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**SPOTLIGHT**

**New AAP Policy Statement - Children, Adolescents, and the Media**

The AAP continues to be concerned about the potential harmful effects of media messages and images but also recognizes that the important positive and prosocial effects of media use should be addressed. This policy statement encourages pediatricians to take a media history by asking how much recreational screen time a child or teenager consumes daily and whether there is a television set or Internet-connected device in the child’s bedroom. Parents are also encouraged to establish a family plan for media use, and media influences on children and teenagers should be recognized by schools, policymakers, product advertisers, and entertainment producers.
GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH

**Sports for Teens Are Beneficial — Up to a Point**
HealthDay News – November 21
Too much time spent playing sports can be as bad for a teen's mental and physical health as too little time, a new study finds (Archives of Disease in Childhood). Researchers determined that the greatest benefit was associated with 14 hours of sports a week, which is double the current recommendation by the European, American, and World Health Organization recommendation of at least 7 hours of physical activity a week. However, researchers note that playing sports more than 14 hours a week is an independent risk factor for poor well-being.

**Most Teen Mental Health Problems Go Untreated**
Medical Xpress – November 18
According to a new study (Psychiatric Services), adolescents with ADHD, conduct disorder, or oppositional defiant disorder received mental health care more than 70% of the time, but teens suffering from phobias or anxiety disorders were the least likely to be treated. Results also varied greatly by race, with black youths significantly less likely to be treated for mental disorders than white youths. The care that these teens received varied greatly, with some teens receiving care from pediatricians, school counselors, and even probation officers. The authors call for training of more child psychiatrists, to be used “strategically, as consultants to school counselors and others (who work with youths).”

**Adolescent Sleep Patterns Shown to Be Linked to Academic Performance and Emotional Health**
Daily R/X – November 12
A recent study (Journal of Adolescent Health) found that having a later bedtime during the school year was linked to less total sleep, more emotional problems, and a lower GPA for students. Researchers also found that late bedtimes during the summer had a negative effect on emotional outcomes, and they recommend that more attention be given to understanding the negative effects of poor sleep on teenagers' academic and emotional outcomes.

**Negative Life Events in Lives of Children May Influence Later Weight Gain**
Daily R/X – November 10
A recent study (Pediatrics) found that teens were more likely to be overweight if they had experienced many negative events, such as family illness, divorce, or home foreclosure, early in their lives. The more events the children experienced, the more likely they were to be overweight when they were 15 years old. The link existed for both boys and girls and was stronger among children whose mothers were obese. The authors suggest that parents use this information to be more aware of how stressful or negative life events might affect their children.

**Child Milestone Delay With Parent Violence, Stress Exposure**
Doctors Lounge – November 4
According to a new study (Pediatrics), exposure to parent-reported intimate partner violence (IPV) or parental psychological distress (PPD) is associated with delayed attainment of developmental milestones related to language, personal-social, and gross motor domains during the first 72 months of life. “Screening children for IPV and PPD helps identify those at risk for poor developmental outcomes who may benefit from early intervention,” the authors conclude.

**Stress of Childhood Poverty May Have Long Effect on Brain**
Bloomberg – October 21
The stress of poverty may affect regions in a child's brain that control emotion, new research finds (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences), while a second study determined that the unpredictable care children receive in orphanages may alter their behavior and affect brain development. The results of both studies suggest that early intervention is needed for orphanage-reared children to help reduce the risk of psychological illness.
Study Shines New Light on Consequences of Preterm Births
ScienceDaily - September 25
A new study (JAMA Psychiatry) confirms the link between preterm birth and the risk of infant and young adult death, autism, and ADHD. It also suggests that other threats closely tied to preterm birth, such as severe mental illness and suicide, may be closely related to other conditions that family members share. According to the authors, preterm birth “means that the entire family, including all of the siblings, is at risk.”

ADHD

Continued Increases in ADHD Diagnoses and Treatment With Medication Among US Children
Medical Xpress – November 22
A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry), indicates a 42% increase in children who were diagnosed with ADHD and a 28% increase in children taking medication for ADHD between 2003-2004 and 2011-2012. According to the authors, their findings reiterate the fact that “children are commonly being diagnosed at a young age”.

Steroid Injections for Pre-Term Babies Linked to Mental Health Risk
Reuters – November 22
According to a new study (PLOS ONE), steroid injections given to pregnant women before they deliver a premature baby may increase the risk of the child developing behavioral and emotional problems, including ADHD, later in life. Although the study suggests there may be “long-term risks for the child's mental health,” the authors note that the benefits of steroid treatment on the immediate health and survival of a baby are well-established and outweigh any possible risk of long-term behavioral or emotional difficulties.

Wider ADHD Definition Risks Unnecessary Medication, Say Experts
Reuters – November 5
A new analysis (British Medical Journal) indicates that a broader definition of ADHD may be causing inappropriate diagnosis and unnecessary medical treatment among children. Experts not directly involved in the analysis recommend that the conclusions be viewed with caution, noting that the increased prescriptions for ADHD medications may be the result of “better detection of the condition in children.”

ADHD Cause Unlikely to Be Dopamine Dysfunction
Medical News Today – October 29
A new study (Brain) finds that both patients with ADHD and control patients who do not have ADHD showed a similar increase of dopamine in their brain and equivalent improvement in attention and concentration when given methylphenidate (Ritalin). The findings suggest that there may not be an underlying dopamine dysfunction in ADHD, and the researchers hope this information will help to improve future treatments.

Do Sunny Climates Reduce ADHD?
Medical Xpress – October 21
A new study (Biological Psychiatry) finds that US and non-US regions with high sunlight intensity have a lower prevalence of ADHD, suggesting that high sunlight intensity may exert a “protective” effect. Researchers examined this relationship with autism and major depressive disorder diagnoses and found that the findings were specific to ADHD. Although this data only reflects an association, researchers believe that increasing exposure to natural light during the day in countries and states with low solar intensity could help in the prevention of a sub-group of ADHD.

How Do ADHD Medications Work?
ScienceDaily – October 16
A new study (Biological Psychiatry) indicates that methylphenidate and atomoxetine, FDA-approved medications for the treatment of ADHD, improve the brain's activation when attempting to make fine temporal distinctions. However, only methylphenidate improved behavior in the male adolescents being studied, although the reason for this dissociation is unknown.
**Bipolar Risk Markers Identified in Depressed ADHD Children**

Medical-News.net – October 15

Researchers *(Journal of Affective Disorders)* have identified risk markers for bipolar I disorder conversion in children with ADHD and major depressive disorder (MDD) and determined that children with subthreshold bipolar I disorder symptoms and impaired emotional regulation are at the highest risk for converting to bipolar I disorder. When evaluating or treating youth with ADHD and comorbid MDD, researchers recommend clinicians “consider subthreshold bipolar disorder and emotional dysregulation in conjunction with previously identified risk factors.”

**EEG Brainwave Tests Help Diagnose ADHD Symptoms**

Medical News Today - October 15

According to a new study *(Biological Psychiatry)*, testing brainwaves using electroencephalogram (EEG) readings may help to distinguish “inattentive” from “combined” subtypes of ADHD and help diagnose a teen’s symptoms as mainly inattention or hyperactivity and impulsiveness. The findings indicate that combined-type ADHD is its own type and reinforce the need for different treatments of the ADHD subtypes.

**Preschool Behavior Helps Predict ADHD**

Psych Central – October 2

A new study *(Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology)* indicates the importance of using parent, teacher, and clinician ratings of preschoolers’ behavior to predict ADHD severity and diagnosis. Although parent reports of behavior are crucial, researchers note that it is necessary to augment these reports with those of the teacher and/or clinician. Also important are clinician observations of preschoolers during psychological testing, which are predictive of an ADHD diagnosis and its severity over time.

**Young Kids Seem to Be Getting Fewer Psychotropics**

MedPage Today – September 30

According to new research *(Pediatrics)*, psychotropic drug prescriptions peaked from 2002 to 2005 among preschoolers, then stabilized from 2006 to 2009, although increased usage was found in boys, white children, and those lacking private health insurance. Researchers note that that the findings “underscore the need to ensure that doctors of very young children who are diagnosing ADHD … are using the most up-to-date and stringent diagnostic criteria and clinical practice guidelines.”

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**AUTISM**

**People With Autism May Recognize Faces in Different Way**

US News & World Report – November 20

Neurons in the area of the brain responsible for face recognition respond differently in people with autism than in those without the disorder, a new study finds *(Neuron)*. The results offer new insight into mechanisms underlying the symptoms of autism.

**Screens in Bedroom May Cause Autism Sleep Issues**

Daily R/X – November 17

A recent study *(Pediatrics)* has determined that having a TV, computer, or video game system in the bedroom is linked to less sleep for boys, in particular boys with autism. The results remained consistent, even when researchers accounted for differences such as age, race/ethnicity, number of siblings, parents’ marital status, household income, and medications being taken. Getting less sleep appeared to be specifically linked to having a TV in the bedroom, not to how much TV the boys watched on average each day, and a greater amount of time spent playing video games was specifically linked to less sleep among boys with autism.

**Thousands of Girls May Have Undiagnosed Autism Because They Can Hide the Signs Better Than Boys**

Mail Online, UK – November 14

New research *(Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry)* suggests that more females may have autism than previously thought because they mask the tell-tale signs. The findings have prompted concern that girls are missing out on key treatment and therapy, leaving them prone to eating disorders and depression. According to the authors, more research is needed “into the way autism manifests in girls and women, so that we can ensure that gender does not remain a barrier to diagnosis and getting the right support.”
Signs of Autism Present in the First Months of Life
UPI – November 7
According to a new study (Nature), a steady decline in attention to other people's eyes can indicate the presence of autism in the first months of life. However, researchers caution that these observations are not visible to the naked eye and that parents “shouldn't be concerned if an infant doesn't happen to look at their eyes at every moment.”

Breastfeeding Possible Deterrent to Autism
ScienceDaily - November 6
In previous studies, researchers proposed that depressed levels of a protein called insulin-like growth factor (IGF) could potentially serve as a biomarker for anticipating autism occurrence. In a new article (Medical Hypotheses), researchers are now calling for the testing of umbilical cord blood for levels of a growth protein that could help predict an infant's propensity to later develop autism. If the IGF-autism hypothesis is validated by further study, an increase in the duration of breastfeeding could become associated with a decreased incidence of autism.

Stomach Troubles Common for Kids With Autism, Study Confirms
HealthDay News – November 6
Children with autism are far more likely to have digestive problems than those without autism, a new study finds (Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders). The gastrointestinal issues (GI) appear linked to autism-related behavioral problems, such as social withdrawal, irritability, and repetitive behaviors. Understanding the impact of gastrointestinal problems in children with autism could provide new insight into appropriate treatments that may have the potential to decrease their stomach-related problem behaviors, the authors note.

Pregnancy Weight Gain May Influence Autism Risk
Medscape – October 31
The amount of weight a woman gains while pregnant may influence her risk of having a child with autism, a retrospective study suggests (Pediatrics). However, researchers note that women should not try to limit weight gain during pregnancy on the basis of this study and that doctors should reassure patients that the study was designed to “look for an association (that) likely reflects a shared etiology,” not to “identify a cause-and-effect relationship.”

New Research Reveals Genetic Link That Connects Family Members With Autism
News-Medical.net – October 30
New research (American Journal of Psychiatry) indicates that genes in a narrow region of the 15q23-26 and 16p12 chromosomes responsible for oral and written language impairments can result in similar behavioral characteristics, with one family member developing autism and the other having only language difficulties. The researchers are working to identify genetic patterns in these families to help gain a better understanding of the mechanisms that lead to autism.

Children With Autism and Anxiety Appeared to Benefit Slightly From Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Daily R/X – October 28
A recent study (Pediatrics) found that cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) may help children with autism reduce anxiety. However, the study showed that the effects of the therapy on these children were small and that more research is needed. It is also not clear whether the children themselves saw positive effects from the therapy.

Research Identifies Novel Autism Candidate Genes
Medical Xpress – October 23
A new study (Molecular Psychiatry) indicates that children must inherit a certain number of gene variants in order to develop autism. The study identified more than 200 rare variants inherited by children and determined that genes YWHAZ and DRP2, among others, are new candidates for research on autism genetic basis.

New Autism Study Reveals Effectiveness of Web-Based Intervention Tool for Challenging Behaviors
PR Web – October 22
A new study (Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders) shows that use of the Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) Builder improves the quality of behavior intervention plans designed by clinicians treating children with autism spectrum disorder. The effects of the BIP Builder were assessed on the inclusion of function-based, evidence-based intervention components and non-punishment-based intervention components.
**Children With Autism Look Less Friendly to Peers, Cambridge Research Suggests**

Cambridge News – October 21

New research (Autism) suggests that typically developed children form negative impressions of children with autism after just a 30-second encounter, which can potentially ostracize them from an early age. Researchers believe these findings show the need for greater focus on interpersonal skills in both children with and without autism.

**Children With Autism Taking Psychotropic Medications at High Rates**

Daily Rx – October 20

A recent study (Pediatrics) found that mental health medication use was high among children with autism spectrum disorders, with more than half the children in the study having taken at least one psychotropic medication, and a third having taken more than one medication at once. Safety and effectiveness data for multiple psychotropic medications in children is sparse, and the authors note a need to develop standards of care for their prescription.

**Video Teaching May Help Hone Social Skills of Kids With Autism**

RedOrbit – October 17

A new study (Exceptional Children) found that students demonstrated a rapid increase in the level of complex social behaviors when a video-based teaching technique was implemented and that those social behaviors were sustained at high levels even when the videos were used less often. Some schools do not have appropriate staff resources to provide one-on-one help for students with autism, and the researchers note that this video could be an effective tool for these understaffed schools.

**Kids With Autism Focus More on Right Than Left Eye**

PsychCentral – October 13

In face recognition, children with autism focus on the face about as long as their peers, but tend to look at the right eye rather than the left. New research (Journal of Vision) indicates that children with autism also tend to focus just below the eyes, instead of on the pupils. Researchers speculate that this may be to avoid the left side of the face, which tends to convey more emotional information than the right side.

**Kids With Autism Often Have Trouble Sleeping, Study Shows**

US News & World Report – October 1

Many children with autism have poorer sleep quality than other youngsters until they reach their teens, a new study reveals (Archives of Disease in Childhood). However, more research is needed to determine whether sleep issues might affect the behavior of children with autism.

**BEHAVIORAL ISSUES**

**Prenatal Stress, Gene Variant Interact to Raise Conduct Disorder Risk**

Psychiatric News – October 31

Prenatal stress can contribute to development of conduct disorder in children if they possess a particular variant of the dopamine receptor gene, a new study suggests (Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry). Although counseling and treatment of psychiatric problems to reduce prenatal maternal stress may not reduce antisocial behavior problems in all children, researchers note that it might be helpful in subgroups of children with a certain genotype and recommend clinical studies to assess this assumption.

**Spanking Young Kids Linked to Aggressive Behavior, Language Woes by Age 9**

CBS News – October 21

A new study (Pediatrics) finds that children who were spanked often early in life by their mothers were more likely to be aggressive later in childhood than kids who were not spanked at all. Being spanked by fathers was also linked to vocabulary and language problems. The effects were stronger for those who were spanked more than twice a week. The researchers recommend that experts make a concerted effort to tell families about the possible negative effects of spanking and teach them appropriate discipline methods.

**Children Who Spend Time in Nurseries 'More Likely to Develop Behavioral Problems'**

The Telegraph, UK – October 16

Children who stay in full-time nurseries are more likely to develop behavioral problems such as hyperactivity, a new study finds (Child: Care, Health and Development). However, children who spent more time in pre-school playgroups for a few hours a day had fewer problems. According to the authors, the findings “suggest that
interventions to enhance children’s emotional and behavioral development might best focus on supporting families and augmenting the quality of care in the home.” However, child care providers rejected the findings, noting that other studies have underlined the importance of formal care in the early years.

**Non-Regular Bedtimes Tied to Kids’ Behavior Problems**

Reuters – October 14

Kids without a regular bedtime tend to have more behavior problems at home and at school, a new study suggests (Pediatrics). However, when children started going to sleep at a more consistent time, their behavior improved. The authors consider the results encouraging “because it shows parents can make changes to affect their child's behavior.” Children with ADHD or an autism spectrum disorder were not included in the study.

**Smog, Stressed Mom May Raise Risk of Behavior Woes in Kids**

US News & World Report – October 8

A new study (Pediatrics) suggests that the effects of maternal stress and air pollution on childhood behavior problems are magnified when both are experienced in the womb. Although the research does not prove that prenatal air pollution and maternal stress are responsible for increasing misbehavior in kids, the findings suggest that both risk factors should be addressed.

**BULLYING**

**Being a Bully Linked to Casual, Risky Sex**

Reuters – November 12

A new study (Pediatrics) finds that heterosexual teens who bully other kids, or are both bullies and bullied themselves, are more likely to engage in risky sex. In addition, bullies, bullying victims and kids who were both bullies and bullied were more likely to experience dating violence than other kids. The authors recommend that bullying prevention programs consider addressing sexual behavior by focusing on building skills and healthy coping responses and note that “parents and teachers should be aware of this increased risk and assess for possible sexual risk-taking among bullies and bully-victims.”

**DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY**

**Size, Connectivity of Brain Region Linked to Anxiety Level in Young Children**

Medical Xpress – November 20

According to new research (Biological Psychiatry), measuring the size and connectivity of the amygdala can predict the degree of anxiety a young child is experiencing in daily life. The authors note that the findings do not mean that a young child with an enlarged and highly connected amygdala will necessarily go on to develop a mood disorder; however, the study does provide important insight into the developmental origins of anxiety and could aid in the early identification and treatment of children at risk for anxiety disorders.

**Technology in Children’s Bedrooms a Barrier to Adequate Sleep**

UPI – November 13

According to a new study (Journal of Pediatric Psychology), technology such as computers and smartphones in children's bedrooms can cause anxiety and sleep loss by teaching the brain to see the room as an entertainment experience rather than a place for quiet and rest. “Even modest differences in sleep duration, accumulated over a few days, can affect critical cognitive and emotional functions in children,” the authors note.

**Online Forums a ‘Mixed Bag’ for Depressed Youth**

Reuters – October 30

According to new research (PLOS One), Internet forums and other online resources may be both good and bad influences when it comes to self-harm and suicidal thoughts among depressed youth. Half the studies analyzed reported that Internet forums reinforced positive behaviors, such as not using self-harm, and helped users connect with other people and seek out empathy and support. But 5 studies found that self-harm was sometimes discussed in a way that made it seem normal, or that forums were used by people looking for suicidal partners.
The authors recommend that parents talk to their children about what Web sites they're using and that both parents and doctors ask children who are depressed if they are visiting any sites related to self-harm.

**How Are Children Affected by Maternal Anxiety and Depression?**

*Science News – October 24*

According to a new study (*Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics*), maternal symptoms of anxiety and depression increased the risk of emotional and disruptive problem behaviors in children as early as 18 months of age and resulted in an increased risk of depressive symptoms in adolescence. The findings “emphasize the importance of health professionals spotting mental health problems in the mother and/or the child as early as possible” and that this information “gives health professionals a unique opportunity to introduce early preventive measures against the development of mental health problems.”

**Traumatic Brain Injuries Increased the Risk of Mood Disorders in Young People**

*Daily R/X – October 17*

A new study (*The Journal of Pediatrics*) indicates that teens and young adults who experienced a traumatic brain injury were at greater risk for mood disorders like depression than youth without a brain injury. As a result of these findings, the researchers recommend that health professionals monitor young patients with traumatic brain injuries for possible mood disorders in the years after an injury.

**Teen Depression: Mom's Mental Health During Pregnancy Affects Children Later in Life, Study Finds**

*Toronto Star – October 15*

Teenagers are more likely to be depressed if their mothers were depressed while pregnant, a new study finds (*JAMA Psychiatry*). Although mothers’ depression after giving birth has been tied to their children's mental health years later, depression during pregnancy may affect a baby through stress hormones that move across the placenta. This contradicts the previous suggestion that depression is only important if it continues past the end of pregnancy and indicates that therapy should be made available to pregnant women with depression whenever possible.

**Depression Screening in Teens With Diabetes Proves Useful in Treating Those Teens**

*Daily R/X – October 13*

A recent study (*Pediatrics*) found that screening teens with diabetes for depression was effective and helpful for treatment. The results showed that higher depression scores were linked to lower rates of teens monitoring their blood sugar, and the researchers note that “a systematic approach, such as described in this study, can serve as a model for other chronic health conditions.”

**Smoking by Pregnant Mothers Leaves Children With Smaller Brains, Research Finds**

*Irish Times – October 8*

According to new research (*Neuropsychopharmacology*), children whose mothers smoke during pregnancy have smaller brains and are more likely to suffer from anxiety and depression. The study did not demonstrate a link between the number of cigarettes smoked, but the length of time a mother smoked was critical, with researchers determining that children were unaffected if their mothers quit smoking early enough in their pregnancy.

### Eating Disorders

**Physique Concerns Linked to Adverse Outcomes for Teen Boys**

*Physician's Briefing – November 5*

A new study (*JAMA Pediatrics*) finds that adolescent boys’ concerns about thinness and muscularity are associated with adverse outcomes such as depressive symptoms, drug use, and frequent binge drinking. According to the authors, these adverse outcomes in males may not be recognized as a weight-related disorder because of their sex.

**School Body Image Lessons Improve Teen Body Esteem**

*Medical Xpress – October 10*

Training teachers to deliver body image lessons to teenagers in schools could help improve body esteem and reduce the risk of eating disorders, new research finds (*British Journal of Psychiatry*). According to the study authors, “a teacher-delivered program for body image dissatisfaction is feasible, acceptable, and effective.” However, more work is needed to refine the lessons’ content, increase effectiveness, and explore the best way to provide training for teachers.
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

Environment Plays Primary Role in Psychosis Transition
medwire News – November 22
New research (PLOS ONE) suggests that exposure to environmental risk factors may be necessary for individuals at genetically high risk for psychosis to transition from good health to the psychiatric disorder. The authors note that exposure to environmental risk was not altered by genetic high risk status and there was no gene-environment correlation.

Childhood Social Functioning Predicts Schizophrenia Risk
medwire News – November 20
Poor social functioning in childhood predicts an increased risk for schizophrenia later in life, new research suggests (Schizophrenia Research). Social functioning appeared to predict the risk for schizophrenia independently of genetic risk and was not affected by gender or socioeconomic status. However, the researchers note that it may contribute to chronic stress, potentially exacerbating the risk for schizophrenia.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION

Teen Athletes Prone to Drink, Less Likely to Use Drugs
Reuters – November 20
Participating in sports may have many benefits, but it also raises the chances adolescents will abuse alcohol, according to a review of previous studies (Addictive Behaviors). According to the authors, it is important to understand what aspects of sport participation are most beneficial and to “design rigorous trials to determine if sport interventions really can reduce or prevent drug use in youth.” They also stress the importance of education to increase awareness of the potential dangers for coaches, parents, and the youth themselves.

Most Teens Who Misuse Painkillers Aren't After a High, Study Finds
HealthDay News – November 13
A new study (The Journal of Pain) reveals that most teens misuse narcotic painkillers to get relief from pain, not to get high. Although teenage girls were almost twice as likely to have misused prescription painkillers in the past year as teenage boys, there were no gender differences in the teens' motives for taking the medication. Researchers conclude that the use of narcotic painkillers by teens should be more closely monitored to identify possible abuse.

Kids View Too Many TV Ads for Booze, Study Finds
US News & World Report – November 7
A new study (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report) finds that alcohol ads have exceeded the industry's voluntary standard not to place ads on TV programs when more than 30% of the audience was likely to be younger than 21. The percentage of alcohol ads that exceeded the voluntary standard was highest in Houston, Los Angeles, Dallas, Atlanta, and Chicago. If this advertising were eliminated and not replaced, the researchers note, total youth exposure to alcohol ads on these programs would drop by as much as one-third.

Early Puberty Tied to Higher Odds of Substance Use in Teens
HealthDay News – October 9
According to a new study (Addiction), teens who begin puberty at an early age are more likely to experiment with cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. The authors note that this “pubertal development is a combination of biological, psychological, and social processes that all likely interact to influence risk-taking behavior like substance use.” Although the study found an association between earlier puberty and higher risk for substance use, it did not establish a cause-and-effect relationship.

Predictors of Substance Abuse Identified Among Teens With Bipolar Disorder
Medical Xpress – October 2
A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) found that approximately 1 in 3 teens with bipolar disorder developed substance abuse during 4 years of follow-up. According to the authors, there appears to be a 2- to 3-year window “during which we can attempt to prevent substance abuse in these youth. This study provides some clues regarding the types of preventive strategies that may be useful.”
SUICIDE AND SELF-INJURY

**How Poor Mental Health and Casual Sex Reinforce Each Other**

Medical Xpress – November 19

Researchers *(Journal of Sex Research)* found that teens who showed depressive symptoms were more likely to engage in casual sex as young adults, and that those who engaged in casual sex were more likely to later seriously consider suicide. The study provides evidence that poor mental health can lead to casual sex, but also that casual sex leads to additional declines in mental health, and the authors note that “the goal should be to identify adolescents struggling with poor mental health (to) intervene early before they engage in casual sexual relationships.”

**Multiple Military Deployments In Families May Raise Teen Suicide Risk**

Los Angeles Times – November 18

Teenagers with family members in the military were more likely to contemplate suicide if their relatives were deployed overseas multiple times, *new research* finds *(Journal of Adolescent Health)*. The key factor is the number of times a parent or sibling is deployed, not whether he or she serves in the military. The authors stress the need for increased screening and referrals in primary care and school settings.

**Suicide a Risk for Young Cancer Patients, Study Finds**

US News & World Report – October 30

A diagnosis of cancer may put teens and young adults at risk for suicide, according to a *new study* of Swedes *(Annals of Oncology)*. All cancer patients, regardless of age, have an elevated risk of suicide, but according to the authors, “because adolescents and young adults are still developing their coping strategies for stress, they may be more affected than adults when facing major adversity.” They recommend that support to these young people be delivered through the cooperation of medical professionals, psychological professionals, family members, and social workers.

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**CONFERENCES/WEBINARS**

**Supporting Our Troops’ Families: The Impact of Family Violence on Military Families**

*Date: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 (12:00pm-1:30pm CST)*

This webinar, hosted by the National Health Collaborative on Violence and Abuse, will explore the intersection of military service and family violence and provide guidance for health care providers in both military and civilian settings who care for military families. It will also review the research on interpersonal violence and child maltreatment in military families. *Register online* to attend the webinar or *download* the recording afterwards. CME credits are offered for this course, and more information about claiming CME credit is available *online*.

**Now Accepting Applications: Tobacco Cessation Clinical Practice Trainings**

*Deadline: January 31, 2014*

The AAP Richmond Center is seeking applications for a training that will educate clinicians about messages, tools, and counseling protocols to screen and counsel patients and families about cessation and secondhand smoke exposure during clinical encounters. Clinicians will be taught how to effectively integrate these practices into their existing practice systems. Applicants are encouraged to attend the training in pairs of a pediatrician and another member of the practice team. There will be two separate trainings, and applicants will attend one of the two. Coach airfare, transportation between airport and hotel, hotel accommodations (2 nights maximum), and meals included during the trainings will all be covered. For more information, *read the application*. To be considered, applications must be received by 4:00pm CST on January 31, 2014. Please email questions to *richmondcenter@aap.org*.

**2014 DB:PREP® – An Intensive Review and Update of Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics**

*January 29 - February 2, 2014 (Atlanta, GA)*

Whether you are planning to take a developmental-behavioral pediatrics board exam or just want an extensive update of the field, consider attending the DB:PREP® Course! DB:PREP® is a comprehensive review of developmental-behavioral pediatric medicine for both the primary care physician and the pediatric subspecialist. The course is intended to enhance your ability to recognize and manage complex or difficult cases in developmental-behavioral pediatrics across the age spectrum, and coding and payment sessions specifically for this field of medicine are offered. *More information* about the course is available online, including available CME credit and how to register.

www.aap.org/mentalhealth/E-News
**A Strategic Approach to Suicide Prevention in High Schools**

This recorded webinar from the Suicide Prevention and Resource Center provides an overview of the research on school-based suicide prevention programs and identifies resources that can be helpful in developing and implementing your own program. Although this webinar focuses on high schools, some of the information may be applicable to any grade level.

**The Importance of Addressing Weight-Based Bullying With Your Pediatric Patients**

This archived CME-bearing webinar was conducted by the AAP Institute for Healthy Childhood Weight, the Alliance for a Healthier Generation, the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and (STOP) Obesity Alliance. It includes a discussion about weight-based bullying, testimonials from practice, and discussion of resources available to support health care professionals.

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**Supplement on the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program**

The supplement to the November 2013 issue of *Pediatrics* focuses on new developments in maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting. An overview of the federal home visiting program is included, along with several articles that address mental health topics, such as: opportunities to address early childhood adversity; integrating home visiting and the family-centered medical home; the effectiveness of home visiting in improving child health and reducing child maltreatment; maternal depression as a moderator of child maltreatment; home visiting in partnership with pediatric care; and enhancing home visiting with mental health consultation.

**Zero to Three Issue Focuses on Early Brain and Child Development**

The AAP collaborated with Zero to Three for the September 2013 issue of the *Zero to Three Journal*, focusing on early brain and child development. The articles in this issue underscore the importance of relationships and the powerful impact that service providers can have when they arm families with the resources needed to support children's social-emotional well-being. View the [Table of Contents](#), read one of the [articles](#), or [order](#) the issue online.

**Adolescent Trauma and Substance Abuse Online Course**

This online course from the National Child Traumatic Stress Network provides training and materials for mental health clinicians, substance abuse treatment providers, parents, caregivers, and youth on the complexities of psychological trauma and co-occurring substance abuse and dependency. The course also offers a Learning Community through which participants can share their experiences using and disseminating these materials, receive guidance and feedback, and obtain additional resources and training.

**Behavioral Health United States 2012**

This new report from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides in-depth information on the current status of the mental health and substance abuse field. It includes behavioral health statistics at the national and state levels from 40 different data sources and analytic chapters on behavioral health disorders across the lifespan and the treatment landscape for mental health and substance use disorders.

**Books for Children About the Death of Sibling From Sudden Infant Death Syndrome**

The National SUID/SIDS Resource Center has created a bibliography to help parents or caregivers navigate children's questions after the death of a younger sibling from sudden infant death. The bibliography presents books, divided by category, that are appropriate for young children, and a list of books suitable for older children appears at the end. A list of books that deal with the loss of someone other than a younger sibling is also included.

**Bringing Families Together: Models of Hope and Recovery**

This SAMHSA video features the 10-Element Framework: Elements of System Linkages, developed by the National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare to help States, Tribal, and local communities overcome barriers and identify strategies to facilitate effective partnerships between mental health services, substance use treatment, child welfare, and family courts.
Can We Live Longer? Integrated Healthcare’s Promise
This infographic from SAMHSA demonstrates the co-occurrence between mental illness and other chronic health conditions and details how integrated care works as the most effective approach to complex patients via savings per month, per year, and more.

Children and Domestic Violence Fact Sheet Series
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network Violence Collaborative Group has developed a series of 10 fact sheets for parents whose children have been affected by domestic violence. The fact sheets address the experiences and needs of these children and families and provide information to support resilience and recovery.

ChildVictimWeb
The National Children's Alliance recently unveiled this new resource for professionals from all disciplines who work with children and adolescents who have experienced or witnessed serious violence. The course describes the prevalence and characteristics of different forms of victimization often experienced in childhood; their psychological, behavioral, social, and health consequences; and implications for practice.

Docs for Tots Web Site
Docs for Tots brings together children’s doctors and communities to promote practices, policies, and investments in children from prenatal to age 5 that foster healthy development and future success. The new Web site provides doctors and other stakeholders with tools, opportunities, and technical assistance to transform practice and improve public policy. Included on the Web site are resources on The Early Childhood Medical Home, Developmental Screening, Quality Early Education and Care, Social Emotional Health, and Poverty. The Web site also provides doctors, health care professionals, early childhood educators, parents, and advocates/policymakers opportunities to connect.

How Brains Are Built: The Core Story of Brain Development
The Alberta Family Wellness Initiative has launched an animated video that presents the core story of brain development in a visually engaging format for public audiences. In just 4 minutes, you can learn how adults and communities help children build healthy brains and how that process can be derailed by toxic stress.

Infographic: When Parents Talk about Prescription Drug Abuse, Kids Listen (Even If They Pretend Not To)
According to new research, kids who learn about the dangers of prescription drug abuse from their parents are less likely to use substances than those who do not. This infographic from PromotePrevent.org addresses the problem of parents not communicating with their kids about substance abuse and provides statistics to support the impact that parents can have.

Military Children and Families
The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution recently released its Fall 2013 issue of Future of Children, titled “Military Children and Families.” The 9 articles in this issue aim to promote effective policies and programs for military-connected children and their families by providing timely, objective information based on the best available research. This issue also includes an Executive Summary and a Policy Brief.

New Resources on Bullying
Child Trends offers 2 new resources on the topic of bullying. Five Things to Know About Kids Who Bully discusses who the young people are that engage in or endorse bullying and what motivates their involvement. What Works for Bullying Programs: Lessons From Experimental Evaluations of Programs and Interventions provides an analysis of 17 different bullying programs and notes that promising approaches include involving parents and using a whole-school approach to foster a caring and safe school climate.

RAISING Mental Health Awareness: The Facts
This resource from the National Alliance on Mental Illness notes the prevalence of mental health conditions in young adults and presents 10 warning signs of a mental health condition. It also lists common suicide warning signs and provides information on suicide prevention and how to help friends who have mental conditions.
These facts sheets are part of the NAMI Raising Mental Health Awareness Toolkit to educate college students about mental health.

**Web Pages on Complex Trauma**
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network and the Complex Trauma Collaborative group have launched new Web pages on the effects of complex trauma and its assessment. **Effects of Complex Trauma** explains its impact across multiple developmental domains, and **Assessment of Complex Trauma** includes guidelines and tools for mental health professionals, as well as additional resources for non-mental health professionals and parents/caregivers.

**JOURNALS**

Please note that some journals may require a membership to gain access to the articles.

- Cognitive and Behavior Outcome 8 Years Following ECMO in the NICU
- Disparity in Receipt of Educational Services for Autism

- Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health in Adolescence
- Protective Effect of Female Sex Against Autism Spectrum Disorders

**AAP News** - Vol 34, Issue 11, Nov 2013
- Study: Number of Antigens in Vaccines Unrelated to Neuropsychological Outcomes

**AAP News** - Vol 34, Issue 10, Oct 2013
- Study: Majority of Teens Think Prescription Stimulant Use Is a Problem
- Study Says Yelling Is as Hurtful as Hitting
- Children With ADHD Have Higher Incidence of Enuresis

**Academic Pediatrics** - Vol 13, No 6, Nov 2013
- Persistence of Mental Health Problems in Very Young Children Investigated by US Child Welfare Agencies
- The Effect of Primary Care Interventions on Children's Media Viewing Habits and Exposure to Violence
- Use of Complementary and Alternative Medical Therapies Among Youth With Mental Health Concerns
- Integrating Mental Health Services in Primary Care Continuity Clinics: A National CORNET Study
- Three Questionnaires to Detect Psychosocial Problems in Toddlers: A Comparison of the BITSEA, ASQ:SE, and KIPPI

**Addictive Behaviors** - Vol 38, Issue 12, Dec 2013
- Alcohol Use and Abuse in Young Adulthood: Do Self-Control and Parents’ Perceptions of Friends During Adolescence Modify Peer Influence? The TRAILS Study
- Are There Reciprocal Relationships Between Substance Use Risk Personality Profiles and Alcohol or Tobacco Use in Early Adolescence?
- Emerging Adulthood Themes, Role Transitions, and Substance Use Among Hispanics in Southern California
- Patterns of Substance Use Among Argentinean Adolescents and Analysis of the Effect of Age at First Alcohol Use on Substance Use Behaviors

**Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research** - Vol 40, Issue 6, Nov 2013
- Consultants’ Perceptions of School Counselors’ Ability to Implement an Empirically-Based Intervention for Adolescent Social Anxiety Disorder

**American Journal of Community Psychology** - Vol 52, Issue 3, Dec 2013
- What’s Love Got to Do With It: Relationship Functioning and Mental and Physical Quality of Life Among Pregnant Adolescent Couples
- Social Cohesion and Self-Rated Health: The Moderating Effect of Neighborhood Physical Disorder
- Defining Engagement in Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment
• Classroom Peer Relationships and Behavioral Engagement in Elementary School: The Role of Social Network Equity
• Central Role of Relatedness in Alaska Native Youth Resilience: Preliminary Themes from One Site of the Circumpolar Indigenous Pathways to Adulthood (CIPA) Study

• Promoting Healthy Lifestyles in High School Adolescents: A Randomized Controlled Trial

**American Journal of Public Health** - Vol 103, S2, Dec 2013
• Homelessness During the Transition From Foster Care to Adulthood

• Perceived Discrimination and Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Youth Problem Behaviors
• Impaired-Driving Prevalence Among US High School Students: Associations With Substance Use and Risky Driving Behaviors
• Driving After Drug or Alcohol Use by US High School Seniors, 2001–2011

**American Journal of Public Health** - Vol 103, Issue S1, Oct 2013
• Using Genetically Informed, Randomized Prevention Trials to Test Etiological Hypotheses About Child and Adolescent Drug Use and Psychopathology
• Social, Behavioral, and Genetic Linkages From Adolescence Into Adulthood

**American Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 170, No 11, Nov 2013
• Preserved Working Memory and Altered Brain Activation in Persons at Risk for Psychosis

• Childhood Maltreatment and Psychopathology: A Case for Ecophenotypic Variants as Clinically and Neurobiologically Distinct Subtypes
• Impact of Maternal Depression Across the First 6 Years of Life on the Child’s Mental Health, Social Engagement, and Empathy: The Moderating Role of Oxytocin
• Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy and Bipolar Disorder in Offspring
• Neural Mechanisms of Frustration in Chronically Irritable Children
• Association Between Variation in Neuropsychological Development and Trajectory of ADHD Severity in Early Childhood

**American Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 170, No 9, Sept 2013
• An 11-Year-Old Boy With Asperger’s Disorder Presenting With Aggression

**Autism** - Vol 17, No 6, Nov 2013
• Examining the Screen for Child Anxiety-Related Emotional Disorder-71 as an Assessment Tool for Anxiety in Children With High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Brief report: Service Implementation and Maternal Distress Surrounding Evaluation Recommendations for Young Children Diagnosed With Autism
• The Association of Quality of Social Relations, Symptom Severity, and Intelligence With Anxiety in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Assessing Adolescent Social Competence Using the Social Responsiveness Scale: Should We Ask Both Parents or Will Just One Do?
• Adaptive Function in Preschoolers in Relation to Developmental Delay and Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorders: Insights From a Clinical Sample
• The Relationship Between Emotion Recognition Ability and Social Skills in Young Children With Autism

**British Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 203, No 4, Oct 2013
• Preschool Hyperactivity/Attention Problems and Educational Outcomes in Adolescence: Prospective Longitudinal Study
• Effective Suicide Prevention Measures for Teenagers in Japan

**Child Abuse and Neglect** - Vol 37, Issue 11, Nov 2013
• Cumulative Trauma and Symptom Complexity in Children: A Path Analysis
• The Effects of Exposure to Violence and Victimization Across Life Domains on Adolescent Substance Use
• Impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use in Early Adulthood: A Cohort Study of an Urban, Minority Sample in the US
• Attachment Insecurity Mediates the Relationship Between Childhood Trauma and Eating Disorder Psychopathology in a Clinical Sample: A Structural Equation Model
• Role of Emotion Dysregulation in the Relationship Between Childhood Abuse and Probable PTSD in a Sample of Substance Abusers
• Intergenerational Effects of War Trauma Among Palestinian Families Mediated via Psychological Maltreatment
• Child Abuse and Suicidal Ideation Among Adolescents in China
• Resilience to Bullying Victimization: The Role of Individual, Family, and Peer Characteristics
• Multilevel Correlates of Behavioral Resilience Among Children in Child Welfare
• Resilience to Childhood Maltreatment Is Associated With Increased Resting-State Functional Connectivity of the Salience Network With the Lingual Gyrus

Child Abuse and Neglect - Vol 37, Issue 10, Oct 2013
• Poly-Victimization Among Juvenile Justice-Involved Youths
• The Prevalence and Impact of Child Maltreatment and Other Types of Victimization in the UK: Findings From a Population Survey of Caregivers, Children, and Young People and Young Adults
• Polyvictimization and Victimization of Children and Youth: Results From a Populational Survey
• Childhood Maltreatment and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Among Incarcerated Young Offenders

Child Abuse and Neglect - Vol 37, Issue 9, Sept 2013
• Social and Academic Functioning in Adolescents With Child Sexual Abuse-Related PTSD

Child and Adolescent Mental Health - Vol 18, Issue 4, Nov 2013
• Service User Perspectives of Multiagency Working: A Qualitative Study With Children With Educational and Mental Health Difficulties and Their Parents
• Psychiatric Disorders in an Urban Sample of Preschool Children
• Child and Family Factors Associated With Teacher-Reported Behavior Problems in Young Children of Substance Abusers
• Positive Communication Moderates the Relationship Between Corporal Punishment and Child Depressive Symptoms
• Parenting and Problem Behaviors in Children of Substance Abusing Parents
• Childhood Sexual Abuse: Community-Based Treatment Practices and Predictors of Use of Evidence-Based Practices
• Innovations in Practice: MICHI, A Brief Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy for Adolescents With Depression – A Pilot Study of Feasibility in an Inpatient Setting

Child Development - Vol 84, Issue 6, Nov-Dec 2013
• Is the Secure Base Phenomenon Evident Here, There, and Anywhere? A Cross-Cultural Study of Child Behavior and Experts’ Definitions
• Racial Identity From Adolescence to Young Adulthood: Does Prior Neighborhood Experience Matter?
• Inhibitory Control During Emotional Distraction Across Adolescence and Early Adulthood
• School Life and Adolescents’ Self-Esteem Trajectories
• Developmental Personality Types From Childhood to Adolescence: Associations With Parenting and Adjustment
• Gene-Environment Correlation Underlying the Association Between Parental Negativity and Adolescent Externalizing Problems
• Impacts of a Prekindergarten Program on Children’s Mathematics, Language, Literacy, Executive Function, and Emotional Skills

Children and Youth Services Review - Vol 35, Issue 11, Nov 2013
• Reaching Everyone: Promoting the Inclusion of Youth With Disabilities in Evaluating Foster Care Outcomes
• Individual Differences in Referral for Help for Severe Emotional Difficulties in Adolescence
Clinical Pediatrics - Vol 52, No 12, Dec 2013
- Integrated Behavioral Health Services: A Collaborative Care Model for Pediatric Patients in a Low-Income Setting

Clinical Psychology Review - Vol 33, Issue 8, Dec 2013
- The TEACCH Program for Children and Adults With Autism: A Meta-Analysis of Intervention Studies
- Suicidal Behavior in Adolescents and Young Adults With ASD: Findings From a Systematic Review
- Peer Similarity and Influence for Weight-Related Outcomes in Adolescence: A Meta-Analytic Review
- Do Programs Designed to Train Working Memory, Other Executive Functions, and Attention Benefit Children With ADHD? A Meta-Analytic Review of Cognitive, Academic, and Behavioral Outcomes

Contemporary Pediatrics - Nov 1, 2013
- Developmental Pediatrics/Behavioral Health: Dealing With Grief
- Transitional-Aged Youth and Substance Use: Teenaged Addicts Come of Age

- Longitudinal Patterns of Autonomic Nervous System Responding to Emotion Evocation Among Children With Conduct Problems and/or Depression

Depression and Anxiety - Vol 30, Issue 10, Oct 2013
- Developmental Timing of Child Maltreatment and Symptoms of Depression and Suicidal Ideation in Young Adulthood: Results From the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health
- Impact of Childhood Adversity on the Course and Suicidality of Depressive Disorders: The CRESCEND Study
- Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Consistent and Inconsistent Longitudinal Reporters of Lifetime Suicide Attempts in Adolescence Through Young Adulthood

Depression and Anxiety - Vol 30, Issue 9, Sept 2013
- Biomarkers in Pediatric Depression
- The Effectiveness of Booster Sessions in CBT Treatment for Child and Adolescent Mood and Anxiety Disorders
- The Role of Peer Rejection in Adolescent Depression
- Augmentation of Youth Cognitive Behavioral and Pharmacological Interventions With Attention Modification: A Preliminary Investigation
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Age Effects in Child and Adolescent Anxiety: An Individual Patient Data Metaanalysis
- Neuroanatomic Abnormalities in Adolescents With Generalized Anxiety Disorder: A Voxel-Based Morphometry Study
- Is Adolescent Generalized Anxiety Disorder a Magnet for Negative Parental Interpersonal Behaviors?
- Comparison of Behavioral Profiles for Anxiety-Related Comorbidities Including ADHD and Selective Mutism in Children
- Depressive Disorders Among Children in the Transforming China: An Epidemiological Survey of Prevalence, Correlates, and Service Use

Health Education Research - Vol 28, Issue 6, Dec 2013
- Spotting and Supporting Eating Disorders in School: Recommendations From School Staff

- Longitudinal Predictors of Dieting and Disordered Eating Among Young Adults in the US
- Associations of Breastfeeding With Bulimic Behaviors and Eating Disorders Among Adolescents
- Normal Gray and White Matter Volume After Weight Restoration in Adolescents With Anorexia Nervosa

- Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Eating Behavior in Adolescent Girls At-Risk for Excess Weight Gain and Binge Eating Disorder
- Maternal Vitamin D Levels During Pregnancy and Offspring Eating Disorder Risk in Adolescence
- Binge/Purge Thoughts in Nonsuicidal Self-Injurious Adolescents: An Ecological Momentary Analysis
• We Are Family—Parents, Siblings, and Eating Disorders in a Prospective Total-Population Study of 250,000 Swedish Males and Females
• Identifying Novel Phenotypes of Vulnerability and Resistance to Activity-Based Anorexia in Adolescent Female Rats
• Severely Elevated Transaminases in an Adolescent Male With Anorexia Nervosa

**JAMA Pediatrics** - Vol 167, No 11, Nov 2013
• Preventing Depression in Adolescents: Time for a New Approach?
• Trends in Extreme Binge Drinking Among US High School Seniors
• School Intervention to Improve Mental Health of Students in Santiago, Chile: A Randomized Clinical Trial
• Maternal Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Depression in Pediatric Primary Care: Association With Child Maltreatment and Frequency of Child Exposure to Traumatic Events
• Extreme Binge Drinking Among 12th-Grade Students in the United States: Prevalence and Predictors
• Baseline Factors Predicting Placebo Response to Treatment in Children and Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Multisite Randomized Clinical Trial

• Impact of Distraction on the Driving Performance of Adolescents With and Without Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
• Recurrence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Full- and Half-Siblings and Trends Over Time: A Population-Based Cohort Study
• Association of Autism With Induced or Augmented Childbirth in North Carolina Birth Record (1990-1998) and Education Research (1997-2007) Databases

**JAMA Psychiatry** - Vol 70, No 11, Nov 2013
• Prevention of Depression in At-Risk Adolescents: Longer-term Effects
• Structure of Genetic and Environmental Risk Factors for Symptoms of DSM-IV Borderline Personality Disorder

**JAMA Psychiatry** - Vol 70, No 10, Oct 2013
• Antipsychotics and the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Children and Youth
• Genetic and Environmental Influences on the Familial Transmission of Externalizing Disorders in Adoptive and Twin Offspring
• Brain Structural Alterations Induced by Fetal Exposure to Cocaine Persist Into Adolescence and Affect Behavior

• Developmental Trajectories of Romantic Stages and Associations With Problem Behaviors During Adolescence
• The Impact of Sleep on Adolescent Depressed Mood, Alertness, and Academic Performance
• Mothers’ Marital History and the Physical and Mental Health of Young Adults: An Investigation Over the Early Life Course
• The Role of Gender and Race in the Relation Between Adolescent Distress Tolerance and Externalizing and Internalizing Psychopathology
• Internalizing Symptoms and Rumination: The Prospective Prediction of Familial and Peer Emotional Vicimization Experiences During Adolescence
• Warm and Harsh Parenting as Mediators of the Relation Between Maternal and Adolescent Emotion Regulation
• Sleep Patterns and Psychological Functioning in Families in Northeastern Iran; Evidence for Similarities Between Adolescent Children and Their Parents
• Testing the Index of Problematic Online Experiences (I-POE) With a National Sample of Adolescents
• Self-Concept in Adolescence: A Longitudinal Study on Reciprocal Effects of Self-Perceptions in Academic and Social Domains
• Happiness and Health Behavior in Iranian Adolescent Girls
• The Measurement of Reflective Function in Adolescents With and Without Borderline Traits
• Suicidal Ideations and Attempts Among Adolescents Subjected to Childhood Sexual Abuse and Family Conflict/Violence: The Mediating Role of Anger and Depressed Mood
• Comparing Reports of Peer Rejection: Associations With Rejection Sensitivity, Victimization, Aggression, and Friendship
• Brief Report: The Adolescent Child-to-Parent Aggression Questionnaire: An Examination of Aggressions Against Parents in Spanish Adolescents

[www.aap.org/mentalhealth/E-News](http://www.aap.org/mentalhealth/E-News)
• International Note: Temperament and Character’s Relationship to Subjective Well-Being in Salvadorian Adolescents and Young Adults
• Psychosocial Predictors and Outcomes of Loneliness Trajectories From Childhood to Early Adolescence
• Understanding Loneliness During Adolescence: Developmental Changes That Increase the Risk of Perceived Social Isolation
• Peer-Related Loneliness Across Early to Late Adolescence: Normative Trends, Intra-Individual Trajectories, and Links With Depressive Symptoms
• Trajectories of Loneliness During Childhood and Adolescence: Predictors and Health Outcomes
• Loneliness Trajectories From Middle Childhood to Pre-Adolescence: Impact on Perceived Health and Sleep Disturbance
• The Development of Loneliness From Mid- to Late Adolescence: Trajectory Classes, Personality Traits, and Psychosocial Functioning

Journal of Adolescent Health - Vol 53, Issue 6, Dec 2013
• Contextual Amplification or Attenuation of the Impact of Pubertal Timing on Mexican-Origin Boys’ Mental Health Symptoms
• Effects of Positive Action on the Emotional Health of Urban Youth: A Cluster-Randomized Trial
• Trajectory of Suicidal Ideation in Relation to Perceived Overweight From Adolescence to Young Adulthood in a Representative United States Sample
• Peer Sexual Harassment and Deliberate Self-Injury: Longitudinal Cross-Lag Investigations in Canada and Sweden
• A Longitudinal Examination of Psychological, Behavioral, Academic, and Relationship Consequences of Dating Abuse Victimization Among a Primarily Rural Sample of Adolescents
• Parent Abuse by Adolescents With First-Episode Psychosis in Egypt
• Reduction of Adolescent Alcohol Use Through Family-School Intervention: A Randomized Trial
• Parental Support and Mental Health Among Transgender Adolescents

• Mexican-Origin Youths’ Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms: The Role of Familism Values
• Does “It Get Better” for Depressed Sexual Minority Youth in Young Adulthood?

• Cyberbullying Among Adolescents: Implications for Empirical Research
• The Role of the Pediatrician in Family-Based Treatment for Adolescent Eating Disorders: Opportunities and Challenges
• Longitudinal and Reciprocal Relations of Cyberbullying With Depression, Substance Use, and Problematic Internet Use Among Adolescents
• Cross-Lagged Associations Between Substance Use-Related Media Exposure and Alcohol Use During Middle School
• Longitudinal Associations From Neurobehavioral Disinhibition to Adolescent Risky Sexual Behavior in Boys: Direct and Mediated Effects Through Moderate Alcohol Consumption
• Psychosocial Pathways to Sexually Transmitted Infection Risk Among Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care: Evidence From a Longitudinal Cohort Study

Journal of Affective Disorders - Vol 151, Issue 3, Dec 2013
• Children’s Risk and Resilience Following a Natural Disaster: Genetic Vulnerability, Posttraumatic Stress, and Depression
• Affective Temperaments and Self-Harm in Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Study From a Community Sample

Journal of Affective Disorders - Vol 151, Issue 2, Nov 2013
• Use of the Suicide Status Form-II to Investigate Correlates of Suicide Risk Factors in Psychiatrically Hospitalized Children and Adolescents
• Life-Time and Current Suicide-Ideation in Australian Secondary School Students: Socio-Demographic, Health, and Psychological Predictors
• The Parental Overprotection Scale: Associations With Child and Parental Anxiety
• War-Related Trauma Exposure and Multiple Risk Behaviors Among School-Going Adolescents in Northern Uganda: The Mediating Role of Depression Symptoms
• Higher Cortisol Levels at Diurnal Trough Predict Greater Attentional Bias Towards Threat in Healthy Young Adults

**Journal of Attention Disorders** - Vol 17, No 8, Nov 2013
• Adolescent Outcome of Child ADHD in Primary Care Setting: Stability of Diagnosis
• Prediction of ADHD to Anxiety Disorders: An 11-Year National Insurance Data Analysis in Taiwan
• The Direct Effects of Inattention and Hyperactivity/Impulsivity on Peer Problems and Mediating Roles of Prosocial and Conduct Problem Behaviors in a Community Sample of Children
• Sluggish Cognitive Tempo Among Young Adolescents With ADHD: Relations to Mental Health, Academic, and Social Functioning
• Comparison of Mother, Father, and Teacher Reports of ADHD Core Symptoms in a Sample of Child Psychiatric Outpatients
• Training Executive, Attention, and Motor Skills: A Proof-of-Concept Study in Preschool Children With ADHD

• Co-segregation of Social Cognition, Executive Function and Local Processing Style in Children With ASD, their Siblings and Normal Controls
• Atypical Gaze Following in Autism: A Comparison of Three Potential Mechanisms
• Correlates and Risk Markers for Sleep Disturbance in Participants of the Autism Treatment Network
• Children’s Compliance With American Academy of Pediatrics’ Well-Child Care Visit Guidelines and the Early Detection of Autism
• Reliability Generalization for Childhood Autism Rating Scale
• A Cost of Illness Study of Children With High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders and Comorbid Anxiety Disorders as Compared to Clinically Anxious and Typically Developing Children
• Functional Neuroimaging of Social and Nonsocial Cognitive Control in Autism
• Initial Efficacy of Project ImPACT: A Parent-Mediated Social Communication Intervention for Young Children With ASD

• Measurement Tools and Target Symptoms/Skills Used to Assess Treatment Response for Individuals With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Intervention for Infants at Risk of Developing Autism: A Case Series
• Parental Age and Risk of Autism Spectrum Disorders in a Finnish National Birth Cohort
• A Review of Technology-Based Interventions to Teach Academic Skills to Students With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• The International Collaboration for Autism Registry Epidemiology (iCARE): Multinational Registry-Based Investigations of Autism Risk Factors and Trends
• Social Participation Among Young Adults With an Autism Spectrum Disorder

• Clinical Features of Young Children Referred for Impairing Temper Outbursts
• Clinical Gains From Including Both Dextroamphetamine and Methylphenidate in Stimulant Trials
• Atomoxetine Improved Attention in Children and Adolescents With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Dyslexia in a 16 Week, Acute, Randomized, Double-Blind Trial
• The Diagnosis of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in School-Aged Children and Adolescents Following Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Admission
• Polypharmacy Reduction in Youth in a Residential Treatment Center Leads to Positive Treatment Outcomes and Significant Cost Savings
• Pharmacotherapeutic Challenges in the Management of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Chronic Tics in a School Aged Child
• Effectiveness of Methylphenidate in the Treatment of Encopresis Whether or Not Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms Are Present

• Ziprasidone in Adolescents With Schizophrenia: Results From a Placebo-Controlled Efficacy and Long-Term Open-Extension Study
• Efficacy, Long-Term Safety, and Tolerability of Ziprasidone in Children and Adolescents With Bipolar Disorder
- Research Review: Epidemiological Modelling of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Conduct Disorder for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010
- Pragmatic Deficits and Social Impairment in Children With ADHD
- Cognitive and Behavioral Indicators of ADHD Symptoms Prior to School Age
- Evidence for Interplay Between Genes and Parenting on Infant Temperament in the First Year of Life: Monoamine Oxidase A Polymorphism Moderates Effects of Maternal Sensitivity on Infant Anger Proneness
- Child Anxiety and Parenting in England and Italy: The Moderating Role of Maternal Warmth
- Preschool Predictors of Childhood Anxiety Disorders: A Prospective Community Study
- Candidate Gene Associations With Withdrawn Behavior
- Measurement Equivalence of the Autism Symptom Phenotype in Children and Youth
- Different Neurodevelopmental Symptoms Have a Common Genetic Etiology
- Editorial Perspective: School Exclusion Is a Mental Health Issue

- Practitioner Review: Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders and The At-Risk Mental State for Psychosis in Children and Adolescents - Evidence-Based Management Approaches
- Exploring Anxiety Symptoms in a Large-Scale Twin Study of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders, Their Co-Twins and Controls
- Social Communication Disorder Outside Autism? A Diagnostic Classification Approach to Delineating Pragmatic Language Impairment, High Functioning Autism, and Specific Language Impairment
- Relation of Symptom-Induced Impairment With Other Illness Parameters in Clinic-Referred Youth
- Genetic Contributions to Continuity and Change in Attachment Security: A Prospective, Longitudinal Investigation From Infancy to Young Adulthood
- Group Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy With Former Child Soldiers and Other War-Affected Boys in the DR Congo: A Randomized Controlled Trial
- Diagnosing Autism Spectrum Disorder: Who Will Get a DSM-5 Diagnosis?
- Children's Callous-Unemotional Traits Moderate Links Between Their Positive Relationships With Parents at Preschool Age and Externalizing Behavior Problems at Early School Age

- Does Childhood Positive Self-Perceptual Bias Mediate Adolescent Risky Behavior in Youth From the MTA Study?
- The Therapeutic Relationship in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy and Pharmacotherapy for Anxious Youth
- Anxiety and Related Outcomes in Young Adults 7 to 19 Years After Receiving Treatment for Child Anxiety
- Development and Preliminary Evaluation of an Integrated Treatment Targeting Parenting and Depressive Symptoms in Mothers of Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
- The Efficacy of a Family-Based Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for Separation Anxiety Disorder in Children Aged 8-13: A Randomized Comparison With a General Anxiety Program

- Sleep Disorders in Preschoolers: Prevalence and Comorbidity With Psychiatric Symptoms
- Food Additives and Behavior in 8- to 9-Year-Old Children in Hong Kong: A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial
- Parental Attributions for the Behavior Problems of Children and Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Risk-Taking Behavior Among Adolescents With Prenatal Drug Exposure and Extrauterine Environmental Adversity
- Pediatric Provider Processes for Behavioral Health Screening, Decision Making, and Referral in Sites With Colocated Mental Health Services
- Relationship Between Polysomnographic Sleep Architecture and Behavior in Medication-Free Children With TS, ADHD, TS and ADHD, and Controls
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Children With Autism: Review and Considerations for Future Research
- Parental Influence on a Child's Autistic Traits
- Social and Behavioral Risk Factors for Obesity in Early Childhood
- Emotion Regulation is Related to Children's Emotional and External Eating
- ADHD Is a Risk Factor for Overweight and Obesity in Children
- Predicting Health-Related Quality of Life From the Psychosocial Profiles of Youth Seeking Treatment for Obesity
- Bullying and ADHD: Which Came First and Does It Matter?

- The Relationship Between ADHD Symptom Dimensions, Clinical Correlates, and Functional Impairments
- DSM-5 and Autism Spectrum Disorders: Implications for Families and Clinicians
- Interdisciplinary Collaborative Future for Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics: Barriers and Opportunities

Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders - Vol 21, No 4, Dec 2013
- The Incremental Utility of Behavioral Rating Scales and a Structured Diagnostic Interview in the Assessment of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
- Symptoms of Depression Depend on Rigid Parenting Attitudes, Gender, and Race in an At-Risk Sample of Early Adolescents
- The Relationship Between Family Education and Support Services and Parent and Child Outcomes Over Time
- Treatment Effects of a Modular Intervention for Early-Onset Child Behavior Problems on Family Contextual Outcomes

- What Happens to Adolescents Who Self-Harm?
- Adolescent Depression and School Environment

Journal of Pediatric Health Care - Vol 27, No 6, Nov 2013
- Recruitment Strategies and Rates of a Multi-Site Behavioral Intervention for Adolescents and Young Adults With Cancer
- The Impact of Technology Dependence on Children and Their Families

- Manipulating Sleep Duration Alters Emotional Functioning and Cognitive Performance in Children
- Longitudinal Course and Risk Factors for Fatigue in Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Sleep Disturbances
- An Examination of the Specificity of Motivation and Executive Functioning in ADHD Symptom-Clusters in Adolescence
- Perception of Pulmonary Function and Asthma Control: The Differential Role of Child Versus Caregiver Anxiety and Depression
- Preventing Posttraumatic Stress Following Pediatric Injury: A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Web-Based Psycho-Educational Intervention for Parents
- Do Depression, Self-Esteem, Body-Esteem, and Eating Attitudes Vary by BMI Among African American Adolescents?
- Childhood Economic Strains in Predicting Substance Use in Emerging Adulthood: Mediation Effects of Youth Self-Control and Parenting Practices
- Developmentally and Culturally Appropriate Screening in Primary Care: Development of the Behavioral Health Checklist

- Adapting Interpersonal Psychotherapy for the Prevention of Excessive Weight Gain in Rural African American Girls
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