

April 2010 Pilots Topic Alert

Record 1 of 27

TI: Title

The relationship among exposure to stressful life events, drug use, and violence perpetration in a sample of Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Filipino adolescents

AU: Author

Baker, Charlene K; Hishinuma, Earl S; Chang, Janice Y; Nixon, David C

AF: Affiliation

Department of Psychology, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu HI, USA ; Department of Psychiatry, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu HI, USA ; Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu HI, USA ; Department of Public Administration and Public Policy Center, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu HI, USA

SO: Source

Journal of Interpersonal Violence, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 379-399, March 2010

AB: Abstract

This study examined the relationship between stressful life events, drug use, and self-reported violence perpetration among 293 Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Filipino adolescents. Data were collected using semistructured interviews with students in three high schools in Hawai'i. Stressful life events were delineated into three categories: transitions, discrete events, and victimization. Samoans reported more stressful life events than Native Hawaiians and/or Filipinos, depending on the subscale, but there were no sex differences in the stressful life events total scale or subscales. There were sex differences on several stressful life events items, including boys reporting more physical victimization and more life threatening illnesses and injuries than girls. Stressful life events were related to higher rates of violence perpetration for all groups, though specific types of events were significant for some groups but not others. Drug use moderated the influence of transitions on violent behaviors for boys and Samoan adolescents and also of discrete events on violence perpetration for Samoan adolescents. Additional research is needed to examine other risk factors, as well as types of protective factors that may moderate the relationship between life stressors and engaging in violent behaviors.

youth

Record 2 of 27

TI: Title

Impact of childhood trauma on treatment outcome in the Treatment for Adolescents with Depression Study (TADS)

AU: Author

Lewis, Cara C; Simons, Anne D; Nguyen, Lananh J; Murakami, Jessica L; Reid, Mark W; Silva, Susan G; March, John S

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SO: Source

Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry,

vol. 49, no. 2, pp. 132-140, February 2010

AB: Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The impact of childhood trauma was examined in 427 adolescents (54% girls, 74% Caucasian, mean = 14.6, SD = 1.5) with major depressive disorder participating in the Treatment for Adolescents with Depression Study (TADS). **METHOD:** TADS compared the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), fluoxetine (FLX), their combination (COMB), and placebo (PBO). Teens were separated into four trauma history groups: (1) no trauma; (2) trauma, no abuse; (3) physical abuse; (4), and sexual abuse. The effects of treatment and trauma history on depression severity across 12 weeks of acute treatment, as measured by the Children's Depression Rating Scale-Revised (CDRS-R), were examined. **RESULTS:** A significant trauma-by-treatment-by-time interaction indicated that trauma history moderated treatment. The Week 12 primary efficacy findings previously reported by TADS were replicated in the no trauma group (n = 201): COMB = FLX > CBT = PBO. No significant differences in treatment arms were observed among the trauma, no abuse, or physical abuse group. Teens with a history of sexual abuse treated with COMB, FLX, and PBO showed significant and equivalent improvement on the CDRS-R (mean < 45), whereas the mean CDRS-R for the CBT group tended to remain in the depressed range (mean > 45). Baseline suicidality and self-reported depression were significantly related to a history of sexual abuse. **CONCLUSIONS:** The study was limited by the level of detail regarding childhood traumatic experiences. Results are discussed in terms of the implications for treating depressed adolescents with traumatic backgrounds.

Record 3 of 27

TI: Title

6. Kindertagung in Heidelberg von 29.10 bis 1.11.2009:
hypnotherapeutische und systemische konzepte für die Arbeit mit
Kindern und Jugendlichen = [The 6th Kindertag in Heidelberg from 29
October through 1 November 2009: hypnotherapeutic and systemic
concepts for work with children and young people]

AU: Author

Reiband, Nadine

SO: Source

Trauma und Gewalt, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 84-85, February 2010

AB: Abstract

Report of a conference on hypnotherapy held in Heidelberg, Germany.

Record 4 of 27

TI: Title

A meta-analysis of interventions for bereaved children and
adolescents

AU: Author

Rosner, Rita; Kruse, Joachim; Hagl, Maria

AF: Affiliation

Department of Psychology, Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich,
Munich, Germany

SO: Source

Death Studies, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 99-136, February 2010

AB: Abstract

The main objective of this review was to provide a quantitative and
methodologically sound evaluation of existing treatments for

bereavement and grief reactions in children and adolescents. 2 meta-analyses were conducted: 1 on controlled studies and 1 on uncontrolled studies. The 2 meta-analyses were based on a total of 27 treatment studies published before June 2006. Hedges's *g* and Cohen's *d* were used as measures of effect size and a random-effects model was applied. Results yielded small to moderate effect sizes. Interventions for symptomatic or impaired participants tended to show larger effect sizes than interventions for bereaved children and adolescents without symptoms. Promising treatment models were music therapy and trauma/grief-focused school based brief psychotherapy.

Record 5 of 27

TI: Title

Posttraumatic stress symptoms in children and adolescents referred for child welfare investigation: a national sample of in-home and out-of-home care

AU: Author

Kolko, David J; Hurlburt, Michael S; Zhang, Jinjin; Barth, Richard P; Leslie, Laurel K; Burns, Barbara J

AF: Affiliation

School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, USA ; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, USA ; Child and Adolescent Services Research Center, Rady Children's Hospital, San Diego CA, USA ; School of Social Work, University of Maryland, Baltimore MD, USA ; Tufts Medical Center, Boston MA, USA ; Services Effectiveness Research Program, School of Medicine, Duke University, Durham NC, USA

SO: Source

Child Maltreatment, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 48-63, February 2010

AB: Abstract

This study examines the prevalence and correlates of heightened posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in a nationally representative sample of 1,848 children and adolescents (ages 8-14) who were referred to child welfare for investigation of abuse or neglect based on the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being. The severity of current PTS symptoms was assessed using the PTS subscale of the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children, a standardized child-report scale evaluating common symptoms associated with trauma. The overall prevalence of clinically significant PTS symptoms was 11.7% (overall mean T score = 49.5). The prevalence was higher for cases that were placed in out-of-home care (19.2%) than those maintained at home (10.7%). Multivariate hierarchical regression identified four contributors to heightened PTS symptoms: younger child age, abuse by a nonbiological parent, violence in the home, and child depression. The authors discuss the modest but still lower than expected prevalence of self-reported, clinically significant PTS symptoms and the variables associated with greater risk for heightened PTS symptoms found among cases referred to child welfare services.

Record 6 of 27

TI: Title

Indiscriminate friendliness in maltreated foster children

AU: Author

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Oregon Social Learning Center, Eugene OR, USA ; Center for Research to

Practice, Eugene OR, USA ; Department of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, USA

SO: Source

Child Maltreatment, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 64-75, February 2010

AB: Abstract

Indiscriminate friendliness is well documented in children adopted internationally following institutional rearing but is less studied in maltreated foster children. Precursors and correlates of indiscriminate friendliness were examined in 93 preschool-aged maltreated children residing in foster care and 60 age-matched, nonmaltreated children living with their biological parents. Measures included parent reports, official case record data, and standardized laboratory assessments. Foster children exhibited higher levels of indiscriminate friendliness than nonmaltreated children. Inhibitory control was negatively associated with indiscriminate friendliness even after controlling for age and general cognitive ability. Additionally, the foster children who had experienced a greater number of foster caregivers had poorer inhibitory control, which was in turn associated with greater indiscriminate friendliness. The results indicate a greater prevalence of indiscriminate friendliness among foster children and suggest that indiscriminate friendliness is part of a larger pattern of dysregulation associated with inconsistency in caregiving.

Record 7 of 27

TI: Title

The effects of adolescent victimization on self-concept and depressive symptoms

AU: Author

Turner, Heather A; Finkelhor, David; Ormrod, Richard K

AF: Affiliation

Sociology Department, University of New Hampshire, Durham NH, USA ; Crimes Against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham NH, USA ; Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham NH, USA

SO: Source

Child Maltreatment, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 76-90, February 2010

AB: Abstract

Using two waves of the Developmental Victimization Survey (DVS), this research examined the effects of different forms of child victimization on changes in self-concept in a national sample of 11- to 18-year-old youth. Specifically, we (a) assessed the independent effects of past-year sexual victimization, nonsexual child maltreatment, peer victimization, and nonvictimization adversity on changes in mastery and self-esteem, (b) investigated the effects of these stressors on levels of depressive symptoms, and (c) determined the extent to which changes in mastery and/or self-esteem mediate associations between victimization and depression. Results indicate that only sexual victimization independently reduced self-esteem, and there were no significant changes in mastery in response to victimization exposure. Declines in self-esteem partially mediated the association between past-year sexual victimization exposure and levels of depressive symptoms. Strong direct effects of each form of victimization and nonvictimization adversity on depression were also evident. Results suggest that sexual victimization experiences may have uniquely powerful effects on self-esteem that are not apparent

for other types of victimization and stress.

Record 8 of 27

TI: Title

Risky behaviors and depression in conjunction with -- or in the absence of -- lifetime history of PTSD among sexually abused adolescents

AU: Author

Danielson, Carla Kmett; MacDonald, Alexandra; Amstadter, Ananda Beth; Hanson, Rochelle F; De Arellano, Michael A; Saunders, Benjamin E; Kilpatrick, Dean G

AF: Affiliation

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston SC, USA

SO: Source

Child Maltreatment, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 101-107, February 2010

AB: Abstract

PTSD is often considered the primary problematic outcome of child sexual abuse (CSA). However, a number of other, relatively understudied negative sequelae appear to be prevalent as well. Data from 269 adolescents with a CSA history from the National Survey of Adolescents - Replication Study were therefore used to examine the prevalence of risky behaviors (i.e., problematic alcohol and drug use, delinquent behavior) and depression in this sample. The frequencies of these problems in youth with and without a history of PTSD also were examined. Results indicated that risky behaviors and depression were reported as or more frequently than PTSD. Among youth with a history of PTSD, depression, and delinquent behavior were more common than among those without a history of PTSD. However, there were no differences between adolescents with and without a history of PTSD in reported problematic substance use. Findings highlight the need for comprehensive trauma-informed interventions for CSA-exposed adolescents.

Record 9 of 27

TI: Title

Propranolol does not reduce risk for acute stress disorder in pediatric burn trauma

AU: Author

Sharp, Sherri; Thomas, Christopher R; Rosenberg, Laura; Rosenberg, Marta; Meyer, Walter J

AF: Affiliation

Shriners Hospitals for Children, Galveston Texas, USA ; University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston TX, USA

SO: Source

Journal of Trauma, vol. 68, no. 1, pp. 193-197, January 2010

AB: Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Acute stress disorder (ASD) can interfere with satisfactory recovery of children with severe burn injuries. Recent studies have found propranolol to be effective in reducing posttraumatic symptoms, but the benefits of this medication with ASD are unknown. Therefore, we hypothesized that individuals who were administered propranolol acutely would be less likely to develop ASD than those who were not. METHOD: A review of electronic medical records was conducted on the children included in a previous blinded randomized-control trial,

in which the participants received propranolol or no propranolol during the acute phase of recovery (first 30 days). These data were merged with electronic information regarding medication treatment for ASD. The psychologists and clinicians who had previously assessed for ASD for purposes of treating the children's distress were blinded to who received propranolol and who did not. RESULTS: There were 363 participants (232 boys, 131 girls) and the mean total body surface area was 56%. Of this sample, 22 participants had been previously diagnosed and treated for ASD, and 341 were in a non-ASD group. 8% of those children who received propranolol required treatment for ASD, whereas 5% of children who received no propranolol also required treatment for ASD. No statistically significant difference was noted. CONCLUSIONS: Propranolol was not found to influence the risk for subsequent ASD. This finding is in contrast to the observed benefit of propranolol reported in other studies with different at risk populations. Further exploration is warranted to assess the possible long-term benefit on posttraumatic symptoms in pediatric burn survivor patients.

Record 10 of 27

TI: Title

From research to practice: developing and delivering a culturally competent trauma curriculum for child welfare practitioners after 9/11

AU: Author

Berger, Roni; Joyce, Patricia A

AF: Affiliation

School of Social Work, Adelphi University, Garden City NY, USA

SO: Source

Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 25-34, January-March 2010

AB: Abstract

This article presents the experiences of social work scholar-practitioners who developed and delivered a culturally competent trauma curriculum to child welfare practitioners in New York City in the aftermath of the World Trade Center terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. It explores the challenges in teaching practitioners culturally competent, evidence-based practice in general and trauma-related content in particular, offering orienting principles for integrating research knowledge with practice dilemmas. The case example of the Federal Emergency Management Agency project illustrates these principles, highlighting the opportunities that arise when research meets practice.

Record 11 of 27

TI: Title

The throwaway: an experiential technique to reduce tension and resistance

AU: Author

Yelich, Sandra

SO: Source

Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 35-39, January-March 2010

AB: Abstract

Trauma-related symptoms of adolescent girls in a day treatment program include labile emotions, poor impulse control, anger, distrust, and

aggression, among others. This article presents a creative therapeutic technique that addresses many of these issues. By incorporating various therapeutic strategies, the throwaway seems to permit the reduction of both resistance and tension, while facilitating new perspectives and changed behaviors. After regular utilization of this technique, not only did students begin asking for help where they had previously refused it, they also demonstrated increased self-monitoring, reduced verbal and physical conflicts, and a more consistent ability to focus and concentrate on the task at hand. The throwaway is suitable for use with both groups and individuals.

Record 12 of 27

TI: Title

A clinician's perspective on the Trauma Assessment Pathway (TAP) model: a case study of one clinician's use of the TAP model

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 40-57, January-March 2010

AB: Abstract

A variety of interventions have become available in recent years to treat child trauma. The plethora of available protocols can be overwhelming to clinicians, supervisors, and agencies trying to integrate evidence-based treatments into their daily practice. "Assessment-Based Treatment for Traumatized Children: A Trauma Assessment Pathway" (TAP) provides a framework to help clinicians, supervisors, and agencies assess, triage, and treat children who present with traumatic histories. The current article describes the model and presents a case study of 1 clinician who used TAP with 3 of her clients. Findings suggest that TAP shows promise in helping clinicians, supervisors, and mental health agencies meet the individual needs of each client in a trauma-informed manner.

Record 13 of 27

TI: Title

Text-bullying: associations with traditional bullying and depression among New Zealand adolescents

AU: Author

Raskauskas, Juliana

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Journal of School Violence, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 74-97, January-March 2010

AB: Abstract

Bullying via mobile phone text messages (text-bullying) is a growing problem in New Zealand. Little research exists on this important issue. This study examined the nature and prevalence of text-bullying among adolescents. A total of 1,530 students ages 11-18 from three

schools in New Zealand participated in this research. Students completed anonymous surveys regarding text-bullying, traditional bullying, and depressive symptoms. Results indicated that 43% of students had experienced at least one incident of text-bullying with 23% of the sample experiencing more frequent text-bullying. The majority of victims of text-bullying were also victims of traditional bullying. Students who were victims of both text message and traditional bullying reported more depressive symptoms than those who experienced traditional bullying only and those not involved in bullying.

Record 14 of 27

TI: Title

Selective mutism due to a dog bite trauma in a 4-year-old girl: a case report

AU: Author

Anyfantakis, Dimitrios; Botzakis, Emmanouil; Mplevrakis, Evangelos; Symvoulakis, Emmanouil K; Arbiros, Ioannis

AF: Affiliation

Department of Pediatric Surgery, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and Department of Blood Donation, University General Hospital of Heraklion, Crete, Greece

SO: Source

Journal of Medical Case Reports, vol. 3, pp. Article 100, 3 November 2009

AB: Abstract

INTRODUCTION: A child experiencing an event of threatening or catastrophic nature may experience considerable post-traumatic psychological distress. Dog bites present an important public health problem and are a frequent cause of physical trauma in children. Physicians who manage paediatric trauma may not be vigilant of the high risk of psychological stress in children exposed to a physical injury.**CASE PRESENTATION:** A 4-year-old white girl of Greek origin with a dog-bite related trauma was admitted to the University Hospital of Crete, Greece, for surgical repair and intravenous antibiotic therapy due to extensive lesions. Exposure to the traumatic event triggered the onset of an unusual psychological response, selective mutism and acute PTSD.**CONCLUSION:** There is limited literature discussing the psychological effect of dog bites in children. Parents and physicians involved in pediatric physical trauma need to be more familiar with post-traumatic behavioral reactions. Awareness of the potential development of such reactions may result in early detection and effective management of children at risk.

Record 15 of 27

TI: Title

Longer-term psychiatric adjustment of children and parents after meningococcal disease

AU: Author

Garralda, M Elena; Gledhill, Julia; Nadel, Simon; Neasham, David; O'Connor, Michael; Shears, Daniel

AF: Affiliation

Academic Unit of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Imperial College London, London, England ; Department of Paediatrics, St. Mary's Hospital, London, England ; Huntercombe Hospital, Maidenhead, England

SO: Source

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 675-680,
November 2009

AB: Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To ascertain whether increases in psychological symptoms in children and parents post meningococcal disease are sustained over time, and to examine the psychosocial and illness associations of 12-mo psychological outcome.**DESIGN:** A prospective, cohort study using repeated measures.**SETTING:** Three pediatric intensive care units and 19 general pediatric wards across greater London.**PATIENTS:** 56 children, aged 3 to 16 years, admitted to hospital with meningococcal disease, and their parents.**MEASURES AND MAIN RESULTS:** Child and parent psychological symptoms were measured, using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) at three time points: before/during hospital admission, 3 months, and 12 months post discharge. The Impact of Event Scale (IES) was used at the two follow-up points. During the follow-up period, there were statistically significant increases over child pre-illness levels in parent-rated emotional, conduct, hyperactivity, and impact SDQ scores; the most significant change at 12-month follow-up was an increase in impact on daily living scores. At 12 months, 5 (11%) of 43 children were at risk for PTSD. The strongest correlations of 12-month child psychological symptoms (total SDQ scores) -- in addition to premorbid total SDQ score -- were illness-related changes in parenting, maternal IES, and GHQ scores. At 12 months, 13 (24%) of 54 mothers and 6 (15%) of 40 fathers scored at high risk for PTSD. The strongest correlation of maternal PTSD symptoms (IES scores) was paternal PTSD symptoms.**CONCLUSIONS:** Admission to hospital with meningococcal disease is followed by an increase in psychological symptoms in children at home, some of which are persistent and impairing, and by continuing posttraumatic stress symptoms in a proportion of children and parents. Psychosocial (pre- and postmorbid) factors predict problems at 12-month follow-up.

Record 16 of 27

TI: Title

Maternal substance abuse and children's exposure to violence

AU: Author

Connors-Burrow, Nicola A; Johnson, Betsy; Whiteside-Mansell, Leanne

AF: Affiliation

Partners for Inclusive Communities, Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock AR, USA

SO: Source

Journal of Pediatric Nursing, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 360-368, October 2009

AB: Abstract

This article focuses on exposure to violence and violence-related activities (i.e., crime and drug use) in 70 children whose mothers are addicted to alcohol or other drugs and explores maternal characteristics associated with violence exposure. Results suggest that exposure to violence is relatively common for these children, with many exposed to repeated violence in both the home and community. Findings also suggest higher levels of exposure to violence among children whose mothers reported fewer symptoms of PTSD and held beliefs and attitudes about child rearing that have been associated with abusive and neglectful parenting. Levels of violence exposure

were also higher when mothers reported more severe drug use in the recent past. These findings point to the need for assessment and treatment for children whose mothers abuse alcohol and other drugs.

Record 17 of 27

TI: Title

Ethnomedical syndromes and treatment-seeking behavior among Mayan refugees in Chiapas, Mexico

AU: Author

Smith, Bryce D; Sabin, Miriam Elizabeth; Berlin, Elois Ann; Nackerud, Larry

AF: Affiliation

School of Social Work, University of Georgia, Athens GA, USA ;
Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens GA, USA

SO: Source

Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 366-381,
September 2009

AB: Abstract

This survey investigated the prevalence of ethnomedical syndromes and examined treatments and treatment-seeking in Mayan Guatemalans living in United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) camps in Chiapas, Mexico. Methods included a rapid ethnographic assessment to refine survey methods and inform the cross-sectional survey, which also examined mental health outcomes; 183 households were approached for interview, representing an estimated 1,546 residents in five refugee camps and 93% of all households. One adult per household (N = 170) was interviewed regarding his or her health; an additional 9 adults in three surveyed households participated and were included in this analysis; of the 179 participants, 95 primary child-care providers also answered a children's health questionnaire for their children. Results indicated that ethnomedical syndromes were common in this sample, with 59% of adults and 48.4% of children having experienced *susto* (fright condition) and 34.1% of adults reporting *ataques de nervios* (nervous attacks); both conditions were significantly associated with symptoms consistent with PTSD, anxiety, and depression, and are mental health conditions recognized by the American Psychiatric Association. Combining healthcare provider and indigenous treatments such as physician prescribed medication (65%), medicinal plants (65.7%), and *limpias* (spiritual cleansings) (40.6%) was reported. Most participants (86%) sought routine medical treatment from UNHCR trained health promoters in their camp. Assessing ethnomedical health is important for informing mental health programs among this population.

Record 18 of 27

TI: Title

Cognitive behavioral group therapy for sexually abused girls

AU: Author

Habigzang, Luísa Fernanda; Strocher, Fernanda Helena; Hatzenberger, Roberta; Cunha, Rafaela Cassol; Ramos, Michele da Silva; Koller, Silvia Helena

AF: Affiliation

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Psicologia, Instituto de Psicologia,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil ;
Curso de Graduação em Psicologia, Universidade do Vale do Rio dos
Sinos, Porto Alegre, Brazil

SO: Source

Revista de Saúde Pública, vol. 43, no. Supplement 1, pp. 70-78,
August 2009

AB: Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To assess the effects of a cognitive behavioral group therapy model among female children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse.**METHODS:** A non-randomized study with intragroup comparisons over time was carried out. Female children and teenagers from 9 to 16 years of age (N = 40) were clinically assessed in three individual meetings in the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre, Southern Brazil, between 2006 and 2008. The group therapy comprised 16 semi-structured sessions. Psychological instruments were applied to investigate symptoms of anxiety, depression, PTSD, child stress, beliefs, and perception of the abuse experience before, during, and after the intervention. The results were analyzed through statistical tests for repeated measures. A comparative analysis was carried out with the results of the pretest between the groups that received group psychotherapy immediately after the sexual abuse was reported and those who were waiting for psychological support.**RESULTS:** The assessment of the impact of the intervention revealed that cognitive behavioral group therapy significantly reduced symptoms of depression, anxiety, child stress, and PTSD. In addition, the intervention enabled the participants to modify beliefs of guilt, low degrees of trust, and credibility, and was effective in reducing psychological symptoms and changing distorted beliefs and perception in regard to the abuse.**CONCLUSIONS:** Cognitive behavioral group therapy was effective in reducing psychological symptoms in sexually abused girls.

Record 19 of 27

TI: Title

Twenty-five years of research on childhood anxiety disorders: publication trends between 1982 and 2006 and a selective review of the literature

AU: Author

Muris, Peter; Broeren, Suzanne

AF: Affiliation

Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

SO: Source

Journal of Child and Family Studies, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 388-395,
August 2009

AB: Abstract

We examined trends in publications on childhood anxiety disorders over the past 25 years. A PsycINFO search was carried out to find relevant research articles published between 1982 and 2006. Results indicated a gradual and significant rise in the frequency of publications on childhood anxiety disorders during the past 25 years, and this increase was particularly strong for PTSD, obsessive-compulsive disorder, social phobia, and multiple anxiety disorders. Most studies concerned the phenomenology of childhood anxiety disorders (i.e., > 50%). Considerable less research has been conducted on the etiology, intervention, and assessment of these disorders in youths.

Nevertheless, the conclusion seems warranted that the research on childhood anxiety disorders has made significant advancements during the past decades. This notion is supported by a selective review of the literature, which highlights important developments in this field

of study.

Record 20 of 27

TI: Title

Psychological distress related to patterns of family functioning among Japanese childhood cancer survivors and their parents

AU: Author

Ozono, Shuichi; Saeki, Toshinari; Mantani, Tomoyuki; Ogata, Akiko; Okamura, Hitoshi; Nakagawa, Shin-ichiro; Ueda, Koichiro; Inada, Hiroko; Yamawaki, Shigeto

AF: Affiliation

Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume City, Fukuoka, Japan ; 2Department of General Medicine, Hiroshima University Hospital, Hiroshima, Japan ; 3Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan ; 4Faculty of Education and Culture, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki, Japan ; 5Graduate School of Health Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

SO: Source

Psycho-Oncology, Published online 22 July 2009

AB: Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Family functioning appears to be a predictor of psychological distress among childhood cancer survivors and their family members; however, relatively little is known about patterns in those families that are psychologically at-risk. The purpose of this study was to identify distinct clusters of families that include childhood cancer survivors, and to evaluate differences between the clusters with respect to anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). **METHODS:** Childhood cancer survivors and their parents (247 individuals: 88 adolescent cancer survivors, 87 mothers, and 72 fathers) completed self-report questionnaires. Perceptions of family functioning were assessed using the Family Relationship Index and its three dimensions (cohesiveness, expressiveness, and conflict), and individuals were classified into groups via a cluster analytic approach. State-trait anxiety, depression, and PTSS were assessed to all of the participants. **RESULTS:** The individuals were classified into three types: One cluster featured high cohesiveness, high expressiveness, and low conflict ('Supportive-type', n = 102); a second cluster featured low cohesiveness, low expressiveness, and high conflict ('Conflictive-type', n = 32); and a third cluster had moderate cohesiveness, moderate expressiveness, and moderate conflict ('Intermediate-type', n = 113). Among the three types, an analysis of variance revealed that 'Conflictive-type' members had the highest levels of PTSS, depression, and state-trait anxiety. **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings suggest that perceptions of family functioning are related to psychological distress in family members of childhood cancer survivors. A family-focused intervention might be a useful approach to targeting emotional distress in these families, particularly for families with a 'Conflictive-type' family member.

Record 21 of 27

TI: Title

Hurricane Katrina-related maternal stress, maternal mental health, and early infant temperament

AU: Author

Tees, Michael T; Harville, Emily W; Xiong, Xu; Buckens, Pierre;

Pridjian, Gabriella; Elkind-Hirsch, Karen

AF: Affiliation

Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans LA, USA ; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans LA, USA ; Woman's Health Research Institute, Woman's Hospital Foundation, Baton Rouge LA, USA

SO: Source

Maternal and Child Health Journal, Published online 25 June 2009

AB: Abstract

To investigate temperament in infants whose mothers were exposed to Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath, and to determine if high hurricane exposure is associated with difficult infant temperament. A prospective cohort study of women giving birth in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, LA (n = 288) in 2006-2007 was conducted. Questionnaires and interviews assessed the mother's experiences during the hurricane, living conditions, and psychological symptoms, 2 months and 12 months postpartum. Infant temperament characteristics were reported by the mother using the activity, adaptability, approach, intensity, and mood scales of the Early Infant and Toddler Temperament Questionnaires, and "difficult temperament" was defined as scoring in the top quartile for three or more of the scales. Logistic regression was used to examine the association between hurricane experience, mental health, and infant temperament. Serious experiences of the hurricane did not strongly increase the risk of difficult infant temperament (association with three or more serious experiences of the hurricane: adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 1.50, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.63-3.58 at 2 months; 0.58, 0.15-2.28 at 12 months). Maternal mental health was associated with report of difficult infant temperament, with women more likely to report having a difficult infant temperament at 1 year if they had screened positive for PTSD (aOR 1.82, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.61-5.41), depression (aOR 3.16, 95% CI 1.22-8.20), or hostility (aOR 2.17, 95% CI 0.81-5.82) at 2 months. Large associations between maternal stress due to a natural disaster and infant temperament were not seen, but maternal mental health was associated with reporting difficult temperament. Further research is needed to determine the effects of maternal exposure to disasters on child temperament, but in order to help babies born in the aftermath of disaster, the focus may need to be on the mother's mental health.

Record 22 of 27

TI: Title

The challenges of meeting community service needs for postincarcerated adolescents [editorial]

AU: Author

Williams, James Herbert

AF: Affiliation

University of Denver, Denver CO, USA

SO: Source

Journal of Adolescent Health, vol. 44, no. 6, pp. 518-519, June 2009

AB: Abstract

The development of sound programs and policies to address the service needs of postincarcerated youth is crucial. As researchers, we need to continue to move the literature forward, documenting the needs of postincarceration youth reentering the community.

Record 23 of 27

TI: Title

Das traumapädagogische Konzept der Wohngruppe "Greccio": strukturelle Voraussetzungen, Rahmenbedingungen, Personalentwicklung und Leitungskultur = The trauma-pedagogic design for the "Greccio" residential care unit: structural preconditions, staff development, leadership culture

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SO: Source

Trauma und Gewalt, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 98-104, May 2009

AB: Abstract

The article advocates a change of leadership culture in the establishment and operation of trauma-pedagogic residential care units. Parameters in residential care need to be adapted to the specific features and the dynamics of traumatized children and adolescents if they are to be of genuine assistance to these youngsters. Essential is the elaboration of designs, structures, and processes along the lines of trauma-specific milieu therapy. The article further proposes a strategy of staff development and training able to dovetail the requirements of the respective group with professional and emotional support from the residential care staff looking after them.

Record 24 of 27

TI: Title

Das traumapädagogische Konzept der Wohngruppe »Greccio« in der Umsetzung: die milieutherapeutische Praxis = Milieu therapy in practice: implementation of the traumapedagogic design for the "Greccio" residential care unit

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SO: Source

Trauma und Gewalt, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 106-115, May 2009

AB: Abstract

The article describes the practical implementation of a design for milieu therapy for children and adolescents in the framework of inpatient youth care and welfare measures. It outlines the concept of the "safe place" as practiced in the trauma-pedagogically conceived residential care unit "Greccio". Here the implementation of the "safe place" is achieved via the consistent linkage of three different levels: the pedagogic approach is angled (a) at structural givens (setting, equipment, pedagogic concept), (b) at the residential care staff, and of course (c) at the children and adolescents themselves (via child-centered interventions). The treatment focuses on four main aspects: balance between sensory and bodily perception, improvement of emotional regulation, strengthening of resilience factors, and expectations with regard to self-efficacy (social skills). The article

also gives an impression of concrete everyday trauma-pedagogic work with traumatized children and adolescents in the framework of the residential care unit.

Record 25 of 27

TI: Title

Individuumsbezogene Evaluation eines traumapädagogischen Konzeptes in einer stationären Wohngruppe: Zeitreihenanalysen von kontinuierlichen Befindlichkeitsmessungen = Prototypic evaluation via frequent mental-state measurements: a milieutherapeutic strategy at the "Greccio" residential group home

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SO: Source

Trauma und Gewalt, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 118-135, May 2009

AB: Abstract

Evaluation of innovative pedagogical and milieu-therapeutic approaches in specialized residential group homes is challenging because of the methodological difficulties involved and the necessity for intensive cooperation on the part of the caregivers and the youngsters themselves. At the (German) residential group home "Greccio", the authors carried out empirical monitoring during the implementation of a new trauma-therapeutic strategy. The small number of group members and a variety of methodological problems prompted them to opt for a study design involving high-frequency mental-state measurements and timeline analyses. The aims of this time-consuming procedure were to provide an empirical assessment of the course and outcome of the milieu-therapeutic intervention and also to function as "action research" supporting the therapeutic work itself. Frequent assessments in the form of self- and team member-ratings supported emotional validation in the children and the development of emotional regulation. They also sensitized the caregivers acting as psychological parents to the mental states of their charges (countertransference), which can be helpful in anticipating critical states. RESULTS: Both in the highly frequent mental-state measurements and the standardized clinical questionnaires used, the children and adolescents showed signs of major improvement. The self-efficacy of the residential caregivers also benefited. During the period of observation, stress and emotional reactions to the children decreased. Though time-consuming, the evaluation proved practicable in the given context, and the frequent measurements were described as helpful in daily milieu-therapeutic routines.

Record 26 of 27

TI: Title

Frühe Bindungserfahrungen und Trauma = Early attachment experiences and trauma

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Trauma und Gewalt, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 136-147, May 2009

AB: Abstract

Infants and toddlers exposed to traumatic experiences are particularly risk-prone when these traumas are relational. Abuse and neglect are prototypical examples of relational trauma. The high correlation between relational traumas and developmental risks is probably associated with the development of early emotional regulation and strategies for coping with stress in the context of parent-infant relationships. Clinically relevant relational disturbances such as attachment disorders or cases of so-called atypical attachment are frequently identifiable in abused and neglected infants. Drawing extensively on attachment theory, the article discusses ways in which children experience and handle such traumas and the developmental risks involved.

Record 27 of 27

TI: Title

Childhood trauma and prodromal symptoms among individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Schizophrenia Research, vol. 108, no. 1-3, pp. 176-181, March 2009

AB: Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Numerous studies point to an association between childhood trauma and the later development of psychotic illness. However, little is known about the prevalence of childhood trauma and its relationship to attenuated positive and other symptoms in individuals at heightened clinical risk for psychosis. **METHOD:** 30 clinical high-risk patients (83% male, 43% Caucasian, and with a mean age of 19) were ascertained from the New York metropolitan area and evaluated for prodromal and affective symptoms, and queried regarding experiences of childhood trauma and abuse. **RESULTS:** 97% endorsed at least one general trauma experience, 83% reported physical abuse, 67% emotional abuse, and 27% sexual abuse. As hypothesized, total trauma exposure was positively associated with severity of attenuated positive symptoms (in particular grandiosity), an effect primarily accounted for by ethnic minority participants, who reported greater exposure to trauma. Trauma exposure was related to affective symptoms only in the Caucasian subgroup. **CONCLUSIONS:** Childhood trauma was commonly self-reported, especially among clinical high-risk patients from ethnic minorities, for whom trauma was related to positive symptoms. Future areas of research include an evaluation of potential mechanisms for this relationship, including neuroendocrine and subcortical dopaminergic function.