un cribado, se seleccionarán participantes con síntomas emocionales subclínicos a los que se realizará evaluación pretest, postest y seguimiento a los 6, 12 y 18 meses. **Resultados:** Se analizará el impacto de diferentes indicadores a nivel comportamental, cognitivo, afectivo y de funcionamiento social y académico, así como sus efectos a corto, medio y largo plazo. **Conclusiones:** Examinar la efectividad del UP-A en el contexto educativo español permitirá, entre otras cuestiones, disponer de datos en el campo de la psicología educativa de cara a la toma de decisiones informadas, además de garantizar que dichas intervenciones sean accesibles, empleando protocolos estandarizados, para un gran conjunto de la población y en una etapa del desarrollo humano tan relevante como es la adolescencia. El proyecto PSICE proporcionará liderazgo y orientación sobre la importancia de la Psicología en el contexto educativo.

Anxiety and depression symptoms and disorders are among the leading causes of associated disability and burden of disease

worldwide among young people (Whiteford et al., 2013; World Health Organization [WHO, 2021]). The worldwide prevalence of mental

Cite this article as: Fonseca-Pedrero, E., Pérez-Albéniz, A., Al-Halabí, S., Lucas-Molina, B., Ortuño-Sierra, J., Díez-Gómez, A., Pérez-Sáenz, J., Inchausti, F., Valero García, A. V., Gutiérrez García, A., Aritio Solana, R., Ródenas-Perea, G., De Vicente Clemente, M. P., Ciarreta López, A., & Debbané, M. (2023). PSICE project protocol: Evaluation of the unified protocol for transdiagnostic treatment for adolescents with emotional symptoms in school settings. *Clínica y Salud*. Ahead of print. <https://doi.org/10.5093/clysa2023a3>

Funding: This research was funded by a national project awarded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation of the Government of Spain in the 2021 call for Knowledge Generation Projects with reference number PID2021-127301OB-I00. Correspondence: eduardo.fonseca@unirioja.es (E. Fonseca-Pedrero).

ISSN: 1130-5274/© 2023 Colegio Oficial de la Psicología de Madrid. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

disorders in children and adolescents has been reported at 13.4%, anxiety disorder at 6.5%, and depressive disorder at 2.6% (Polanczyk et al., 2015). In Spanish adolescents, the estimated prevalence for all anxiety disorders is 11.8% (Canals et al., 2019), while for all depressive disorders it is 3.4% (rate of depressive symptoms 11.6%) (Canals-Sans et al., 2018). Anxiety and depression are comorbid conditions both at a clinical and subclinical level. Adolescents who report anxiety problems also have a higher risk of presenting mood problems and vice versa (Balázs et al., 2013; Canals et al., 2019). In addition, the first mental disorder occurs before the age of 14 in a third of cases and before the age of 18 in almost half (48.4%) (Solmi et al., 2021). The peak/median age of onset across all mental disorders is 14.5 years old (Solmi et al., 2022). Moreover, experiencing mental health problems before 14 years of age has been associated with an elevated risk for adult mental disorders (Mulraney et al., 2021).

The consequences of poor psychological adjustment have repercussions in other spheres of young people's lives (i.e., personal, family, school, social, economic, health care) in the short, medium, and long term (Erskine et al., 2015; Marrero et al., 2020). In education, good health is linked to reduced drop-out rates and better educational attainment and performance (WHO, 2021). Economically, the annual human capital loss from mental health conditions in children aged 0-19 is \$387.2 billion, of which \$340.2 billion are related to anxiety and depressive disorders (UNICEF, 2021). For instance, a recent meta-analysis showed that depression was associated with higher direct costs in adolescents (König et al., 2020). In addition, global prevalence and the burden of depressive and anxiety disorders increased in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Amorós-Reche et al., 2022; Santomauro et al., 2021). Given all of that, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) for mental health (Patel et al., 2018), this emerging social challenge needs to be addressed through prevention strategies in significant developmental stages, such as adolescence.

Schools are at the forefront of promoting mental health, as well as prevention and early interventions during childhood and adolescence. They are the "natural" place for actions to promote mental well-being and, specifically, to prevent mental health problems. Most adolescents spend long periods of time in classrooms, with schools being one of the main agents involved in socialization, as well as in training and promoting optimal development. In this regard, the WHO Guidelines on School Health Services (WHO, 2021) highlight that schools are essential environments for acquisition of socio-emotional skills (e.g., self-regulation and resilience). In the last decade, a range of psychological interventions have been tested for promoting mental health and preventing mental health problems in schools with varying degrees of success (Feiss et al., 2019; González-Roz et al., 2023; Werner-Seidler et al., 2017). Previous research suggests that universal prevention programs for depression had smaller effect sizes post-test than targeted programs, but effect sizes for anxiety were similar for universal and targeted programs (Werner-Seidler et al., 2017). Overall, school-based mental health services demonstrated a small-to-medium effect (Hedges $g = 0.39$) in reducing mental health problems, with the largest effects found for targeted intervention (Hedges $g = 0.76$), followed by selective prevention (Hedges $g = 0.67$), compared with universal prevention (Hedges $g = 0.29$) (Sánchez et al., 2018). However, there is still a need for a stronger, broader evidence base in the field of mental health promotion and prevention in school settings (O'Connor et al., 2018; O'Reilly et al., 2018).

In recent decades, increasing efforts have been made to prevent mental health problems in adolescent populations, with the development of a plethora of interventions (Fonseca-Pedrero et al., 2021; Weisz & Kazdin, 2017). Research in the field has recently shown interest in understanding it from a transdiagnostic perspective, exploring variables that can account for the onset, progression, and maintenance of different emotional disorders and

other co-occurring conditions. Various transdiagnostic psychological interventions have been designed and tested for treatment and prevention, and there have been encouraging findings regarding efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness (Dalglish et al., 2020; Fusar-Poli et al., 2019). Within this transdiagnostic approach, Barlow and colleagues developed the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders (UP) for adults (Barlow et al., 2011; Barlow et al., 2017), adolescents (UP-A), and children (UP-C) (Ehrenreich-May et al., 2018). The UP was designed to be a flexible, evidence-based intervention that could treat a wide range of emotional disorders and other mental health conditions with strong emotional components. Previous systematic reviews also indicate that these adaptations usually achieved their intended outcomes; however, further research is needed (Cassello-Robbins et al., 2020).

The UP-A is an emotion-focused, transdiagnostic cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for adolescents (aged 12-17) with a principal diagnosis of any anxiety disorder, any depressive disorder, or any combination of the two (Ehrenreich-May et al., 2018). The UP-A is a downward extension of the UP for adults. It is divided into five main treatment modules (Emotion education, Emotional awareness; Generalized emotion exposures, Nonjudgmental awareness; Cognitive reappraisal, Problem solving; Interoceptive and in vivo exposures, Behavioral activation; Skill consolidation and Relapse prevention) and three optional modules. It is designed to be delivered within 8-21 weekly sessions. Recent studies have shown it to be effective for reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression and functional impairment in adolescents with emotional disorders (Ehrenreich-May et al., 2017). In addition, a significant treatment effect in favor of UP-A was observed for all outcome measures at posttreatment (Bilek & Ehrenreich-May, 2012; Ehrenreich-May et al., 2017; Grossman & Ehrenreich-May, 2019; Kennedy et al., 2019; Weintraub et al., 2020). The UP-A has been adapted to Spanish as a School-Based Anxiety and Depression Prevention Program delivered in a school setting (García-Escalera et al., 2017; García-Escalera et al., 2020). Preliminary results showed that overall differences between conditions did not reach statistical significance. However, subgroup analyses showed a greater decrease of symptoms in the UP-A. Along these lines, and according to García-Escalera et al. (2019), the UP-A is an interesting protocol for application in prevention, since it has a manual, it can be flexibly administered, and it is relatively easy to apply. It also addresses the main risk and maintenance factors of emotional problems. The UP-A shows promise adapted to other formats (e.g., online) and goals (e.g., indicated prevention).

Studies have provided preliminary evidence of the effectiveness of the UP-A in the treatment of anxiety and depression symptoms in adolescents. However, to date there have been few randomized controlled trials (RCT). In addition, the UP-A has not yet been applied in Spain to a large sample of adolescents with emotional problems (indicated prevention) in school settings, nor have medium- or long-term follow-ups (e.g., 12 and 18 months) been carried out to verify the efficacy of the UP-A. In this context, the main goal of the present study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the UP-A in adolescents with moderate emotional symptoms in educational settings. The main goals of the PSICE project are: a) to reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, b) to prevent clinically elevated levels of anxiety and depression, and c) to improve adolescents' socioemotional adjustment, learning processes, and academic achievement.

Method

The study has been approved by the CEImLAR (Clinical Research Ethics Committee of La Rioja, number PI 552). Following gold standards in research on intervention effectiveness (CONSORT), the study design including the proximal and distal outcomes has been preregistered in ClinicalTrials.gov (ref: NCT05322642).

Table 1. Overview of the Assessment Measures at Pre, Post and Follow-ups

Phase	Domain	Measure	Reference
1	Demographics	Region, age, course, sex, gender, and born in Spain (yes/no)	NA
1	Socioeconomic level	Family Affluence Scale-II (FAS-II)	(Boyce et al., 2006)
1	Mental health problems	Previous or current psychologist/psychiatrist diagnosis or consultation, family history of disorder.	NA
1-3	Depression symptoms	Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)	(Kroenke et al., 2001)
1-3	Anxiety symptoms	Generalised Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7)	(Spitzer et al., 2006)
1-3	Academic performance	Academic performance last year, failed subjects, truancy, repeated school year, exclusions/being expelled.	NA
1-3	Lifestyle	General health, hours of sleep, time to fall asleep, frequency of free-time activities.	NA
1-3	Addictive behaviors	Modified version of Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST v3.0).	(WHO ASSIST Working Group, 2002)
1-3	Emotional and behavioral difficulties and prosocial behavior	Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) self-report version	(Goodman, 1997)
1-3	Self-esteem	Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale	(Rosenberg, 1965)
1-3	Suicide behaviour	SENTIA-Brief	(Díez-Gómez et al., 2021)
1-3	Health-related quality of life	Kidscreen-10	(Ravens-Sieberer et al., 2010)
1-3	Sense of belonging at school	Maryland Safe and Supportive Schools (MDS3)	(Bradshaw et al., 2014)
1-3	Bullying and cyberbullying	Brief Cyberbullying Questionnaire (BCB)	(Lucas-Molina et al., 2018)
1-3	Social support	Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)	(Zimet et al., 1990)
1-3	Positive and negative affect	Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)	(Ebesutani et al., 2011)
1-3	Dishonest or random responders	The Oviedo Infrequency Scale (INF-OV)	(Fonseca-Pedrero et al., 2009)
1-3	Personal well-being	Personal Well-being Index Scale (PWI-SC)	(Tomin & Cumins, 2011)
2	Intellectual quotient estimation	Penn Matrix Reasoning Test (PMRT)	(Moore et al., 2015)
2-3	Emotional disorder dimensions	Multidimensional Emotional Disorder Inventory (MEDI)	(Rosellini & Brown, 2019)
2-3	Emotional and behavioral difficulties	Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) parent version	(Goodman, 1997)
2-3	Curriculum knowledge questionnaire	Ad-hoc questionnaire	(García-Escalera et al., 2020)
3	Satisfaction with the program questionnaire	Ad-hoc questionnaire	(García-Escalera et al., 2020)
3	Consulting health care services	Ad-hoc questionnaire. Parent version	NA
3	Academic performance	Ad-hoc questionnaire. School staff	NA

Note. NA = not applicable; Phases: 1 = screening, 2 = pre-test assessment, 3 = post-test assessment.

Study Design

This research uses an RCT design, with an experimental group (UP-A) and an active control group (progressive relaxation training). Participants within schools are randomly assigned to one of two study conditions. Each participant is randomly allocated 1:1 to the preventive intervention or control condition. A balanced design is used. Cluster randomization is undertaken for the ecological validity of providing the intervention at the school level. The study includes pre-test and post-test with follow-ups at 6, 12, and 18 months.

a) Experimental group: The UP-A is an emotion-focused, transdiagnostic CBT for adolescents. It is divided into five main treatment modules and three optional modules. The UP-A seeks to positively affect how adolescents with anxiety and/or depression experience, think about, and respond to a broad range of negative and positive emotions, rather than disorder-specific emotions (e.g., fear, sadness). A 10-session, youth-focused program has been designed to adapt the core modules of the UP-A for both indicated prevention and school settings.

b) Control group: The active control condition is based on the 10-session Progressive Relaxation Training Program (Bernstein & Borkovec, 1973). It follows a similar structure to the UP-A. Relaxation training is often used in behavior therapy to reduce anxiety, tension, and stress. The main goal is to release tension from the muscles, while helping recognize what that tension feels like. A group format is used.

Participants

In the initial screening phase, adolescents from schools in different autonomous communities (regions) in Spain will be selected. Initially, they will be selected based on a screening of the general school population, although they may come from the school's guidance services or teams. It is estimated that each region will collect a total of approximately 1,600 participants—200 students from 8 different schools. The schools must be heterogeneous in terms of geographical area (rural/urban) and type (public/subsidized).

The sample size in the treatment phase was estimated using the G*Power program. The necessary sample size considering an alpha = .05, a Cohen's $d = .8$ (large magnitude for the effect size), and power = .95, is 42 participants in each condition, that is, a total of 84 participants. Assuming a loss of 20%, $n(1/1-R)$, the estimated final sample is made up of 105 participants, approximately 53 participants in each condition.

The inclusion criteria are a) being between 12 and 18 years old, b) providing signed informed consent (from the adolescent and their legal guardian), c) being able to understand and read Spanish, and d) showing moderate levels of depressive and anxiety symptoms according to the screening tools (Patient Health Questionnaire - PHQ-9 and the General Anxiety Disorder-7 - GAD-7).

The exclusion criteria are a) having been diagnosed with a mental disorder or alcohol and/or substance dependence disorder, b) the presence of high suicidal risk, c) having a medical disease or condition that prevents the participant from participating in the psychological

Table 2. Overview of the UP-A adapted for Preventive Intervention on PSICE Project (adapted and modified from Ehrenreich-May et al., 2018; García-Escalera et al., 2017)

Number Sessions	Module Title	Main Content
1	1. Building and Keeping Motivation	Introducing confidentiality and group rules; identifying top 3 problems, severity ratings, and a SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound) goal for each problem; completing emotion identification skills activity if sufficient time.
1	2. Getting to Know Your Emotions and Behaviors	Psychoeducation about emotions and their function; introducing emotional behaviors, the 3 parts of an emotional experience, and the “Before, During, and After” form for tracking emotional experiences outside the sessions.
1	3. Emotion-Focused Behavioral Experiments	Psychoeducation on the cycle of avoidance, opposite action, and behavioral experiments; reflecting on current use of free time and come up with a list of enjoyed activities; introducing weekly activity tracker for ongoing behavioral activation.
1	4. Awareness of Physical Sensations	Psychoeducation about body sensations, their relationship to intense emotions and their harmlessness; introducing the concept of “fight or flight response” and review cycle of avoidance; conducting sensory exposures with the group.
2	5. Being Flexible in Your Thinking	Introducing the concept of “thinking traps” (i.e., cognitive distortions) and teach common thinking traps; introducing the concept of automatic and alternative thoughts as well as defective thinking skills; re-rating top problems from session 1. Reviewing thinking traps and detective thinking skills; introducing and ensuring understanding of problem-solving skills; conducting examples using problem solving skills with group members; reviewing skills learnt so far in the program.
1	6. Awareness of Emotional Experiences	Introducing the rationale for present-moment awareness and practicing this skill in session using non-emotional stimuli (e.g., focus on breathing); introducing rationale for non-judgmental awareness; doing an individual mini-test assessing the skills already taught in the program.
2	7. Situational Emotion Exposures	Reviewing the cycle of avoidance, reinforcement, and maintenance of learned behavior; providing psychoeducation about emotion exposures; creating emotional behavior forms to identify relevant exposures; if time is available, conducting a group exposure activity; assigning exposure homework.
1	8. Keeping it Going Maintaining Your Gains	Reviewing exposure homework and plan future exposures if necessary; re-rating top problems and revisit SMART goals; reviewing the skills that have been most useful for each group member and making an individualized post-program plan to practice skills.
2	Module-P: Parenting the Emotional Adolescent	Introducing parents to increase parents’ awareness of their own emotional responses to adolescent distress; introducing parents to four emotional parenting behaviors that are generally thought to be ineffective or less effective ways of responding to adolescent distress.

treatment, d) receiving another psychological treatment while the study is ongoing, e) increases and/or changes in participants’ medication if they are receiving pharmacological treatment during the study, and f) not completing or improperly completing (e.g., acquiescence, random response) baseline or post assessments.

Instruments

An overview of the assessment measures is provided in Table 1. In order to analyze the socioemotional adjustment, a wide range of tools are included to assess sociodemographic, family, cognitive, emotional and behavioral, and contextual variables. Most of the assessment measures have been validated in Spanish-speaking adolescent samples. The design of this study leads to three assessment phases: a) screening of adolescents considered at-risk for emotional difficulties, b) pretest assessment, and c) post-test follow-up.

a) Screening phase. The instruments are administered collectively via personal computers in classrooms for between 10 and 30 students during a standard one-hour session in specially prepared rooms. Participants are selected using widely known instruments to screen subthreshold emotional symptomatology in adolescent samples. The administration of the different tests is adjusted to 50 min. (1 school hour).

b) Pre-test assessment. Adolescents at risk of emotional disorders with a moderate score in both the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 are selected (between 10 and 15 points). In this phase, a test for intelligence (IQ) and the Multidimensional Emotional Disorder Inventory are

administered. In addition, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) parent version is used for the families.

c) Post-test and follow-up. Various post-test assessments at 6, 12, and 18 months are performed. The screening phase and pre-test phase tools are used. In addition, this phase includes an assessment of knowledge test, a satisfaction test, and a parent test.

Intervention

Intervention Program for the Experimental Group

The treatment will be applied to the group randomly selected as the experimental group. Groups of approximately 8-12 participants will be created. The intervention will take place in the school. All participants will be given a copy of the Spanish UP-A Manual for patients (Ehrenreich-May et al., 2018; Ehrenreich-May et al., 2020). An adaptation of the UP-A will be made to ensure its administration in educational contexts, and for adolescents with emotional symptoms rather than with emotional disorders in clinical settings. This adapted version of the UP-A will be delivered in 10 sessions (see Table 2). The sessions are structured as follows: a) review of challenges for homework 10 min.; b) module contents 35 min; and c) explanation of challenges for homework 5 min. The Parenting the Emotional Adolescent module will be implemented in this preventive adaptation of the UP-A. Being given the specific instructions for the family in the UP-A manual, families will be provided with summaries of each module, as well as a activities calendar that their children will be doing, so that they are aware of them.

Intervention Program for the Active Control Group

The randomly selected control group will complete a Jacobson Progressive Relaxation Training Program (see the method section for justification) according to the procedure by [Bernstein and Borkovec \(1973\)](#). Progressive relaxation is a well-known procedure consisting of a deep muscle relaxation based on the principle that the muscle tension is the body's psychological response to anxiety-provoking thoughts. There will be 10 sessions, each lasting approximately 50 minutes. A manual developed specifically for the PSICE project will be used ([Fonseca-Pedrero, 2022](#)).

Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment for Adolescents with Emotional Symptoms Implementation

First, the psychologist who will implement the UP-A will receive training using the Spanish UP-A Manual Therapist Guide ([Ehrenreich-May et al., 2022](#)). Training will also be delivered to the professionals who will apply progressive relaxation techniques to the active control group. To determine the feasibility of training in the UP-A, 10-20 school psychologists with more than 2 years of professional experience will be trained. The authors of the Spanish UP-A will teach a course consisting of ten-hour sessions. The first session will present the characteristics of the UP-A and the objectives, content, and techniques of each intervention module. The remaining two sessions will provide training in different therapeutic skills that facilitate change through role-playing, following the foundations of evidence-based psychology and deliberate practice. The level of learning achieved in the UP-A will be assessed through performance in the role-plays. School psychologists will conduct the intervention sessions under the supervision of an expert psychologist who will coordinate the psychologists' team throughout the study and across schools. Psychologists' fidelity and adherence to the treatment protocol will be regularly evaluated by means of an ad hoc questionnaire developed by the authors of the Spanish adaptation of the program.

Design of the Evaluation

To evaluate the results of the effectiveness of the UP-A intervention, multi-informant measures (self-report and hetero-report) will be taken. The outcomes will be evaluated by measures of anxiety and depression symptomatology, functionality, and transdiagnostic variables. Other outcomes will also be examined by measures of emotional, cognitive, social, family, and academic adjustment. Main outcome measures are:

1. Change in the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
2. Change in the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
3. Change in the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
4. Change in the Kidscreen-10 scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
5. Change in the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule-Brief child (PANAS) scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
6. Change in Multidimensional Emotional Disorders Inventory (MEDI) scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.
7. Change in SENTIA-brief scores between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.

8. Change in school achievement scores and related indicators between pre- and post-intervention and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups.

Data Analysis

Data will be analyzed using the linear mixed-models (LMMs; MIXED) procedure with full-information maximum likelihood estimation. To estimate the effect between all the model variables taken together, Wilks lambda will be used. The partial eta squared statistic (η_p^2) will be used to calculate effect size and to determine the practical significance of the results. In cases considered appropriate, gender, age, socioeconomic level, and estimated IQ will be considered as covariates. To analyze the differential effect of possible predictors of treatment success, a logistic regression analysis will be performed. Analysis of the outcome evaluation (effectiveness assessments) will be conducted using an intention-to-treat approach, meaning all participants successfully completing the baseline and receiving the first intervention session will be included in subsequent analyses ([Figure 1](#)).

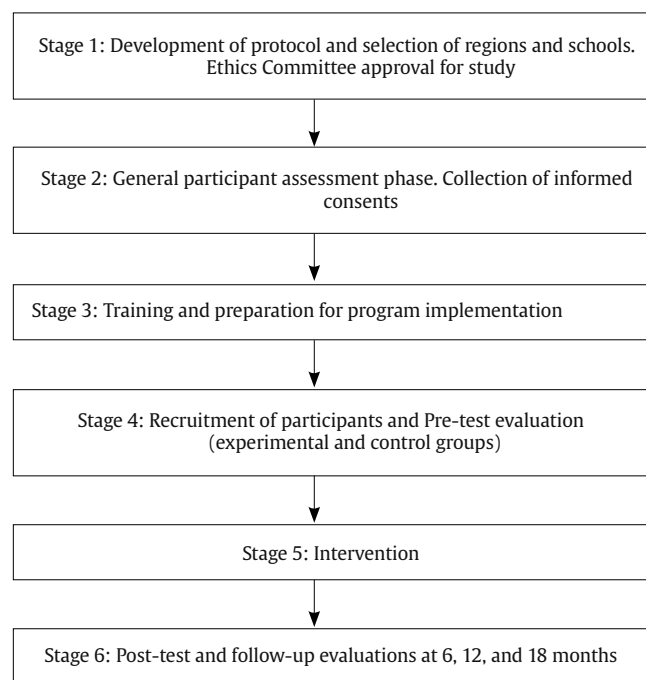


Figure 1. Analysis of the Outcome Evaluation.

Discussion

Emotional symptoms and disorders in young people stand out as an educational and public health problem because of both their prevalence and associated co-morbidity, as well as the risk of personal, family, social, and health consequences extending into adulthood. More specifically, these problems can have a negative effect on academic performance and learning processes in the short, medium, and long term. Mental health is an integral component of health and well-being and influences academic, social, and economic outcomes across the lifespan. Adolescence is an essential stage of human development during which the roots of later adulthood are put down. Young people hold the key to creating a better future. Ignoring this issue could be considered almost unconstitutional, as it affects the basic human rights and quality of life of a significant section of the

country's population. In addition, schools are one of the best settings for promoting and protecting mental health and psychosocial well-being during adolescence. This emerging educational, health, and social challenge needs to be addressed through evidence-based research and informed decisions.

In order to respond to these issues, we believe that using the UP-A, which has a treatment manual and is widely applicable to emotional disorders in adolescents, and assessing its effectiveness, will contribute to the evaluation and dissemination of school-based psychological interventions in Spain. The PSICE project aims to provide initial support for the effectiveness of manual-guided, transdiagnostic CBT preventive interventions for anxiety and depression in adolescents in regular school settings delivered by school psychologists. The central purpose is to reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression in adolescents as an indicated prevention, and at the same time, to improve adolescents' social-emotional adjustment, learning processes, and school achievement.

Emotional disorders and symptoms can be prevented with timely, evidence-based, and often low-cost interventions. For instance, two transdiagnostic CBT protocols have been developed and evaluated for young children: a) EMOTION: "Coping Kids" Managing Anxiety and Depression (Kendall et al., 2013) and b) Super Skills for Life (Essau & Ollendick, 2013). The efficacy of these transdiagnostic programs has been demonstrated at international (Essau et al., 2019; Loevaas et al., 2020) and at national levels (de la Torre-Luque et al., 2020; Fernández-Martínez et al., 2019, 2020). The UP-A is an emotion-focused, standardized, transdiagnostic CBT for adolescents (ages 12-17) with anxiety or depressive disorders (Ehrenreich-May et al., 2018). However, new studies are required in order to extend the evidence. For instance, in Spain the UP-A has not yet been applied as an indicated prevention program, with an active control group, medium-term follow-up testing, incorporating the module for families, or using large and representative samples of the population.

This evaluation design is subject to at least two limitations. First, given that the measures are self-reported, some potential bias in substance use estimations is expected. Nonetheless, self-reporting is deemed suitable and has been used in previous evaluations of prevention programs in schools. Second, the participating schools will not be randomized; instead, they will be selected from those currently delivering the intervention, limiting the generalizability of the results, but ensuring ecological validity.

The implementation of preventive, standardized, empirically supported psychological interventions such as the UP-A will allow proper management of school, social, economic and/or care resources and make them accessible to a large proportion of the population. In addition, the PSICE project will, among other things, help us to: a) better understand the etiological mechanisms and target modifiable vulnerability factors—from a dimensional, transdiagnostic, dynamic perspective—that underlie emotional problems during adolescence; b) demonstrate that prevention strategies are effective in a real-world school setting, at low cost in the educational context, with benefits on personal, family, school, social, and health levels; c) determine the importance and relevance of psychologists in schools; d) ensure that empirically supported psychological interventions, carried out by school psychologists, are accessible to the whole population; and e) provide a novel line of action within the framework of promoting emotional well-being and prevention of child and adolescent mental health problems to improve, optimize or enhance, mental health policies and learning processes in educational contexts.

To conclude, it should be noted that it is a constitutional duty to promote, protect, and look after the entire population's mental health, particularly, in children and adolescents. People deserve high-quality, accessible, inclusive, public psychological care that improves the quality of life for present and future generations. We all share responsibility and can play an important role in listening to and supporting our children and adolescents, helping them to

build a good sense of belonging and a life worth living. It is time to act, generating hope through action.

Conflict of Interest

The authors of this article declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Amorós-Reche, V., Belzunegui-Pastor, À., Hurtado, G., & Espada, J. P. (2022). Emotional problems in Spanish children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review. *Clínica y Salud*, 33(1), 19-28. <https://doi.org/10.5093/clysa2022a2>
- Balázs, J., Miklósi, M., Keresztény, Á., Hoven, C. W., Carli, V., Wasserman, C., Apter, A., Bobes, J., Brunner, R., Cosman, D., Cotter, P., Haring, C., Iosue, M., Kaess, M., Kahn, J. P., Keeley, H., Marusic, D., Postuvan, V., Resch, F., ... Wasserman, D. (2013). Adolescent subthreshold-depression and anxiety: Psychopathology, functional impairment and increased suicide risk. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, 54(6), 670-677. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12016>
- Barlow, D. H., Farchione, T. J., Bullis, J. R., Gallagher, M. W., Murray-Latin, H., Sauer-Zavala, S., Bentley, K. H., Thompson-Hollands, J., Conklin, L. R., Boswell, J. F., Ametaj, A., Carl, J. R., Boettcher, H. T., & Cassiello-Robbins, C. (2017). The Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders compared with diagnosis-specific protocols for anxiety disorders: A randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 74(9), 875-884. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2017.2164>
- Barlow, D. H., Farchione, T. J., Fairholme, C. P., Ellard, K. K., Boisseau, C. L., Allen, L. B., & Ehrenreich-May, J. (2011). *Unified protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders: Therapist guide*. Oxford University Press.
- Bernstein, D. A., & Borkovec, T. D. (1973). *Progressive relaxation training: A manual for the helping professions*. Research Press.
- Bilek, E. L., & Ehrenreich-May, J. (2012). An open trial investigation of a transdiagnostic group treatment for children with anxiety and depressive symptoms. *Behavior Therapy*, 43(4), 887-897. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2012.04.007>
- Bradshaw, C. P., Waasdorp, T. E., Debnam, K. J., & Johnson, S. L. (2014). Measuring school climate in high schools: A focus on safety, engagement, and the environment. *Journal of School Health*, 84(9), 593-604. <https://doi.org/10.1111/josh.12186>
- Boyce, W., Torsheim, T., Currie, C., & Zambon, A. (2006). The Family Affluence Scale as a measure of national wealth: Validation of an adolescent self-report measure. *Social Indicators Research*, 78(3), 473-487. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-005-1607-6>
- Canals, J., Voltas, N., Hernández-Martínez, C., Cosi, S., & Arija, V. (2019). Prevalence of DSM-5 anxiety disorders, comorbidity, and persistence of symptoms in Spanish early adolescents. *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 28(1), 131-143. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-018-1207-z>
- Canals-Sans, J., Hernández-Martínez, C., Sáez-Carles, M., & Arija-Val, V. (2018). Prevalence of DSM-5 depressive disorders and comorbidity in Spanish early adolescents: Has there been an increase in the last 20 years? *Psychiatry Research*, 268, 328-334. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.07.023>
- Cassiello-Robbins, C., Southward, M. W., Tirpak, J. W., & Sauer-Zavala, S. (2020). A systematic review of unified protocol applications with adult populations: Facilitating widespread dissemination via adaptability. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 78, Article 101852. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2020.101852>
- Dalgleish, T., Black, M., Johnston, D., & Bevan, A. (2020). Transdiagnostic approaches to mental health problems: Current status and future directions. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 88(3), 179-195. <https://doi.org/10.1037/CCP0000482>
- De la Torre-Luque, A., Fiol-Veny, A., Essau, C. A., Balle, M., & Bornas, X. (2020). Effects of a transdiagnostic cognitive behaviour therapy-based programme on the natural course of anxiety symptoms in adolescence. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 264, 474-482. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.11.078>
- Díez-Gómez, A., Sebastián Enesco, C., Pérez-Albéniz, A., & Fonseca Pedrero, E. (2021). Suicidal behavior assessment in adolescents: Validation of the SENTIA-brief scale. *Actas Espanolas de Psiquiatria*, 49(1), 24-34. <https://doi.org/10.1037/t83060-000>
- Ebesutani, C., Okamura, K., Higa-McMillan, C., & Chorpita, B. F. (2011). A psychometric analysis of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule for Children-Parent Version in a school sample. *Psychological Assessment*, 23(2), 406-416. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0022057>
- Ehrenreich-May, Jill, Rosenfield, D., Queen, A. H., Kennedy, S. M., Remmes, C. S., & Barlow, D. H. (2017). An initial waitlist-controlled trial of the unified protocol for the treatment of emotional disorders in adolescents. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 46, 46-55. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2016.10.006>
- Ehrenreich-May, J., Kennedy, S. M., Sherman, J. A., Bilek, E. L., Buzzella, B. A., Bennett, S. M., & Barlow, D. H. (2018). *Unified protocols for transdiagnostic*

- treatment of emotional disorders in children and adolescents: Therapist guide.* Oxford University Press.
- Ehrenreich-May, J., Kennedy, S. M., Sherman, J. A., Bilek, E. L., Buzzella, B. A., Bennett, S. M., & Barlow, D. H. (2020). *Protocolo unificado para el tratamiento transdiagnóstico de los trastornos emocionales en niños y adolescentes.* Manual del paciente. Pirámide.
- Ehrenreich-May, J., Kennedy, S. M., Sherman, J. A., Bilek, E. L., Buzzella, B. A., Bennett, S. M., & Barlow, D. H. (2022). *Protocolo unificado para el tratamiento transdiagnóstico de los trastornos emocionales en niños y adolescentes.* Manual del terapeuta. Pirámide.
- Erskine, H. E., Moffitt, T. E., Copeland, W. E., Costello, E. J., Ferrari, A. J., Patton, G., Degenhardt, L., Vos, T., Whiteford, H. A., & Scott, J. G. (2015). A heavy burden on young minds: the global burden of mental and substance use disorders in children and youth. *Psychological Medicine*, *45*(7), 1551-1563. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291714002888>
- Essau, C. A., & Ollendick, T. H. (2013). *The super skills for life program.* University of Roehampton.
- Essau, C. A., Sasagawa, S., Jones, G., Fernandes, B., & Ollendick, T. H. (2019). Evaluating the real-world effectiveness of a cognitive behavior therapy-based transdiagnostic program for emotional problems in children in a regular school setting. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, *253*, 357-365. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.04.036>
- Feiss, R., Dolinger, S. B., Merritt, M., Reiche, E., Martin, K., Yanes, J. A., Thomas, C. M., & Pangelinan, M. (2019). A systematic review and meta-analysis of school-based stress, anxiety, and depression prevention programs for adolescents. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *48*(9), 1668-1685. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-019-01085-0>
- Fernández-Martínez, I., Morales, A., Espada, J. P., Essau, C. A., & Orgilés, M. (2019). Effectiveness of the program super skills for life in reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression in young Spanish children. *Psicothema*, *31*(3), 298-304. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2018.336>
- Fernández-Martínez, I., Morales, A., Espada, J. P., & Orgilés, M. (2020). Effects of super skills for life on the social skills of anxious children through video analysis. *Psicothema*, *32*(2), 229-236. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2019.240>
- Fonseca-Pedrero, E. (2022). *Protocolo de entrenamiento en relajación progresiva en adolescentes.* Universidad de La Rioja.
- Fonseca-Pedrero, E., Lemos-Giráldez, S., Paino, M., Villazón-García, U., & Muñiz, J. (2009). Validation of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire brief form in adolescents. *Schizophrenia Research*, *111*(1-3), 53-60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2009.03.006>
- Fonseca-Pedrero, E., Pérez-Álvarez, M., Al-Halabí, S., Inchausti, F., López-Navarro, E. R., Muñiz, J., Lucas-Molina, B., Pérez-Albéniz, A., Rivera, R. B., Cano-Vindel, A., Gimeno-Peón, A., Prado-Abril, J., González-Menéndez, A., Valero, A. V., Priede, A., González-Blanch, C., Ruiz-Rodríguez, P., Moriana, J. A., Gómez, L. E., ... Montoya-Castilla, I. (2021). Empirically supported psychological treatments for children and adolescents: State of the art. *Psicothema*, *33*(3), 386-398. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2021.56>
- Fusar-Poli, P., Solmi, M., Brondino, N., Davies, C., Chae, C., Politi, P., Borgwardt, S., Lawrie, S. M., Parnas, J., & McGuire, P. (2019). Transdiagnostic psychiatry: A systematic review. *World Psychiatry*, *18*(2), 192-207. <https://doi.org/10.1002/WPS.20631>
- García-Escalera, J., Chorot, P., Sandín, B., Ehrenreich-May, J., Prieto, A., & Valiente, R. M. (2019). An open trial applying the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders in Adolescents (UP-A) adapted as a school-based prevention program. *Child & Youth Care Forum*, *48*(1), 29-53. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10566-018-9471-0>
- García-Escalera, J., Valiente, R. M., Chorot, P., Ehrenreich-May, J., Kennedy, S. M., & Sandín, B. (2017). The Spanish version of the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders in Adolescents (UP-A) adapted as a school-based anxiety and depression prevention program: Study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial. *JMIR Research Protocols*, *6*(8), Article e149. <https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.7934>
- García-Escalera, J., Valiente, R. M., Sandín, B., Ehrenreich-May, J., Prieto, A., & Chorot, P. (2020). The Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders in Adolescents (UP-A) adapted as a school-based anxiety and depression prevention program: An initial cluster randomized wait-list-controlled trial. *Behavior Therapy*, *51*(3), 461-473. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2019.08.003>
- Goodman, R. (1997). The strengths and difficulties questionnaire: A research note. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *38*(5), 581-586. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.1997.tb01545.x>
- González-Roz, A., Martínez-Loredo, V., Maalouf, W., Fernández-Hermida, J. R., & Al-Halabí, S. (2023). Protocol for a Trial Assessing the Efficacy of a Universal School-Based Prevention Program for Addictive Behaviors. *Psicothema*, *35*(1), 41-49. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2022.251>
- Grossman, R. A., & Ehrenreich-May, J. (2019). Using the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders with youth exhibiting anger and irritability. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, *27*(2), 184-201. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2019.05.004>
- Kendall, P., Stark, K., Martinsen, K., O'Neil, K., & Arora, P. (2013). *"Coping Kids" managing anxiety and depression; group leaders manual.* Workbook Publishing.
- Kennedy, S. M., Bilek, E. L., & Ehrenreich-May, J. (2019). A randomized controlled pilot trial of the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders in children. *Behavior Modification*, *43*(3), 330-360. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0145445517753940>
- König, H., König, H. H., & Konnopka, A. (2020). The excess costs of depression: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, *29*, Article e30. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796019000180>
- Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R. L., & Williams, J. B. W. (2001). The PHQ-9: Validity of a brief depression severity measure. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, *16*(9), 606-613. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1525-1497.2001.016009606.x>
- Loevaas, M. E. S., Lydersen, S., Sund, A. M., Neumer, S. P., Martinsen, K. D., Holen, S., Patras, J., Adolfsen, F., Rasmussen, L. M. P., & Reinfjell, T. (2020). A 12-month follow-up of a transdiagnostic indicated prevention of internalizing symptoms in school-aged children: The results from the EMOTION study. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*, *14*(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-020-00322-w>
- Lucas-Molina, B., Pérez-Albéniz, A., & Fonseca-Pedrero, E. (2018). The potential role of subjective wellbeing and gender in the relationship between bullying or cyberbullying and suicidal ideation. *Psychiatry Research*, *270*, 595-601. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.10.043>
- Marrero, R. J., Fumero, A., González-Villalobos, J. A., Hernández-Cabrera, J. A., & Fonseca-Pedrero, E. (2020). Psychometric properties of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) in a Mexican population: Invariance across gender and age. *Psicothema*, *32*(4), 559-566. <https://doi.org/10.7334/psicothema2020.216>
- Moore, T. M., Reise, S. P., Gur, R. E., Hakonarson, H., & Gur, R. C. (2015). Psychometric properties of the penn computerized neurocognitive battery. *Neuropsychology*, *29*(2), 235-246. <https://doi.org/10.1037/neu0000093>
- Mulraney, M., Coghill, D., Bishop, C., Mehmed, Y., Sciberras, E., Sawyer, M., Efron, D., & Hiscock, H. (2021). A systematic review of the persistence of childhood mental health problems into adulthood. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, *129*, 182-205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.07.030>
- O'Connor, C. A., Dyson, J., Cowdell, F., & Watson, R. (2018). Do universal school-based mental health promotion programmes improve the mental health and emotional wellbeing of young people? A literature review. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, *27*(3-4), e412-e426. <https://doi.org/10.1111/JOCN.14078>
- O'Reilly, M., Sviryzdenka, N., Adams, S., & Dogra, N. (2018). Review of mental health promotion interventions in schools. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, *53*(7), 647-662. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-018-1530-1>
- Patel, V., Saxena, S., Lund, C., Thornicroft, G., Baingana, F., Bolton, P., Chisholm, D., Collins, P. Y., Cooper, J. L., Eaton, J., Herrman, H., Herzallah, M. M., Huang, Y., Jordans, M. J. D., Kleinman, A., Medina-Mora, M. E., Morgan, E., Niaz, U., Omigbodun, O., ... Unützer, J. (2018). The Lancet Commission on global mental health and sustainable development. *The Lancet*, *392*(10157), 1553-1598. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31612-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31612-X)
- Polanczyk, G. V., Salum, G. A., Sugaya, L. S., Caye, A., & Rohde, L. A. (2015). Annual research review: A meta-analysis of the worldwide prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *56*(3), 345-65. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12381>
- Ravens-Sieberer, U., Erhart, M., Rajmil, L., Herdman, M., Auquier, P., Bruil, J., Power, M., Duer, W., Abel, T., Czemy, L., Mazur, J., Czimbalmos, A., Tountas, Y., Hagquist, C., & Kilroe, J. (2010). Reliability, construct and criterion validity of the KIDSCREEN-10 score: A short measure for children and adolescents' well-being and health-related quality of life. *Quality of Life Research*, *19*(10), 1487-1500. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-010-9706-5>
- Rosellini, A., & Brown, T. (2019). The Multidimensional Emotional Disorder Inventory (MEDI): Assessing transdiagnostic dimensions to validate a profile approach to emotional disorder classification. *Psychological Assessment*, *31*(1), 59-72. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000649>
- Rosenberg, M. (1965). *Society and adolescent self-image.* Princeton University Press.
- Sánchez, A. L., Cornacchio, D., Poznanski, B., Golik, A. M., Chou, T., & Comer, J. S. (2018). The effectiveness of school-based mental health services for elementary-aged children: A meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, *57*(3), 153-165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2017.11.022>
- Santomauro, D. F., Mantilla Herrera, A. M., Shadid, J., Zheng, P., Ashbaugh, C., Pigott, D. M., Abbafati, C., Adolph, C., Amlag, J. O., Aravkin, A. Y., Bang-Jensen, B. L., Bertolacci, G. J., Bloom, S. S., Castellano, R., Castro, E., Chakrabarti, S., Chattopadhyay, J., Cogen, R. M., Collins, J. K., ... Ferrari, A. J. (2021). Global prevalence and burden of depressive and anxiety disorders in 204 countries and territories in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. *The Lancet*, *398*(10312), 1700-1712. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)02143-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02143-7)
- Solmi, M., Radau, J., Olivola, M., Croce, E., Soardo, L., Salazar de Pablo, G., Il Shin, J., Kirkbride, J. B., Jones, P., Kim, J. H., Kim, J. Y., Carvalho, A. F., Seaman, M. V., Correll, C. U., & Fusar-Poli, P. (2022). Age at onset of mental disorders worldwide: Large-scale meta-analysis of 192 epidemiological studies. *Molecular Psychiatry*, *27*(1), 281-295. <https://doi.org/10.1038/S41380-021-01161-7>

- Spitzer, R. L., Kroenke, K., Williams, J. B. W., & Löwe, B. (2006). A brief measure for assessing generalized anxiety disorder: the GAD-7. *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 166(10), 1092-1097. <https://doi.org/10.1001/ARCHINTE.166.10.1092>
- Tomyn, A. J., & Cummins, R. A. (2011). The subjective wellbeing of high-school students: Validating the Personal Wellbeing Index—School Children. *Social Indicators Research*, 101(3), 405-418. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-010-9668-6>
- UNICEF (2022). *Estado Mundial de la infancia 2021. En mi mente: Promover, proteger y cuidar la salud mental de la infancia*. UNICEF.
- Weintraub, M. J., Zinberg, J., Bearden, C. E., & Miklowitz, D. J. (2020). Applying a transdiagnostic cognitive-behavioral treatment to adolescents at high risk for serious mental illness: Rationale and preliminary findings. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 27(2), 202-214. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.CBPRA.2019.07.007>
- Weisz, J. R., & Kazdin, A. E. (2017). *Evidence-based psychotherapies for children and adolescents* (Third ed.). Guilford Press.
- Werner-Seidler, A., Perry, Y., Calear, A. L., Newby, J. M., & Christensen, H. (2017). School-based depression and anxiety prevention programs for young people: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 51, 30-47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.10.005>
- Whiteford, H. A., Degenhardt, L., Rehm, J., Baxter, A. J., Ferrari, A. J., Erskine, H. E., Charlson, F. J., Norman, R. E., Flaxman, A. D., Johns, N., Burstein, R., Murray, C. J. L., & Vos, T. (2013). Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*, 382(9904), 1575-1586. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)61611-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61611-6)
- World Health Organization (WHO, 2021). *WHO guideline on school health services*. WHO.
- WHO ASSIST Working Group. (2002). The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST): Development, reliability and feasibility. *Addiction*, 97(9), 1183-1194. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1360-0443.2002.00185.x>
- Zimet, G. D., Powell, S. S., Farley, G. K., Werkman, S., & Berkoff, K. A. (1990). Psychometric characteristics of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 55(3-4), 610-617. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.1990.9674095>