

## August 2010 Pilots Topic Alert

### Record 1 of 40

TI: Title

Protective processes for depressed mood and anger among sexually abuse adolescents: the importance of self-esteem

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

School of Health and Education, Reykjavik University, Reykjavik, Iceland ; Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, England ; Division of Psychiatry, Landspítali-University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland ; Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

SO: Source

Personality and Individual Differences, vol. 49, no. 5, pp. 402-407, October 2010

AB: Abstract

The aim of the study was to investigate the protective processes for depressed mood and anger among sexually abused adolescents. A cross-sectional anonymous self-report national survey was conducted including 9,113 16-19-year-old students attending all upper secondary schools in Iceland in 2004. Correlations and multiple linear regression models were carried out to test for main, interaction, and mediating effects. The results showed that parental support, positive attitudes towards school, and sport participation negatively predicted depressed mood and anger (main effects). Self-esteem however, turned out to be a stronger negative predictor of depressed mood and anger for sexually abused adolescents than for non-abused adolescents (interaction effect). Finally, self-esteem mediated the effects of parental support, attitudes towards school, and sport participation on depressed mood and anger. These results underscore the specific importance of self-esteem when predicting depressed mood and anger among sexually abused adolescents. They also indicate that parental support, attitudes towards school, and sport participation are important predictors of these emotional problems, both directly and indirectly through their effects on self-esteem.

### Record 2 of 40

TI: Title

Honoring children, mending the circle: cultural adaptation of trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy for American Indian and Alaska Native children

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Journal of Clinical Psychology, vol. 66, no. 8, pp. 847-856, August 2010

AB: Abstract

American Indians and Alaska Natives are vulnerable populations with significant levels of trauma exposure. The Indian Country Child Trauma

Center developed an American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) adaptation of the evidence-based child trauma treatment, trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy. Honoring Children, Mending the Circle (HC-MC) guides the therapeutic process through a blending of AI/AN traditional teachings with cognitive-behavioral methods. The authors introduced the HC-MC treatment and illustrated its therapeutic tools by way of a case illustration.

**Record 3 of 40**

TI: Title

Interaction between childhood adversity, brain-derived neurotrophic factor val/met and serotonin transporter promoter polymorphism on depression: the TRAILS study.

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Biological Psychiatry, vol. 68, no. 2, pp. 209-212, 15 July 2010

AB: Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** The three-way interaction between the functional polymorphism in the serotonin transporter gene linked promoter region, the val66met polymorphism in the brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene, and childhood adversity in the prediction of depression in children, reported by Kaufman and colleagues in 2006, has only been confirmed in adult samples. This study examines the gene-by-gene-by-environment interaction in an adolescent sample.**METHODS:** In a longitudinal population-based study, depression scores were assessed with the Youth Self Report at ages 11, 13.5, and 16. Pre- and perinatal adversities and childhood events were assessed in a parent interview at age 11. Long-term difficulties until age 11 were assessed with a parent questionnaire at age 13.5. Blood or buccal cells were collected for genotyping at age 16. The study included 1,096 complete data sets.**RESULTS:** Depression score over the three measurements was not significantly predicted by any interaction between genotypes and childhood adversities.**CONCLUSIONS:** We were unable to confirm the three-way interaction in a representative, population-based sample of adolescents. The large sample resulted in adequate power, which in combination with the reliability of our measures gives confidence in our findings.

**Record 4 of 40**

TI: Title

Factor structure and psychometric properties of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale among Chinese adolescents

AU: Author

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Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China ; Hua Xi College of Public Health, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China ; Oasis-Center for Personal Growth and Crisis Intervention, Hospital Authority, Hong Kong, China ; Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

SO: Source

Comprehensive Psychiatry, Published online 9 July 2010

AB: Abstract

**OBJECTIVES:** Resilience refers to psychological characteristics that promote effective coping and positive adaptation in adversity. This study investigated the factor structure and psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) among adolescents.**METHODS:** A total of 2,914 Chinese adolescents living in Chengdu, Sichuan, completed the CD-RISC 1 month after the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. They also self-administered the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, the Children's Depression Inventory, and the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders. With confirmatory factor analysis, various factor structures of the CD-RISC reported in previous studies (eg, the 5- and 3-factor models) were examined at the first-order level; and a single factor of resilience was investigated at the second-order level in this sample. The internal consistency and concurrent validity were investigated. Sex and age differences were also examined.**RESULTS:** Confirmatory factor analysis results showed that the 5-factor model originally derived among US community adults was replicated in our sample, and these 5 factors also loaded on a higher-order "resilience" factor. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was 0.89. The resilience scores demonstrated expected positive correlation with social support ( $r = 0.44$ ) and negative correlations with depression ( $r = -0.38$ ) and anxiety ( $r = -0.25$ ) ( $P_s < .001$ ). Male participants reported higher resilience scores than female participants, and younger participants also reported higher resilience scores than older participants.**CONCLUSIONS:** The Chinese version of the CD-RISC was demonstrated to be a reliable and valid measurement in assessing resilience among Chinese adolescents.

## Record 5 of 40

TI: Title

Decreased prefrontal cortical volume associated with increased bedtime cortisol in traumatized youth

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Biological Psychiatry, Published online 1 July 2010

AB: Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** The purpose of this study was to investigate prefrontal cortex (PFC) volumes in youth with posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) and explore the relationship between cortisol secretion and PFC volumes.**METHODS:** Total brain tissue volumes, segmented areas of the PFC, and diurnal cortisol secretion were examined in a sample of 33 youth aged 10 to 16 years. Cerebral volumes were available for 45

subjects (30 PTSS and 15 control subjects).RESULTS: Youth with PTSS had significantly decreased total brain tissue and total cerebral gray volumes in comparison with healthy control subjects. While controlling for total cerebral gray volume, the PTSS group demonstrated decreased left ventral and left inferior prefrontal gray volumes. A significant negative association was found between prebedtime cortisol levels and left ventral PFC gray volumes for the full sample.CONCLUSIONS: Findings suggest associations between posttraumatic stress and PFC neurodevelopment. Findings also suggest a link between PFC development and cortisol secretion.

**Record 6 of 40**

TI: Title

Perceived racial/ethnic discrimination, posttraumatic stress symptoms, and health risk behaviors among Mexican American adolescents

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Journal of Counseling Psychology, vol. 57, no. 3, pp. 264-273, July 2010

AB: Abstract

Utilizing the concept of race-based traumatic stress, this study tested whether posttraumatic stress symptoms explain the process by which perceived discrimination is related to health risk behaviors among Mexican American adolescents. 110 participants were recruited from a large health maintenance organization in Northern California. Mediation analyses indicated that adolescents who perceived more discrimination reported worse posttraumatic stress symptoms, controlling for covariates. In turn, adolescents who experienced heightened posttraumatic stress symptoms reported more alcohol use, more other drug use, involvement in more fights, and more sexual partners. Perceived discrimination was also directly related to involvement in more fights. Results provide support for the notion of race-based traumatic stress, specifically, that perceived discrimination may be traumatizing for Mexican American adolescents. Counseling psychologists and counselors in schools and community settings should assess Mexican American adolescents for the effects of discrimination and provide appropriate interventions to reduce its negative emotional impact.

**Record 7 of 40**

TI: Title

Disasters and their impact on child development: introduction to the special section

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1029-1039, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

Disasters touch the lives of millions of children every year in many forms. These include natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, or floods; human-made disasters of armed conflict, genocide, industrial accidents, or terrorism; and disease outbreaks. For many years, only a small number of scattered studies of disasters were published on young people, often in the wake of a major catastrophe. Given the importance of understanding how different types of disasters may impact development for children and families, it was timely to devote a special section of this journal to the impact of disasters on child development. The goal of the special section on disasters and child development was to provide an opportunity for researchers around the world to examine how disasters of nature and human design might affect children of different ages, experiences, cultures, and contexts, as well as how exposure to a disaster may alter developmental processes or developmental trajectories.

**Record 8 of 40**

TI: Title

Disasters, victimization, and children's mental health

AU: Author

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University of New Hampshire, Durham NH, USA

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1040-1052, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

In a representative sample of 2,030 U.S. children aged 2-17, 13.9% report lifetime exposure to disaster, and 4.1% report experiencing a disaster in the past year. Disaster exposure was associated with some forms of victimization and adversity. Victimization was associated with depression among 2- to 9-year-old disaster survivors, and with depression and aggression among 10- to 17-year-old disaster survivors. Children exposed to either victimization only or both disaster and victimization had worse mental health compared to those who experienced neither. More research into the prevalence and effects of disasters and other stressful events among children is needed to better understand the interactive risks for and effects of multiple forms of trauma.

**Record 9 of 40**

TI: Title

Unpacking trauma exposure risk factors and differential pathways of influence: predicting postwar mental distress in Bosnian adolescents

AU: Author

Layne, Christopher Merrill; Olsen, Joseph A; Baker, Aaron; Legerski, John-Paul; Isakson, Brian Louis; Pasalic, Alma; Durakovic-Belko, Elvira; Dapo, Nermin; Campara, Nihada; Arslanagic, Berina; Saltzman, William R; Pynoos, Robert S

AF: Affiliation

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Behavioral Health, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, USA ;  
Saravevo University Medical Center, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina ;  
University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina ; Travnik  
Hospital, Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina ; UNICEF Mongolia,  
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1053-1076, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

Methods are needed for quantifying the potency and differential effects of risk factors to identify at-risk groups for theory building and intervention. Traditional methods for constructing war exposure measures are poorly suited to "unpack" differential relations between specific types of exposure and specific outcomes. This study of 881 Bosnian adolescents compared both common factor -- effect indicator (using exploratory factor analysis) versus composite causal -- indicator methods for "unpacking" dimensions of war exposure and their respective paths to postwar adjustment outcomes. The composite method better supported theory building and most intervention applications, showing how multitiered interventions can enhance treatment effectiveness and efficiency in war settings. Used together, the methods may unpack the elements and differential effects of "caravans" of risk and promotive factors that co-occur across development.

#### **Record 10 of 40**

TI: Title

Sierra Leone's former child soldiers: a follow-up study of psychosocial adjustment and community reintegration

AU: Author

Betancourt, Theresa Stichick; Borisova, Ivelina Ivanova; Williams, Timothy Philip; Brennan, Robert T; Whitfield, Theodore H; De la Soudiere, Marie; Williamson, John; Gilman, Stephen E

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1077-1095, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

This is the first prospective study to investigate psychosocial adjustment in male and female former child soldiers (ages 10-18; n = 156, 12% female). The study began in Sierra Leone in 2002 and was designed to examine both risk and protective factors in psychosocial adjustment. Over the 2-year period of follow-up, youth who had wounded or killed others during the war demonstrated increases in hostility. Youth who survived rape not only had higher levels of anxiety and hostility but also demonstrated greater confidence and prosocial attitudes at follow-up. Of the potential protective resources examined, improved community acceptance was associated with reduced depression at follow-up and improved confidence and prosocial attitudes regardless of levels of violence exposure. Retention in school was also associated with greater prosocial attitudes.

**Record 11 of 40**

TI: Title

Posttraumatic resilience in former Ugandan child soldiers

AU: Author

Klasen, Fionna; Oettingen, Gabriele; Daniels, Judith; Post, Manuela;  
Hoyer, Catrin; Adam, Hubertus

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Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany ; New York University, New York NY, USA

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1096-1113, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

The present research examines posttraumatic resilience in extremely exposed children and adolescents based on interviews with 330 former Ugandan child soldiers (age = 11-17, female = 48.5%). Despite severe trauma exposure, 27.6% showed posttraumatic resilience as indicated by the absence of PTSD, depression, and clinically significant behavioral and emotional problems. Among these former child soldiers, posttraumatic resilience was associated with lower exposure to domestic violence, lower guilt cognitions, less motivation to seek revenge, better socioeconomic situation in the family, and more perceived spiritual support. Among the youth with significant psychopathology, many of them had symptoms extending beyond the criteria for PTSD, in keeping with the emerging concept of developmental trauma disorder. Implications for future research, intervention, and policy are discussed.

**Record 12 of 40**

TI: Title

The Kenyan political conflict and children's adjustment

AU: Author

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Sonya S

AF: Affiliation

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University, Tulsa OK, USA ; Stephen F. Austin State University,  
Nacogdoches TX, USA ; Vanderbilt University, Nashville TN, USA

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1114-1128, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

This study examined pre- and postconflict data from 84 children, ages 3-7 years, living in Kibera, Kenya, during the December 2007 political conflict. Results indicate that children's disaster experiences (home destruction, death of a parent, parent and child harm) are associated with adjustment difficulties and that emotion regulation is an important protective factor postdisaster. Specifically, severity of the disaster experience was associated with increased aggression and decreased prosocial behavior. Emotion regulation was associated with less aggression and more prosocial behavior postconflict. Findings are discussed in the context of a developmental, systems-oriented perspective of the impact of disasters on child adjustment.

**Record 13 of 40**

TI: Title

Impact of maternal posttraumatic stress disorder and depression

following exposure to the September 11 attacks on preschool children's behavior

AU: Author

Chemtob, Claude M; Nomura, Yoko; Rajendran, Khushmand; Yehuda, Rachel; Schwartz, Deena; Abramovitz, Robert A

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1129-1141, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

To evaluate whether conjoined maternal PTSD and depression are associated with increased behavioral problems among terrorism-exposed preschool children (N = 116; 18 - 54 months), this study compared clinically significant child behavioral problem rates among the preschool children of mothers with PTSD and depression, depression alone, and neither disorder. Behavioral problems were independently rated by mothers and preschool teachers. Maternal depression and PTSD, relative to maternal depression alone, and to neither disorder, were associated with substantially increased child problems. Notably, maternal depression and PTSD were associated with increased emotional reactivity (relative risk [RR] = 5.9 by mother's and 3.4 by teacher's reports) and aggressive behavior problems (RR = 11.0 by mother's and RR = 5.9 by teacher's reports). This was corroborated by teacher ratings. Implications for intervening with terrorism-exposed preschool children are discussed.

#### **Record 14 of 40**

TI: Title

Exposure to 9/11 among youth and their mothers in New York City: enduring associations with mental health and sociopolitical attitudes

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1142-1160, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

The enduring impact of exposure to the 9/11 terrorist attacks on mental health and sociopolitical attitudes was examined in a sample of 427 adolescents (M = 16.20 years) and their mothers residing in New York City. Direct exposure to the terrorist attack was associated with youth depression symptoms and with mothers' PTSD symptoms. There was no evidence of reciprocal effects of mother exposure on youth or of youth exposure on mothers. Although mothers reported engaging in more emotional processing coping assistance with their children, coping assistance was not associated with youth's symptomatology. Media exposure was found to be a strong predictor of youth's and mothers' sociopolitical attitudes about issues such as prejudice toward immigrants, social mistrust, and current events.

**Record 15 of 40**

TI: Title

The effects of the 1999 Turkish earthquake on young children:  
analyzing traumatized children's completion of short stories

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

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Istanbul, Turkey

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1161-1175, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

The purpose of this exploratory study was to determine whether projective techniques could identify long-term consequences among children stemming from exposure to a traumatic event. The first group of children (n = 53; 26 female, 27 male) experienced 2 major earthquakes at age 7, 3 months apart, in Turkey, while a similarly matched control group (n = 50; 25 female, 25 male) did not. Both groups of children (current age: 9) completed a series of short stories related to disastrous events. Results indicated that the traumatized group evinced a range of trauma-related symptoms 2 years after experiencing the earthquakes.

**Record 16 of 40**

TI: Title

Tsunami, war, and cumulative risk in the lives of Sri Lankan  
schoolchildren

AU: Author

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Schauer, Elisabeth; Elbert, Thomas; Neuner, Frank

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Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany ; University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis MN, USA ; University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany ; vivo  
Germany, Allensbach, Germany

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1176-1191, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

This study examines the impact of children's exposure to natural disaster against the backdrop of exposure to other traumatic events and psychosocial risks. 1,398 Sri Lankan children aged 9-15 years were interviewed in 4 cross-sectional studies about exposure to traumatic life events related to the war, the tsunami experience, and family violence. Symptoms of PTSD, somatic complaints, psychosocial functioning, and teacher reports of school grades served as outcome measures. A global outcome variable of "positive adaptation" was created from a combination of these measures. Data showed extensive exposure to adversity and traumatic events among children in Sri Lanka. Findings of regression analyses indicated that all 3 event types -- tsunami and disaster, war, and family violence -- significantly contributed to poorer child adaptation.

**Record 17 of 40**

TI: Title

Growing pains: the impact of disaster-related and daily stressors on  
the psychological and psychosocial functioning of youth in Sri Lanka

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1192-1210, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

Daily stressors may mediate the relation between exposure to disaster-related stressors and psychological and psychosocial distress among youth in disaster-affected countries. A sample of 427 Sri Lankan Sinhalese, Tamil, and Muslim youth (mean age = 14.5) completed a survey with measures of exposure to disaster-related stressors and daily stressors, psychological distress (posttraumatic stress, depression, and anxiety), and psychosocial distress. The results indicated that daily stressors significantly mediated relations between war- and tsunami-related stressors and psychological and psychosocial distress. Some daily stressors not directly related to disaster also predicted functioning. These results point to the need for policies and interventions that focus on reducing proximal daily stressors that are salient to Sri Lankan youth exposed to disasters.

#### **Record 18 of 40**

TI: Title

Exploring posttraumatic growth in children impacted by Hurricane Katrina: correlates of the phenomenon and developmental considerations

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte NC, USA

SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1211-1227, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

This study explored posttraumatic growth (PTG), positive change resulting from struggling with trauma, among 7- to 10-year-olds impacted by Hurricane Katrina. Analyses focused on child self-system functioning and cognitive processes, and the caregiving context, in predicting PTG at 2 time points (Time 1 n = 66, Time 2 n = 51). Findings suggest that rumination, both negative, distressing thoughts and constructive, repetitive thinking, plays an important role in PTG. Hypotheses regarding future expectations and perceived competence were not fully supported, and, unexpectedly, coping competency beliefs, realistic control attributions, and perceived caregiver warmth did not contribute to PTG models. With 1 exception (positive reframing coping advice), caregiver-reported variables did not relate to PTG; no caregiver variable reached significance in final models. Relevant theory, developmental considerations, and future directions are discussed.

#### **Record 19 of 40**

TI: Title

Sex differences in salivary cortisol, alpha-amylase, and psychological

functioning following Hurricane Katrina

AU: Author

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1228-1240, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

The study examines group and individual differences in psychological functioning and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal and sympathetic nervous system (SNS) activity among adolescents displaced by Hurricane Katrina and living in a U.S. government relocation camp (n = 62, ages 12-19 years) 2 months postdisaster. Levels of salivary cortisol, salivary alpha-amylase, depression, anxiety, distress, aggression, and self-esteem for this group were contrasted with a demographically matched no-trauma control group (n = 53). Results revealed that hurricane exposure and SNS activity moderated the relations between lower cortisol and higher internalizing behaviors. Sex-related differences were observed in behavioral adjustment and stress regulation. Implications of sex differences in biobehavioral adjustment to loss, displacement, and relocation are discussed in relation to evolutionary and developmental theory.

#### **Record 20 of 40**

TI: Title

Children of Katrina: lessons learned about postdisaster symptoms and recovery patterns

AU: Author

Kronenberg, Mindy E; Hansel, Tonya Cross; Brennan, Adrienne M; Osofsky, Howard J; Osofsky, Joy D; Lawrason, Beverly

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1241-1259, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

Trauma symptoms, recovery patterns, and life stressors of children between the ages of 9 and 18 (n = 387) following Hurricane Katrina were assessed using an adapted version of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Hurricane Assessment and Referral Tool for Children and Adolescents. Based on assessments 2 and 3 years after the hurricane, most children showed a decrease in posttraumatic stress and depression symptoms over time. Students were also classified into outcome trajectories of stress resistant, normal response and recovery, delayed breakdown, and breakdown without recovery. Age, gender, and life stressors were related to these recovery patterns. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of building and maintaining supportive relationships following disasters.

#### **Record 21 of 40**

TI: Title

Children with disabilities in the context of disaster: a social

vulnerability perspective

AU: Author

Peek, Lori A; Stough, Laura M

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Child Development, vol. 81, no. 4, pp. 1260-1270, July/August 2010

AB: Abstract

An estimated 200 million children worldwide experience various forms of disability. This critical review extrapolates from existing literature in two distinct areas of scholarship: one on individuals with disabilities in disaster, and the other on children in disaster. The extant literature suggests that various factors may contribute to the physical, psychological, and educational vulnerability of children with disabilities in disaster, including higher poverty rates, elevated risk exposure, greater vulnerability to traumatic loss or separation from caregivers, more strain on parents, and poor postdisaster outcomes, unless medical, familial, social, and educational protections are in place and vital social networks are quickly reestablished. Future research needs are outlined in the conclusion.

#### **Record 22 of 40**

TI: Title

Interaction of chronic stress with serotonin transporter and catechol-O-methyltransferase polymorphisms in predicting youth depression

AU: Author

Conway, Christopher C; Hammen, Constance L; Brennan, Patricia A; Lind, Penelope A; Najman, Jakob M

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Depression and Anxiety, Published online 23 June 2010

AB: Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Investigations of gene-environment interaction (G x E) in depression have implicated a polymorphism in the promoter region of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR) as a moderator of the stress-depression relationship. However, recent evidence for 5-HTTLPR G x E in depression has been inconsistent. This study examined the moderating effect of the val158met polymorphism in the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene on the strength of 5-HTTLPR G x E. **METHODS:** A community sample of youth (n = 384) was genotyped for 5-HTTLPR and COMT. A multi-method, multi-informant index of chronic family stress was derived from interviews and questionnaires administered at youth age 15. G x G x E was examined in relation to depression diagnoses between ages 15 and 20 and depressive symptoms at age 20. **RESULTS:** Significant 3-way interactions were observed for both depressive symptoms and diagnoses, such that 5-HTTLPR G x E occurred only in the context of COMT val158 allele homozygosity. For val158

homozygotes, the 5-HTTLPR LL genotype exerted a protective effect in the face of stress. No genetic main effect or 2-way G x E was found for 5-HTTLPR. CONCLUSIONS: Inconsistent 5-HTTLPR G x E findings to date may be partly attributable to unmeasured epistatic effects between 5-HTTLPR and COMT val158met. Identifying the conditions under which 5-HTTLPR G x E is most likely to operate may allow depression prevention and treatment efforts to target youth at highest risk.

**Record 23 of 40**

TI: Title

Poly-victimization and risk of posttraumatic, depressive, and substance use disorders and involvement in delinquency in a national sample of adolescents

AU: Author

Ford, Julian D; Elhai, Jon D; Connor, Daniel F; Frueh, Bartley Christopher

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Journal of Adolescent Health, vol. 46, no. 6, pp. 545-552, June 2010

AB: Abstract

PURPOSE: Adolescents exposed to multiple forms of psychological trauma ("poly-victimization") may be at high risk for psychiatric and behavioral problems. This study empirically identifies trauma profiles in a national sample of adolescents to ascertain correlates of poly-victimization. METHODS: Latent Class analyses and logistic regression analyses were used with data from the National Survey of Adolescents to identify trauma profiles and each profile's risk of PTSD, major depressive disorder, substance use disorders, and delinquency involvement and deviant peer group relationships. Poly-victimization classes were also compared to classes with trauma exposure of lesser complexity. RESULTS: Six mutually exclusive trauma profiles (latent classes) were identified. Four classes were characterized by high likelihood of poly-victimization, including abuse victims (8%), physical assault victims (9%), and community violence victims (15.5%). Poly-victimization class members, especially abuse and assault victims, were more likely than do youth traumatized by witnessing violence or exposure to disaster/accident trauma to have psychiatric diagnosis and (independent of psychiatric diagnoses or demographics) to be involved in delinquency with delinquent peers. CONCLUSIONS: Poly-victimization is prevalent among adolescents and places youth at high risk for psychiatric impairment and for delinquency. Moreover, poly-victimized youths' risk of delinquency cannot be fully accounted for by PTSD, depression, or substance use problems, suggesting that adolescent healthcare providers should consider poly-victimization as a risk for behavioral and legal problems even when PTSD, depression, or addiction symptoms are not clinically significant.

**Record 24 of 40**

TI: Title

Parenting behaviors and posttraumatic symptoms in relation to

children's symptomatology following a traumatic event

AU: Author

Valentino, Kristin; Berkowitz, Steven J; Stover, Carla Smith

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Journal of Traumatic Stress, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 403-407, June 2010

AB: Abstract

Child- and caregiver-report about parenting behaviors, and caregiver-report of their own symptoms, were examined in relation to children's symptomatology following a potentially traumatic event (PTE) among 91 youth. Child-report of hostile and coercive parenting was a salient predictor of child PTSD, internalizing symptoms, and personal adjustment. Caregivers' own trauma symptoms predicted caregiver-report of child PTSD, internalizing, and externalizing symptoms, but not child-reported child symptoms. Implications for assessment and intervention following exposure to a PTE are emphasized.

#### **Record 25 of 40**

TI: Title

Psychotic symptoms with sexual content in the "ultra high risk" for psychosis population: frequency and association with sexual trauma

AU: Author

Thompson, Andrew R; Nelson, Barnaby; McNab, Catherine; Simmons, Magenta; Leicester, Steven; McGorry, Patrick D; Bechdolf, Andreas; Yung, Alison R

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Psychiatry Research, vol. 177, no. 1/2, pp. 84-91, 15 May 2010

AB: Abstract

Individuals at "ultra high risk" (UHR) for psychosis have been found to experience high rates of sexual trauma. An aetiological role for sexual trauma has been proposed for psychotic disorders and may influence psychotic symptom content. We aimed to investigate the relationship between previous sexual trauma and reported psychotic-like experiences, in particular psychotic symptoms with a sexual content in a UHR sample. We investigated the prevalence of "attenuated" or "subthreshold" psychotic symptoms with a sexual content in a consecutive series of patients recruited to a specialist UHR clinic. Patient's experience of general and sexual trauma was rated separately using a trauma questionnaire based on the list of events qualifying as traumas under DSM-IV. The sample consisted of 92 patients, 14 (15.2%) had experienced an attenuated psychotic symptom with sexual content. The most common symptom was overvalued ideas/delusions of being watched in the shower/toilet or undressing. A considerable proportion of the sample (36.2%) had experienced sexual trauma (sexually molested or raped). Presence of

attenuated psychotic symptoms with sexual content was related to history of previous sexual trauma (OR 7.17,  $P < 0.01$ ). This relationship remained significant when other traumatic experiences, PTSD diagnosis, age and sex were adjusted for. Further research into this relationship with regard to outcome and treatment is warranted.

**Record 26 of 40**

TI: Title

The effects of kinship care on adult mental health outcomes of alumni of foster care

AU: Author

Fechter-Leggett, Molly O; O'Brien, Kirk

AF: Affiliation

Casey Family Programs, Seattle WA, USA

SO: Source

Children and Youth Services Review, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 206-213, February 2010

AB: Abstract

Kinship foster care is emerging into the dominant preferred placement type for out-of-home care, exceeding traditional foster care and group care. The push towards kinship foster care has brought up questions as to whether kinship foster care can better provide for the short- and long-term emotional needs of children in care. This study examined the effects of kinship foster care on adult mental health outcomes of former foster children. Data were drawn from the Casey National Alumni Study and included case record data on 1,582 alumni and interviews of 1,068 alumni. The adjusted response rate was 73%. Logistic regression was used to compare several patterns of placements in kinship care and their impact on mental health functioning in the year prior to interview. Results indicated that long-term kinship care alone does not result in more positive adult mental health as measured by ten specific mental health outcomes when demographics, risk factors, and foster care experiences were controlled. However, a variety of other in-care factors were identified that were associated to positive mental health functioning.

**Record 27 of 40**

TI: Title

Internationally adopted adults who did not suffer severe early deprivation: the role of appraisal of adoption

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Children and Youth Services Review, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 191-197, February 2010

AB: Abstract

Psychological adjustment was examined in 53 adults ( $M = 29$  years), internationally adopted by Dutch parents as infants ( $M = 9$  months) from children's home Metera in Greece. At that time guidelines consistent with attachment theory were followed to ensure relatively

favorable quality of childcare in Metera. The adults completed standardized questionnaires on mental health, well-being, and self-esteem. We found that the large majority of the adults were well adjusted, although adopted males reported more depression. Adults who reported a negative appraisal of their adoption reported more problems and less well-being than adults with a positive/neutral appraisal of their adoption.

**Record 28 of 40**

TI: Title

The relationship of exposure to community violence among parents' psychological distress, satisfaction with life, parental socialization of emotions, and preschoolers' social emotional competence [dissertation]

AU: Author

Al'Uqdah, Shareefah N

SO: Source

Howard University, 2010. 132 pp.

AB: Abstract

This study explored the impact of parents' community violence exposure on their parenting behaviors and overall mental health. It aimed to illustrate the effect of parents' community violence exposure on their children's functioning. A sample of 57 parents with students enrolled in Head Start programs throughout Washington, D.C. completed self-report questionnaires on community violence exposure, fear of community violence, PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, parenting stress, socialization practices, and life satisfaction. Parents and teachers also completed questionnaires about children's ability to regulate and understand emotions while controlling their behavior. Researchers describe such abilities as "social emotional competence". The majority of the sample reported they had either witnessed (N = 38) or been a victim (N = 23) of community violence. 18% of the sample reported clinically significant levels of depression. However, reports of PTSD were considerably higher; 42% of parents met the diagnostic threshold for PTSD. Parents that reported higher levels of either witnessing and/or being a victim of community violence reported higher levels of overall psychological distress. Additionally, this study found that as parents' reports of being afraid of community violence increased, their psychological distress also increased. A hierarchical regression found that children's age and gender, and parents' overall psychological distress, satisfaction with life, fear of community violence, community violence exposure, and parental socialization of emotions accounted for 35% of the variance within parents' reports of their children's social emotional competence. Overall, this study found that exposure to community violence has a complex relationship with parents' psychological functioning, parental socialization, and children's social emotional competence. Thus, future research should continue to explore the impact of community violence on families while developing early intervention strategies for parents and children.

**Record 29 of 40**

TI: Title

Impact of complex trauma exposure among youth in state custody: a longitudinal study of emotional processes and the development of risk behaviors

AU: Author

Burkman, Kristine Marie

SO: Source

Northwestern University, 2010. 105 pp.

AB: Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study is to determine whether the context and nature of traumatic experiences have an impact on the emotional processes and risk behaviors among youth entering the child welfare system, and whether those risk behaviors are moderated by emotional processes over time.**METHODS:** Participants were 2,637 youth who entered state custody after July of 2005 and were referred for additional services through the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS). For all participants, data included 11,146 Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments, a comprehensive treatment planning and outcomes monitoring tool IDCFS uses at entry into child welfare and every 3 to 6 months depending on the level of care. Assessments were collected for approximately 4 years. Analyses use CANS scores obtained on the following domains: Trauma Experiences, Traumatic Stress Symptoms, (including emotional items), and Risk Behaviors.**RESULTS:** Youth exposed to both violent (sexual abuse, physical abuse, witness to family violence) and non-violent (neglect, emotional abuse) caregiver traumas demonstrated the highest levels of emotional and behavioral needs at entry into child welfare. Youth entering the child welfare system as adolescents had the most severe trauma histories and highest levels of emotional and behavioral needs. Emotional processes, i.e., numbing, affect dysregulation, and anger control, moderated the relationship between trauma exposure and the development of risk behaviors as youth aged.**DISCUSSION:** Youth exposed to multiple types of chronic, interpersonal trauma are at risk for emotional and behavioral dysregulation. Youth entering child welfare with difficulty regulating emotions may be at even higher risk for developing risk behaviors. Age at entry into the system appears to contribute to how symptoms interact and develop over time.

### **Record 30 of 40**

TI: Title

Posttraumatic stress symptom clusters and externalizing problems in young urban African American adolescents [thesis]

AU: Author

Horn-Rollins, Maria A

DE: Descriptors

Adolescents; African Americans; Antisocial Behavior; Crime; Females; Junior High School Students; Males; PTSD; Survivors

AB: Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the associations between five posttraumatic stress symptom (PTSS) clusters and two forms of externalizing problems within and across the middle school years in a low income urban sample of young adolescent African Americans. A secondary aim of this study was to explore moderation effects by gender. Total PTSS positively predicted a little over 58% of the cross-sectional externalizing outcomes and uniquely explained between 5 and 12% of the variance in these outcomes over and above gender and exposure to violence. Total PTSS significantly and positively predicted one-third of the longitudinal outcomes and explained between 2 and 3% of the variance in these outcomes over and above gender, exposure to violence, and previous year externalizing. The five PTSS

clusters significantly predicted two-thirds of cross-sectional externalizing outcomes and explained between 6 and 16% of the variance in these outcomes over and above gender and exposure to violence. Numbing emerged as a significant positive predictor of externalizing problems, while dissociation emerged as a significant negative predictor. Intrusion also emerged as a significant positive predictor of delinquency. Six moderation effects by gender were found in which the relation between PTSS and externalizing problems was significantly stronger for boys than girls within years. The impact of exposure to violence and clinical implications of the findings are further discussed.

**Record 31 of 40**

TI: Title

Posttraumatic stress in adolescents with HIV and its relationship with treatment adherence: the role of health beliefs [dissertation]

AU: Author

Weinberger, Beverley Slome

SO: Source

Drexel University, 2010. 131 pp.

AB: Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** The introduction of HAART has led to increased life expectancy among youth with HIV, however, it poses challenges including complex drug regimens that require strict adherence by patients. Treatment adherence by youth with HIV is generally considered suboptimal, although adherence reports vary by the method of assessment used. Given the prevailing problem of treatment adherence in this population, research has focused on identifying factors contributing to nonadherence. Research on adults with HIV and children with other chronic illnesses suggests that PTSD, posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS), and health beliefs may be important factors relating to nonadherence. This study investigated the prevalence of PTSS in a sample of adolescents and young adults perinatally and behaviorally-infected with HIV. The relationship of PTSS with treatment adherence and the role of internal health locus of control (IHLC) were explored.**METHODS:** 28 participants (M age = 17.14, SD = 3.05; range = 12-22) recruited from a pediatric immunology clinic completed measures of life events, posttraumatic stress symptoms, and health locus of control. Measures of treatment adherence used included: viral load count, CD4 count, and provider ratings of adherence.**RESULTS:** Findings revealed relatively good adherence levels and low disease severity among the sample. 82% of participants reported experiencing a least one HIV-related traumatic event and 75% of participants reported experiencing at least one non-HIV related traumatic event. Posttraumatic stress symptom severity scores fell in the moderate range of severity for both HIV-related and general traumas. No differences were found in trauma scores based on mode of transmission or developmental level (adolescents vs. young adults). Provider ratings of adherence and viral load were correlated with PTSS. IHLC did not demonstrate a significant indirect effect on the relationship between treatment adherence and PTSS.**DISCUSSION:** Difficulties in recruitment for this study point to the many stressors facing youth with HIV and the barriers to successful recruitment of ethnic minority participants in research. Findings highlight the need to address psychosocial problems among youth with HIV, in particular posttraumatic stress, in order to improve treatment adherence and

health outcomes. Further research is needed to clarify the role of health beliefs as they relate to health-promoting behaviors in this population. Additionally, future research is needed to establish standardized, valid, reliable, and cost-effective measures of adherence. Barriers to recruitment and retention of ethnic minority participants must also be addressed. Findings are limited by small sample size, low power, and restriction of range in data.

#### **Record 32 of 40**

TI: Title

Maternal interpersonal trauma and cord blood IgE levels in an inner-city cohort: a life-course perspective

AU: Author

Sternthal, Michelle Judith; Bosquet Enlow, Michelle; Cohen, Sheldon; Canner, Marina Jacobson; Staudenmayer, John; Tsang, Kathy; Wright, Rosalind J

AF: Affiliation

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SO: Source

Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, vol. 124, no. 5, pp. 954-960, November 2009

AB: Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Prenatal stress affects immunocompetence in offspring, although the underlying mechanisms are not well understood.**OBJECTIVE:** We sought to examine associations between maternal lifetime interpersonal trauma (IPT) and cord blood total IgE levels in a sample of urban newborns (n = 478).**METHODS:** Maternal IPT during childhood and adolescence (birth to 17 years), adulthood (18 years to index pregnancy), and the index pregnancy were ascertained by using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale at 28.4 ± 7.9 weeks' gestation. Cord blood IgE levels were derived by using a fluoroenzyme immunoassay. We examined effects of maternal IPT on increased cord blood IgE levels (upper quartile, 1.08 IU/mL) by using logistic regression, adjusting for confounders and mediating variables.**RESULTS:** Maternal trauma was categorized as unexposed (n = 285 [60%]), early (childhood and/or teenage years only, n = 107 [22%]), late (adulthood and/or index pregnancy only, n = 29 [6%]), and chronic (early and late, n = 57 [12%]) exposure. Relative to no IPT, early (odds ratio [OR], 1.78; 95% CI, 1.05-3.00) and chronic maternal IPT (OR, 2.25; 95% CI, 1.19-4.24) were independently associated with increased IgE levels in unadjusted analyses. When adjusting for standard controls, including maternal age and race, season of birth, child's sex, and childhood and current socioeconomic status, early effects became nonsignificant (OR, 1.48; 95% CI, 0.85-2.58). Chronic exposure remained significant in fully adjusted models, including standard controls, current negative life events, allergen exposure, and potential pathway variables (maternal atopy, prenatal smoking, and birth weight; OR, 2.18; 95% CI, 1.06-4.50).**CONCLUSION:** These data link chronic trauma over the mother's life course with increased IgE levels in infants at birth.

Research examining associations between maternal trauma and indicators of offspring's atopic risk might be particularly relevant in inner-city high-risk populations.

**Record 33 of 40**

TI: Title

Developmental issues impacting military families with young children during single and multiple deployments

AU: Author

Barker, Lisa Hains; Berry, Kathy D

AF: Affiliation

Army Community Service, Fort Knox KY, USA

SO: Source

Military Medicine, vol. 174, no. 10, pp. 1033-1040, October 2009

AB: Abstract

Recent years have seen a dramatic increase in war time deployments for military service members. How have young children been affected by single and multiple Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) deployments? We found young children with a deployed parent showed increased behavior problems during deployment and increased attachment behaviors at reunion compared with children whose parents had not experienced a recent deployment. Child behavior problems were related to many individual child and family characteristics, such as child age and temperament, length of the deployment, total time deployed parent was absent, number of moves, and number of stressors reported by parent. Child attachment behaviors were related to the length of the deployment, number of deployments, and the number of stressors faced by the parent. Soldiers and spouses of soldiers who chose not to re-enlist more often described themselves as depressed, and had children with many more behavior problems at reunion.

**Record 34 of 40**

TI: Title

Psychiatric disorders among low-income women and unintended pregnancies

AU: Author

Tenkku, Leigh E; Flick, Louise H; Homan, Sharon M; Loveland Cook, Cynthia A; Campbell, Claudia; McSweeney, Maryellen

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SO: Source

Women's Health Issues, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 313-324, September-October 2009

AB: Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** The prevalence of both unintended pregnancy and psychiatric disorders in pregnancy is high. Each is associated with compromised birth outcomes and challenges in child-rearing. This study examines the relationship between mental illness and unintended pregnancy in seeking to improve the care provided to women and our ability to minimize the number of children born unwanted or ill-cared for.  
**METHODS:** The sample consisted of 744 pregnant Women, Infants, and

Children (WIC) participants with a stratified enrollment design by residence and representative by race for each WIC county. Analysis consisted of post-stratification by developmental age group with logistic regression models estimating odds of unintended pregnancy among women with and without a psychiatric disorder. Covariates included race, education, and marital status. FINDINGS: Almost one third (30.9%) had at least one psychiatric disorder with over two thirds (67.3%) reporting their pregnancy as unintended. No grouped psychiatric disorder was associated with unintended pregnancy with all ages combined. However, adolescents (ages 15-19) with a substance disorder were less likely to have an unintended pregnancy (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 0.3; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.1-0.7) than women without a substance disorder and emerging adult women (ages 20-23) with an anxiety disorder were less likely to have an unintended pregnancy (aOR, 0.4; 95% CI, 0.2-1.0) compared with those without the targeted disorder. [PTSD was the most prevalent individual diagnosis within the anxiety disorder group.] CONCLUSION: The prevalence of unintended pregnancy is not associated with having a psychiatric disorder, although substance use disorders and anxiety disorders were associated with a decreased likelihood for an unintended pregnancy in a specific age group. Importantly, targeted efforts are needed to identify and counsel women with mental illness about pregnancy planning.

#### **Record 35 of 40**

TI: Title

A case analysis of MDT with an adolescent with conduct personality disorder and fire setting behaviors

AU: Author

Apsche, Jack A; Siv, Alexander M; Bass, Christopher K

AF: Affiliation

Apsche Center for Evidence Based Psychotherapy, Yardley PA, USA ; Department of Psychology, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta GA, USA ; Brightside for Families and Children, West Springfield MA, USA

SO: Source

International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 312-322, 2005

AB: Abstract

This case study examines a 16.5-year-old male adolescent who engages in fire setting, severe aggression, and self injurious and impulsive behaviors. He was treated with Mode Deactivation Therapy (MDT) for four months and his problem behaviors have been reduced significantly. He was previously treated with Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). It appears that in this case study MDT was effective in reducing his severe behaviors.

#### **Record 36 of 40**

TI: Title

Adjustment of children with cancer and their caregivers: moderating influences of family functioning

AU: Author

Fuemmeler, Bernard F; Brown, Ronald T; Williams, Laura; Barredo, Julio

AF: Affiliation

Division of Preventive Oncology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda MD, USA ; Department of Pediatrics,

Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston SC, USA

SO: Source

Families, Systems and Health, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 263-276, 2003

AB: Abstract

This study examined the associations between repressive adaptation (characterized by low levels of self-reported distress, high levels of defensive responding, and high levels of restraint) and perceived family functioning on the self-reported adjustment of children with cancer and their caregivers. Perceived quality of family relationships and supportiveness among family members were examined as a potential moderator on the association between repressive adaptation and self-reported adjustment. Participants were 58 children surviving cancer and their caregivers. We conducted a multiple regression analysis to determine if perceived family relationships characterized by support would buffer the influence of repressive adaptation on self-reported adjustment difficulties. Results showed that the variable of perceived family relationships characterized by support moderated the association between repressive adaptation and adjustment for caregivers but not for children. Family relationship support served to buffer the negative association that high levels of repressive adaptation have on self-reported adjustment. Recommendations for intervention on a family-systems level are provided as well as directions for future research.

**Record 37 of 40**

TI: Title

In the eyes of the beholder: resilience or repression?

AU: Author

McMenamy, Jannette; Perrin, Ellen C

AF: Affiliation

Department of Pediatrics, Tufts-New England Medical Center, Boston MA, USA

SO: Source

Families, Systems and Health, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 277-279, 2003

AB: Abstract

The authors express methodological and conceptual concerns with a study examining the association between a style of "repressive adaptation" and perceptions of family social support on parents' and children's self-reports of psychological adjustment to cancer.

**Record 38 of 40**

TI: Title

The Psychosocial Assessment Tool (PAT)©: pilot data on a brief screening instrument for identifying high risk families in pediatric oncology

AU: Author

Kazak, Anne E; Prusak, Alice; McSherry, Mary; Simms, Steven; Beele, David; Rourke, Mary T; Alderfer, Melissa A; Lange, Beverly

AF: Affiliation

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia PA, USA

SO: Source

Families, Systems and Health, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 303-317, 2001

AB: Abstract

Our multidisciplinary team wrote and pilot-tested a brief assessment tool for families of newly diagnosed pediatric oncology patients to identify families at potential risk for elevated distress during

treatment. The Psychosocial Assessment Tool (PAT) is a 20-item form assessing 10 potential risk domains: family structure, family resources, social support, child knowledge, school attendance, child emotional and behavioral concerns, child maturity for age, marital/family problems, family beliefs, and other stressors. PAT was administered to 107 families of patients over a 12-month period. Using descriptive statistics at this stage in instrument development, we identified potential high-risk responses across the major item categories. These pilot data suggest that PAT provides a feasible format for screening potential psychosocial risk in families of newly diagnosed pediatric oncology patients.

**Record 39 of 40**

TI: Title

A preliminary examination of the relationship between exposure to community violence and academic functioning

AU: Author

Overstreet, Stacy; Braun, Shawnee

AF: Affiliation

Department of Psychology, Tulane University, New Orleans LA, USA

SO: Source

School Psychology Quarterly, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 380-396, 1999

AB: Abstract

This article provides a preliminary examination of the relationship between exposure to community violence and academic functioning in a group of 45 African American children (mean age = 12.8 years) living in an impoverished urban environment. In addition, the role of family achievement expectations and religion, two previously identified family compensatory factors related to academic resilience, were evaluated as moderators of the relationship between community violence and academic functioning. Results suggested that exposure to community violence had only a weak relationship with academic functioning in general, but that relationship was intensified under certain circumstances. Significant interactions between exposure to community violence and both family achievement orientation and religious emphasis suggest that exposure to community violence may alter the role of previously identified compensatory factors. Children who perceived very high achievement expectations and a very strong moral-religious emphasis were most at risk for poor academic functioning as exposure to community violence increased, although children from these types of families displayed the highest academic functioning at lower levels of community violence exposure.

**Record 40 of 40**

TI: Title

Family health status of National Guard personnel deployed during the Persian Gulf War

AU: Author

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AF: Affiliation

Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City OK, USA ; Great Plains Family Practice Residency Program, INTEGRIS-Baptist Medical Center/Deaconess Hospital, Oklahoma City OK, USA ; Department of Family Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston TX, USA ; Computing Services, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City

OK, USA

SO: Source

Families, Systems and Health, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 65-73, Spring 1997

AB: Abstract

This article describes an exploratory study of family members of Oklahoma National Guard troops deployed to the Persian Gulf War. The abrupt departure of a family member to a war zone is a significant stressful life event that can influence the health status of family members. We measured general health status, health-related problems, health risk behaviors, and healthcare utilization for adults and children of National Guard families and a control group to determine if major, unexpected family life events would result in a difference in morbidity between the two groups. The Guard adults had significantly poorer general health, more health-related problems, and greater healthcare utilization. Guard children experienced significantly poorer general health, more health-related problems, and more health risk behaviors. Because of the low response rates, these findings may not be generalizable; however, they do suggest the need for further investigation of the health status of National Guard troops and their families.