Inclusion in this publication does not imply an endorsement by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). The AAP is not responsible for the content of these resources. Web site addresses are as current as possible, but may change at any time.

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AAP Chapter Highlight

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**SPOTLIGHT**

New Mental Health Promotional Ads for the Practice

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has developed 2 promotional ads—Mom! Dad! Ask the doctor about my emotional development, too!—to promote the importance of mental health as part of a health supervision visit. The ads can be posted on a bulletin board or used as a tabletop display within the practice. The AAP is also publishing the ads in popular parent magazines and using them for social media activities. Parents can be directed to the Emotional Wellness section of healthychildren.org for tips on how to promote social-emotional health. Pediatricians and other primary care providers can find tools and resources to enhance mental health care in the pediatric practice on the AAP mental health Web site. This project was supported by the AAP Friends of Children Fund. For more information, please contact mentalhealth@aap.org.

http://www2.aap.org/commped/docs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
OHIO CHAPTER AAP
Web site: www.ohioaap.org/program-initiatives/building-mental-wellness

The Ohio AAP Chapter is excited about a new project, Building Mental Wellness (BMW), designed to improve the delivery of children’s mental health services, including anticipatory guidance, screening, early diagnosis, and management of social-emotional problems in primary care, while integrating resources from the Pediatric Psychiatry Network. Participating practices will work with a multi-disciplinary “core team” of clinical and administrative staff from their office to achieve optimal mental wellness for children in Ohio.

“It is well known that 20% of children have emotional, developmental, or behavioral concerns, and yet only 2% of children actually receive behavioral health services,” says John Duby, MD, BMW medical director. “As the field of pediatrics has conquered many of the previously devastating infectious disease, it is increasingly evident that mental health is now mainstream pediatrics. Building Mental Wellness will support primary care pediatricians in strengthening their knowledge and skills in addressing the mental health needs of their patients. Our goal is for all of Ohio’s children to achieve optimal mental wellness as soon as possible.”

Practice teams participated in a 2-day Learning Session, June 6-7, 2012, in Columbus to learn strategies to promote protective skills, screen and identify mental health issues earlier, provide office-based interventions, link with community resources, and appropriately use psychotropic medications. Lodging and travel expenses for 3 team members from each practice will be provided. Teams will be supported by the Mental Health Expert Workgroup and will be introduced to various community resources in the state. Practices will collect and record data monthly that address the outcome measures as determined by the Mental Health Expert Workgroup. Families will be asked to provide input regarding appropriate measures that match the determined aims. Benefits to participating include CME Credit, Part 4 MOC Credit, the AAP Mental Health Toolkit, Ohio AAP Mental Health Toolkits, one-on-one coaching with Ohio experts, and Practice Readiness skills. “Pediatricians are often called upon to address emotional and behavioral issues in children and adolescents,” says Rebecca Baum, MD, BMW principal investigator. “The Building Mental Wellness Learning Collaborative is an exciting way for pediatricians to learn more about providing evidence-based care for children and adolescents with mental health concerns in their office. It is an interactive program that will help pediatricians provide families with up-to-date information and includes practical tips about how to manage common conditions in the office setting.”

For more information, contact Sean O’Hanlon at the Chapter office at 614/846-6258 or sohanlon@ohioaap.org.

IN THE NEWS

GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH

Bipolar Symptoms May Begin in Teen Years
Yahoo! News – May 8
According to a new study (Archives of General Psychiatry), the number of teenagers who have experienced mania is close to the number of adults estimated to have the mood disorder, suggesting that the condition begins during adolescence. The study found that approximately half of kids with mania and depression had been treated for the disorder, but the results do not necessarily indicate that the rates of bipolar symptoms in teens are rising. More likely, increasing numbers of teens who seek treatment for a psychiatric problem are being diagnosed with bipolar disorder.

http://www2.aap.org/commped/docs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
Impulsive Tots at Risk for Gambling Problems Later
US News & World Report – April 24
Preschoolers who are impulsive, restless, moody, and inattentive are twice as likely as other kids to have a gambling problem in adulthood, according to a new study (Psychological Science). The study is the first to establish a link between impulsivity in children and later compulsive gambling, but the findings may extend beyond gambling. Boosting children's self-confidence and teaching them about patience and self-control could increase the likelihood that they will be happy and enjoy financial and academic success, researchers suggest.

ADHD

Study: Exercise Improves Memory, Helps Alleviate ADHD
Wired.com – May 25
New evidence (Neuroscience) suggests that being active improves cognition and memory and could alleviate the symptoms of ADHD in children. In a series of studies, researchers discovered that these benefits vary according to age, and a specific gene appears to determine the degree to which exercise helps. This raises the possibility that exercise could be a treatment for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Knowing that, doctors could look at a child's genotype and identify those kids with ADHD who might respond to exercise as a treatment.

Examining Adaptive Abilities in Children With Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and/ or ADHD
Science Codex – May 15
Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) often results in disruption to the brain's cognitive and behavioral domains, which include executive function and adaptive functioning. A new study (Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research) has found that, despite similarities in the relation between executive function and adaptive abilities among children with ADHD or PAE, the patterns of abilities are different. Researchers believe that clarifying the deficits that are specific to PAE will help to facilitate targeted interventions.

Problem Behavior Up Among Children Born Post-Term
Physician's Briefing – May 3
Children born post-term have an increased risk of problem behavior and are more likely to have clinical ADHD in early childhood, according to a new study (International Journal of Epidemiology). Investigators found that both preterm and post-term born children had higher behavioral and emotional problem scores than term-born children and were significantly more likely to exhibit ADHD problem behavior. However, they note that “longer follow-up is necessary to establish whether the relationship between post-term birth and behavioral problems will persist.”

AUTISM

Doubt Cast on Usefulness of ‘Sensory’ Therapies for Autism
US News & World Report – May 28
Sensory therapies using brushes, swings, and other play equipment are increasingly used by occupational therapists to treat children with developmental issues such as autism, but there isn't much evidence that such therapies actually work, according to a new AAP policy statement (Pediatrics). The AAP is not completely discounting the potential of sensory therapies, but advises health care providers to consider what other developmental issues may be going on with the child, such as autism or ADHD. In the absence of controlled clinical trials testing whether sensory therapies work, parents have to be objective, ask tough questions about whether the treatment is really working, set specific goals, and determine if the child is moving toward the target.

Study: Kids With Autism Diagnosed Late
ABC News – May 24
Many children may be diagnosed with autism years too late to benefit from early behavioral intervention, according to new findings (NCHS Data Brief). More than half the children surveyed reached age 5 before they were first identified as having an autism spectrum disorder, and more than half the children diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder use psychotropic medications. General physicians and psychologists were most likely to pick up the child's diagnosis if they were younger than age 5, whereas children older than age 5 were most likely diagnosed by a psychologist or psychiatrist. The findings call for physicians to screen all children for autism once at 18 months and again at age 2.

http://www2.aap.org/commped/docs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
**Fever During Pregnancy Linked to Autism, but Medication Helps**
Los Angeles Times – May 23
Women who had a fever during pregnancy were more likely to give birth to a baby who would later be diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder or a developmental delay, says a new study (Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders). But the babies of women who treated their fevers with medication fared no worse than babies whose mothers recalled having no fevers at all. The findings “suggest that anti-fever medication used to control fever during pregnancy can reduce or eliminate” the apparent link between maternal fever and autism.

**Autism, Obesity, and Schizophrenia Gene Isolated**
Medical News Today - May 19
The size of a baby's head is often related to neurological disorders, such as autism. In a new study (Nature), researchers have identified genes responsible for head size at birth by inserting human genes into zebrafish. Findings from this study indicate that KCTD13 is a major contributor to some cases of autism and highlight the synergistic action of this gene with 2 other genes in the region, MVP and MAPK3.

**Prenatal Smoking Linked to High-Functioning Autism in Kids**
US News & World Report – May 4
If a woman smokes during pregnancy, it may increase her child's risk of high-functioning autism, a new study suggests (Environmental Health Perspectives). The increased risk is slight, and researchers found no association between maternal smoking and more severe forms of autism. The findings do suggest that although autism spectrum disorders share many of the same symptoms, subtypes of the disorder likely have many different genetic and environmental causes that vary from person to person and by type of autism.

**Genetic Research on Autism Advances**
PsychCentral.com – May 2
Although different genes interact with environmental cues to influence autism, new research (PLoS Genetics) has determined that the various genes involved in autism appear to influence special processes in the brain. The findings may explain the similarities in behavioral symptoms of people with autism, as well as the large spectrum of behaviors observed. Researchers determined that genetic mutations found in autism are highly active in the first year of life and are involved in processes of learning, memory, and sensory perception, a finding that could evolve into large-scale genetic scans for the early diagnosis of autism.

**Higher Maternal Age Predicts Risk of Autism**
EurekAlert – April 26
A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry) suggests that non-heritable and environmental factors may play a role in children's risk for autism. Researchers found that children of mothers older than 35 years had a 30% increased risk for autism, whereas children of mothers younger than 20 years had the lowest risk of developing autism. The association between advancing maternal age and risk for autism was stronger for male offspring and children diagnosed recently. Researchers identified several potential causes of the association between maternal age and risk for autism, such as increased occurrence of gene alteration during the aging process and the effects of exposure to environmental toxins over time.

**Experimental Drug Eases Autistic Behaviors in Mice**
Philadelphia Enquirer – April 25
An experimental drug reduced 2 signature characteristics of autism—repetitive behavior and abnormal social interactions—in laboratory mice, new research finds (Science Translational Medicine); however, experts caution that the results of animal studies may not hold up in humans. The drug, GRN-529, targets glutamate, a major neurotransmitter found throughout the brain that activates neurons. Researchers believe the compound works through a specific glutamate receptor (mGluR5) and decreases glutamate activity.

**BULLYING**

**Violence Ages Kid's DNA, Shortens Their Chromosomes**
USA Today – April 24
A new study (Molecular Psychiatry) suggests that violence alters children's DNA, causing changes that are equivalent to 7 to 10 years of premature aging. Scientists measured this cellular aging by studying the ends of children's chromosomes, called telomeres. Several factors have been found to shorten telomeres, including
psychological stress such as early life maltreatment. This study determined that telomeres shortened faster in children exposed to 2 or more types of violence.

DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

**Overgeneral Autobiographical Memory Predicts Adolescent Depression**

Family Practice News – May 22

Overgeneral autobiographical memory—the tendency to categorize memories rather than to remember specific events in response to a cue—is a risk factor of depression in adolescents, says a new study (*Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*). According to researchers, “increased overgenerality to negative cues predicted the occurrence of depressive disorder in adolescents free from depressive disorder at baseline, independent of age, IQ, and depressive symptoms.”

**Attitude May Be Key to Overweight Girls’ Risk of Depression**

US News & World Report – May 4

Teen girls who are overweight and happy with their size and shape have higher levels of self-esteem, are less likely to be depressed, and are less prone to unhealthy behaviors than those who do not like their bodies, researchers say (*Journal of Adolescent Health*). The positive link between a teen girl's happiness with her body size and shape and her mental and behavioral well-being suggests that improving body satisfaction could be an important part of interventions for youth.

PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

**Schizophrenia Risk in Kids Associated With Mothers’ Gluten Antibodies**

Medical News Today– May 16

Children are approximately 50% more likely to develop schizophrenia later in life if their mothers are sensitive to wheat protein gluten, say researchers (*The American Journal of Psychiatry*). Even after taking into account other factors known to increase the risk of developing schizophrenia, such as gestational age, maternal age, mothers' immigration status, and mode of delivery, the association remained. However, researchers caution that this does not mean that gluten sensitivity will invariably cause schizophrenia.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION

**‘Risky Music Behaviors’ Linked to Other Risk Behaviors in Youth**

Doctors Lounge – May 21

Listening to loud music is highly associated with traditional health-risk behaviors in youth, including binge drinking, reports a new study (*Pediatrics*). Researchers discovered that students exposed to risky sound levels during live events were more often binge drinkers. "The findings support the integration of risky music-listening behaviors within research on, and programs aimed at, reducing traditional health-risk behaviors, such as substance abuse," they write.

**Computer-Based Screening May Reduce Teen Substance Abuse**

HAPracticeWire.com – May 8

A new study (*Pediatrics*) shows that a computer-facilitated Screening and Brief Advice system promotes reduction in the use of alcohol and marijuana for up to 1 year. Because adolescence is typically when substance abuse and addiction take hold, using screening tools with this population offers opportunities to intervene early and prevent substance use disorders or their escalation.

**Friends’ Parents Can Sway Teens’ Odds for Drinking, Smoking**

HealthDay News – May 8

A new study (*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*) finds that a friend’s parents can influence whether or not a teen drinks alcohol or uses drugs. A study of 9,000 ninth-graders found that teens with parents who remained consistent with their discipline and knew about their children’s activities were less prone to drug or alcohol use. A teen was more likely to use drugs and alcohol if he or she had friends with parents who were inconsistent with their discipline and had no idea about their children’s activities.
**Study: Teens Brains' May Predispose Them to Drug Abuse, Impulsive Behavior**

CBS News – April 30

According to new research (Nature Neuroscience), the reason why some teens turn to drugs and others do not may be found in newly discovered networks in their brains. These differences cause some teens to act more impulsively than others, which increases a teen's risk for drug and alcohol experimentation. Differences were also connected to symptoms that were tied to ADHD, but this study suggests that ADHD is not a full-blown risk for drug use because the problems are regulated by different networks.

**SUICIDE AND SELF-INJURY**

**Bullied Kids More Likely to Self-Harm**

My Health News Daily - April 27

Children who are bullied are more likely to deliberately hurt themselves, according to a new study (British Medical Journal). Kids who had experienced adversity in their family life, such as poverty or a parent with a mental illness, and kids who had been maltreated were at the greatest risk for self-harm. “Prevention of non-suicidal self injury in young adolescents should focus on helping bullied children to cope more appropriately with their distress,” the authors conclude.

**CONFERENCES/WEBINARS**

**National CONFERENCE on Behavioral Health for Women and Girls**

July 17-19, 2012

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National CONFERENCE on Behavioral Health for Women and Girls focuses on current policy, evidence-based strategies, and leadership, collaboration, and planning for women and girls' health, empowerment, resilience, and recovery. Sessions will address the current realities and best practices for serving women and girls through 11 learning clusters, such as trauma and violence, intervention, children and families, adolescents, and recovery supports. The conference will be held at the San Diego Marriott Marquis, and 16 hours of continuing education units are available. Conference registration is $450. Click here to register.

**2012 Georgetown University Training Institutes**

July 25-29, 2012

The 2012 Georgetown Training Institutes in Orlando, FL will focus on innovative approaches and how lessons learned from systems of care can guide efforts to improve children's mental health service delivery in a dramatically changing environment. Topics include child welfare, early childhood, family and youth, mental health and school, and rural behavioral health. The Training Institutes are also offering a special presentation titled The Trevor Project: Innovations in Youth Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention, to be held July 25, 2012 from 4:00-5:30 EST. The panel will describe the project's innovative approaches to crisis intervention and suicide prevention, education, and support for youth with a special focus on gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth. Register for the Training Institutes online and plan to attend this special presentation!

**RESOURCES**

**Spotlight on Child Health Issues: Mental Health & Medical Home**

This special issue of Medical Homes @ Work discusses the current trends in mental health, details mental health collaborative state projects, and provides resources for providers, children, youth, and families.

**Autism Speaks Launches Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers**

Autism Speaks has launched an automated version of the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT™). The M-CHAT is a scientifically validated tool for screening children between 16 and 30 months of age to assess their risk for autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The automated M-CHAT, now available on the Autism Speaks website.

http://www2.aap.org/commhealth/mentalhealth/mh5n.html

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Web site, offers free online scoring and recommendations. Parents can review, print, and save the results to share with their child's doctor or other developmental specialist.

**Children With Disabilities Report**
A new report by Princeton University and the Brookings Institution found that the top 5 chronic childhood conditions that limit typical activities are some type of developmental, behavioral, or mental problem. The report cites data from the National Health Interview Surveys, which determined that the prevalence of disability for children younger than 18 was 8% in 2009, up from less than 2% in the 1960's.

**Expanding Systems of Care: Improving the Lives of Children and Families**
This resource from the National Technical Assistance Center for Children's Mental Health highlights the benefits of a system of care approach for youth and families and improvements in service delivery and makes the case for expanding systems of care.

**Healthy Body, Healthy Mind**
This Summer 2012 issue of Pathways RTC's research review, *Focal Point*, focuses on the recognition that mental health and physical health should not be considered separately and addresses how the mind and body impact one another. Articles include *Yoga for Youth in Trauma Recovery; How Diet and Nutrition Affect Mental Health; Schizophrenia, Antipsychotic Drugs, and Drug-Induced Weight Gain and Obesity;* and *Addressing the Physical Health Challenges Impacting Young Individuals with Major Mental Illness*, which can be accessed online for free.

**IAN Research Report: Bullying and Children With ASD**
A new survey by the Interactive Autism Network found that approximately two-thirds of children with autism spectrum disorder have been bullied at some point. In fact, these children are 3 times as likely as typical kids to have been bullied in the past month.

According to this new report by SAMHSA, children and youth participating in SAMHSA community-based programs who are involved in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems demonstrate improved outcomes after receiving trauma-informed services. This includes reduced behavioral and emotional problems, reduced trauma symptoms, reduced substance use problems, improved functioning in school and in the community, and improved ability to build relationships.

**Psychotropic Medication Use Among Children in Foster Care: A National and State-Level Perspective**
This 1-page brief from PolicyLab summarizes the results of an article published in the *Children and Youth Services Review* that looked at national and state-specific trends in the use of psychotropic medications among children in foster care from 2002 to 2007.

**Social and Emotional Well-Being for Children and Youth Receiving Child Welfare Services**
The Administration on Children, Youth, and Families released this Information Memorandum to provide guidance to child welfare agencies looking to expand their capacity to make meaningful and measurable changes in social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced maltreatment, trauma, and/or exposure to violence.

**Supportive Families, Healthy Children**
This booklet from San Francisco State University helps strengthen families and foster families with gay and transgender children and adolescents. It was developed to provide support and to decrease gay or transgender children’s risk for serious health and mental health problems in adulthood.

**Survey - Attitudes About Children's Mental Health**
Approximately one-third of parents believe that ADHD is sometimes more a result of insufficient or absent parenting rather than a true medical condition that can be treated, reveals a survey of more than 1,000 parents. The survey was conducted by *Parents* magazine and the Child Mind Institute to achieve a better understanding of parents' attitudes and misconceptions about children's mental health.

http://www2.aap.org/comm peds/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
Community Transformation Grants
Letters of Intent Deadline: June 18, 2012
Application Deadline: July 31, 2012
The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has announced available funding of $70 million to improve the health of small communities across the nation. The grants are part of the Community Transformation Grant (CTG) program, which targets intervention populations of up to 500,000 in neighborhoods, school districts, villages, towns, cities, and counties to increase opportunities for people to make healthful choices and improve health. CTG Small Communities Program grantees will work toward one or more of the 5 outcome measures described in Section 4201 of the Affordable Care Act—changes in weight, proper nutrition, physical activity, tobacco use, and social and emotional well-being—and align with the 5 priority areas of the CTG Program: 1) tobacco-free living; 2) active living and healthy eating; 3) evidence-based quality clinical and other preventive services, specifically prevention and control of high blood pressure and high cholesterol; 4) social and emotional wellness, such as facilitating early identification of mental health needs and access to quality services, especially for people with chronic conditions; and 5) healthy and safe physical environments. The CDC expects to make 25 to 50 competitive grant awards under the CTG Small Communities Program, with successful applicants announced in September 2012. The awards are one-time funding with a 2-year project period.

New Grant Opportunity From SAMHSA
Deadline: June 19, 2012
SAMHSA is accepting applications for its System of Care Expansion Implementation Cooperative Agreements. This cooperative agreement is intended to support the provision of mental health and related recovery support services to children with serious emotional disturbances along with the implementation of systemic changes in policy, financing, services and supports, training and workforce development, and other areas that are necessary for expanding and sustaining the system of care approach.

Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grants
Deadline: June 22, 2012
The Health Resources and Services Administration Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grants Program supports eligible institutions of higher education to recruit students and provide education and clinical experience in mental and behavioral health. The program aims to increase the number of social workers and psychologists who pursue clinical work with high-need and high-demand populations, which for this funding opportunity, refers to rural, vulnerable, and/or underserved populations, and veterans and military personnel and their families. Up to 20 grants at a maximum level of $480,275 will be awarded.

AAP CATCH Planning Funds
Deadline: July 31, 2012
The Community Access to Child Health (CATCH) Planning Funds program provides grants from $5,000 to $12,000 to pediatricians to develop innovative, community-based initiatives that increase children's access to medical homes or to specific health services not otherwise available.

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

AAP News - Vol 33, Issue 6, Jun 2012
- How to Help Children Struggling to Cope When a Parent Suffers From PTSD
- Ads Tout Importance of Mental Health Care

AAP News - Vol 33, Issue 5, May 2012
- Programs in 26 States Part of Network to Improve Child Psychiatry Access
- CDC Report: Rise in Autism Disorders Points to Need for More Services
Factors Distinguishing Youth Who Report Self-injurious Behavior: A Population-Based Sample
Addressing the New Mental Health Competencies

Predicting Adolescents’ Persistence, Non-Persistence, and Recent Onset of Nonmedical Use of Opioids and Stimulants

Parent-Adolescent Conflict Interactions and Adolescent Alcohol Use
A National Study of Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use Among Youth in the Child Welfare System
Adolescent Nonmedical Users of Prescription Opioids: Brief Screening and Substance Use Disorders

Using Systems of Care to Reduce Incarceration of Youth With Serious Mental Illness
Supporting the Need for an Integrated System of Care for Youth With Co-occurring Traumatic Stress and Substance Abuse Problems
A Mental Health Needs Assessment of Urban American Indian Youth and Families
Sustaining and Expanding Systems of Care to Provide Mental Health Services for Children, Youth, and Families Across America

A Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Foster Care and Institutional Care for Children With Signs of Reactive Attachment Disorder
Mineralocorticoid Receptor Iso/Val (rs5522) Genotype Moderates the Association Between Previous Childhood Emotional Neglect and Amygdala Reactivity

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Risperidone, Lithium, or Divalproex Sodium for Initial Treatment of Bipolar I Disorder, Manic or Mixed Phase, in Children and Adolescents

Putting Theory of Mind in Its Place: Psychological Explanations of the Socio-Emotional-Communicative Impairments in Autistic Spectrum Disorder
Quantitative Autism Traits in First Degree Relatives: Evidence for the Broader Autism Phenotype in Fathers, but Not in Mothers and Siblings
The Impact of Child Problem Behaviors of Children With ASD on Parent Mental Health: The Mediating Role of Acceptance and Empowerment
Restricted Interests and Anxiety in Children With Autism
Occupational Therapy and Sensory Integration for Children With Autism: A Feasibility, Safety, Acceptability, and Fidelity Study

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire Scores and Mental Health in Looked After Children
Let’s Prevent Peer Victimization, Not Just Bullying

Developmental Epidemiology of Depressive Disorders
Developmental Risk I: Depression and the Developing Brain
Developmentally Informed Evaluation of Depression: Evidence-Based Instruments
Child and Adolescent Depression Intervention Overview: What Works, for Whom, and How Well?
Developmentally Informed Pharmacotherapy for Child and Adolescent Depressive Disorders
Contextual Emotion Regulation Therapy: A Developmentally Based Intervention for Pediatric Depression
Enhancing the Developmental Appropriateness of Treatment for Depression in Youth: Integrating the Family in Treatment
The Complex Role of Sleep in Adolescent Depression
Primary Care Management of Child and Adolescent Depressive Disorders
  • Does Dampened Physiological Reactivity Protect Youth in Aggressive Family Environments?
  • Narcissism and Adjustment in Preadolescence
  • Longitudinal Links Between Spanking and Children’s Externalizing Behaviors in a National Sample of White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian American Families

Children and Youth Services Review - Vol 34, Issue 7, Jul 2012
  • Fathers’ Involvement and Preschool Children’s Behavior in Stable Single-Mother Families
  • The Efficacy of a Short Cognitive–Behavioral Parent Program in the Treatment of Externalizing Behavior Disorders in Romanian Foster Care Children: Building Parental Emotion-Regulation Through Unconditional Self- and Child-Acceptance Strategies
  • An Investigation Into the Efficiency of Empathy Training Program on Preventing Bullying in Primary Schools

  • Pediatricians’ Perceptions of an Off-Site Collaboration With Child Psychiatry
  • Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Among Children and Adolescents in the United States: Trend in Diagnosis and Use of Pharmacotherapy by Gender

Contemporary Pediatrics - May 1, 2012
  • Childhood Aggression: Psychosocial, Pharmacotherapy Treatments
  • Blood Markers May Identify Teenagers With Depression

Eating Disorders - Vol 20, Issue 3, Apr 2012
  • Come Play With Me: An Argument to Link Autism Spectrum Disorders and Anorexia Nervosa Through Early Childhood Pretend Play

  • Adolescent Romantic Couples Influence on Substance Use in Young Adulthood
  • Continuity and Discontinuity of Depressed Mood From Late Adolescence to Young Adulthood: The Mediating and Stabilizing Roles of Young Adults’ Socioeconomic Attainment
  • Differences in Psychological Symptoms and Self-competencies in Non-suicidal, Self-injurious Flemish Adolescents
  • Brief Report: Self-harm Is Associated With Immature Defense Mechanisms but Not Substance Use in a Nonclinical Scottish Adolescent Sample
  • Brief Report: A Family Risk Study Exploring Bipolar Spectrum Problems and Cognitive Biases in Adolescent Children of Bipolar Parents

Journal of Adolescent Health - Vol 50, No 6, Jun 2012
  • Mental Health Disorders and Long-term Opioid Use Among Adolescents and Young Adults With Chronic Pain
  • Prevalence and Correlates of Mental Health Problems and Treatment Among Adolescents Seen in Primary Care
  • Contextual Amplification or Attenuation of Pubertal Timing Effects on Depressive Symptoms Among Mexican American Girls
  • Mental Distress and Subsequent Use of Psychotropic Drugs Among Adolescents—A Prospective Register Linkage Study
  • Validity and Reliability of the Rapid Assessment for Adolescent Preventive Services Adolescent Health Risk Assessment
  • Weight Information Labels on Media Models Reduce Body Dissatisfaction in Adolescent Girls
  • Developmental Trajectories of Peer Victimization: Off-line and Online Experiences During Adolescence
  • Engaging Parents in the Family Check-Up in Middle School: Longitudinal Effects on Family Conflict and Problem Behavior Through the High School Transition
  • Relationships Between Body Satisfaction and Psychological Functioning and Weight-Related Cognitions and Behaviors in Overweight Adolescents
  • Substance Use, Sexual Intercourse, and Condom Nonuse Among Depressed Adolescents and Young Adults: Scientific Views
Journal of Adolescent Health - Vol 50, No 5, May 2012
- Addressing the Critical Health Problem of Adolescent Substance Use Through Health Care, Research, and Public Policy
- Racial Differences in the Consequences of Childhood Maltreatment for Adolescent and Young Adult Depression, Heavy Drinking, and Violence
- Cyber and Bias-based Harassment: Associations With Academic, Substance Use, and Mental Health Problems
- Suicidal Ideation and Self-harm Behavior in a Community Sample of Preadolescent Youth: A Case-Control Study

Journal of Affective Disorders - Vol 139, Issue 1, Jun 2012
- Peeking Into the Minds of Troubled Adolescents: The Utility of Polysomnography Sleep Studies in an Inpatient Psychiatric Unit
- Amygdala Response and Functional Connectivity During Emotion Regulation: A Study of 14 Depressed Adolescents

Journal of Attention Disorders - Vol 16, No 5, Jul 2012
- A Review of Neurofeedback Treatment for Pediatric ADHD
- Clinically Relevant Changes in Emotional Expression in Children With ADHD Treated With Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate
- Parental and Professional Beliefs on the Treatment and Management of ADHD
- Symptoms of ADHD and Close Friendships in Adolescence

- The Association Between Repetitive, Self-injurious, and Aggressive Behavior in Children With Severe Intellectual Disability
- Heavy Metal in Children's Tooth Enamel: Related to Autism and Disruptive Behaviors?
- Visual Attention and Autistic Behavior in Infants With Fragile X Syndrome
- Assessment of the Prerequisite Skills for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Children With and Without Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Measuring Reciprocity in High Functioning Children and Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Inhibition in Autism: Children With Autism have Difficulty Inhibiting Irrelevant Distractors but not Prepotent Responses
- To What Extent Do Joint Attention, Imitation, and Object Play Behaviors in Infancy Predict Later Communication and Intellectual Functioning in ASD?
- Anxiety and Sensory Over-Responsivity in Toddlers With Autism Spectrum Disorders: Bidirectional Effects Across Time
- Brief Report: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT) in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Clinical Trial
- Brief Report: The Assessment of Anxiety in High-functioning Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Autism and Pediatric Practice: Toward a Medical Home
- Screening Young Children for Autism Spectrum Disorders in Primary Practice
- Practitioner’s Guide to Assessment of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Infants and Toddlers
- Individualizing Interventions for Young Children With Autism in Preschool

- Empathy in Children With Autism and Conduct Disorder: Group-Specific Profiles and Developmental Aspects
- Unraveling the Effect of Genes and Environment in the Transmission of Parental Antisocial Behavior to Children’s Conduct Disturbance, Depression, and Hyperactivity
- Isolating Neural Components of Threat Bias in Pediatric Anxiety
- Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders in Preschoolers
- Childhood Personality Types: Vulnerability and Adaptation Over Time

- Discrepancies Between Turkish Mothers’ and Adolescents’ Reports of Adolescents’ Emotion Regulation Difficulties
- Screening for Adolescents' Internalizing Symptoms in Primary Care: Item Response Theory Analysis of the Behavior Health Screen Depression, Anxiety, and Suicidal Risk Scales
- Early Exposure to Media Violence and Later Child Adjustment
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