


When Home Is Loud: Strategies of Coping with Sensory Overload in Adolescents

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
Anela Hasanagic  Full Professor, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Islamic Education, University of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina anela.hasanagic@unze.ba	Reviewer 1: Sara Nejatifar  Department of Psychology and Education of People with Special Needs, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran. Email: s.nejatifar@edu.ui.ac.ir Reviewer 2: Mohsen Kachooei  Assistant Professor of Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, Humanities Faculty, University of Science and Culture, Tehran, Iran. kachooei.m@usc.ac.ir

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The definition of sensory overload relies heavily on Scheydt et al. (2017). Consider providing a more recent conceptualization from the past three years to show awareness of current discourse.

The statement “Sensory overload does not exist in isolation; it interacts with psychosocial, educational, and cultural dimensions of adolescent life” is important but remains broad. Provide concrete examples of educational consequences (e.g., reduced classroom concentration or homework completion).

The justification for the study ends with “the present study seeks to explore adolescents’ lived experiences of sensory overload within their homes”. Strengthen this section by explicitly stating the novelty—i.e., that most prior studies focus on clinical populations, while this study centers neurotypical adolescents.

The authors state “Our findings suggest that adolescents benefit when parents and professionals form collaborative partnerships”. This claim should be supported with stronger evidence from the current dataset (e.g., number of participants who explicitly mentioned professional guidance).

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The claim “Parental transmission studies highlight that heightened sensory over-responsivity may run within families” could be elaborated by explaining the potential genetic or environmental mechanisms. This would provide a stronger theoretical bridge to the biopsychosocial model referenced.

The sentence “The family context plays a decisive role in shaping how adolescents experience and regulate sensory overload” is strong, but it would benefit from an explicit acknowledgment of cultural variability, given that the sample is drawn from Greece.

When discussing wearable devices such as ball vests (Breivik et al., 2019), the authors only mention mixed feedback. Including details on specific concerns (e.g., stigma, physical discomfort) would enrich this discussion.

The statement “adolescents frequently rely on emotional regulation strategies” should be contextualized with potential developmental constraints, as adolescents may lack advanced emotional regulation skills compared to adults.

When connecting findings to occupational therapy interventions (Barakat et al., 2023), the discussion could benefit from explaining how those interventions could be adapted to non-clinical, home-based adolescent populations.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.