Record 1 of 32
TI: Title
Gender differences in PTSD in Israeli youth exposed to terror attacks
AU: Author
Laufer, Avital; Solomon, Zahava
AF: Affiliation
Netanya Academic College, Netanya, Israel; Adler Research Center for Child Welfare and Protection, Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Israel
SO: Source
Journal of Interpersonal Violence, vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 959-976, June 2009
AB: Abstract
Differences between boys' and girls' exposure to terror and posttraumatic symptoms were examined in a sample of 2,999 Israeli adolescents. Gender differences were also assessed regarding perceived social support, religious beliefs, and ideological commitment. Results indicate that girls reported more posttraumatic symptoms than boys, although boys reported twice the rate of very severe symptoms. Differences were also found between boys and girls in levels of fear, religiosity, ideological commitment, and social support, but not regarding exposure. Path analysis revealed that gender is not a direct predictor of PTSD; however, it does have an indirect effect, especially through fear, which was the best predictor of PTSD. Social extrinsic religiosity and ideological intolerance were positive predictors of PTSD. The study concludes that gender differences in PTSD are largely the result of differences in levels of fear and are not due to differences in political ideology, religiosity, or social support.

Record 2 of 32
TI: Title
Paternal psychiatric disorders and children's psychosocial development
AU: Author
Ramchandani, Paul; Psychogiou, Lamprini
AF: Affiliation
Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Oxford, England
SO: Source
Lancet, Published online 5 May 2009
AB: Abstract
Psychiatric disorders of parents are associated with an increased risk of psychological and developmental difficulties in their children. Most research has focused on mothers, neglecting psychiatric disorders affecting fathers. We review findings on paternal psychiatric disorders and their effect on children's psychosocial development. Most psychiatric disorders that affect fathers are associated with an increased risk of behavioural and emotional difficulties in their children, similar in magnitude to that due to maternal psychiatric disorders. Some findings indicate that boys are at greater risk than girls, and that paternal disorders, compared with maternal disorders, might be associated with an increased risk of behavioural rather than
emotional problems. Improved paternal mental health is likely to improve children's wellbeing and life course.

Record 3 of 32
TI: Title
The incidence and course of depression in bereaved youth 21 months after the loss of a parent to suicide, accident, or sudden natural death
AU: Author
Brent, David A; Melhem, Nadine Mohamad; Donohoe, M Bertille; Walker, Monica
AF: Affiliation
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, USA
SO: Source
American Journal of Psychiatry, Published online 1 May 2009
AB: Abstract
OBJECTIVE: This study examined effects of bereavement 21 months after a parent's death, particularly death by suicide. METHOD: The participants were 176 offspring, ages 7-25, of parents who died by suicide, accident, or sudden natural death. They were assessed 9 and 21 months after the death, along with 168 nonbereaved subjects. RESULTS: Major depression and alcohol or substance abuse 21 months after the parent's death were more common among bereaved youth than among comparison subjects. Offspring with parental suicide or accidental death had higher rates of depression than comparison subjects; those with parental suicide had higher rates of alcohol or substance abuse. Youth with parental suicide had a higher incidence of depression than those bereaved by sudden natural death. Bereavement and a past history of depression increased depression risk in the 9 months following the death, which increased depression risk between 9 and 21 months. Losing a mother, blaming others, low self-esteem, negative coping, and complicated grief were associated with depression in the second year. CONCLUSIONS: Youth who lose a parent, especially through suicide, are vulnerable to depression and alcohol or substance abuse during the second year after the loss. Depression risk in the second year is mediated by the increased incidence of depression within the first 9 months. The most propitious time to prevent or attenuate depressive episodes in bereaved youth may be shortly after the parent's death. Interventions that target complicated grief and blaming of others may also improve outcomes in symptomatic youth with parental bereavement.

Record 4 of 32
TI: Title
Impact of exposure to trauma on posttraumatic stress disorder symptomatology in Swedish tourist tsunami survivors
AU: Author
Johannesson, Kerstin Bergh; Michel, Per-Olof; Hultman, Christina M; Lindam, Anna; Arnberg, Filip; Lundin, Tom
AF: Affiliation
Department of Neuroscience, National Center for Disaster Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
SO: Source
The aim was to examine long-term mental health and posttraumatic stress symptomatology in a Swedish tourist population after exposure to the 2004 Southeast Asian tsunami. Data from 4822 returned questionnaires 14 months after the disaster were analyzed. Respondents were categorized into 3 subgroups: (1) danger-to-life exposure group (having been caught or chased by the waves), (2) nondanger-to-life exposure group (exposed to other disaster-related stressors), and (3) low exposure group. Main outcome measures were General Health Questionnaire-12 and Impact of Event Scale-22-Revised. Danger-to-life exposure was an important factor in causing more severe posttraumatic stress symptoms and in affecting mental health. Female gender, single status, and former trauma experiences were associated with greater distress. Other factors related to more severe symptoms were loss of relatives, physical injuries, viewing many dead bodies, experiencing life threat, and showing signs of cognitive confusion. Disaster exposure has a substantial impact on survivors, which stresses the need for long-lasting support.

Record 5 of 32
TI: Title
Prospective study of peer victimization in childhood and psychotic symptoms in a nonclinical population at age 12 years
AU: Author
Schreier, Andrea; Wolke, Dieter; Thomas, Kate; Horwood, Jeremy; Hollis, Chris; Gunnell, David; Lewis, Glyn; Thompson, Andrew R; Zammit, Stanley; Duffy, Larisa; Salvi, Giovanni; Harrison, Glynn
AF: Affiliation
Health Sciences Research Institute, Warwick Medical School, Coventry, England; Department of Psychology, University of Warwick, Coventry, England; Department of Social Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, England; Academic Unit of Psychiatry, University of Bristol, Bristol, England; Division of Psychiatry, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England; ORYGEN Research Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, Parkville VIC, Australia; Department of Psychological Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales; Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust, Chippenham, England
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
CONTEXT: Psychotic symptoms are commonly experienced in nonclinical populations of adolescents and adults and have been shown to be predictive of later schizophreniform disorders. Associations between adverse experiences in childhood and psychotic symptoms in adulthood have been demonstrated.OBJECTIVE: To examine whether peer victimization is associated with psychotic symptoms in a population-based sample of 12-year-olds.DESIGN: Prospective cohort study.SETTING: Assessment clinic for 12-year-old members of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children birth cohort in Bristol, England, where parents had participated since pregnancy and their children completed a range of physical and psychological annual assessments since age 7 years.PARTICIPANTS: A total of 6437 respondents with complete interviews (mean age, 12.9 years).MAIN
OUTCOME MEASURE: The Psychosis-like Symptoms Interview developed for the study using stem questions, glossary definitions, and rating rules, adapted from the National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children-IV and the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry. The interview, carried out by trained psychology graduates, investigated respondents' experience of psychotic symptoms (hallucinations, delusions, and thought disorders) over the previous 6 months.

RESULTS: The risk of psychotic symptoms was increased about 2-fold (odds ratio = 1.94; 95% confidence interval, 1.54-2.44) among victims of bullying at ages 8 and/or 10 years, independent of other prior psychopathology, family adversity, or child’s IQ. Similar results were found using mother and teacher reports of victimization. Associations were stronger (up to odds ratio = 4.60; 95% confidence interval, 3.24-6.50) when victimization was chronic or severe (i.e., experience of relational as well as overt victimization reported).

CONCLUSIONS: Peer victimization in childhood, especially if it is chronic or severe, is associated with psychotic symptoms in early adolescence. These results lend further support to the relevance of psychosocial factors in the etiology of psychotic symptoms in nonclinical populations, which may increase the risk of adult-onset psychotic disorders.

Record 6 of 32
TI: Title
Confirming the distinctiveness of complicated grief from depression and anxiety among adolescents
AU: Author
Dillen, Let; Fontaine, Johnny R J; Verhofstadt-DenC(ve, Leni
AF: Affiliation
Department of Personnel Management, Work and Organisational Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Department of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
SO: Source
Death Studies, vol. 33, no. 5, pp. 437-461, May-June 2009
AB: Abstract
Studies in adult populations have shown that symptoms of complicated grief (CG) constitute a form of bereavement-related distress distinct from symptoms of depression and anxiety. The purpose of this article is to replicate these findings in two samples of bereaved adolescents by investigating the latent structure of symptoms of CG, anxiety, and depression measured by self-report questionnaires. The first study (N = 245) focuses on one of the most prevalent losses in adolescence, namely the death of a grandparent. In the second study (N = 351) the authors further the examination of the distinctiveness question by inspecting not only the latent structure of CG, depression, and anxiety but also whether the distinctiveness of the emerging latent structure holds across subgroups of bereaved adolescents suffering different types of losses. Confirmatory factor analyses in both studies confirm the distinctiveness of CG from depression and anxiety in a younger population.

Record 7 of 32
TI: Title
Trauma-related impairment in children -- a survey in Sri Lankan provinces affected by armed conflict
OBJECTIVES: The present study examined traumatic experiences, PTSD, and co-morbid symptoms in relation to neuropsychological and school performance in school children affected by 2 decades of civil war and unrest.

METHOD: The epidemiological survey of children's mental health included a representative sample of 420 school children. Local teachers were trained to administer a translation of the UCLA-PTSD Index Form. The instrument and the epidemiological findings were validated by assessment through clinical expert interview, school grades, and neuropsychological testing in a subsample (N = 67).

RESULTS: 92% of the children surveyed had experienced severely traumatizing events such as combat, bombing, shelling, or witnessing the death of a loved one. 25% met the criteria for a diagnosis of PTSD. Traumatized children reported lasting interference of experiences with their daily life, which was corroborated by memory testing, scores in school performance and ratings of social withdrawal. Depressive symptoms and poor physical health were frequent in these children. The majority of trained teachers achieved valid results in the structured interviews.

CONCLUSION: Performance and functioning in children are related to the total load of traumatic events experienced. An important component of psychosocial programs in post-conflict areas should include increasing community-based awareness of the consequences of traumatic stress, both as a preventative measure and as a way of decreasing stigmatization of affected individuals.
across a 1-year period, and whether supportive friendships modified associations.

**DESIGN:** Participants were 159 sexually active African American adolescents (57% male; mean age [SD] = 17.0 [1.5] years at baseline). Participants were recruited for in-person interviews through random digit dialing in one inner-city neighborhood characterized by high rates of poverty and crime relative to the surrounding city.

**MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Dependent variables included substance use before sexual activity and inconsistent condom use.

**RESULTS:** Among adolescents who reported low levels of supportive friendships, uncontrollable stressors were associated with greater levels of sexual risk taking over time. In contrast, uncontrollable stressors were not associated with sexual risk taking among adolescents who reported high social support from friends; risk taking was typically moderate to high among these adolescents.

**CONCLUSION:** Different processes may explain sexual risk taking among adolescents with varying levels of social support from friends. Adolescents with low support may be prone to engagement in health risk behavior as a stress response, while adolescents with high support may engage in risk behavior primarily due to peer socialization of risk.

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**Record 9 of 32**

**TI:** Title
Developing culturally relevant indicators of reintegration for girls, formerly associated with armed groups, in Sierra Leone using a participative ranking methodology

**AU:** Author
Stark, Lindsay; Ager, Alastair; Wessells, Michael G; Boothby, Neil

**AF:** Affiliation
Program on Forced Migration and Health, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York NY, USA

**SO:** Source
Intervention, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 4-16, March 2009

**AB:** Abstract
This article describes a participative ranking methodology for identifying local understanding of reintegration and adjustment of potential value in programme planning and evaluation. It was applied in the specific context of girls formerly associated with fighting forces in Sierra Leone. 14 discussion groups, utilizing spontaneous listing and participative ranking activities, within a focus group framework, were conducted in 10 communities. Discussions served to identify family support, marriage, involvement in communal activities, and income generating activities as locally seen as significant indicators of a girl's successful reintegration after the war. This method offers a flexible approach to identifying culturally relevant indicators of reintegration that have the potential for wide use in programme planning and evaluation.

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**Record 10 of 32**

**TI:** Title
Resiliency of children in child-headed households in Rwanda: implications for community based psychosocial interventions

**AU:** Author
Ward, Laura May; Eyber, Carola

**AF:** Affiliation
Canadian Baptist Ministries, Nairobi, Kenya; Institute for
This article focuses on the resilience of children facing extreme hardship and adversity. It is based on participatory research with children living in child headed households in Rwanda. It emphasizes the importance of listening to children's voices and recognizing their capacities when designing interventions to strengthen their psychosocial wellbeing. This study shows that children have developed innovative and profitable coping strategies and some have even developed the capacity to thrive through their situation of extreme hardship. The study of these coping strategies suggests that the children displayed resourcefulness, responsibility, and a sense of morality. However, when the stressors in a child's life became too great, they tended to employ negative, and potentially harmful, strategies to cope. A community based approach should focus on strengthening overall community wellbeing, and should aim to build on the capacities of children, such as their positive coping mechanisms and resilient characteristics. At the same time, it should appropriately address their areas of vulnerability. Existing protective factors should also be identified and further developed in interventions.
welfare population

AU: Author
Lyons, Amy M; Leon, Scott C; Zaddach, Christopher; Luboyeski, Erica J; Richards, Maryse H

AF: Affiliation
Department of Psychology, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago IL, USA

SO: Source

AB: Abstract
This study employed a risk and resilience paradigm to examine the correlates of youth with and without clinically significant sexual concerns (Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children) in a child welfare sample. Participants were 158 youth in substitute care with sexual behavior problems, as well as their caregivers. A multivariate classification tree analysis yielded an overall classification rate of 88%. Youth with clinically significant sexual concerns were more likely to have been sexually abused, have a substantial number of prior placements, and be residing in residential placements. For youth without a sexual abuse history, being female and witnessing community violence was associated with sexual concerns. This study demonstrated that a range of variables interact in complex ways to predict sexual concerns symptoms.

Record 13 of 32

TI: Title
The impact of community violence on patterns of neuroendocrine functioning and behavioral outcomes in maltreated and nonmaltreated children [dissertation]

AU: Author
Flores, Elisa

SO: Source

AB: Abstract
Community violence is an epidemic in our society that continues to impact the lives of thousands of children. In the current investigation, the psychological and neuroendocrine effects of exposure to child maltreatment, chronic community violence exposure, and experiences of trauma-level events were explored. Specifically, we examined the effects of violence on morning cortisol secretions and associated behavioral outcomes. Child maltreatment, community violence, and trauma-level events were found to be significantly related to increased behavioral psychopathology, including PTSD, depressive, internalizing, and externalizing symptoms; collectively, unique and interactive relations among these risk processes and symptomatology were observed. Levels of cortisol regulation were not found to be related differentially to maltreatment, community violence, or trauma experience or to behavioral symptomatology. However, cortisol levels moderated the effects of different forms of violence on behavioral outcomes. Specifically, maltreated children with lower levels of morning cortisol were found to have the highest scores of internalizing behaviors and depressive symptoms. Considerations for future research and clinical implications are discussed.
Interparental violence, post traumatic stress, and child cognitive functioning [thesis]

Perry Avery, Jacquelyn M

272 mother-child dyads (child age ranged from 5-12 years) were asked questions about interparental violence (IPV), co-occurring child and familial risk factors, and mothers reported on their child's symptoms of PTSD. Six years later a measure of these children's intelligence (IQ) was evaluated along with an update on IPV. Child exposure to IPV was associated with lower verbal, performance, and composite IQ in adolescence even when accounting for numerous co-occurring risk factors and the relationship between childhood exposure to IPV and lower IQ was stronger for girls than for boys. Previous studies have hypothesized that stress may mediate the relationship between exposure to IPV and lower IQ. Among children who were exposed to IPV in this sample, however, greater PTSD symptoms in childhood were not associated with IQ as adolescents, suggesting that it is unlikely that PTSD mediates the relationship between childhood exposure to IPV and lower IQ.

Association of the cannabinoid receptor gene (CNR1) with ADHD and post-traumatic stress disorder

Lu, Ake T; Ogdie, Matthew N; JCSvelin, Marjo-Ritta; Moilanen, Irma K; Loo, Sandra K; McCracken, James T; McGough, James J; Yang, May H; Peltonen, Leena; Nelson, Stanley F; Cantor, Rita M; Smalley, Susan L

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a highly heritable disorder affecting some 5-10% of children and 4-5% of adults. The cannabinoid receptor gene (CNR1) is a positional candidate gene due to its location near an identified ADHD linkage peak on chromosome 6, its role in stress and dopamine regulation, its association with other psychiatric disorders that co-occur with ADHD, and its function in learning and memory. We tested SNP variants at the CNR1 gene in two independent samples -- an unselected adolescent sample from Northern Finland, and a family-based sample of trios (an ADHD child and their parents). In addition to using the trios for association study, the
parents (with and without ADHD) were used as an additional case/control sample of adults for association tests. ADHD and its co-morbid psychiatric disorders were examined. A significant association was detected for a SNP haplotype (C-G) with ADHD (P = 0.008). A sex by genotype interaction was observed as well with this haplotype posing a greater risk in males than females. An association of an alternative SNP haplotype in this gene was found for PTSD (P = 0.04 for C-A, and P = 0.01 for C-G). These observations require replication, however, they suggest that the CNR1 gene may be a risk factor for ADHD and possibly PTSD, and that this gene warrants further investigation for a role in neuropsychiatric disorders.

Record 16 of 32
TI: Title
Real Life Heroes pilot study: evaluation of a treatment model for children with traumatic stress
AU: Author
Kagan, Richard; Douglas, Amber N; Hornik, John; Kratz, Suzannah L
AF: Affiliation
Parsons Child and Family Center, Albany NY, USA; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley MA, USA; Advocates for Human Potential Inc., Sudbury MA, USA; Advocates for Human Potential Inc., Albany NY, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
Real Life Heroes was developed for use in child and family agencies with children with traumatic stress who may lack a safe home and a caring, non-offending parent/guardian. An activity-based workbook and manual assists practitioners to promote safety, understanding of the impact of traumas, attachments, affect modulation, coping skills, and trauma processing. This pilot study included 41 children, caregivers, and clinicians. Results from data collected after a four month interval indicated significant reduction in child self-reports of trauma symptoms and reduced problem behaviors on caregiver checklists. Results from data collected after a 12 month interval included a reduction in parent reports of trauma symptoms for children who received more of the intervention and increased security/attachment to caregivers over time.

Record 17 of 32
TI: Title
The role of internal and external protective factors in low-income, ethnic minority children's psychological reactions to community violence exposure
AU: Author
Reinemann, Dawn H S; Teeter Ellison, Phyllis A
AF: Affiliation
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee WI, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
This investigation examined the roles that internal and external protective factors play in the relationship between community violence exposure and children's adjustment. It also examined whether gender and non-violent stressors alter patterns of moderation. 95 students
completed measures of stressors, community violence, protective factors, and symptomatology. Results indicated that stressors, community violence, and self-esteem exerted direct effects on PTSD, while self-reliance interacted with community violence to predict depressive symptoms. Results also showed that the relationship between community violence and self-esteem was altered when stressors and gender were included in the models. When external protective factors were examined, peer relationships predicted PTSD and depression. Implications for research and practice include assessing stressors in children and implementing interventions that promote/strengthen protective factors.

Record 18 of 32
TI: Title
Current practice of family-based interventions for child traumatic stress: results from a national survey
AU: Author
Lester, Patricia; Saltzman, William R; Vine, Vera; Comulada, W Scott; Goldstein, RisC+ B; Stuber, Margaret L; Pynoos, Robert S
AF: Affiliation
Trauma Psychiatry Program, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles CA, USA ; Family Therapy Program, California State University, Long Beach CA, USA ; Behavioral Science Division, National Center for PTSD, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Boston MA, USA ; Center for Community Health, University of California, Los Angeles CA, USA ; Laboratory of Epidemiology and Biometry, Division of Intramural Clinical and Biological Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda MD, USA ; UCLA/Duke University National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, University of California, Los Angeles CA, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
Clinical practice and research indicate an important role for family-based interventions for child traumatic stress. However, the field lags behind family-based intervention science for other childhood mental health problems and individual treatment for child traumatic stress. This study describes the current practice of family-based interventions for child traumatic stress across a national network of programs serving traumatized children. Although most programs delivered at least one family-based intervention, less than a third of interventions identified had a treatment manual, and few had data to support intervention efficacy. More detailed information is needed on matching the family-based interventions to clinical contexts, establishing effective family engagement strategies, identifying culturally specific adaptations, as well as developmentally matched protocols for child traumatic stress.

Record 19 of 32
TI: Title
Emotional reactions, peritraumatic dissociation, and posttraumatic stress reactions in adolescents
AU: Author
Dyb, Grete; Rodriguez, Ned; Brymer, Melissa J; Saltzman, William R;
In this study, the complexity of subjective responses during or immediately after traumatic experiences was explored. Immediate emotional reactions, intense physiological activity, cognitive reaction, and alterations in consciousness were evaluated in relation to current PTSD. The sample consisted of 51 multi-ethnic youth in a middle school. Youth completed a brief standardized self-report screening measure of exposure to traumatic events, and a follow-up interview that further assessed peritraumatic reactions and PTSD. Current PTSD reactions were significantly associated to four factors describing peritraumatic reactions: intense emotional reactions, physiological arousal, dissociation, and intervention thoughts, and these variables accounted for 48% of the variance in current PTSD reactions. The findings underscore the importance of including immediate subjective responses in evaluations of traumatized adolescents.
Record 21 of 32
TI: Title
Dissociation and posttraumatic symptoms in maltreated preschool children
AU: Author
Hulette, Annmarie C; Freyd, Jennifer J; Pears, Katherine C; Kim, Hyoun K; Fisher, Philip A; Becker-Blease, Kathryn Anne
AF: Affiliation
Department of University of Oregon, Eugene, OR USA ; Oregon Social Learning Center, Eugene, OR USA ; Center for Research to Practice, Eugene OR, USA ; Psychology Department, Washington State University, Vancouver WA, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
This study examines dissociation and posttraumatic symptomatology in a sample of maltreated preschool-age children in foster care. Analyses compared Child Behavior Checklist subscale scores for the foster care sample and a community sample, and also examined differences between maltreatment subtypes. Exposure to any type of maltreatment was associated with greater dissociation and posttraumatic symptomatology in this sample. Preschool-age children with documented sexual abuse displayed high levels of posttraumatic symptoms, whereas children with documented physical abuse tended to use dissociation as a primary coping mechanism. The finding that physically abused children had high levels of dissociation confirms previous research with preschoolers.

Record 22 of 32
TI: Title
Anxious school refusers and symptoms of PTSD in abused children
AU: Author
Wherry, Jeffrey N; Marrs, Ariel S
AF: Affiliation
Department of Psychology, Abilene Christian University, Abilene TX, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
School refusal was assessed in 221 abused children based on parent responses to the Diagnostic Interview for Children and Adolescents items were selected based on correspondence with school refusal specifically and with symptoms identified in the literature. These items were subjected to principal components analysis, yielding a two-factor solution accounting for 40.1% of the variance. The factors, Anxious Symptoms and Misbehavior Problems, were elevated for school refusers in contrast to nonrefusers. A group of Anxious Refusers scored higher on parent-reported symptoms of PTSD. The utility of the CBCL items for screening and the elevated PTSD scores for Anxious Refusers are discussed in the context of working with children identified as victims of abuse.

Record 23 of 32
TI: Title
Trauma symptoms among urban African American young adolescents: a
study of daily experience
AU: Author
Ortiz, Viviana; Richards, Maryse H; Kohl, Krista; Zaddach, Christopher
AF: Affiliation
Department of Psychology, Loyola University, Chicago IL, USA
SO: Source
Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 135-152, 2008
AB: Abstract
Daily emotional and attentional factors may be associated with the development of posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in youth. This study obtained information about the varied daily psychological and emotional experiences of 224 urban African American sixth grade students in low-income communities in Chicago. Data were collected using the Experience Sampling Method. PTS symptoms predicted daily reports of aggression, anxiety, and difficulty paying attention as well as the variability in daily reports of aggression, anxiety, difficulty paying attention, support, and safety among youth. The effects of the PTS subscales (numbing, avoidance, dissociation, intrusion, and hyperarousal) on the daily psychological and emotional experiences of the youth were also examined.

Record 24 of 32
TI: Title
Neuropsychological assessment in clinical evaluation of children and adolescents with complex trauma
AU: Author
Gabowitz, Dawna; Zucker, Marla; Cook, Alexandra B
AF: Affiliation
Trauma Center, Justice Resource Institute, Brookline MA, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
Complex trauma (i.e., exposure to chronic, interpersonal trauma in childhood) has been associated with structural and functional alterations in brain development, which in turn can result in cognitive and neuropsychological deficits. The goal of combining neuropsychological assessment with standard trauma specialty evaluation is to gain a comprehensive understanding of each child's unique set of cognitive strengths and weaknesses and associated behavioral manifestations within a trauma-informed framework. This process can be a vital aide in diagnosing, conceptualizing, and designing effective interventions for traumatized youth and avoiding the common misdiagnoses that lead to ineffective treatment. This paper presents a trauma-informed approach to neuropsychological assessment, using two case studies to illustrate the process of integrating neuropsychological testing with trauma specialty evaluation.

Record 25 of 32
TI: Title
Get SMART: effective treatment for sexually abused children with problematic sexual behavior
AU: Author
Offermann, Betsy J; Johnson, Elizabeth; Johnson-Brooks, Sonja;
Belcher, Harolyn M E
AF: Affiliation
Kennedy Krieger Institute Family Center, Baltimore MD, USA ; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore MD, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
Nearly 20% of children with a history of sexual abuse develop problematic sexual behaviors (PSBs). Effective mental health treatments for this specialized population are limited. This article presents outcome data on 62 children enrolled in the preliminary trial of the Safety, Mentoring, Advocacy, Recovery, and Treatment (SMART) model. SMART integrates individual, family, and group therapy in a strengths-based, problem-focused treatment model targeting PSB. Significant improvements were found in measures of functional impairment and PSB after participating in SMART. This preliminary study supports the effectiveness of the SMART model in ameliorating the PSB symptoms of young, sexually abused children.

Record 26 of 32
TI: Title
Fathers and traumatized youth: key variables of gender, emotion, and recovery needs
AU: Author
Trahan, Mark H; Cheung, Monit
AF: Affiliation
Council on Alcohol and Drugs, Houston TX, USA ; Graduate College of Social Work, University of Houston, Houston TX, USA
SO: Source
AB: Abstract
Addressing the father's role in assisting traumatized youth, this exploratory review of 76 nonduplicated research studies identified three major categories of variables in determining the relationship between fathers' involvement in adolescent trauma recovery: (a) gender and emotion, (b) gender and PTSD, and (c) adolescents' recovery needs. These variables addressed the significant impact of men's emotional processing, the effects of PTSD on interpersonal relationships, and how trauma experiences influence the perception of needs as related to gender differences. Research focused on examining the impact of these variables on adolescent trauma recovery stressed the extent of fathers' role in treatment.

Record 27 of 32
TI: Title
Assessing posttraumatic stress in children: a review and further examination of the psychometrics of Frederick's Reaction Index
AU: Author
Lack, Caleb W; Sullivan, Maureen A; Knight, Laura A
AF: Affiliation
Department of Behavioral Sciences, Arkansas Tech University, Russellville AR, USA ; Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, USA ; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA
SO: Source

AB: Abstract
Frederick's Reaction Index (RI) is one of the most commonly used measures to assess for the presence of posttraumatic stress symptoms in children. The current study was designed to provide further supporting psychometric data on the use of the RI. Analyses showed the RI to be reliable and valid, correlating with parent reports of child distress. A factor analysis supported the use of a two-factor model of symptoms. Despite the strong properties of the RI, it may need to be revised in the future to make it both more easily understood by younger children and more reflective of current diagnostic criteria for PTSD.

Record 28 of 32

TI: Title
The impact of community violence exposure on anxiety in children of mothers with depression

AU: Author
Boyd, Rhonda C; Wooden, Thananya D; Munro, Melissa A; Liu, Ting; Ten Have, Thomas

AF: Affiliation
Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia PA, USA; Department of Psychiatry and Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA; Department of Psychology, La Salle University, Philadelphia PA, USA; Department of Psychology, Kean University, Union NJ, USA

SO: Source

AB: Abstract
The dual risk of exposure to community violence and maternal depression has potentially negative effects on children. This study examined whether social skills served as a protective factor for the impact of community violence exposure on anxiety within children of African American mothers with depression. Multiple regressions showed that community violence exposure was associated with less anxious coping but more physical symptoms. Findings support that younger children who view themselves as being socially skilled also exhibit higher levels of anxious coping. Implications addressing the importance of age, physical symptoms of anxiety, and anxious vigilance for interventions are discussed.

Record 29 of 32

TI: Title
Short-term correlates of child sexual abuse: an exploratory study predicting girls' academic, cognitive, and social functioning 1 year later

AU: Author
Daignault, Isabelle V; Herbert, Martine

AF: Affiliation
Department of Psychology and Department of Sexology, Université du Québec, Montréal QC, Canada

SO: Source
Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 301-316,
The purpose of this study was to explore factors influencing the academic, cognitive, and social functioning of 50 Canadian French-speaking sexually abused girls (age 7 to 12 years). Contextual, personal, and family factors characterizing the environment of children postdisclosure were examined as potential predictors of outcomes 1 year later. The severity and duration of the abuse, exposure to other forms of victimization, and symptoms of dissociation were associated with outcomes over time in one or more of the three domains assessed. Personal variables were also identified as important protective factors, including younger age at disclosure, greater use of approach coping strategies, and children's involvement in structured extracurricular activities. Results are discussed in terms of clinical implications.

Multiple types of maltreatment: behavioral and developmental impact on children in the child welfare system

Children entering the child welfare system have experienced some form of maltreatment, with the impact on behavior and development not always recognized. Complicating the impact is the number of maltreatment types and how many of each a child may have experienced. This study analyzes the relationship between the number of maltreatment events with behavior problems and developmental delays in a clinical sample of children involved with the child welfare system. Results indicate that challenging behaviors are the norm for these children, but do not vary with increased types of maltreatment events. The majority of these children have moderate to major developmental delays, with delays increasing with the number of events experienced. Implications are explored and applied to professional practice.

An exploratory investigation into the relationship of mother-daughter attachment and perceived maternal emotional support to mental health outcomes among late-stage adolescent female offenders [dissertation]

Most social scientists agree that the attachment between mother and daughter often exists as a secure attachment behavior system which serves as an important provision of close parent child interactions.
Notable attachment theorists John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth posit that attachment behavior consists of instinctual responses that assist in reciprocal symbiotic behavior designed to bind the child to the mother (or primary caretaker) for the purpose of protection, security, and survival of the species. Along these lines, the secure attachment relationship developed earlier in life continues to play a vital role in the overall mental health of individuals during adolescence and later into young adulthood. Another prominent variable in this study was maternal emotional support. As a protective factor, emotional support has been associated with various indicators of psychological well-being. For late-stage adolescent female offenders with mental health problems, maternal emotional support and a secure mother-daughter attachment relationship may provide the responsive care needed to become more resilient to the victimization of trauma and abuse, experienced by so many. Attachment and maternal emotional support have particular relevance because of the increasing number of women entering the criminal justice system, who not only have daughters but also are daughters themselves. A cross-sectional exploratory design was utilized for this study. Univariate, bivariate and regression analyses were conducted. The results revealed that attachment was related to PTSD but not related to substance abuse behavior or high-risk sexual behavior in a statistically significant way. Maternal emotional support was not related in a linear way to PTSD, substance abuse, or high-risk sexual behavior. However, maternal emotional support contributed in a statistically significant way to attachment in a regression model predicting total mental health. Attachment and maternal emotional support were variables in a statistically significant model that predicted PTSD but not substance abuse or high-risk sexual behavior. Substance abuse was best predicted by high-risk sexual behavior. Conversely, high-risk sexual behavior was best predicted by substance abuse behavior while controlling for age, race, education, and marital status. These findings indicate the primary efficacy of attachment and maternal emotional support in predicting specific adverse mental health outcomes.

Record 32 of 32
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Mass violence and mental health: attachment and trauma
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AB: Abstract
This article focuses on PTSD as both one of the most important mental health consequences of mass violence and as the manifestation of a disrupted human attachment system. The implications are many in terms of treatment and prevention. For instance, since the vulnerability to PTSD appears to be transmitted down the generations via the psychobiological manifestations of the parents' attachment system, prevention requires the effective treatment of afflicted communities within a context of strong social support. More specific guidelines for intervention are outlined focusing on the role of psychosocial.
workers and their need to be carefully selected, trained, and supervised. Failure to tackle the effects of mass violence and to prevent further psychological damage through political action has serious implications in terms of the future of mankind.