



Adverse Childhood Experiences

ABUSE

NEGLECT

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Physical



Physical



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Emotional



Emotional



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



Sexual

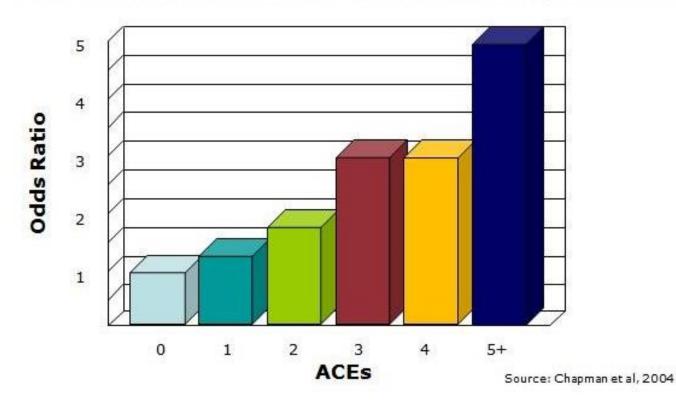


Divorce

Felitti et al

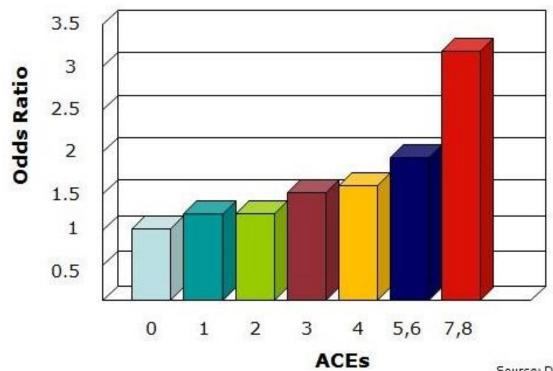


Risk Factors for Adult Depression are Embedded in Adverse Childhood Experiences





Risk Factors for Adult Heart Disease are Embedded in Adverse Childhood Experiences



Source: Dong et al, 2004

The ACES load...



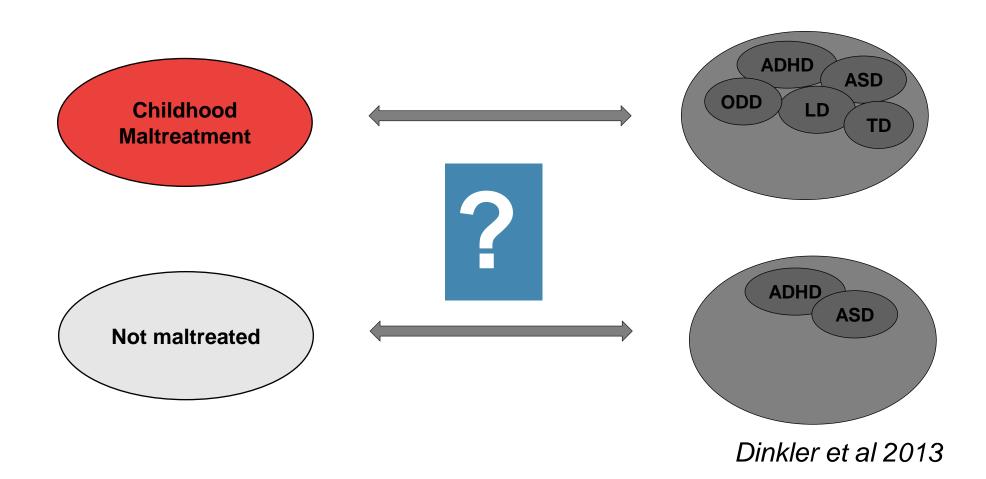


Maltreatment-associated psychiatric problems (MAPP)



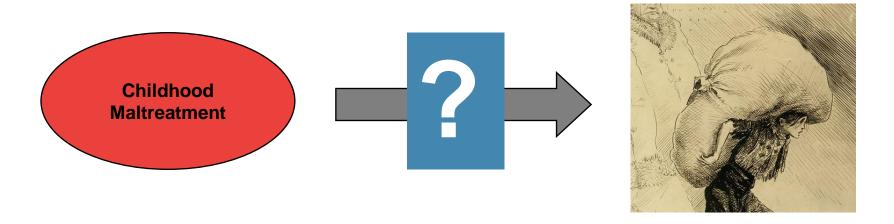
- In adopted children with a history of ACEs in early childhood and indiscriminate friendliness (a specific sign of maltreatment)...
 - Complex overlapping problems were the norm
 - Often these were neurodevelopmental problems, not usually thought to be caused by maltreatment
 - Attachment disorders were common but any diagnosis was possible e.g. Conduct disorder, Tics, ASD, ADHD, PTSD







 Is child maltreatment a risk factor for an increased NDD load when controlling for familial effects?



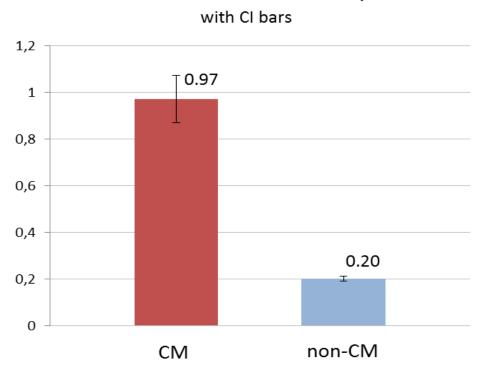


The CATSS twins

- born July 1998 December 2005 in Sweden
- N = 13,052 (49.6% females) aged 9
- all data parent-reported
- measure of child maltreatment
- measure of neurodevelopmental problems

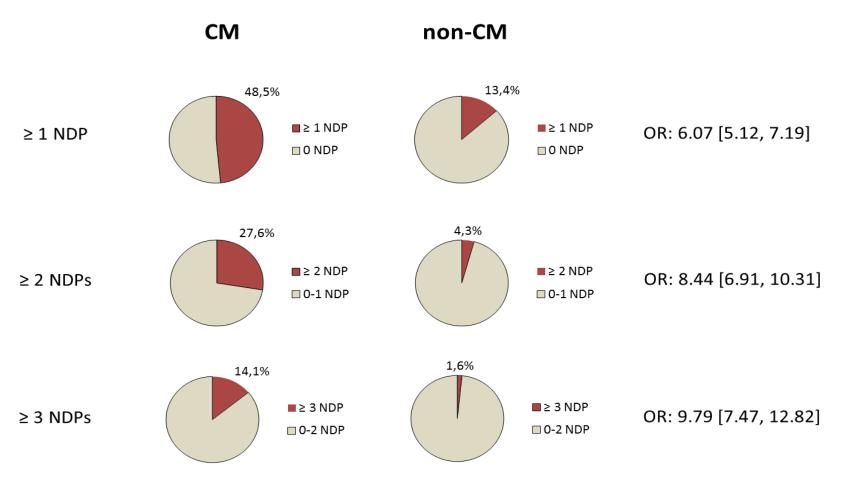


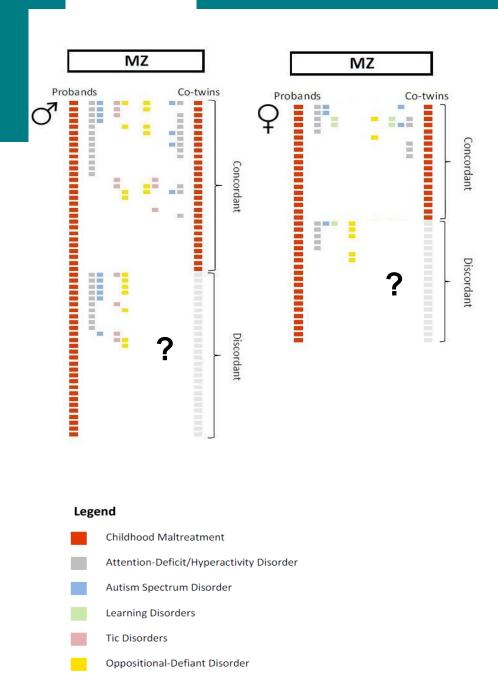
Mean number of neurodevelopmental disorders

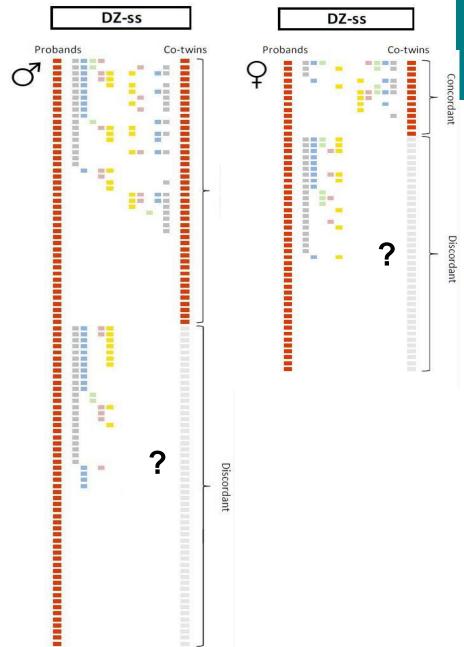


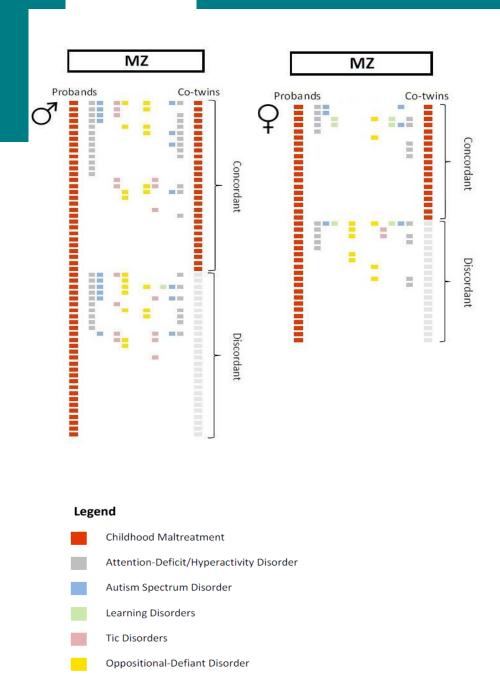
$$p = <.001, r = .24$$

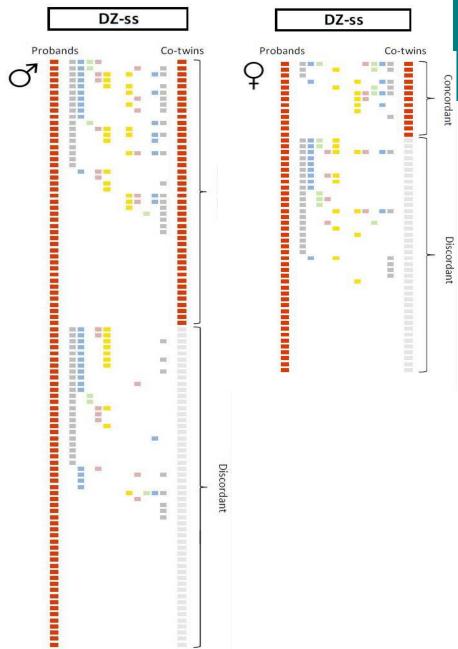


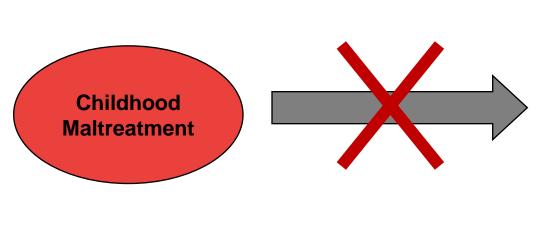






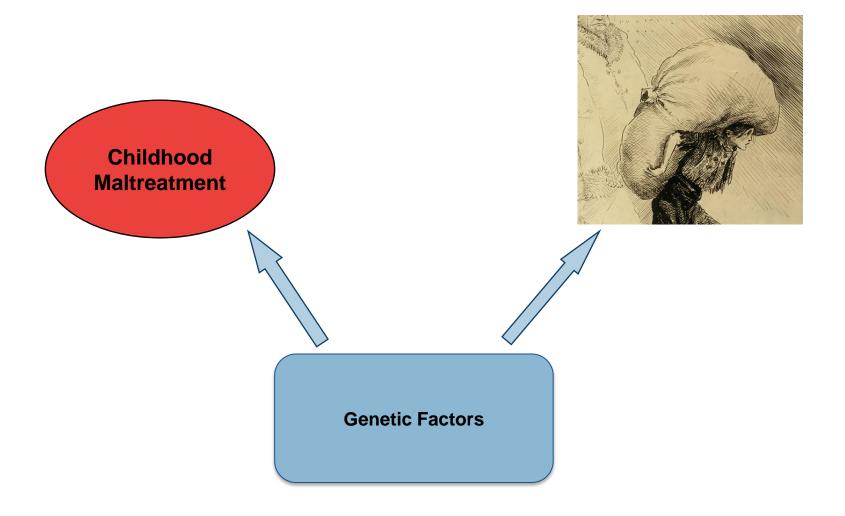






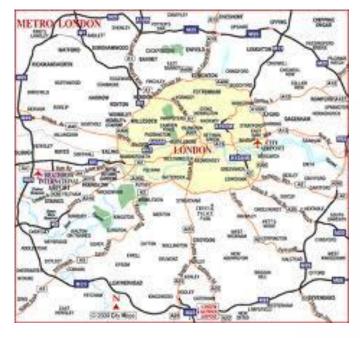








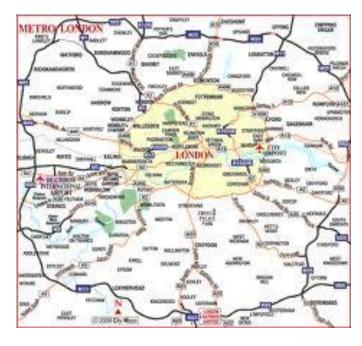
Maltreatment-associated psychiatric problems (MAPP)



- Complex and often comorbid
- Associated with maltreatment
- Not caused by maltreatment
- The disorder (not the child) could have evoked maltreatment in an already stressed parent who may also have neurodevelopmental problems



Maltreatment-associated psychiatric problems (MAPP)



Where are these children in the population?

Implications

- All maltreated children should be assessed carefully for neurodevelopmental disorders
- Children and adults with "trauma related" disorders should be assessed for neurodevelopmental disorders
- Treatment of neurodevelopmental disorders in adults might prevent maltreatment



Prevalence of Attachment Disorders in North Glasgow

Phase 1: Questionnaires 1700 children

Phase 2:In-depth Assessments with Parents





Phase 3: face to face with children

Minnis et al 2013

Prevalence of Attachment Disorders in North Glasgow

Phase 1: Questionnaires 1700 children

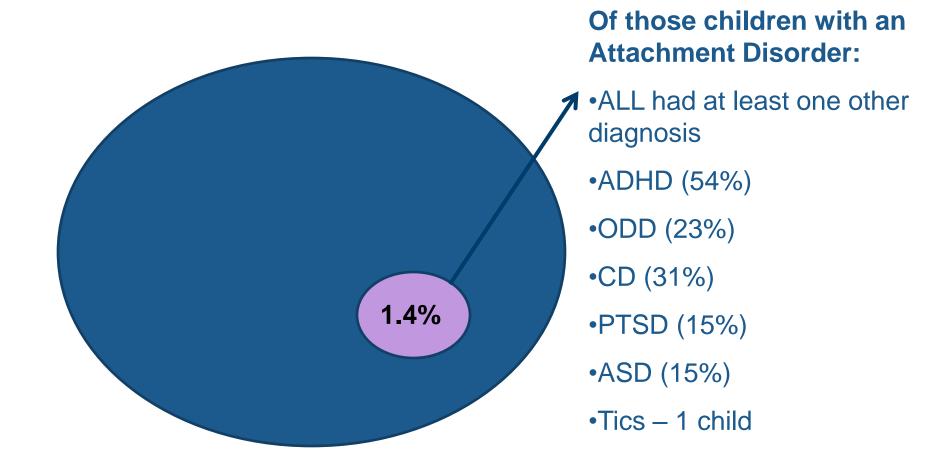
99% teachers 70% parents

Phase 2:In-depth Assessments with Parents





Phase 3: face to 23DSED face with children or RAD

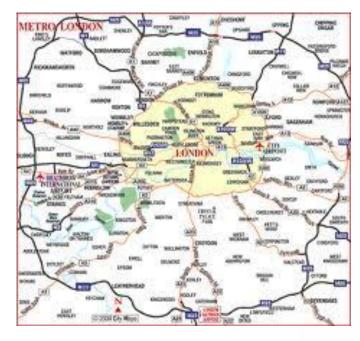




Completing assessments with these families was challenging, with some receiving up to 12 phone calls and 12 home visits after giving consent in order to complete an assessment.



How do we treat problems and prevent more ACEs_



The most effective intervention is loving family care:

 Children who grew up in terrible conditions in Caucescu's Romania had psychiatric and cognitive problems that resolved almost completely once adopted to the UK

O'Connor and Rutter

• Trial evidence has shown that changes to cortisol profile can be reversed with "extra nurturing" care

Dozier et al



Is introducing a mental health service for maltreated infants a cost-effective way of improving their mental health?











Treatment of birth family with aim to reduce future ACES and improve child mental health

-apparently successful in US in non-randomised study





















If we open clinic doors to these children, will there be a Tsunami?

No. There were only 23 out of 1700 6 and 7 year olds



To find and polish our gems...

Each of these children is precious

...and we will need to put a lot of effort in to find them



To find and polish our gems...

Schoolhealth Screening

Social work
Casework



CAMHS assertive outreach

Voluntary
sector
Self referral