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AAP Chapter Highlight

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Join Us at the AAP National Conference and Exhibition!
Oct 26 - 29, 2013 | Orlando, FL

Whether you're a primary care provider, subspecialty care provider, resident pediatrician, or academician, this is the conference you won't want to miss! As the world's largest pediatrics-focused medical education event and technical exhibition, the AAP Experience offers unparalleled opportunities to network with colleagues and hear from those at the forefront of pediatric care. Of special note is the pre-conference PEDS21 symposium: Early Brain and Child Development: Building Brains, Forging Futures (Oct 25th), which will cover how to translate new advances in basic developmental science into your practice. This theme will continue over the next 4 days with a special track on early brain development and epigenetics, as well as nearly 60 other sessions covering the latest advances and best practices in pediatric care.
The Tennessee Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics has partnered with BlueCare of Tennessee to implement the Behaviorally Effective Healthcare in Pediatrics (BEHIP) training program to improve the confidence and competence of primary care clinicians. The focus of BEHIP is to highlight that behavioral health and substance abuse issues are affecting an increasing number of children cared for in pediatric practices. Primary care practitioners need the tools and resources to appropriately assess and manage their patients’ behavioral health concerns.

BEHIP is a collaborative training delivered by both primary care and behavioral health professionals. The 3-hour, workshop-style training teaches pediatric health care providers to screen for, assess, and manage patients with emotional, behavioral, and or substance abuse issues. It also encompasses strategies to provide for more efficient workflow, including information on documentation and coding. The 2009 AAP policy statement, The Future of Pediatrics: Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Primary Care, is the basis for the training curriculum, and additional content was adapted from the AAP Mental Health Toolkit.

Primary objectives of the BEHIP training are to:

- Apply principles of systems-based practice to behavioral health disorders in the primary care pediatric setting
- Demonstrate ways to screen, assess, and treat behavioral health concerns
- Develop primary care office-based protocols to improve communication and collaboration with the behavioral health system of care

Participants can access the training at the chapter’s Web site via an introductory video that explains the BEHIP training program and provides information on how to access the in-person training. With the funding for BEHIP, 6 educational videos were also developed to address specific behavioral health issues. Each video features experts in the behavioral health field and pediatrics discussing the topic. The following behavioral health issues are addressed: Inattention and Impulsivity; Anxiety; Disruptive Behavior and Aggression; Depression; Social-Emotional Problems in Children, Birth to Age 5; and Substance Abuse.

The BEHIP training program is currently being implemented through regional trainings across the state of Tennessee. A total of 11 trainings will be completed in Tennessee by the end of 2013, targeting nearly 900 primary care providers. Two additional statewide trainings are planned for early 2014. More information about the BEHIP program can be found at the Behavioral Health section of the TNAAP Web site.

BEHIP is facilitated by Dr Quentin A Humberd, a developmental-behavioral pediatrician and Director of the Child and Family Assistance Center in the Department of Behavioral Health at Blanchfield Army Community Hospital; Dr Michelle Fiscus, a pediatrician and Vice President of the Tennessee Chapter of the AAP; and Dr Patti van Eys, a licensed clinical psychologist and the Clinical Manager of Behavioral Health Programs at BlueCare of Tennessee.

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**IN THE NEWS**

**GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH**

**Mental Disorder Treatment Common After Childhood Cancer**

Reuters – September 19

People who had cancer as children are more likely to be treated for neurodevelopmental, emotional, or behavioral disorders later in life, a new study finds (The Lancet Oncology). Survivors’ siblings who were younger than 10 years old or not yet born when the cancer was diagnosed also tended to have higher risks of mental problems, emphasizing the importance of psychological attention for young cancer patients and their families.
Boosting Teens’ Mental Well-Being Is Goal of New Skills Program
Doctors Lounge – September 10
According to new research (American Journal of Preventive Medicine), teaching high school students that their thinking affects their well-being may reduce their risk of severe depression and substance use. For the study, researchers analyzed the impact of the Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment program and determined that it gives teens the life skills they need to manage stress and solve problems.

Maternal PTSD Tied to Increased Risk of Child Abuse
Doctors Lounge – September 5
A new study (JAMA Pediatrics) finds that mothers with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are more likely to mistreat their children, even more so than mothers with depression. Researchers also determined that more severe PTSD increased psychological aggression and the number of traumatic events that children experienced.

Prescribing for Mentally Ill Children Generally in Line With Best Practices
Psychiatric News – September 4
Children in a community sample receiving 2 or more psychiatric medications were more likely to have greater severity of illness and comorbidity than those receiving one or no medications, a new study finds (Psychiatric Services). Meanwhile, more than a third of the sample children visiting an outpatient clinic received no medications at all, even though the majority of them had at least one psychiatric diagnosis. According to the researchers, these findings may refute the notion that children are overmedicated.

Childhood Obesity Linked to Emotional Issues
Health Canal – August 20
School children suffering from obesity are at higher risk of developing psychological problems than their slimmer counterparts, new research finds (Research in Developmental Disability). The findings suggest that there are extensive and complex interactions between body composition and emotions during child development, particularly for boys, and researchers recommend early identification to prevent more serious physical and mental health problems later in life.

Genetic Variation in Depressed Mothers Tied to Psychiatric Illness in Children
Psychiatric News – August 16
New research (American Journal of Psychiatry) suggests an association between oxytocin receptor variances in mothers with chronic depression and Axis I disorders such as anxiety, oppositional defiance, and ADHD in their children. The authors recommend that future studies seek biomarkers and positive environmental factors that can reduce the long-term effects of maternal depression.

Genetic Overlap Seen in Five Mental Disorders
US News & World Report – August 11
A new study (Nature Genetics) has determined that 5 major mental disorders share common inherited genetic variations. The overlap is highest between schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, moderate between bipolar disorder and depression and between ADHD and depression, and lowest between schizophrenia and autism. According to the authors, this evidence of “shared genetic etiology … encourages the investigation of common pathophysiology for related disorders.”

How Parents See Themselves May Affect Their Child’s Brain and Stress Level
Science Daily – August 9
A new study (Developmental Science) determined that children whose mothers saw themselves as having a low social status were more likely to have increased cortisol levels, an indicator of stress, and less activation of their hippocampus, a structure in the brain required for learning and reducing stress responses. The findings suggest that how people perceive and adapt to their situation is an important factor in child development.

Lack of Diapers Tied to Mental Health of Poor Mothers
PsychCentral – August 3
Low-income mothers who don’t have enough diapers for their babies are more likely to report symptoms of depression and anxiety than other low-income mothers, new research finds (Pediatrics). This high level of stress and depression can, in turn, cause “low achievement in school and mental health problems that can follow a child for a lifetime.” Because this mental health risk factor is modifiable, the researchers recommend that pediatricians ask low-income mothers if they have access to diapers and refer those in need to local diaper banks.
**Overnight Custody Creates Attachment Issues in Children**

Doctors Lounge – August 2
According to new research (*Journal of Marriage and Family*), frequent overnight contact with nonresident parents can cause attachment insecurity, particularly among infants. Although frequent overnights were not directly linked with adjustment problems at older ages, attachment insecurity did predict adjustment problems at ages 3 and 5.

**Siblings Impacted by Disabilities Too, Study Finds**

Disability Scoop – July 30
A new study (*Pediatrics*) suggests that siblings of children with disabilities are more likely to struggle with relationships, schoolwork, and behavior than those with typically developing brothers or sisters. They also had higher levels of significant functional impairment, which is a key indicator that mental health services are needed. These findings suggest that professionals working with children with disabilities should also be mindful of the impact on siblings and parents.

**Sleep Habits for Kids May Be Negatively Affected by Media Use**

Daily Rx – July 29
A new study (*BMC Public Health*) finds that more television viewing and computer use are associated with later bedtimes and shorter sleep duration for kids, particularly boys. This negative impact on sleep could lead to increased health risks over time.

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**ADHD**

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**5-Fold Increase in ADHD Medication Use in Children and Adolescents**

Science Codex – September 10
A new study (*Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology*) indicates that the increased use of prescription stimulants in Denmark children extends beyond ADHD to other types of neuropsychiatric disorders, including Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The data also indicates significant increases in the prescription rates of these medications from 2003 to 2010.

**Could Hyperactivity Be Linked to Poor Hearing?**

MailOnline, UK – September 6
According to a new study (*Science*), inner ear dysfunction can cause neurological changes, and hyperactivity in children with inner ear disorders might be controllable with medication that inhibits the same pathway in the brain. The study also indicates that other “sensory impairments … could cause or contribute to psychiatric or motor disorders that are now considered exclusively of cerebral origin.”

**Parents’ Goals Guide ADHD Treatment Choice**

HealthDay - September 2
Parents' goals for treating their child's ADHD impact their treatment choices, new research finds (*Pediatrics*). When parents' main concern was academic performance, they often chose medications; if they were worried about their child's behavior, they tended to seek behavioral therapy instead. According to the study authors, identifying the family's goals could “be a big innovation in care.”

**Omega-3 Fatty Acids Linked to Decline in ADHD in Rats**

UPI – August 25
A recent study (*Behavioral and Brain Functions*) indicates a clear connection between omega-3 fatty acids and a decline in ADHD symptoms in rats. There was a distinct gender difference, however, as a better effect from omega-3 fatty acids was achieved in male rats than female rats. According to the authors, “The findings indicate that ADHD has a biological component and that the intake of omega-3 might influence ADHD symptoms.”

**UK Children Less Likely to Be Diagnosed With ADHD**

Science Codex – August 28
New research (*Journal of Autism Developmental Disorders*) suggests that children are far less likely to be diagnosed with ADHD in the United Kingdom than in the United States although autism diagnoses are rising. This may be due to more stringent criteria for diagnosing ADHD in the UK or parental resistance to diagnosis. The authors call for the identification of “diagnostic trends and the reasons behind them” to ensure that children are not missing out on necessary health services.
More Links Seen Between Autism, ADHD
HealthDay – August 26
A new study (Pediatrics) finds that kids with ADHD are 20 times more likely to exhibit some traits of autism than children without ADHD. The authors note the importance of screening children with ADHD for traits of autism because these children “may need more support, particularly in the educational and interpersonal domains.”

Computerized Decision Tool May Help Physicians Diagnose ADHD
Medscape – August 19
According to a new study (Pediatrics), a computerized clinical decision support system (CDSS) that includes AAP treatment guidelines may help primary care physicians improve diagnosis and care for patients with ADHD. Although its generalizability might be limited because the CDSS was tailored for Indiana, the researchers conclude that a CDSS using direct patient input and data-driven algorithms can accomplish a higher quality of care and better management for ADHD.

ADHD Risk in Children Linked to Allergies, Asthma
PsychCentral – August 14
A new study (Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology) identifies an increased risk of ADHD in boys who have a history of allergy or asthma, in particular milk intolerance. The study suggests that medications used to treat these conditions may be associated with an increased risk of ADHD; however, “treatment should not be stopped unless advised by a board-certified allergist.” The authors also recommend further research to understand why children with allergy and asthma appear to have this increased risk of developing ADHD.

Wide Treatment Variances Seen With ADHD Drugs
Doctors Lounge – August 9
New research (Psychiatric Services) indicates wide variations in the use of stimulants to treat ADHD at both the state and the county level. According to the authors, these variations “signal disparities between established clinical practice guidelines and actual practice, especially for primary care.”

AUTISM

Genetic Condition May Be Mistaken for Autism in Some Kids
HealthDay – September 18
According to a new study (Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders), some children diagnosed with autism may actually have the genetic 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. These children are often misdiagnosed because the social impairments associated with their developmental delay can resemble features of autism. The findings indicate that rigorous evaluations are needed to accurately diagnose autism in children with this syndrome.

Autism Gene Stunts Neurons, but Growth Can Be Restored, in Mice
Science Codex – September 12
Using mice, researchers (Neuron) have traced a genetic deficiency of the NHE6 protein, which has been implicated in autism, to specific molecular and cellular consequences that cause clear deficits in how well neurons grow branches to connect to brain circuits. The researchers also show the restoration of proper neuronal growth by compensating for the errant molecular mechanisms.

Children With Autism Who Have Better Motor Skills Are More Adept at Socializing
Medical Xpress – September 11
A new study (Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders) has determined that children with better motor skills are more adept at socializing and communicating. Because motor skills can be taught at an early age, researchers believe it provides additional options to consider for early intervention and rehabilitation in children with autism.

Autism May Be Linked to Antibodies in Mother's Blood
UPI – September 3
According to new research (Molecular Psychiatry), 1 in 10 US mothers of children with autism have antibodies in their bloodstream that react with proteins in the brain of their babies. Although the blood-brain barrier in adult women prevents them from being harmed by the antibodies, the study indicates that the same filter in fetuses is not well-developed and may allow the antibodies to pass through to the babies' brains, possibly causing autism.
Kids With Autism Can Outgrow Critical Sensory Disconnect, Study Finds
Common Health – August 29
New research (Cerebral Cortex) indicates that high-functioning children with autism, ages 5 to 12, struggle to integrate multisensory information. However, multisensory integration abilities continue to develop late into childhood, which may explain why some children seem to recover from or outgrow autism as they reach adolescence. Although researchers cannot explain why this improvement occurs, they believe it has implications for the development of social communication abilities in children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD).

New Clues to Causes of Autism Found
US News & World Report – August 29
According to a new study (Nature), a group of enzymes in the brain appears to be essential to the activity of many genes linked to autism. If disruptions in enzymes, called topoisomerases, occur during brain development, they might contribute to the development of ASD. The findings also point to a biological process that ties together dozens of different genes that are suspected of being involved in autism.

Potential Autism Trigger Found in Brain Growth Enzymes
Bloomberg – August 28
According to new research (Nature), some cases of autism may be related to damage in a key set of enzymes that are critical during brain growth and development. The findings could help narrow the search for causes of autism.

What Is ‘Play’ to a Child With Autism?
HealthDay – August 27
When free to choose, kids with autism pick games that engage their senses and avoid games that ask them to pretend, a new study finds (North American Journal of Medicine and Science). These findings could help community programs develop inclusive activities to allow kids with autism more opportunities to interact with typically developing children.

Estimated Recurrence Risk for Autism Spectrum Disorders Is 6.9
Physician's Briefing – August 19
According to a new study (JAMA Pediatrics), the overall relative recurrence risk for autism spectrum disorders in Denmark children is 6.9, with significant risks seen for maternal and paternal full-siblings and for maternal half-siblings. Researchers observed no significant changes over time and suggest that the recurrence in maternal half-siblings supports “the idea of a contributing role of factors associated with pregnancy and the maternal intrauterine environment.”

Many Pediatricians Don’t Offer Spanish Autism Tests
Reuters – August 19
According to a new study (Pediatrics), only 1 in 10 pediatricians offers screening for general developmental and autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in Spanish. The authors speculate that pediatricians may not think the screening tools are reliable for children who speak Spanish. Further, many pediatricians reported difficulty in recognizing ASD symptoms in Spanish-speaking children and expressed concern about communication and cultural barriers. Although the study cannot definitively say that these issues lead to late diagnosis in Spanish-speaking children, the authors recommend that doctors make a plan for determining who will administer the screening, who will collect the results, and what will happen if the results are abnormal.

Brain Changes of Autism May Begin in the Womb
USA Today – August 13
According to new research (Annals of Neurology), pregnant women with very low levels of the thyroid hormone thyroxine have a nearly 4-fold increased risk of having a child with autism. A second study (JAMA Pediatrics), notes that pregnant women who have their labor started or sped up artificially are slightly more likely to have children with autism. Both studies add to a growing body of evidence that points to pregnancy as a critical period in the brain changes that lead to autism.

Changes to Symptom Structure in DSM-5 Support Diagnosis of Toddlers With Autism Spectrum Disorder
Medical Xpress – August 12
A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) supports the changes in autism symptom structure for toddlers with ASD found in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of

www.aap.org/mentalhealth/E-News
**Mental Disorders.** Although the study does not examine the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic criteria, it provides support for the new diagnostic structure in toddlers.

**Brain Differences Found Between Asperger’s and Autism**

Fox News – August 5

Children with Asperger's syndrome show patterns of brain connectivity distinct from those of children with autism, according to a new study (BMC Medicine) that used electroencephalography recordings to measure the amount of signaling occurring between brain areas in children. The findings suggest that the 2 conditions may be biologically different, but additional research is needed to replicate the findings.

**Brain Chemistry Differs in Kids With Autism**

US News & World Report – July 31

Children with autism exhibit unusual brain chemistry that can change over time, new research shows (JAMA Psychiatry). The findings support the notion that ASD is fundamentally different from other developmental disorders and add to the evidence that suggests early interventions can alter outcomes in kids with autism.

**For Boys With Autism, Video Gaming Can Be Problematic**

Disability Scoop – July 29

According to a recent study (Pediatrics), boys with autism are spending twice as much time playing video games as their typically developing peers, putting them at higher risk for problematic or addictive gaming. Although further study is needed to assess the long-term impact of video games on those with autism, researchers indicate that clinicians need to be more aware of the potential for problematic game use.

**BEHAVIORAL ISSUES**

**Teens' Antisocial Texts May Foretell Bad Behavior**

US News & World Report – September 13

According to a new study (Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology), teens who text about behaviors such as drug use are more likely to engage in those behaviors. Researchers attribute this to peer influence but note that texting is not all bad because it provides instant communication that can be both positive and meaningful.

**Children With Behavioral Problems More at Risk of Inflammation, Potentially Worsening Health Later in Life**

HealthCanal – September 5

New research (Psychoneuroendocrinology) indicates that children with behavioral problems at the age of 8 had higher levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) and Interleukin 6 (IL-6) in their blood when tested at the age of 10. Raised levels of CRP and IL-6 can be an early warning sign of risk for chronic or inflammatory conditions later in life, making this study the first to link mental health and inflammation in childhood.

**Junk Food in Pregnancy Linked to Childhood Mental Disorders**

Medical News Today – August 20

A new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) finds that mothers who eat junk food while pregnant are more likely to have children with mental health problems and increased behavioral problems, such as aggression and tantrums. The findings also indicate that children who eat more unhealthy foods in their first years of life showed increased aggression and behavioral problems, as well as symptoms of depression and anxiety.

**Kindergartners’ Soda Intake Linked to Aggression in Study**

HealthDay – August 16

According to a new study (Journal of Pediatrics), 5-year-olds who drink soda every day may have more behavior problems than kids with soda-free diets. The study is a correlation, so it cannot be determined that soda itself causes aggression. Regardless of whether there is a link between the two, the authors note the “well-documented negative effects of soda consumption in childhood” and recommend that parents limit children’s intake.

**Lead Poisoning’s Impact: Kids Suspended More at School**

USA Today – August 14

New research (Environmental Research) indicates that children with just moderate levels of lead in their first 3 years of life are nearly 3 times as likely to be suspended from school by the time they are age 9 or 10 than
those whose blood-lead levels are below treatment thresholds. Experts believe that these findings could help schools struggling with behavior problems.

**Parent ‘Optimism Training’ May Reduce Behavior Problems**
Disability Scoop – August 7

New research (*Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*) indicates that adding a cognitive-behavioral intervention to positive behavior support for parents of children with developmental disabilities results in a decrease in children’s negative behavior and an increase in positive behavior. Researchers consider the findings promising and believe that the method could be both impactful and cost-effective.

**BULLYING**

**Bullied Kids May Exhibit Psychosomatic Symptoms Like Stomach Pains, Headaches**
CBS News – September 16

A new study (*Pediatrics*) shows that bullying can increase psychosomatic symptoms, such as unusual headaches, loss of appetite, sleep problems, abdominal pain, or bed-wetting, that are caused or exacerbated by mental anguish. The connection was more pronounced in studies that involved a larger number of boys. Because bullying is prevalent worldwide, the authors classify it as an international public health problem.

**Bullying Prevention May Have Unintended Consequences**
PsychCentral – September 13

School-based anti-bullying initiatives have become standard across the country, but a new study (*Journal of Criminology*) finds that the programs may increase the risk of children becoming victims. The authors attribute this to students being highly exposed to what a bully is and knowing what to say or do when questioned by parents or teachers. The study suggests a focus on more sophisticated strategies than just implementing bullying prevention programs, along with school security measures. They also recommend that researchers better identify the bully-victim dynamics in order to develop appropriate prevention policies.

**Childhood Bullying Scars Can Last Into Adulthood**
US News & World Report – August 20

A new study (*Psychological Science*) finds that the effects of childhood bullying last into adulthood and can lead to problems such as illness, job difficulties, and poor relationships with others. Bully-victims had the greatest risk of health problems when they were adults, whereas being a childhood bully appeared to have little impact in adulthood. Although the study found associations between childhood bullying and serious health and social consequences in adulthood, it did not establish a cause-and-effect relationship.

**DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY**

**Care Pathway Proposed for Adolescent Depression**
Doctors Lounge – September 17

Researchers (*Pediatrics*) have developed a care pathway for management of adolescent depression and quality indicators (QIs) for care that include screening, assessments, communication, documentation, and adequacy of treatment. According to the authors, the report “provides direction for clinical practice based on current evidence.”

**Racism Linked to Depression and Anxiety in Youth**
Medical Xpress – September 17

An international review (*Social Science & Medicine*) indicates that children and young people experience poor mental health, depression, and anxiety following interpersonal experiences of racism. The review demonstrates “racism as an important factor influencing the health and wellbeing of children and youth,” and the authors state that it needs to be addressed in society, schools, and communities.

**CBT Effective in Kids at ‘Double Risk’ for Depression**
Medscape – September 10

A new study (*JAMA Psychiatry*) provided group cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) to teen offspring of parents with current or past depression and who had their own history of depressive symptoms. Study participants were
found to have had significantly fewer onsets of depressive episodes during 3 years of follow-up than peers who received usual care. The findings indicate that clinicians should consider not only treatment, but prevention, as well.

**Yelling at Your Teen Can Backfire, Impact Mental Health**
NY Daily News – September 6
According to a new study (Child Development), adolescents whose parents shouted, swore at, or insulted them showed more signs of depression than peers whose moms and dads did not engage in this form of verbal discipline. Maternal and paternal warmth did not “lessen the effects of harsh verbal discipline,” so the authors suggest that parents talk to teens about the consequences of misbehaving, rather than yelling.

**Overload of Screen Time ‘Causes Depression in Children’**
The Independent, UK – August 28
According to a new study (Public Health England), screen time of more than 4 hours a day is linked to anxiety and depression in children, as well as lower self-esteem and greater emotional problems. The television industry rejects the idea that screen time negatively impacts children, noting the number of carefully created programs for children that serve as a source of learning for what constitutes a healthy lifestyle.

**Stomachaches in Kids Linked to Anxiety, Depression Later On**
Medscape – August 12
According to new research (Pediatrics), children with medically unexplained functional abdominal pain (FAP) are vulnerable to developing anxiety disorder or depression in adolescence and young adulthood, even if the pain resolves. The authors recommend that a multidisciplinary health team address chronic or recurrent pain and develop a treatment plan that considers all factors contributing to the pain. Experts note that this study does not indicate that FAP causes long-term anxiety, but that tendencies toward anxiety likely contribute to FAP.

**Study Finds That Some Depressed Adolescents Are at Higher Risk for Developing Anxiety**
Medical Xpress – August 9
A new study (Development and Psychopathology) indicates that some adolescents who suffer with symptoms of depression also may be at risk for developing anxiety. Those who are most vulnerable have a pessimistic outlook toward events and circumstances in their lives; have mothers with a history of an anxiety disorder; or report poor family relationships. Early intervention might prevent anxiety from developing, so the authors recommend that mental health professionals consider targeting adolescents with these risk factors.

**EATING DISORDERS**

**Study Examines Factors Leading to Eating Disorders in Young Adulthood**
Health Canal – September 9
Youth who diet at early ages and report at least mild depression are at increased risk of developing eating disorders in young adulthood, new research finds (International Journal of Eating Disorders). With the addition of each adolescent risk factor, the prevalence of young adult binge eating, extreme weight-loss behaviors, and eating disorder diagnosis increases incrementally. The authors believe that this study “highlights the long-term impact of early psychosocial risk factors on disordered eating” and emphasize the importance of prevention.

**Teens Who Beat Obesity At Risk For Eating Disorders**
USA Today – September 9
According to a new study (Pediatrics), teens who were once overweight or obese are at significant risk of developing an eating disorder as they lose weight, but identification and treatment of the condition is often delayed because of their weight history. The length it takes to recognize the eating disorder risk for kids with a history of obesity is concerning, the authors note, because “the best prognosis for recovering from an eating disorder is catching it early.”

**Brain Size May Predict Anorexia Risk**
Emax Health – August 28
The size of our brains could predict the risk of developing an eating disorder, a new study finds (Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry). Specifically, girls in the study with anorexia had bigger left orbitofrontal, right insular, and bilateral temporal cortex gray matter, compared with girls who did not have the eating disorder. Because the orbitofrontal cortex communicates a sense of fullness after we eat, researchers believe that having a larger volume in this part of the brain could indicate risk for developing an eating disorder.
Anorexic Girls Also Have Traits of Autism, Study Finds
Reuters – August 5
New research (Molecular Autism) suggests that the mind of a person with anorexia may share a lot with the mind of a person with autism. In both conditions, there is a strong interest in systems and order, rigid attitudes and behaviors, a tendency to be very self-focused, and a fascination with detail. Both disorders also share similar differences in the structure and function of brain regions involved in social perception. Researchers hope that acknowledging the fact that some anorexic patients have higher than normal traits of autism and a love of systems may offer specialists new treatment ideas.

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

Fetal Alcohol Disorders Common in Adopted Kids and Kids in Foster Care
Reuters – September 9
According to a review of past studies (Pediatrics), children adopted from orphanages or in foster care have a high rate of fetal alcohol syndrome and other physical, mental, and behavioral problems related to alcohol exposure before birth. The authors indicate a need for more recognition of the challenges faced by children who have been exposed to drugs and alcohol in the womb and suggest that fetal alcohol disorders be treated as chronic diseases.

PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

Adolescents With Psychosis Face Long Treatment Delays
Medwire News – September 20
A new study (Schizophrenia Research) indicates that UK adolescents have a duration of untreated psychosis that is approximately twice that seen in adults. Factors include white ethnicity, younger age of onset, and lifetime cannabis use, and the authors note the importance of physicians’ managing early psychosis in adolescents.

Study: Antipsychotic Drugs Put Kids at Diabetes Risk
USA Today – August 23
According to a new study (JAMA Psychiatry), young people who took antipsychotics had a threefold increased risk for developing type 2 diabetes compared with those who took other medications for the same disorders. The increased risk occurred within the first year that children started taking the drugs and persisted a year after they stopped. The authors of the study advise parents to ask pediatricians about trying other drugs for behavioral disorders first.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION

Adolescents at Risk for Substance Misuse Fit Three Subgroups
Family Practice News – September 17
According to new research (Addictive Behaviors), adolescents who fall into 3 distinct subgroups are at high risk of misusing drugs and other substances, based on their behavior in the past year. Those who were at high risk used tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana at least once; reported alcohol, nonmedical prescription drug, and excessive prescription drug use; or reported using all substances at least once. A lack of parental monitoring of the adolescents’ substance use and the parents’ own substance use predicted membership in all 3 groups, suggesting that parent-focused prevention and intervention programs might be beneficial.

Study Highlights Dangerous Trend of Extreme Binge Drinking in High School Seniors
Forbes – September 16
According to a recent study (JAMA Pediatrics) of drinking behavior in high school seniors, successively consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks is common, with some students having 15 or more drinks at a time. The results point to a disturbing pattern of alcohol consumption among high school seniors, and the authors advocate for more research to evaluate genetic and mental health risk factors for high-risk drinking behavior.

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Strong Verbal Skills in Childhood May Raise Drinking Risk, Study Suggests
HealthDay – September 12
A new study (Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research) indicates that better childhood verbal development may predict a higher likelihood of engaging in frequent drinking and intoxication during adolescence. However, this does not necessarily mean that highly verbal children will go on to abuse alcohol, as better verbal and intellectual abilities have also been found to be protective against developing problems with alcohol and other substances in adulthood.

Facebook Friends May Foster Risky Behavior
daily Rx – September 5
A recent study (Journal of Adolescent Health) determined that what teens see posted by friends online can influence their decision to engage in risky behaviors such as smoking and drinking. However, how much time a teen spent on social networking or how many online friends they had did not influence their decisions about risky behavior, so the authors recommend that efforts be focused on “educating adolescents on the negative effects of risky online displays.”

Hundreds of Thousands of Teens Use Pot, Alcohol Each Day
US News & World Report – August 29
Despite recent gains against substance abuse, hundreds of thousands of American teens still use marijuana and alcohol on a given day, a new report from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) finds. According to SAMHSA representatives, “This data about adolescents sheds new light on how deeply substance use pervades the lives of many young people and their families” and indicates that “far too many young people are still at risk.”

Most Teens Have Easy Access to Their Prescription Drugs
HealthCanal – August 13
According to new research (Journal of Adolescent Health), 3 in 4 teens who were prescribed during the last 6 months pain, stimulant, anti-anxiety, and sedative medication that is federally controlled had unsupervised access to the medications at home. Researchers recommend that clinicians “educate parents and patients about the importance of proper storage and disposal of medications, particularly those with abuse potential.”

Childhood Economic Status Affects Substance Use Among Young Adults
HealthCanal – July 30
Children who grow up in poverty are more likely than wealthier children to smoke cigarettes, but they are less likely to binge drink and are no more prone to use marijuana, researchers find (Journal of Pediatric Psychology). The study also indicates that economic strains in early life independently erode a child’s self-control, regardless of strong parenting in adolescence, and this often leads to substance use. Researchers hope that the findings will provide a basis for better approaches to prevent young people from falling into drug and alcohol addiction.

Dropouts More Likely to Lead Lives Punctuated by Crime, Substance Abuse
Medical Daily – July 30
In a new study (Child Development), researchers found that teens in grades 7 through 11 who disengaged from school were more likely to lead lives filled with substance abuse and crime. Teens who remained engaged in school learned time management, effective planning, goal-setting, and discipline that served them throughout life and made them less likely to participate in risky behaviors. According to the authors, “The findings support the idea that behavioral, emotional, and cognitive engagement are assets that help students cope with the stressors, setbacks, and difficulties they face in school.”

SUICIDE AND SELF-INJURY

Adopted Children at Higher Risk for Suicide Than Non-Adopted Children in One Study
Daily Rx – September 8
According to a recent study (Pediatrics), the odds of a suicide attempt are higher among adopted children than non-adopted children. The reasons are not clear, but possibilities include inherited factors from biological parents, such as substance abuse, suicidal behavior, and psychiatric illness, or factors related to relinquishment, such as early trauma and attachment issues. Regardless of the reasons, researchers warn clinicians to “be aware of increased potential for suicide attempt in adopted adolescents who manifest other risks for suicidal behavior.”
US Gun Violence: Murders Down, Suicides Up, CDC Reports
US News & World Report - August 1
According to new research (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report), fewer people in America’s largest cities are being murdered by guns, but the rate of suicide by gun has increased in recent years, particularly in youths. Experts note that violence prevention in youth is essential, along with programs that teach skills for conflict-resolution and focus on family cohesion and proper supervision.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Discuss Health Information Technology’s Role in Behavioral Health
Bring your health information technology (HIT) questions, comments, and issues to the new Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s HIT Forum! This forum is intended to facilitate the exchange of ideas, suggestions, and personal experiences dealing with HIT for substance abuse treatment providers, mental health providers, software publishers, state agencies, consumers, families, and others involved in the field.

CONFERENCES/WEBINARS

Recovery on Campus: Supporting Young Adults With Mental Health Difficulties in Post-secondary Education Settings
October 22, 2013
This free webinar, hosted by Susan Shapiro, PhD, and Devin Fox, MSW, will focus on supporting college students with mental health difficulties, including co-occurring substance abuse. An overview of trends will be presented, along with the challenges of living away from home while working toward recovery. The webinar will also provide information on campus resources and the roles of peer, family, and mental health support systems.

Peds21 Symposium - Promoting Early Brain and Child Development: Building Brains, Forging Futures
Friday, October 25, 2013 (11:30am - 5:30 pm) | Orlando, FL
The Peds21 Symposium is part of the pre-conference to the AAP National Conference & Exhibition. There is no extra charge to attend, and lunch will be provided. The program will include a networking and poster session that features innovative work related to early brain and child development (EBCD) and how stress can impact healthy brain development. The second half of the program will address strategies for promoting EBCD within the Medical Home, including how to provide parent and caregiver support and strengthen early relationships through literacy. The program schedule and additional information about the presenters is available online.

2013 Practical Pediatrics CME Course
November 8, 2013 | Scottsdale, AZ
Designed for pediatricians, family physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and allied health professionals caring for children, this course will feature lectures, interactive seminars, and question-and-answer sessions that allow you to interact directly with faculty. Featured mental health topics include adolescent health and developmental/behavioral pediatrics. The course will take place at The West Kierland Resort and Spa in Scottsdale, AZ, and CME credit will be offered. Register online by October 11, 2013 for early-bird rates or access the online brochure to learn more about the Practical Pediatrics courses.

Psychosocial Impacts of Disasters on Children
This training from the National Center for Disaster Medicine and Public Health addresses the unique psychosocial needs of children in disasters. It is geared toward all health professionals and provides examples of how health care practitioners applied concepts related to the psychosocial welfare of children after a disaster. Access the free training or review information about CME credit online.
Addressing Toxic Stress
This National AIA Resource Center interview with Andy Garner, MD, FAAP, chair of the AAP EBCD Leadership Workgroup, discusses the AAP public health approach to addressing toxic stress and the importance of building resilience and making adversity less toxic. Topics addressed in the interview include the AAP recommendation that pediatricians screen for toxic stress and the pediatrician's role in providing possible solutions or treatments.

Child Health Tracker From HealthyChildren.org
This AAP resource gives parents on-demand access to their children's health information, needs, and providers by storing key contact information in a searchable database. Parents can also use the app to note conditions and concerns, for well-visit guidance, and to access a Previsit Questionnaire and other tools to communicate visit priorities to providers. This app is available for purchase through iTunes.

New Database of Mental Health Collaborative Projects
The AAP Mental Health Initiatives Web site now provides a database of various collaborative projects. Users can search by state, type of service, service area, and more and can click on a program's title to view its detailed profile and contact information. The AAP welcomes users to add their own projects/programs to the database by completing the submission form. Please note: The listing of projects on this site does not imply AAP endorsement.

Sleep: What Every Parent Needs to Know
The latest in a series of parenting books from the AAP, this book provides tips for common problems and discusses topics such as the functions of sleep and how much your child needs; sleep theories and strategies for success; bedtime routines and rituals; coping with fears and nightmares; and changes during adolescence.

A Day in the Life of American Adolescents: Substance Use Facts Update
This report from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration presents facts about adolescent substance use, including information on the initiation of substance use, emergency department visits, and receipt of substance use treatment.

ADHD: Parents' Medication Guide
This guide from the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry and the American Psychiatric Association was recently revised. It is intended to help youngsters with ADHD and their families to better understand the different treatments. The AAP is acknowledged as a contributor to this publication.

Adolescent Health Highlight: Use of Illicit Drugs
This report from Child Trends presents statistical information about the extent, types, and patterns of adolescents' use of illicit drugs; discusses their effects on adolescents' health and well-being; shares findings from research about factors that can help adolescents avoid substance use and abuse; and presents strategies for preventing illicit drug use among adolescents and treating those with drug problems.

Behavioral Health Integration in the Medical Home: An Overview of the Massachusetts Self-Assessment
This webinar and PowerPoint from the Patient-Centered Primary Care Collaborative discusses the Massachusetts Patient Centered Medical Home's Behavioral Health Integration Toolkit, which has been successfully used by practices to integrate behavioral health into the primary care setting. An eHealth Innovation Profile also highlights 3 pediatric practices and how they leverage eHealth and care team strategies to improve the care experience for patients with ADHD, using the medical home philosophy as a framework. Note: An e-mail address is required to download the profile.

GO2AID App
Coming soon, this new app from SAMHSA will allow you to access critical, disaster-related behavioral health resources from your phone. To be notified when the app is available, enter your e-mail address online.
Integrating Behavioral Health and Primary Care for Children and Youth: Concepts and Strategies
This new resource from the SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions will help community behavioral health and health centers learn an approach to delivering care that comprehensively addresses the primary care, specialty care, and social support needs of children and youth in a continuous and family-centered manner. Included in the report is information on models of organizing service delivery for youth; 5 core competencies of integrated care systems for children with behavioral health problems; and financing mechanisms that support integrated care systems for children with behavioral health problems.

Marijuana Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Aged 18 to 30: Early vs Adult Initiation
This SAMHSA brief uses the Treatment Episode Data Set, a national data system of annual admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities, to identify differences between treatment admissions involving persons who started using marijuana at age 17 or younger and those that initiated use as adults.

New Report Addresses Substance Abuse Among Latino Youth
The Partnership at Drugfree.org has released new research from its Partnership Attitude Tracking Study, a nationally projectable survey that tracks teen drug and alcohol use and parent attitudes toward substance abuse among teens. The research, sponsored by MetLife Foundation, shows that Hispanic teens are using drugs at alarmingly higher levels than teens from other ethnic groups and confirms that substance abuse has become normalized behavior among Latino youth.

New Poll Ranks Top 10 Child Health Issues
This annual poll by the University of Michigan C.S. Mott Children’s Hospital lists the most commonly identified child health problems by adults across the United States. Although adults from different race/ethnicity backgrounds expressed different views about the top child health concerns, they agreed that drug abuse is one of the top 3 health concerns for kids in their communities. Other concerns included bullying, stress, and depression.

The SBDI Toolkit: A Community Resource for Reducing School-Based Arrests
This toolkit for school administrators was prepared by the Child Health and Development Institute of Connecticut for the Connecticut School-Based Diversion Initiative (SBDI) and is designed to decrease school arrests by connecting at-risk students to community-based mental health services using Connecticut’s local Emergency Mobile Psychiatric Services (EMPS) teams. The principles outlined in the toolkit can be applied by the schools at little to no cost.

The Trevor Project TALK TO ME Campaign
Founded in 1998 by the creators of the short film TREVOR, The Trevor Project is the leading national organization providing crisis intervention and suicide prevention services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning young people ages 13 to 24. TALK TO ME is The Trevor Project’s campaign for conversation. Through this campaign, you are encouraged to train a Trevor Lifeguard, take action in your community, and pledge to the let the people in your life know that you are always available to talk.

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

AAP Grand Rounds - Vol 30, Issue 3, Sept 2013
- Effect of ADHD Treatment on Injury Rates
- Mortality and ADHD in Adults With Childhood ADHD

AAP Grand Rounds - Vol 30, Issue 2, Aug 2013
- Therapy for Trauma-Related Psychopathology Due to Maltreatment

AAP News - Vol 34, Issue 9, Sept 2013
- Little Research Supports Utility of New ADHD Diagnostic Test
- PediaLink Adds Courses on Early Brain, Child Development
AAP News - Vol 34, Issue 8, Aug 2013
• Vaccines, Mental Health, Gun Safety Among Pediatric Issues Addressed at AMA Meeting
• Health-Related Social Problems Rarely Addressed During Medical Visits
• FDA Conducts Post-Market Safety Reviews of Drugs Used in Children
• Well-Being of US Children
• Prevent Underage Drinking

Academic Pediatrics - Vol 13, No 5, Sept 2013
• Moving From Research to Practice in the Primary Care of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders

Addictive Behaviors - Vol 38, Issue 11, Nov 2013
• Adolescents’ Nonmedical Use and Excessive Medical Use of Prescription Medications and the Identification of Substance Use Subgroups

Addictive Behaviors - Vol 38, Issue 10, Oct 2013
• Psychometric Properties and Concurrent Validity of the CRAFFT Among Norwegian Adolescents: A Population-Based Study
• Characterizing High School Students Who Play Drinking Games Using Latent Class Analysis
• Concordance Between Self-Report and Urine Drug Screen Data in Adolescent Opioid Dependent Clinical Trial Participants
• Parental Monitoring and Alcohol Use Among Mexican Students

Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research - Vol 40, Issue 5, Sept 2013
• Children’s Mental-Health Language Access Laws: State Factors Influence Policy Adoption
• African American Families’ Expectations and Intentions for Mental Health Services
• Agreement Between Chart Diagnoses and Standardized Instrument Ratings of Youth Psychopathology

• Adolescent Disclosure and Concealment: Longitudinal and Concurrent Associations With Aggression
• Virtually Justifiable Homicide: The Effects of Prosocial Contexts on the Link Between Violent Video Games, Aggression, and Prosocial and Hostile Cognition
• Gender Bias in the Measurement of Peer Victimization: An Application of Item Response Theory
• Do Perceived Social Stress and Resilience Influence the Effects of Psychopathy-Linked Narcissism and CU Traits on Adolescent Aggression?

American Journal of Community Psychology - Vol 52, Issue 1-2, Sept 2013
• Measuring Collective Efficacy Among Children in Community-Based Afterschool Programs: Exploring Pathways Toward Prevention and Positive Youth Development
• Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS) and Elementary School Aged Children’s Aggression: Results From a Cluster Randomized Trial
• Youth Initiated Mentoring: Investigating a New Approach to Working With Vulnerable Adolescents

American Journal of Public Health - Vol 103, No 9, Sept 2013
• Longitudinal Associations Between Types of Childhood Trauma and Suicidal Behavior Among Substance Users: A Cohort Study

American Journal of Psychiatry - Vol 170, No 8, Aug 2013
• White Matter Microstructure and Atypical Visual Orienting in 7-Month-Olds at Risk for Autism
• High Loading of Polygenic Risk for ADHD in Children With Comorbid Aggression
• An Adolescent With Nonsuicidal Self-Injury: A Case and Discussion of Neurobiological Research on Emotion Regulation

Autism - Vol 17, No 5, Sept 2013
• The First Year Inventory: A Longitudinal Follow-Up of 12-Month-Old to 3-Year-Old Children
• White Matter and Development in Children With an Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Predicting Language and Social Outcomes at Age 5 for Later-Born Siblings of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• The Distribution of and Relationship Between Autistic Traits and Social Anxiety in a UK Student Population
• Using the Language Environment Analysis (LENA) System in Preschool Classrooms With Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Using the Child Behavior Checklist and the Teacher’s Report Form for Identification of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• To Enforce or Not to Enforce? The Use of Collaborative Interfaces to Promote Social Skills in Children With High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Short Report: Improving Record-Review Surveillance of Young Children With an Autism Spectrum Disorder

**British Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 203, Issue 3, Sept 2013
• Impact of a 2-Year Multimodal Intervention for Disruptive 6-Year-Olds on Substance Use in Adolescence: Randomized Controlled Trial

**British Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 203, Issue 2, Aug 2013
• Shared Polygenic Contribution Between Childhood Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Adult Schizophrenia
• Stimulant Treatment for Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Risk of Developing Substance Use Disorder
• Effectiveness of the Mindfulness in Schools Program: Non-Randomized Controlled Feasibility Study

**Child Abuse and Neglect** - Vol 37, Issue 8, Aug 2013
• Aggressive Behavior of Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: An Examination of Maternal Mental Health, Maternal Warmth, and Child Maltreatment
• Parent-Child Interaction Therapy: A Manualized Intervention for the Therapeutic Child Welfare Sector
• Bullying vs School Violence: A Response to Williams and Stelko-Pereira (2013)

**Child and Adolescent Mental Health** - Vol 18, Issue 3, Sept 2013
• Child and Adolescent Mental Health in Schools
• Understanding the Effectiveness of School-Based Interventions to Prevent Suicide: A Realist Review
• Bipolar Disorder in Children and Adolescents
• Commentary: Bipolar Disorder in Children and Adolescents – Good to Have the Evidence
• How Do Schools Promote Emotional Well-Being Among Their Pupils? Findings From a National Scoping Survey of Mental Health Provision in English Schools
• Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) for Secondary Schools: Implementation Difficulties and Their Implications for School-Based Mental Health Promotion
• Stigma in School-Based Mental Health: Perceptions of Young People and Service Providers
• Child Mental Health and Service Needs in Iraq: Beliefs and Attitudes of Primary School Teachers
• A New Model of Autism Spectrum Disorder Assessment and Diagnosis by Multiagency Community-Based Teams in Primary Schools

**Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America** - Vol 22, No 4, Oct 2013
• Psychotic Disorders in Youth: Diagnostic and Treatment Challenges
• Childhood Onset Schizophrenia and Early Onset Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders
• Affective Disorders and Psychosis in Youth
• Congenital and Acquired Disorders Presenting as Psychosis in Children and Young Adults
• “Autism-Plus” Spectrum Disorders: Intersection With Psychosis and the Schizophrenia Spectrum
• Childhood Trauma and Psychosis
• Diagnosis and Evaluation of Hallucinations and Other Psychotic Symptoms in Children and Adolescents
• Genetics of Childhood-Onset Schizophrenia
• Gray Matter Alterations in Schizophrenia High-Risk Youth and Early-Onset Schizophrenia: A Review of Structural MRI Findings
• Neurocognition in Early-Onset Schizophrenia
• Psychopharmacologic Treatment of Psychosis in Children and Adolescents: Efficacy and Management
• Community Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Interventions for Psychotic Disorders in Youth

- Temperament Moderates Associations Between Exposure to Stress and Children's Externalizing Problems
- Multilevel Mediation: Cumulative Contextual Risk, Maternal Differential Treatment, and Children's Behavior Within Families
- Response Inhibition in Preschoolers at Familial Risk for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Behavioral and Electrophysiological Stop-Signal Study
- Do Time in Child Care and Peer Group Exposure Predict Poor Socioemotional Adjustment in Norway?
- Maintaining a Social-Emotional Intervention and Its Benefits for Institutionalized Children
- Genetic and Environmental Influences on Negative Life Events From Late Childhood to Adolescence


- The Subjective Well-Being of Young People Aging Out of Care
- Concurrent Reductions in Psychotropic Medication, Assault, and Physical Restraint in Two Residential Treatment Programs for Youth

Children and Youth Services Review - Vol 35, Issue 9, Sept 2013

- The Voice of Troubled Youth: Children's and Adolescents' Ideas on Helpful Elements of Care
- Efficacy of a Brief Intervention on Attitudes to Reduce School Violence: A Randomized Clinical Trial
- The Longitudinal Effects of Parental Monitoring and Self-Control on Depression in Korean Adolescents: A Multivariate Latent Growth Approach
- Considering the Best Interests of Infants in Foster Care Placed Separately From Their Siblings
- A Longitudinal Examination of Risk and Protective Factors Associated With Drug Use and Unsafe Sex Among Young African American Females
- Anti-Social Youth? Disruptions in Care and the Role of ‘Behavioral Problems’
- Incorporating Natural Helpers to Address Service Disparities for Young Children With Conduct Problems
- The Role of Cognitive Distortion in Online Game Addiction Among Chinese Adolescents
- Parental Spanking and Subsequent Risk for Child Aggression in Father-Involved Families of Young Children
- LGBTQ Youth Creating Change: Developing Allies Against Bullying Through Performance and Dialogue

Clinical Pediatrics - Vol 52, No 10, Oct 2013

- Play and Video Effects on Mood and Procedure Behaviors in School-Aged Children Visiting the Pediatrician

Clinical Pediatrics - Vol 52, No 9, Sept 2013

- Survey of Vaccine Beliefs and Practices Among Families Affected by Autism Spectrum Disorders

Clinical Pediatrics - Vol 52, No 8, Aug 2013

- Psychosocial Stressors and Health Behaviors: Examining Sleep, Sedentary Behaviors, and Physical Activity in a Low-Income Pediatric Sample
- The Relationship Between Temperament, Gender, and Childhood Dysfunctional Voiding


- Relationships Between Youth and Caregiver Strengths and Mental Health Outcomes in Community Based Public Mental Health Services
- The Role of Parent Characteristics in Community-Based Medication Treatment for Children With Disruptive Behavior Problems
- Housing and Home-Leaving Experiences of Young Adults With Psychotic Disorders: A Comparative Qualitative Study
- Does the Use of Health Care and Special School Services, Prior to Admission for Psychiatric Inpatient Treatment, Differ Between Adolescents Housed by Child Welfare Services and Those Living With Their Biological Parent(s)?
- Adolescent Psychotherapy Outcomes in Community Mental Health: How Do Symptoms Align With Target Complaints and Perceived Change?
• Attitudes and Experience of Youth and Their Parents With Psychiatric Medication and Relationship to Self-Reported Adherence
• The Effects of Cumulative Risk and Protection on Problem Behaviors for Youth in an Urban School-Based System of Care
• Evaluation of a University-Community Partnership to Provide Home-Based, Mental Health Services for Children From Families Living in Poverty
• The Utility and Financial Implications of Obtaining Routine Lead Levels for Child Psychiatric Inpatients

**Depression and Anxiety** - Vol 30, Issue 8, Aug 2013
• Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Comorbid Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Randomized Controlled Trial
• Evaluation of the Proposed Social Anxiety Disorder Specifier Change for DSM-5 in a Treatment-Seeking Sample of Anxious Youth
• Difficult-to-Treat Pediatric Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Feasibility and Preliminary Results of a Randomized Pilot Trial of D-Cycloserine-Augmented Behavior Therapy
• Is ADHD in Childhood Associated With Lifetime Hoarding Symptoms? An Epidemiological Study

• The Dance of Sleeping and Eating Among Adolescents: Normal and Pathological Perspectives

**International Journal of Eating Disorders** - Vol 46, Issue 6, Sept 2013
• Neuropsychological Functioning in Adolescents With Anorexia Nervosa Before and After Cognitive Remediation Therapy: A Feasibility Trial
• Parent-Child Concordance in Reporting of Child Eating Disorder Pathology as Assessed by the Eating Disorder Examination
• Reduced Fasting Plasma Levels of Diazepam-Binding Inhibitor in Adolescents With Anorexia Nervosa
• NetGirls: The Internet, Facebook, and Body Image Concern in Adolescent Girls

**JAMA Pediatrics** - Vol 167, No 8, Aug 2013
• Parental Cultural Attitudes and Beliefs Regarding Young Children and Television
• Parent Conversations About Healthful Eating and Weight: Associations With Adolescent Disordered Eating Behaviors
• Emotional, Behavioral, and Developmental Features Indicative of Neglect or Emotional Abuse in Preschool Children: A Systematic Review

**JAMA Psychiatry** - Vol 70, No 9, Sept 2013
• Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy and Offspring Conduct Problems: Evidence From 3 Independent Genetically Sensitive Research Designs
• Atypical Developmental Patterns of Brain Chemistry in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Pervasive Rightward Asymmetry Shifts of Functional Networks in Autism Spectrum Disorder

**JAMA Psychiatry** - Vol 70, No 8, Aug 2013
• Maternal Depressive Symptoms and Children’s Emotional Problems: Can Early Child Care Help Children of Depressed Mothers?
• Altered Reward Processing in Adolescents With Prenatal Exposure to Maternal Cigarette Smoking
• Salience Network-Based Classification and Prediction of Symptom Severity in Children With Autism

• Two-Year Predictors of Runaway and Homeless Episodes Following Shelter Services Among Substance Abusing Adolescents
• Predictors and Consequences of Developmental Changes in Adolescent Girls' Self-Reported Quality of Attachment to Their Primary Caregiver
• The Roles of Internal Locus of Control and Neighborhood Affluence in Predicting the Continuity of Negative Self-Feelings From Adolescence to Young Adulthood
• Relationship-Specific Variability in Adolescents’ Ethnic Self-Labeling Preferences
• Searching for a Sense of Purpose: The Role of Parents and Effects on Self-Esteem Among Female Adolescents
• Attachment and Psychological Well-Being Among Adolescents With and Without Disabilities in Kenya: The Mediating Role of Identity Formation
• The Role of Personality, Family Influences, and Prosocial Risk-Taking Behavior on Substance Use in Early Adolescence
• Effects of an Emotional Intelligence Intervention on Aggression and Empathy Among Adolescents
• Adolescent Adjustment in the Context of Life Change: The Supportive Role of Parental Structure Provision
• ‘Listen to Them’: Adolescents’ Views on Helping Young People Who Self-Injure
• Accommodative Coping in Early Adolescence: An Investigation of Possible Developmental Components
• Gratitude Is Associated With Greater Levels of Protective Factors and Lower Levels of Risks in African American Adolescents
• “On Solid Ground”: Family and School Connectedness Promotes Adolescents’ Future Orientation
• Brief Report: Testing Measurement Invariance and Differences in Self-Concept Between Adolescents With and Without Physical Illness or Developmental Disability

Journal of Adolescent Health - Vol 53, No 3, Sept 2013
• Trajectories of Loneliness in Adolescents With Congenital Heart Disease: Associations With Depressive Symptoms and Perceived Health
• Comorbid Alcohol and Cannabis Use Disorders Among High-Risk Youth at Intake Into Residential Care
• Adolescent Alcohol Use Reflects Community-Level Alcohol Consumption Irrespective of Parental Drinking Screening by the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 Items for Indian Adolescents With Depression

Journal of Adolescent Health - Vol 53, No 2, Aug 2013
• Beyond Tattling: What Can Siblings Tell Us About Adolescent Behavior?
• Siblings Are Special: Initial Test of a New Approach for Preventing Youth Behavior Problems
• Effects of PROSPER on the Influence Potential of Prosocial Versus Antisocial Youth in Adolescent Friendship Networks
• The Impact of a Middle School Program to Reduce Aggression, Victimization, and Sexual Violence
• Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization Among U.S. Adolescents: Prevalence, Patterns, and Associations With Health Complaints and Substance Use
• Socioeconomic Position and Adolescent Trajectories in Smoking, Drinking, and Psychiatric Distress
• The Associations of Body Image, Anxiety, and Smoking Among Mexican-Origin Youth
• Frequency of Alcohol Use in Adolescence as a Marker for Subsequent Sexual Risk Behavior in Adulthood
• Adolescents’ Access to Their Own Prescription Medications in the Home
• Youths’ Health-Related Social Problems: Concerns Often Overlooked During the Medical Visit
• Impact of Early Adolescent Anxiety Disorders on Self-Esteem Development From Adolescence to Young Adulthood
• Sleep, Impulse Control, and Sensation-Seeking Predict Delinquent Behavior in Adolescents, Emerging Adults, and Adults
• Distribution of Eating Disorders in Children and Adolescents Using the Proposed DSM-5 Criteria for Feeding and Eating Disorders

Journal of Affective Disorders - Vol 151, No 1, Oct 2013
• Parental Affectionless Control and Suicidality
• Subthreshold Depression in Children and Adolescents – A Systematic Review
• Changes in Genetic and Environmental Influences on Trait Anxiety From Middle Adolescence to Early Adulthood
• What Happens to Depressed Adolescents? A Follow-Up Study Into Early Adulthood
• Cognitive Functions and Cognitive Styles in Young Euthymic Patients With Bipolar I Disorder

Journal of Affective Disorders - Vol 150, No 3, Sept 25, 2013
• Infants at Familial Risk for Depression Show a Distinct Pattern of Cortisol Response to Experimental Challenge
• Parenting Behavior and the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicide: A Mediated Moderation Analysis With Adolescents
• Depression Knowledge in High School Students: Effectiveness of the Adolescent Depression Awareness Program
• What Goes Up Must Come Down: The Burden of Bipolar Depression in Youth
• Family Functioning Deficits in Bipolar Disorder and ADHD in Youth
• A Pilot Study of Alterations in High Energy Phosphoryl Compounds and Intracellular pH in Unmedicated Adolescents With Bipolar Disorder
• A Pilot Study of Depressed Adolescents’ Cortisol Patterns During Parent-Adolescent Conflict and Response to Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT-A)
• Correlation of Brain Default Mode Network Activation With Bipolarity Index in Youth With Mood Disorders

**Journal of Affective Disorders** - Vol 150, No 2, Sept 5, 2013

• Childhood Anxiety: An Early Predictor of Mood Disorders in Offspring of Bipolar Parents
• Serum Neurotrophic Factors in Adolescent Depression: Gender Difference and Correlation With Clinical Severity
• The Utilization of Psychopharmacological Treatment and Medication Adherence Among Medicaid Enrolled Children and Adolescents With Bipolar Depression
• Time Course of Recovery Showing Initial Prefrontal Cortex Changes at 16 Weeks, Extending to Subcortical Changes by 3 Years in Pediatric Bipolar Disorder
• Childhood Emotional Environment and Self-Injurious Behaviors: The Moderating Role of the BDNF Val66Met Polymorphism

**Journal of Attention Disorders** - Vol 17, No 7, Oct 2013

• Future Research Directions in Sleep and ADHD: Report of a Consensus Working Group
• ADHD Preschoolers With and Without ODD: Do They Act Differently Depending on Degree of Task Engagement/Reward?


• Motor and Tactile-Perceptual Skill Differences Between Individuals With High-Functioning Autism and Typically Developing Individuals Ages 5-21
• The Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers: Reliability in a Diverse Rural American Sample
• How to Use the ADI-R for Classifying Autism Spectrum Disorders? Psychometric Properties of Criteria From the Literature in 1,204 Dutch Children
• Associations Between Language Development and Skin Conductance Responses to Faces and Eye Gaze in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Impaired Timing and Frequency Discrimination in High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Exploring the Manifestations of Anxiety in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Early Signs of Autism in Toddlers: A Follow-Up Study in the Danish National Birth Cohort
• Cortisol Responsivity Differences in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders During Free and Cooperative Play
• The Broader Autism Phenotype and Friendships in Non-Clinical Dyads
• Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Pharmacological Treatment of the Symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Children With Pervasive Developmental Disorders
• Psychopathology in Children and Adolescents With ASD Without Mental Retardation
• The Phenomenology and Clinical Correlates of Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Youth With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Utility of the Psychoeducational Profile-3 for Assessing Cognitive and Language Skills of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders


• Acquisition of Multiple Questions in the Context of Social Conversation in Children With Autism
• New Interview and Observation Measures of the Broader Autism Phenotype: Impressions of Interviewee Measure
• Speech Preference is Associated With Autistic-Like Behavior in 18-Months-Olds at Risk for Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Improving Socialization for High School Students With ASD by Using Their Preferred Interests
• Discriminant and Convergent Validity of the Anxiety Construct in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• The Role of Attention in the Academic Attainment of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• The Association Between Therapeutic Horseback Riding and the Social Communication and Sensory Reactions of Children With Autism
• Brief Report: Difficulty in Understanding Social Acting (but Not False Beliefs) Mediates the Link Between Autistic Traits and Ingroup Relationships
• Brief Report: Parent Verbal Responsiveness and Language Development in Toddlers on the Autism Spectrum
• Brief Report: The Autism Spectrum Quotient Has Convergent Validity With the Social Responsiveness Scale in a High-Functioning Sample


• Changing Concepts and Findings on Autism
• Risperidone Dosing in Children and Adolescents With Autistic Disorder: A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study
• Empirically Based Phenotypic Profiles of Children With Pervasive Developmental Disorders: Interpretation in the Light of the DSM-5
• Parents’ State and Trait Anxiety: Relationships With Anxiety Severity and Treatment Response in Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Teaching Social-Communication Skills to Preschoolers With Autism: Efficacy of Video Versus in Vivo Modeling in the Classroom
• Measuring Changes in Social Behavior During a Social Skills Intervention for Higher-Functioning Children and Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Predictors of Ascertainment of Autism Spectrum Disorders Across Nine US Communities
• Neuropsychological Profile in High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Divergent Patterns of Social Cognition Performance in Autism and 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome (22q11DS)
• Match or Mismatch? Influence of Parental and Offspring ASD and ADHD Symptoms on the Parent-Child Relationship
• Real World Executive Control Impairments in Preschoolers With Autism Spectrum Disorders


• Do Functional Behavioral Assessments Improve Intervention Effectiveness for Students Diagnosed With ADHD? A Single-Subject Meta-Analysis


• Five-Fold Increase in National Prevalence Rates of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Medications for Children and Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, and Other Psychiatric Disorders: A Danish Register-Based Study
• Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Drugs and Growth: An Italian Prospective Observational Study
• Effects of Neurofeedback Versus Stimulant Medication in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A Randomized Pilot Study
• The Bidirectional Relationship Between Body Mass Index and Treatment Outcome in Adolescents With Treatment-Resistant Depression
• Escitalopram in the Treatment of Adolescent Depression: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Extension Trial
• Chronic Fluoxetine Treatment Changes S100B Expression During Postnatal Rat Brain Development
• Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Quetiapine in Youth With Schizophrenia or Bipolar I Disorder: A 26-Week, Open-Label, Continuation Study
• Manic Symptoms as a Symptom of Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome in a Child
• Psychopharmacologic Treatment of Refractory Pediatric Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
• Elevated Liver Enzymes Associated With Fluphenazine Used to Manage Delirium Symptoms in Infants


• Feasibility of Conducting a Randomized Controlled Trial of Telemental Health With Children Diagnosed With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Underserved Communities
• Treatment Outcomes With Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate in Children Who Have Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder With Emotional Control Impairments
• Are Non-Serious Adverse Reactions to Psychiatric Drugs Really Non-Serious?
• The Impact of Long-Acting Medications on Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Treatment Disparities
• Baseline Severity of Parent-Perceived Inattentiveness Is Predictive of the Difference Between Subjective and Objective Methylphenidate Responses in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
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