Inclusion in this publication does not imply an endorsement by the American Academy of Pediatrics. 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.

The American Academy of Pediatrics Mental Health Newsletter is funded through a grant (UC4MC21534) from the Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

In the News

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NOW AVAILABLE IN SPANISH!

Parenting After Trauma: Understanding Your Child's Needs
Now available in Spanish, this guide for families explains how trauma can impact a child and provides tips for making them feel safe in their new home. Pediatricians can reproduce and provide this handout to foster and adoptive parents. For additional materials on trauma, click here.
GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH

Research Reveals Importance of Early Parent-Child Relations in Emotional Development
Medical Xpress - January 15
New research (Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry) indicates that the quality of the parent-child relationship in the first 18 months of life predicts the way in which the brain regulates experiences of positive emotion in young adulthood. The findings are significant because the capacity to regulate emotional states is fundamental in day-to-day functioning. According to researchers, the study “suggests that even relatively normal variations in the quality of the parent-child relationship in early life may have long-lasting implications for the way that the brain processes emotional experiences.”

Mental Health Disorders Growing Faster Among Kids Than Adults
US News & World Report - November 27
Young people are increasingly more likely than adults to be diagnosed with a mental health disorder, according to a new study (JAMA Psychiatry). This increase, which occurred along with a rise in prescriptions for psychiatric drugs, gives health care providers new opportunities to help children and teens in distress from common psychiatric disorders.

ADHD

Study: Computer Training for ADHD Students Misses the Mark
Medical Xpress - January 15
Popular computer-based training programs designed to improve behavior or academic performance in children with ADHD do not deliver on their intent, according to research findings (Clinical Psychology Review). Although many of the interventions claim to improve working memory, which is related to ADHD symptoms, the programs actually train short-term memory. The study authors assert that medication and behavioral interventions are currently “the only effective treatments for ADHD.”

Parent-Reported Cases of ADHD on the Rise, But Treatment Still Lags
AAFP.org – January 8
A recent study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) demonstrated a 42% increase in parent-reported diagnoses of ADHD between 2003 and 2011. This trend is in line with other ADHD studies and highlights a need for appropriate psychiatric care for children and adults with the disorder. According to the authors, the findings present an opportunity to bring behavior therapy to these individuals, which is recommended by the AAP as a first-line treatment for preschool-aged children with ADHD.

2-Drug Combo Can Help Kids With ADHD and Aggression
Yahoo! News - December 26
A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) reveals that prescribing both a stimulant and an antipsychotic drug to children with physical aggression and ADHD, along with teaching parents to use behavior management techniques, reduces aggressive and serious behavioral problems in children. Although there is always some risk with the addition of a second drug for treatment, these types of drugs seem to neutralize some of the potential side effects in each other.

FDA Warns Some ADHD Medications May Cause Long-Lasting, Painful Erections
CBS News – December 17
A new warning from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) indicates that methylphenidate medications used to treat ADHD may cause long-lasting and potentially painful erections. The occurrence is rare but can occur among males at any age. The FDA advises that patients who take methylphenidate and develop erections lasting longer than 4 hours seek immediate medical treatment to prevent long-term problems with the penis.
Scientists Discover Way to Enhance Self-Control
Medical News Today - December 15
According to a new study (The Journal of Neuroscience), scientists have determined that providing electrical stimulation in the prefrontal cortex of the brain slows behavioral activity, leading to an enhanced form of self-control. This information may one day be useful in treating ADHD and other self-control disorders.

Maternal, Pregnancy, Birth Risk Factors Identified for ADHD
Physician's Briefing - December 2
Maternal, pregnancy, and birth risk factors have been identified among children with stimulant medication-treated ADHD, with little gender difference, a new study finds (Pediatrics). Compared with mothers of children in the control group, mothers of children with ADHD were significantly more likely to be younger; single; have smoked in pregnancy; have had labor induced; and have experienced threatened preterm labor, preeclampsia, urinary tract infection in pregnancy, or early-term delivery. The authors note, however, that further studies “designed to disentangle possible mechanisms, confounders, or moderators of these risk factors” are needed.

AUTISM

Kids With Autism Don't Match Sounds to Their Sources
Examiner.com - January 15
According to a new study (The Journal of Neuroscience), children with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) have trouble processing information they hear with what they see. The problem seemed particularly acute for speech. According to the study authors, fixing this “deficit in early sensory function” may also benefit language, communication, and social interactions.

Alternative Therapies Widely Used for Autism
US News & World Report - January 14
According to a new study (Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics), approximately 40% of preschoolers with autism are receiving some form of complementary or alternative therapy for their condition, with nutritional supplements and special diets being the most common. Researchers determined that children getting more than 20 hours of traditional behavioral and educational services a week were more likely to receive alternative treatments, as were children with at least one parent who had finished college. The authors emphasize the importance of having “a good working relationship with your doctor” to sort out the benefits and risks of these additional treatments.

New Autism Screening Tool More Reliable, Study Finds
Disability Scoop - January 6
A revamped screening tool—known as the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers, Revised with Follow-Up, or M-CHAT-R/F—is far more accurate than previous assessments at helping flag young kids at risk for autism, researchers found (Pediatrics). With the updated questionnaire, doctors identified fewer children at risk for autism, but more of those identified were ultimately diagnosed with the developmental disorder compared to earlier screening tools. The authors believe that the modified tool “will allow health care providers to focus energy where it is needed most and will reduce the number of families who go through additional testing (that) ultimately do not need treatment interventions.”

Hospital Infection in Pregnancy Tied to Higher Risk of Autism
Medical News Today - December 24
A new study (Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders) finds that hospital-diagnosed bacterial infections in pregnancy are associated with a higher risk of ASD. This analysis showed that pregnant women with bacterial infections diagnosed in the hospital (such as of the genitals, urinary tract, and amniotic fluid) had a 58% higher risk of delivering a child with ASD. According to the authors, this study brings new evidence to the role of infection in ASDs and suggests further areas to explore.
Autism Ability to Remember Faces Tied to Oxytocin ‘Love’ Gene
Medical Daily – December 23

New research (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences) identifies a single gene mutation as the major culprit behind facial forgetfulness in people with autism. However, this mutation only accounts for 10% of facial forgetfulness, meaning that additional genes are involved.

Research Linking Autism Symptoms to Gut Microbes Called 'Groundbreaking'
ScienceDaily – December 19

A new study (Cell) shows that feeding mice a beneficial type of bacteria can improve autism-like symptoms. This study strengthens recent evidence that microbes in your gut may affect what goes on in your brain. “The broader potential of this research is obviously an analogous probiotic that could treat subsets of individuals with autism spectrum disorder,” the authors write.

Antidepressant Use During Pregnancy Not Linked to Autism
HealthDay – December 18

Children whose moms used antidepressants during pregnancy do not appear to be at increased risk of autism, a new study suggests (New England Journal of Medicine). However, researchers caution that the findings are based on a small number of children who had autism and prenatal exposure to an SSRI and that it is not yet possible to rule out a small increase in autism risk. They also suggest that mothers’ mental health diagnoses plays a role, meaning that underlying conditions rather than the drugs, may be associated with autism risk, although the reasons for this are unknown.

Children With Autism Benefit From Peer Solicitation
Newswise – December 12

A child inviting another to play can improve reciprocal social interaction among children with autism, a new study finds (Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry). Researchers studied playground interactions between children with autism and typically developing peers and found that the 2 groups play similarly when engaged in independent play with kids they just met. Although the children with autism demonstrated elevated stress during social interactions, the authors note that “it was encouraging to see that reciprocal socialization can be facilitated by peer solicitation.” Researchers will now seek to better understand the unique biological and behavioral profiles in stress and social motivation in order to guide individualized treatment.

Study Finds Sensory Therapy Has Merit for Kids With Autism
Disability Scoop – December 9

A therapy that uses play to teach children with autism to tolerate sound, touch, and other challenging sensory experiences can be beneficial, according to new research (Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders). The findings suggest that sensory integration therapy could be a beneficial component to treating autism alongside other educational, behavioral, and medical services.

Genes and Air Pollution Combine to Increase Autism Risk
Medical News Today – December 2

Children with a particular gene variant who are exposed to air pollution appear to be at a higher risk of developing autism, according to researchers (Epidemiology). Drawing on the results of previous studies, this study reveals that the combination of air pollution and the MET gene can increase the risk of autism. Researchers are continuing to study the interaction of these factors in women during pregnancy.

BEHAVIORAL ISSUES

Preemie Crying Tied to Later Behavior Issues, Parent Stress
Medscape – January 6

Premature infants who cry excessively may be more likely to have behavioral problems at preschool age, a new study finds (Pediatrics). Reasons for behavioral problems among this population may be biological, psychosocial, or both, and the authors note that the combination of an early birth and excessive crying may cause attachment
issues that could lead to behavioral problems. However, the study does not indicate whether the link between crying and behavior also exists for full-term infants.

**Program for Grandparents May Improve Child Behavior**
Reuters – December 16
A program for older people caring for their grandchildren may help improve the children's behavior, according to a new study (Behavior Research and Therapy). The new program is an adaptation of the existing Triple P-Positive Parenting Program, which has existed for 30 years. The sessions focus on parenting, the relationship between grandparents and parents, and unhelpful emotions, such as anxiety, stress, and anger.

**Yelling, Threatening Parents Harm Teens' Mental Health**
Reuters – December 10
Threatening or screaming at teenagers may put them at higher risk for depression and disruptive behaviors, a new study suggests (Child Abuse & Neglect). Having a mother who both screamed and hit increased kids' risk for mental health problems. In addition, fathers who were verbally abusive affected the adolescents' mental health, regardless of whether the threats were accompanied by physical violence. The results suggest that doctors should be on the lookout for verbal aggression at home, particularly in families with an adolescent who may be having mental health or behavioral problems.

**Too Much Tylenol in Pregnancy Could Affect Development**
Reuters – November 22
Frequent use of Tylenol (acetaminophen) during pregnancy may be linked to poorer language skills and behavior problems in children, a new study finds (International Journal of Epidemiology). Tylenol-exposed kids seemed to have poorer motor skills, poorer communication and language skills, and more behavior problems. The authors found no development problems tied to ibuprofen. This is the first study to show a link between acetaminophen and development problems, and the authors note the need for more research “to confirm or refute these results before too many implications are made.”

**BULLYING**

**Bullies And Victims Face Mental Health Risks**
Medical Xpress – January 14
Young teenage bullies and their victims face increased risks of developing mental health and substance use problems later in adolescence, a new study finds (Journal of Adolescence). The study examined the mental health outcomes of 17-year-olds who had been involved in peer aggression and bullying at 14 years of age. Victims of bullying had a higher chance of developing “internalizing behaviors” such as depression, anxiety, and social withdrawal, whereas the bullies themselves had an increased risk of developing “externalizing behaviors”, such as alcohol and other substance abuse problems and interpersonal violence.

**Bullying in Childhood Linked to Later Psychosis**
Medscape – January 3
Bullying during childhood, whether as a victim or a perpetrator, may increase the risk of developing psychotic experiences in early adulthood, new research suggests (Psychological Medicine). This UK study indicates that those who were bullied at the age of 10 were more than twice as likely to suffer from episodes of psychosis by age 18 than those who were never bullied. Children who reported doing the bullying were almost 5 times more likely to have psychotic experiences by age 18. According to the authors, the results indicate that bullying can have a significant impact on adult life, and clinicians should routinely ask their child patients about peer bullying experiences.

**DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY**

**Extra Zzz's in Morning May Help Teens Stay Alert in Class**
Later school start times appear to improve teens' sleep and reduce their daytime sleepiness, a new study finds (Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics). Researchers also found that the later start time also led to
significant reductions in students’ depressed mood and caffeine use. “Sleep deprivation is epidemic among adolescents, with potentially serious impacts on mental and physical health, safety, and learning,” the authors note. This study adds to “a growing body of research demonstrating important health benefits of later school start times for adolescents.”

**Teen Girls Twice as Likely to Suffer Depression as Boys, Research Shows**

ABC News, AU – January 16  
Girls are nearly twice as likely as boys to experience bouts of depression and anxiety in their teenage years, a new study finds (*The Lancet*). Many episodes, especially when brief in duration, were limited to teenage years and did not carry on or recur in adulthood. However, gender had an impact. In approximately half the cases of boys who had an episode of anxiety and depression during their teens, the problems continued into their twenties. For girls, the number increased to two-thirds, causing the study author to speculate that there may be a biological predisposition toward depression and anxiety in girls.

**Teen Boys Who Believe They’re Underweight May Face Certain Risks**

US News & World Report – January 14  
Teen boys who think they are too skinny are at increased risk for depression, and they are more likely to be bullied and use steroids, 2 new studies suggest (*Psychology of Men & Masculinity*). In the first study, boys who thought they were very underweight but actually were average weight or heavier had the highest levels of depressive symptoms. The second study indicates that boys who believed they were underweight were more likely to be victims of bullying and more likely to use steroids. Although the research found an association between being underweight and being bullied and depressed, it did not prove a cause-and-effect link. However, the authors note that the studies do “highlight the often underreported issue of distorted body image among adolescent boys.”

**Primary Care Practitioners Hesitate to Prescribe Antidepressants for Depressed Teens**

Red Orbit – January 13  
Pediatric primary care practitioners (PCPs) are reluctant to prescribe antidepressant medications to adolescent patients, even those with severe depression, a new study finds (*Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics*). Pediatric PCPs who were more knowledgeable about depression—and especially those who had access to an onsite mental health care provider—were more likely to prescribe antidepressants for depressed teens. According to the authors, “education interventions (that) take into account a primary care provider’s feelings of burden when addressing mental health problems and collaborative care with mental health professionals (are) needed to increase appropriate prescribing of antidepressant medications to depressed adolescents.” They suggest steps that encourage “guideline-concordant” antidepressant prescribing by PCPs, including continued support and training in depression management, co-management with mental health care providers, and interventions to make PCPs more comfortable dealing with patients’ psychosocial problems.

**Depression and Bipolar Disorder Risk Was Greatly Increased in Adolescents With Both Asthma and ADHD**

Daily Rx – January 9  
New research (*Journal of Affective Disorders*) indicates that depression and bipolar disorder were greatly increased in study participants who had ADHD only or a combination of asthma and ADHD. “Further studies (are) required to elucidate whether proper treatment of asthma could decrease the long-term risk of mood disorders among ADHD patients,” the authors note.

**Depression Risk Was Higher in Teenagers Who Had Sustained a Concussion**

daily R/X – December 18  
A recent study (*Journal of Adolescent Health*) determined that children who sustained a concussion were 3 times more likely to be diagnosed with depression than children with no history of concussions. The study also revealed an additional risk for depression associated with teens ages 15 to 17 compared to teens ages 12 to 14. The researchers concluded that doctors should screen for depression in teens with previous concussions.

**Screening Tools ID Postnatal Depression in Teen Moms**

Doctors Lounge – December 17  
A new study (*Pediatrics*) found that 18% of participating teen moms met the psychiatric diagnostic interview criteria for incident postpartum depression using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and 2 subscales. According to researchers, “This study suggests not only that the EPDS is a valid tool for postpartum
depression screening among adolescent mothers but that its briefer subscales may also be effective screening tools in clinical practice.”

**Babies Can 'Contract' Depression in the Womb: Infants With Depressed Mothers Have Abnormal Brain Wiring**

Mail Online, UK – December 5

According to new research (Biological Psychiatry), pregnant women with depression can pass the condition on to their unborn babies through a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Changes in the amygdala, in particular, can put children at an increased risk of anxiety and mood disorders. The study supports the theory that pregnant women should be given mental health screening and that interventions targeting maternal depression should begin early in pregnancy, not after the baby is born.

**EATING DISORDERS**

**Eating Disorder Presentation Differs Among Children and Adolescents**

Daily Rx – December 26

Eating disorders exist in children of all ages, but recent research (International Journal of Eating Disorders) suggests that different symptoms should be looked for in children ages 12 and younger. Teenagers were more likely to use pills, purging, and binging to control their weight, whereas children were more likely to restrain from eating than to be concerned about body weight or shape. Because children with eating disorders may not have the same symptoms as teenagers, researchers concluded that children who are evaluated by health care professionals for eating disorders should not have the same standards applied to them as adolescents.

**FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION**

**To Improve Foster Care, Add a Psychiatric Nurse to Treatment Team**

Science Codex – December 6

Psychiatric nurses offer a missing and critical point of view in treating adolescents in foster care who have mental health issues, according to new research (Archives of Psychiatric Nursing) that identifies the value of adding a mental health nurse to the treatment team for teens in foster care who have psychiatric disorders. According to the study authors, "Nurses could be a bridge to quality care because they're able to help social workers, case managers, foster families, and patients navigate the system." The findings suggest that “employing psychiatric and mental health nurses is one way to improve fragmented care within the foster care system.”

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION**

**Marijuana Linked to Brain-Related Memory Woes, Schizophrenia Risk in Teens**

CBS News – December 16

When studying 20-year-olds who used marijuana during their teenage years, researchers (Schizophrenia Bulletin) found structural changes in areas of the brain associated with working memory that resemble the effects of schizophrenia. The younger the participants were when they started chronically smoking pot, the more abnormal the shape of these brain regions. The findings suggest that regions related to memory may be more susceptible to pot’s effects if abuse starts at an early age; however, the study only examined these individuals at one point in time, so more research is needed to track brain development in young adults who use marijuana.

**SUICIDE AND SELF-INJURY**

**Poor Sleep Linked to Teen Mental Health Problems**

Reuters – January 16

Getting too little sleep might be a sign of or a contributor to emotional problems, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts among teens, a new study finds (Sleep Medicine). Researchers found that students with suicidal thoughts slept
about 36 minutes less each night than their counterparts who had no suicidal thoughts. For teens with severe emotional problems, the amount of sleep lost totaled 30 minutes on average each night. Although sleep patterns may be partially due to maturation, the authors note that parents, other adults, and adolescents should pay more attention to their sleep patterns and implement interventions, if needed.

**CONFERENCES/WEBINARS**

**Positive Parenting: Coaching Families and Modeling Positive Parenting in the Medical Home**  
**Date:** February 26, 2014 (12:00-1:00 PM CST)  
With support from the Department of Justice and the AAP Medical Home for Children Exposed to Violence, this webinar will enable listeners to identify parenting practices that can build resilience in children exposed to violence; identify ways to model positive parenting practices in the medical home; and provide guidance on parenting to families in the medical home setting. Kimberly Randell, MD, MSc, FAAP and Lisa Spector, MD, FAAP will be the presenters. Space is limited, so reserve your Webinar seat now!

**RESOURCES**

**American Teens More Cautious About Using Synthetic Drugs**  
This report from the University of Michigan's Monitoring the Future Study indicates that young people seem to be getting the message that designer drugs like synthetic marijuana and bath salts are dangerous. The use of most illicit drugs among the nation's teenagers is either holding steady from last year or showing some modest decline, whereas alcohol use and binge drinking have reached the lowest point in the history of the study. The question remains whether the decline in perceived risk of marijuana use will lead to increased marijuana prevalence in the coming years, as it has in the past. It is also yet to be determined whether the legalization of recreational marijuana use in states like Colorado and Washington will affect attitudes and behaviors among youth.

**Autism Spectrum Disorder: Knowledge Path**  
This resource from the Maternal and Child Health Library at Georgetown University directs readers to a selection of resources about autism spectrum disorder (ASD) screening, diagnosis, treatment, care, and impact on family life. The knowledge path includes tools for health care practices; training; information on improving state systems and services; and research. It also identifies how to find relevant data and statistics, journal articles, reports, and other materials.

**Ecstasy-Related Emergency Department Visits by Young People Increased Between 2005 and 2011; Alcohol Involvement Remains a Concern**  
This report from the US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Drug Abuse Warning Network notes an increase in the number of US teens who end up in the emergency department after taking Ecstasy. This increase is cause for concern due to the serious health risks involved with Ecstasy use in this population and the higher potential for abuse when Ecstasy is mixed with alcohol.

**Evidence-Based Practices for Children, Youth, and Young Adults With Autism Spectrum Disorder**  
This publication from the University of North Carolina, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute describe a process for the identification of evidence-based practices (EBPs) for Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and delineates practices that have sufficient empirical support to be considered “evidence-based.” The publication briefly reviews the current conceptualization of ASD; explains the difference between focused intervention practices and comprehensive treatment models; describes other reports that have identified evidence-based practices; and provides a rationale for conducting an updated review of the literature and revision of the former set of identified practices.
**Functional Impairment in Delinquent Youth**
The December 2013 issue of the US Department of Justice *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* addresses functional impairment, including psychiatric and social difficulties, in delinquent youth detained at the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center in Chicago, IL. The authors note that approximately 1 in every 5 youth had markedly impaired functioning 3 years after their release from detention. These findings underscore the fact that failure to provide effective rehabilitation services during detention and after release creates ongoing costs for society and the youth themselves.

**Minneapolis Somali Autism Spectrum Disorder Prevalence Project**
This project from the University of Minnesota analyzed data for Somali children between the ages of 7 to 9 with at least one parent who was a resident of Minneapolis in 2010. The findings indicate differences in the number and characteristics of children with autism spectrum disorder across certain racial and ethnic groups in Minneapolis, but they do not indicate why the differences exist, suggesting that additional research is needed to determine why and how autism spectrum disorder affects Somali children and families differently.

**National Disability Navigator Resource Collaborative**
This new Web site includes news and resources to support groups providing enrollment assistance to consumers with disabilities for coverage through the marketplaces. Future plans for the site include a technical assistance guide to inform navigators and other enrollment specialists about special considerations people with disabilities face as they shop for health care coverage and fact sheets regarding specific disability-related issues.

**Psychotropic Medication Use Among Adolescents: United States, 2005–2010**
This report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides an estimate of psychotropic medication use in the past month among US noninstitutionalized adolescents, based on National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data. The results indicate that approximately 6% of US adolescents aged 12-19 reported psychotropic drug use in the past month, with 53% of them having seen a mental health professional in the past year. The report notes that antidepressant and ADHD drug use was highest, followed by antipsychotics; anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics; and antimanics. Males were more likely to use ADHD drugs, whereas females were more likely to use antidepressants. In addition, psychotropic drug use was higher among non-Hispanic white adolescents than non-Hispanic black and Mexican-American adolescents.

**Sesame Street Resource Teaches Kids Resilience**
The Defense Department and Sesame Workshop have unveiled a new book and DVD to develop resilience in young children. “Little Children, Big Challenges” lets military children know that challenges are a part of life and teaches them to cope with and manage their emotions and stay positive. Although most Sesame Workshop shows, books, and DVDs are geared toward young children, the coping mechanisms taught in this resource shows parents how to pass those skill sets along to children in middle and high school. The resource can be ordered online.

**Report Examines Prevalence of Illnesses and Use of Health Care Services in Infants, Children, and Adolescent in Foster Care**
This report from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration examines the prevalence of mental and physical illnesses and use of health care services among infants, children, and adolescents in foster care who are covered under Medicaid. This report gives “payers and providers of health care services greater direction as they seek to establish more comprehensive and effective approaches for addressing the needs of children in foster care.”

**Systems-Level Implementation of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment**
Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) is a comprehensive, integrated public health model designed to provide universal screening, secondary prevention, early intervention, and timely referral and treatment for people who have substance use disorders. This technical assistance publication from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration describes the core elements of SBIRT programs and provides administrative and managerial information relevant to implementing SBIRT services. It does not address clinical implementation issues but does include resources about clinical models.
**The Business Case for Behavioral Health Care**
This monograph from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Health Resources and Services Administration Center for Integrated Health Solutions addresses the business case for integration of behavioral health. Guidance on evaluation at an individual Health Center is also provided, using a business case equation for services.

**What Makes Your Family Strong?**
This campaign from the Great Start Collaborative of Michigan's Charlevoix, Emmet, and northern Antrim counties consists of 7 posters and a protective factors guide. A new Web site has also been created to localize messaging for the Strengthening Families Framework, which aims to develop and enhance parental resilience, social connections, knowledge of parenting and child development, and social and emotional competence in children.

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**FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES**

**Project to Learn About Youth – Mental Health**
**Deadline: February 28, 2014**
The purpose of this program is to conduct a set of population-based research projects of pediatric neurobehavioral disorders that describe prevalence, treated prevalence, and co-occurrence of internalizing, externalizing, and tic disorders in childhood. The project period is up to 2 years, with a projected start date of September 29, 2014. Up to 2 awards are anticipated, with a maximum budget of $250,000 per year for each award (subject to funding availability). More information about the grant, as well as eligible institutions and information on how to apply, is available [online](#).

**SAMHSA Fiscal Year 2014 Grant Announcements**
**Application Deadline: Varies by funding opportunity**
Grant funding opportunities for 2014 are now posted on the SAMHSA Web site. Access the [site](#) to review the Requests for Applications for a number of mental health-related grants and their due dates.

**Circles of Care Grant Announcement**
**Application Deadline: March 7, 2014**
This 3-year planning and infrastructure grant is specifically for tribes and Urban Indian organizations to plan a model system of care for children's mental health and wellness. (It does not provide for direct services.) Up to 11 grants will be awarded at up to $400,000 per year. The full announcement is available [online](#).

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**JOURNALS**

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

**AAP Grand Rounds** – Vol 31, Issue 1, Jan 2014
- Is Autism Associated With Induced or Augmented Labor?

**AAP News** – Vol 35, Issue 1, Jan 2014
- Government Rule Paves Way for Improved Access to Mental Health Services
- Atlanta Plays Host to Intensive Developmental, Behavioral Review

**Addictive Behaviors** – Vol 39, Issue 1, Jan 2014
- Adolescent Internet Use and Its Relationship to Cigarette Smoking and Alcohol Use: A Prospective Cohort Study
- Relationships Between Problematic Internet Use and Problem-Gambling Severity: Findings From a High-School Survey
- Moderators of the Association Between Peer and Target Adolescent Substance Use
- Young Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes and Marijuana: Analysis of Thoughts and Behaviors
• An Experimental Study on the Effects of Peer Drinking Norms on Adolescents' Drinker Prototypes
• Normative Feedback for Parents of College Students: Piloting a Parent Based Intervention to Correct Misperceptions of Students' Alcohol Use and Other Parents' Approval of Drinking
• Parents' Beliefs and Children's Marijuana Use: Evidence for a Self-Fulfilling Prophecy Effect
• Risky Cognitions Associated With Adolescent Alcohol Misuse: Moral Disengagement, Alcohol Expectancies, and Perceived Self-Regulatory Efficacy
• Real-Time, Contextual Intervention Using Mobile Technology to Reduce Marijuana Use Among Youth: A Pilot Study
• A Test of the Efficacy of a Brief, Web-Based Personalized Feedback Intervention to Reduce Drinking Among 9th Grade Students
• The Use of Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages Among Underage Drinkers: Results of a National Survey
• Associations Between Alcohol Outlet Densities and Adolescent Alcohol Consumption: A Study in Australian Students
• ADHD, Stimulant Treatment in Childhood and Subsequent Substance Abuse in Adulthood — A Naturalistic Long-Term Follow-Up Study
• The Association Between Tramadol Hydrochloride Misuse and Other Substances Use in an Adolescent Population: Phase I of a Prospective Survey

Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research - Vol 41, Issue 1, Jan 2014
• Developing Quality Indicators for Family Support Services in Community Team-Based Mental Health Care
• Quality Indicators for Multidisciplinary Team Functioning in Community-Based Children's Mental Health Services
• Prior Service Utilization in Detained Youth With Mental Health Needs
• Therapist Perspectives on Training in a Package of Evidence-Based Practice Strategies for Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders Served in Community Mental Health Clinics
• Therapist Self-Report of Evidence-Based Practices in Usual Care for Adolescent Behavior Problems: Factor and Construct Validity

Aggressive Behavior - Vol 40, Issue 1, Jan 2014
• Transitions Between Subclasses of Bullying and Victimization When Entering Middle School
• Moral Disengagement Among Children and Youth: A Meta-Analytic Review of Links to Aggressive Behavior
• Negative Parenting Behavior and Childhood Oppositional Defiant Disorder: Differential Moderation by Positive and Negative Peer Regard

• Raising Sexual Minority Youths' Health Levels by Incorporating Resiliencies Into Health Promotion Efforts
• Identifying Sexual Orientation Health Disparities in Adolescents: Analysis of Pooled Data From the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005 and 2007
• Envisioning an America Without Sexual Orientation Inequities in Adolescent Health
• The Association Between Sexual Orientation Identity and Behavior Across Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age in a Probability Sample of High School Students
• Sexual Orientation Disparities in Cancer-Related Risk Behaviors of Tobacco, Alcohol, Sexual Behaviors, and Diet and Physical Activity: Pooled Youth Risk Behavior Surveys
• Indicators of Victimization and Sexual Orientation Among Adolescents: Analyses From Youth Risk Behavior Surveys
• Sexual Orientation and Suicide Ideation, Plans, Attempts, and Medically Serious Attempts: Evidence From Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009
• Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Hate Crimes and Suicidality Among a Population-Based Sample of Sexual-Minority Adolescents in Boston
• Protective School Climates and Reduced Risk for Suicide Ideation in Sexual Minority Youths
• A Syndemic of Psychosocial Health Disparities and Associations With Risk for Attempting Suicide Among Young Sexual Minority Men
• Exploring Alcohol-Use Behaviors Among Heterosexual and Sexual Minority Adolescents: Intersections With Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity
• Sexual Orientation, Gender, and Racial Differences in Illicit Drug Use in a Sample of US High School Students
American Journal of Psychiatry - Vol 171, No 1, Jan 2014
- Zeroing in on Early Cognitive Development in Schizophrenia
- Childhood Separation Anxiety and the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Adult Anxiety
- A Genome Scan for Loci Shared by Autism Spectrum Disorder and Language Impairment

Autism - Vol 18, No 1, Jan 2014
- Autism Spectrum Disorder: Fractionable or Coherent?
- Confirmatory Factor Analytic Structure and Measurement Invariance of Quantitative Autistic Traits Measured by the Social Responsiveness Scale-2
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