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AAP Chapter Highlight

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New ADHD Guidelines Include Kids as Young as 4

The AAP has released a revised clinical practice guideline for diagnosing and treating ADHD. The new recommendations expand the targeted age group to 4 to 18 to include both preschoolers and older teens. The new advice is similar to that in the diagnostic manual for diagnosing adult mental health disorders, and the AAP is advising pediatricians to follow the same guidelines in diagnosing the disorder among youngsters. In addition to the formal recommendations for assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of ADHD, the guidelines provide a single algorithm to guide the clinical process.

The AAP also released a revised and updated ADHD Toolkit to help health care providers diagnose and treat ADHD. A detailed and updated consumer resource book titled ADHD: What Every Parent Needs to Know is available for purchase through the HealthyChildren Bookstore.

http://www.aap.org/commkids/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
The Oregon’s Children’s Mental Health Taskforce began in 2007 as collaboration between Oregon Pediatric Society and Oregon Council of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry with the goal of integrating and improving mental health services for children within primary care. Membership has expanded to include more than 50 cross-system attendees, with 25 members making up the core team of leaders committed to this goal. The taskforce’s most recent work has been to advocate within Oregon’s health reform for integration of children’s mental health care within the medical home.

Oregon’s massive health system transformation and early childhood initiatives have been driven by the leadership of Governor John Kitzhaber, MD. His leadership and the innovation climate created in Oregon have provided an extraordinary opportunity to transform the pediatric medical home, to focus on integrating mental health care, and to expand collaboration with the community. With Oregon’s focus on bending the cost curve of the health care delivery system, there has been a vigorous emphasis on health promotion, early intervention, and integrated care within an expanded medical home.

The Oregon Children’s Mental Health Taskforce, with its many stakeholders, created a consensus paper titled “Integration of Physical and Mental Health Care Delivery for Oregon’s Children: Recommendations to the Oregon Health Authority”. This document is intended to provide input for Oregon’s Health Authority and policy makers involved in health system transformation to specifically address children’s mental health and the medical home.

The document provides guidance for the Addictions and Mental Health (AMH) Division as it transforms the system of services and supports administered through local mental health authorities. Guidance was provided within the frame of The Triple Aim to ensure that health system transformation will substantively improve the health and mental health of the child population, in the context of a strengthened patient-centered primary care home environment within a comprehensive system of care. The following key principles are highlighted in the document:

1. Health system transformation should promote an array of activities that build health, healthy development, and resilience in the child within the context of family.

2. Integration of mental emotional and behavioral treatment strategies requires strengthening of the capacity of the medical home to identify and treat these conditions.

3. Integration of mental emotional and behavioral treatment strategies into the medical home requires coordination of service with Oregon’s broad mental health, chemical dependency, developmental health, and social and educational service array.

Within these principles, the taskforce has focused on policies that strengthen the mental health care within the medical home through expanded financing structures, care coordination, training processes to expand mental health competencies, and guidance for the emergence of Oregon’s regional accountable care organizations. Additionally, it has emphasized the chapter’s mental health system activities that were championed for the membership and the state’s broader child health community. Efforts continue to expand the chapter’s Screening Tools and Resource Training (START) Project as a vehicle for quality improvement and targeted educational activities for practices. This includes developmental screening, maternal depression screening, adolescent depression management, and an early childhood mental health module in partnership with the local Project LAUNCH grantee (in development). Oregon’s Psychiatric Access Line for Kids (OPAL-K), a multi-stakeholder collaborative for decision support for primary care providers across the state, is also being launched. The infrastructure has been created and public and private investors will be engaged with pilots, beginning in 2012.

The taskforce has distributed this document widely and specifically to the work groups of the Oregon Health Authority. Its recommendations have thus far been included with those recommendations coming to Oregon’s legislature in February 2012. Much advocacy remains, but the taskforce is hopeful for major policy changes that expand mental health care within primary care as a new standard in Oregon.
For more information about START, OPAL-K, or the taskforce report, please contact Anne Stone, Executive Director Oregon Pediatric Society, at anne.stone@oraap.org or David W. Willis, MD, FAAP, Co-Director of the Mental Health Taskforce, at dwwillis@artzcenter.org.

GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH

For Infant Girls, Being Breastfed Pays off Psychologically Years Later
My Health News Daily - November 17
Women who were breastfed as babies seem to have better psychological health as adults, based on a new study (European Journal of Public Health). Researchers found that being breastfed for at least 1 month had a positive effect on the psychological well-being of women in adulthood. The same effect was not observed for men.

Office-Based Pediatric Mental Health Care Found Effective
Clinical Psychiatry News - November 7
According to a new study (Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine), pediatric office–based intervention for assessing and treating children's mental health problems can significantly reduce oppositional behavior, inattention, hyperactivity, and functional impairment. The availability of mental health services at a pediatrician’s office greatly increased the number of patients who initiated treatment and the number who completed treatment, consistent with previous reports that parents and children are more accepting of visits to a pediatric setting than to a mental health setting.

Symptom Profiles I dentify Unmet Child Mental Health Needs
Physician's Briefing – October 31
Symptom profiles (Pediatrics) have been identified to help detect children with unmet mental health needs. Researchers investigated warning signs to help bring them to the attention of health care providers for evaluation and possible services. According to the authors, “Used as ‘action signs’, these profiles might help increase public awareness about children's mental health needs, facilitate communication and referral for specific children in need of evaluation, and narrow the child mental health services gap.”

Hard Times in Teens, Sicker in Middle Age
UPI.com – October 28
Financial and social hard times during adolescence and young adulthood lead to physiological wear and tear during middle age, researchers suggest in a new study (Annals of Behavioral Medicine). The study found that early adversity involved a greater risk for adverse life circumstances during adulthood.

Kids Behaving Badly? Blame It on Mom
TIME Healthland – October 26
According to new research (Child Development), a hostile relationship between mothers and their young children gives rise to persistent defiant behavior. The biggest predictor of sustained hostility was negative parenting at 3 and 6 months.

Links to Mental Illness Seen in Fetal Brains: Study
HealthDay News – October 26
The genes suspected of causing autism, schizophrenia, and other mental illnesses are activated in the developing brain before birth, according to a major genetic analysis (Nature). The study spotted hundreds of genetic differences between males and females still in the womb and found proof that genes linked to autism and schizophrenia are activated while in the womb. According to researchers, “The complexity of the system shows why the human brain may be so susceptible to psychiatric disorders.”

http://www.aap.org/commmpeds/dochs/mentalhealthy/mh5n.html

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Fizzy Drinks May Make Teens Explode

According to a new study (Injury Prevention), high school students who drank more than 5 cans of soft drinks per week were more likely to have carried a weapon and to have been violent with peers, family, and their dates. Researchers found that high soda intake’s influence on the probability of carrying a weapon was not as strong as that of alcohol or tobacco, but it was significant. “There may be a direct cause-and-effect relationship, perhaps due to the sugar or caffeine content of soft drinks,” the researchers theorize.

Risk Factors for Bipolar Disorder Found in Families

There appears to be a greater risk for developing bipolar disorder in children who grow up in families where other mental disorders, such as ADHD and anxiety, are present, says new research (Archives of General Psychiatry). In children at high risk, a childhood diagnosis of an anxiety disorder or other disorder such as ADHD significantly predicted the onset of major affective disorders later in life. “Our results reinforce the importance of family history in evaluating the meaning of diagnoses in children and adolescents, and they support a different monitoring and management strategy for children and adolescents with a positive family history of bipolar disorder,” the researchers write.

National Survey Dispels Notion That Social Phobia Is the Same as Shyness

Normal human shyness is not being confused with the psychiatric anxiety disorder known as social phobia, according to a study (Pediatrics) that compared the prevalence rates of the 2 disorders among US youth. The results suggest that social phobia is not simply shyness that has been inappropriately medicalized. Despite the greater disability that youth with social phobia experience and the greater likelihood that they will have another disorder, this research demonstrates that they are not any more likely to be treated than their peers.

Modeling the Relationship Between Obesity and Mental Health in Children and Adolescents

A number of studies have reported significant associations between obesity and poor psychological well-being in children, but findings have been inconsistent. For this study (Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health), researchers observed curvilinear relationships between both internalizing (emotional) and externalizing (behavioral) symptoms. After adjusting for potential confounders, the relationships between obesity and psychological adjustment remained statistically significant. However, being overweight rather than obese had no impact on overall reported mental health.

ADHD

ADHD Brain Changes Appear to Persist Into Adulthood

Adults who were diagnosed with ADHD as children have less gray matter in certain areas of their brains as adults than people who did not have ADHD in their youth, according to a new study (Archives of General Psychiatry). Researchers found that the cortex was significantly thinner in people who had ADHD when they were young compared to those who had not had the disorder. Almost everyone in the study had taken stimulant medications for their ADHD, yet the changes in brain volume persisted into adulthood. This demonstrates that although medications can help control the symptoms of ADHD on a day-to-day basis, they are not likely having any impact on the underlying cause of the disease.

ADHD Increases the Risk of Injuries in Children, Study Finds

ADHD makes children more likely to suffer from injuries, according to a new study (Academic Pediatrics). The study results found that children who had ADHD symptoms were more likely to sustain serious injuries, such as sprains, broken bones, and strains. According to researchers, this is because children with ADHD are often so distracted that they leap before they look.
No Evidence ADHD Meds Increase Cardiovascular Risk
Medscape Today - November 1
ADHD medications do not increase the risk for serious cardiovascular events, new research shows (New England Journal of Medicine). According to the authors, the study “offers some reassurance that...there doesn't appear to be an increased risk for sudden death, heart attack, or stroke in those that use these medications.” The Food and Drug Administration has said it will continue to recommend that clinicians prescribe these medications “according to the professional prescribing label.”

Parent Training Is Low Risk And Effective For Treating Preschoolers With ADHD
Medical News Today – October 29
A new report (US Department of Health and Human Services’ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) shows that formal training in parenting strategies is a low-risk, effective method for improving preschool-aged children's behavior who are at risk for developing ADHD, whereas using medication for children younger than the age of 6 shows less evidence. Strong evidence supports the effectiveness of formal parenting interventions, also called parent behavior training, for children younger than 6 years of age. The report also found that methylphenidate and atomoxetine to treat ADHD symptoms are generally safe and effective for improving behavior in children older than 6, although few studies have been conducted on their effects beyond 12 to 24 months of use.

Kids' Daytime Wetting Accidents Linked to ADHD
Reuters – October 21
Children who wet themselves are more than 4 times as likely as other kids to have ADHD, according to a new study (Journal of Urology). Researchers found that 37% of the children surveyed who wet themselves during the day also had symptoms of ADHD. Children with ADHD struggle to manage multiple activities, and researchers believe this might cause them to neglect the urge to urinate while occupied with other tasks.

Some Kids Respond Better to ADHD Drug Than Others
US News & World Report – October 21
Children with specific gene variants respond better to the drug methylphenidate, which is widely used to treat ADHD, according to a new study (Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry). “With more information about genes that may be involved in ADHD medication response, we may be able to predict treatment course, tailor our approach to each child, and improve symptom response while decreasing health care costs,” researchers say.

Stimulant Use for ADHD Continues to Rise Among Teens
Psychiatric News – October 21
Pediatric stimulant use has increased since 1996, primarily as a result of greater use among adolescents, according to new research (AJP in Advance). Stimulant use in preschoolers decreased over the study period and did not significantly change in children ages 6 to 12, leaving the increase primarily in the adolescent population. Stimulant use in girls increased over the 10 years studied, but boys still used stimulants at a threefold higher rate, consistent with the higher prevalence of ADHD in boys. The research also demonstrated less use of stimulant medications in children in the western regions of the United States, a trend not evident for pediatric use of other psychiatric medications, such as antidepressants.

AUTISM

Teens With Autism Face Major Obstacles to Social Life Outside of School, Study Finds
Washington University in St Louis – November 18
For adolescents with autism spectrum disorders (ASD), social activity outside of school is a rarity, according to a new study (PloS ONE). The findings show that the majority of adolescents with an ASD, experience major obstacles to social participation. The study found that conversational impairment and low social communication skills were associated with a lower likelihood of social participation.
Autism Tied to Too Many Brain Cells: Will Finding Bring Better Diagnosis?
CBS News – November 9

A new study (Journal of the American Medical Association) has linked autism to an overgrowth of cells in the brain region responsible for “high order” functions, including problem-solving, communication, and social and emotional development. Scientists examined the brains of 7 children with autism and 6 children without autism, all of whom had died between the ages of 2 and 16. The researchers found that the kids with autism had more neurons in the prefrontal cortex and that their brains weighed more. Because the extra neurons can be measured by a brain scan, the new study could point to new ways to clarify a diagnosis of autism.

Where a Child Is Tested May Affect Autism Diagnosis
HealthDay News – November 7

Whether health professionals diagnose a child with autism or Asperger syndrome is determined not only by the child's symptoms but by where the child is assessed, according to a new study (Archives of General Psychiatry). Researchers found wide variability at autism centers in the criteria health professionals used to determine whether a child should be diagnosed with “autistic disorder” or receive a diagnosis of a subtype of autism, including pervasive developmental disorder—not otherwise specified and Asperger syndrome. According to the authors, the findings support the growing movement among some autism experts to do away with distinctions and put everyone who meets certain criteria under the same umbrella of “autism spectrum disorder”.

Possible Genetic Link to Autism Identified
US News & World Report – November 4

A gene variation associated with an increased risk of autism in boys has been identified by scientists who analyzed genomic data from children with autism and their family members, as well as children without autism. The results (Molecular Autism) show a link between a variation in the gene for transducin beta-like 1X-linked (TBL1X) and an increased risk of autism spectrum disorders in boys. TBL1X is part of the Wnt-signaling pathway involved in the system that controls embryonic neurological development and the maintenance of brain function in adults.

Children With Low Levels of Zinc May Be at Higher Risk of Autism
Mail Online, UK – November 4

A study (Scientific Reports) has determined that large numbers of children with autism and related conditions such as Asperger's syndrome were deficient in zinc. According to researchers, the study of children with autism and related conditions showed a “considerable association” with zinc deficiency, especially in the youngest children. Overall, almost a third of the youngsters were deficient in zinc, with almost half the boys and more than half the girls up to the age of 3 judged to be deficient. Researchers say that their finding provides hope for the treatment and prevention of autism, but experts in brain development stress that linking something with a disease does not necessarily mean it caused it.

Children With Autism Have Distinct Facial Features, Study Suggests
MSNBC.com – October 21

According to new findings (Molecular Autism), there are differences between the facial characteristics of children who have autism and those who do not. Through 3-dimensional images, researchers discovered that children with autism have a broader upper face with wider eyes, a shorter middle region of the face including the cheeks and nose, and a broader or wider mouth and philtrum. The images provide a clue as to what happens in the embryo during the middle of the first trimester of pregnancy when the face begins to develop, which may help researchers understand if something environmentally or genetically happens in the uterus during pregnancy that causes autism.

Gene Variant May Increase Autism Risk
Medscape Today – October 21

Pregnant women who carry a particular variation in the MET gene are more likely to produce autoantibodies to the brains of their developing fetus, increasing their risk of having a child with autism, new research shows (Translational Psychiatry). “The most obvious clinical implications for us,” researchers say, “are the identification of risk factors that we can test for prior to pregnancy. The second implication is development of a treatment that can be administered when faced with this risk factor.”
Low Birthweight Infants Have 5 Times Rate of Autism
PRNewswire.com – October 21
A new study (Pediatrics) reports that premature infants are 5 times more likely to have autism than children born at normal weights. “Cognitive problems in these children may mask underlying autism,” researchers say. Future studies will investigate possible links between brain hemorrhage, a complication of premature birth, and autism by examining brain ultrasounds taken of these children as newborns.

Potential Link Found Between Type 2 Diabetes and Autism
PsychCentral.com – October 20
Emerging research (Frontiers in Cellular Endocrinology) suggests a possible link between autism and Type 2 diabetes. According to researchers, “It appears that both Type 2 diabetes and autism have … impaired glucose tolerance and hyperinsulinemia.” The finding suggests that glucose tolerance in pregnant women may need to be addressed.

Early Detection of Autism May Lead to Better Interventions
PsychCentral.com – October 14
New research (Current Directions in Psychological Science) is finding symptoms of autism spectrum disorders in babies as young as 12 months, increasing the possibility that earlier intervention may stop them from developing the disorder. If young children have problems with social behaviors, it may then explain some of the later problems in autism.

Boys With Autism May Grow Faster as Babies
US News & World Report – October 7
Boys with autism tend to grow faster as babies, with differences from typically developing infants seen in their head size, height, and weight, says a new study (Archives of General Psychiatry). Boys with brain and body “overgrowth” tend to have more severe autism symptoms, particularly involving social skills, than children with autism who do not grow faster than normal. According to the authors, it is possible the overgrowth is one of the causes of autism, and that it somehow makes symptoms worse or represents a subtype of autism that’s marked by both accelerated growth and severe social deficits.

New Findings Validate the Accuracy of Autism Diagnosis in Children With Down Syndrome
PRNewswire – October 4
New findings (Journal of Intellectual Disability Research) confirm that the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) can be used to accurately identify autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in children with Down syndrome. The study confirmed the unbiased validity of the DSM for identifying autism in children with Down syndrome and suggests that a strategy similar to what researchers employed in this study could be used to confirm the diagnosis of ASD in other genetic disorders. Researchers also note that patients with Down syndrome with severe autism behaviors were much more likely to have experienced a later onset of ASD.

BULLYING

Online Bullying Rampant Among Teens, Survey Finds
Fox News – November 10
Digital drama does not always stay online, according a new study (Pew Research Center) of teens’ social networking habits. Cruelty manifests itself in several ways, including bullying via text message, email, instant messaging, or phone, and it often has ramifications beyond the computer, including physical fights. “A majority of teens say their own reaction has been to ignore mean behavior when they see it on social media,” the authors write. The authors also note that parents can play a crucial role not only by modeling positive online behavior for their teens, but also by checking in on their children’s online lives, talking to them about their experiences online, and encouraging them to stay safe and be better “digital citizens”.

Bisexual Teens at Highest Risk of Bullying and Suicide
PsychCentral – November 2
According to a new study (Educational Researcher), lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and those questioning their sexuality (LGBTQ) are at greater risk of suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts and bullying by
their peers. Researchers found that approximately 7% of straight youth reported thinking about suicide during the prior 30 days, versus 33% of LGBTQ students. “The fact that we see these large differences in risk patterns for LGBTQ students in middle school is cause for concern and points to the need for more research to understand why they have disproportionately poorer educational and psychological outcomes,” researchers write. Including discussions about sexual orientation and sexual identity in bullying prevention programs could contribute to safer school environments and better outcomes for LGBTQ students.

**Kids’ Friendships Reduce Stress of Rejections**
PsychCentral – October 28
A new study (Child Development) finds that peer rejection in middle childhood is best buffered by having friends. Researchers studied fourth graders to determine whether victimization and exclusion by peers were related to increases in the hormone cortisol and whether friendships lessened the chemical release. They discovered that children who were excluded by their classmates had elevated levels of cortisol at school and had a smaller decline in cortisol over the course of the day, which may indicate that exclusion is stressful. Victimization by classmates, however, was not associated with increased cortisol levels, suggesting that victimization is not as stressful as exclusion.

**Bullying and Suicide**
Suicide Prevention Resource Center – October 21
The authors of a study (Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior) on the long-term effects of bullying recommend that questions about bullying be included in suicide screening protocols. This recommendation is based on their findings that high school students who were frequently bullied, bullied others, or both, and who experienced suicidal ideation, suicidal behavior, depression, or substance abuse were more likely to be functionally impaired, depressed, or suicidal at the end of a 4-year follow-up period than students who were frequently involved in bullying but did not experience any of the other risk factors.

**DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY**

**New Intervention Program Benefits Preschoolers With Depression**
PsychCentral – November 19
According to a new study (Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry), preschoolers who display symptoms of depression are better able to function and regulate their emotions when taught through a psychosocial approach called Parent Child Interaction Therapy-Emotion Development (PCIT-ED). Researchers compared PCIT-ED with a psychoeducational program, and the results suggest that PCIT-ED may be beneficial for families.

**Is the Economy to Blame for Increase in Teen Mental Disorders?**
TeenScreen National Center – November 18
According to a new study (American Journal of Orthopsychiatry), Americans in the 1930s and 1940s were 10 times less likely to suffer from major depression than in the 2000s. Between the early 1990s and the present, more serious problems such as suicide and depression have receded in some data sets, whereas feeling overwhelmed and reporting psychosomatic complaints continued to increase. Other indicators, such as anxiety, have remained at historically high levels but not continued to increase. This mixed pattern of results may be rooted in the increasing use of antidepressants and therapy and the improvement in some cultural indicators; however, the incidence of youth mental health problems remains unacceptably high.

**Mom-to-Be’s Mental State May Affect Child’s Development**
US News & World Report – November 17
A fetus is sensitive to, and can be affected by, the expectant mother’s mental state, a soon to be published study suggests (Psychological Science). According to researchers, consistency in the mother’s mental state appeared to be important to a baby’s well-being. Development was best in babies with mothers who were either depression-free or had depression before and after giving birth. The authors note that some people might incorrectly interpret the results to mean that a mother who is depressed before birth should be left that way after birth for the well-being of her baby. “A more reasonable approach would be to treat women who present with prenatal depression,” they say.

http://www.aap.org/commpeds/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html

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Study: Dads’ Depression Linked to Kids’ Behavioral, Emotional Issues
USA TODAY – November 7
Children of fathers who seem depressed are more likely to show signs of behavioral and emotional problems, although the nature of the link is not clear, says a new study (Pediatrics). The study also suggests that kids whose parents both seem depressed are at particularly high risk. “This opens the door to a vast array of … currently unanswered questions about the health and development of children growing up in households with depressed fathers,” the authors write.

Study: BPA Exposure in Womb Linked to Kids’ Behavior Problems
WebMD.com – October 24
According to a new study (Pediatrics), preschoolers exposed to higher levels of bisphenol A (BPA) in the womb may have more anxiety and depression and worse self-control than those exposed to lower levels of the chemical before birth. Although there was no association between the BPA in a child’s urine and their behavior, researchers found that moms who had higher levels of BPA in their urine during pregnancy also had 3-year-olds with more anxiety, depression, and hyperactivity. Anxiety and depression associations were almost twice as large for girls as they were for boys. This was true even after researchers took into account other things known to influence a child’s behavioral development, such as mom’s IQ and education, breastfeeding, household income, maternal depression, and exposure to tobacco smoke. “The results suggest that these gestational exposures, or the mother’s exposure, are more important than the childhood exposures,” researchers say.

More Evidence Confirms Diet’s Link to Mental Health
Medscape.com - October14
A new study (PLoS One) shows that diet quality can have a significant effect on mental health outcomes and may potentially have a role in preventing and treating such common illnesses as depression and anxiety. Changes in diet quality over the course of 2 years were matched by changes in mental health during the same time—children whose diets got worse had a worsening in their mental health and those whose diet improved had improved mental health. The findings suggest that it may be possible to prevent teenage depression by ensuring adolescent diets are sufficiently nutritious and that improving diet quality may help treat depressive symptoms in this population.

Brain Chemical Linked to Joylessness Provides Insight Into Teen Depression
NIHM.NIH.gov – October 6
Depressed teens with anhedonia, the inability to experience pleasure, have lower levels of the neurotransmitter GABA in a key mood-regulating region of the brain, according to a new study (Archives of General Psychiatry). The findings support a role for GABA in anhedonia and depression among teens. By correlating GABA levels with measures of anhedonia severity, the researchers were able to assess participants’ symptoms along a continuum. Compared to traditional measures that categorize symptoms only as being either present or absent, such continuous or “dimensional” measurements may provide greater specificity to disease evaluations in research.

EATING DISORDERS

Images in Magazines and on Television Increase Body Dissatisfaction
ScienceDaily – October 28
A new study (Women’s Health Issues) reveals that adolescents who read magazines and watch television shows that deal with the concept of image prove to be unhappier with their bodies. Body dissatisfaction is linked to exposure to types of media that deal with body image (eg, diet, beauty, health, or music videos) rather than the frequency of exposure. “Although the relationship between exposure to magazines and television and body dissatisfaction exists, it is not a direct one,” researchers say. “There are psychological variables that can moderate this relationship, such as eating disorders, self-esteem, or the internalization of a thin body being the ideal.”

Eating Disorders in Children Tied to Serious Health Consequences
Physician’s Briefing – October 5
A new study (Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine) investigated the incidence and age-specific presentation of early-onset restrictive eating disorders among 5-to-12-year-old children. Researchers found that the incidence of early-onset restrictive eating disorders is increased in girls and can result in serious medical
consequences “ranging from growth delay to unstable vital signs, which can occur in the absence of weight loss or other restrictive eating disorder symptoms.” The criteria for anorexia nervosa were met by 62.1% of the children studied, who were also more likely to be medically compromised.

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

**Drugs Used for Psychotics Go to Youths in Foster Care**
The New York Times – November 20
Children in foster care are being prescribed cocktails of powerful antipsychosis drugs just as frequently as the most mentally disabled youngsters on Medicaid, according to a new study (Pediatrics). The report investigates how often youngsters in foster care are given 2 antipsychotic drugs at once. According to the findings, doctors are treating the behavioral problems of children in foster care with the same powerful drugs given to people with schizophrenia and severe bipolar disorder. “We simply don’t have evidence to support this kind of use, especially in young children,” the authors say.

**Recruitment Model Proves Success in Substantially Increasing Adoption Rates from Foster Care**
MarketWatch – October 26
A comprehensive evaluation on family recruitment practices for children in foster care has been released by Child Trends. The 5-year study found that children served by a child-focused recruitment model experienced substantially higher rates of adoption than children not served by this model. The study also found that older children and children with mental health disorders achieved even higher rates of adoption, providing hope to the many children who enter foster care and often languish for years or “age out” of foster care altogether without the support of permanent, loving families.

PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

**Number of Canadian Kids Offered Antipsychotics More Than Doubles**
The Vancouver Sun – November 9
Antipsychotic drug recommendations for children and youth in Canada increased 114% from 2005 to 2009, even though they have not been approved in Canada for use in children younger than 18. According to new guidelines (Paediatrics & Child Health) on the use of second-generation atypical antipsychotics in children and youth, the drugs are being used for ADHD, conduct disorders, irritability related to autism, mood disorders, physical or verbal aggression, and other behavioral problems. But the drugs also come with consequences, including a substantial increase in fat mass and waist circumference and neurological side effects such as restlessness and a constant need to move; abnormal movements of the face, mouth, lips, jaw or tongue; and drug-induced tremors. Doctors say that for many desperate families, the drugs are often the only option because of a lack of access to non-drug therapy for children in crisis. Others say more needs to be done to ensure doctors understand the limits of the benefits.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION

**High IQ in Childhood May Predict Later Drug Use**
WebMD – November 14
Brainy kids—especially girls—may be more likely to experiment with marijuana, cocaine, and other illicit drugs when they grow up, according to a new report (Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health). Exactly why having a high IQ at age 5 or 10 may encourage future drug use is not fully understood, but researchers theorize that “people with a high IQ have also been found to be more open to new experiences.” The study was not
designed to determine how often participants used illicit drugs, and more study is needed before drawing any conclusions on how to keep brainy kids from using illicit drugs in the future.

**Volunteering, Helping Others Decreases Substance Use in Rural Teens, Study Finds**

HealthCanal.com – November 10

A recent study *(Journal of Youth and Adolescence)* has demonstrated that rural adolescents who engage in prosocial behaviors, such as volunteering and helping others, are less likely to use substances as young adults. The study focused on rural youths because previous research indicates they may be more apt to use illicit substances. According to researchers, “Research shows that prevention programs are more effective and economical. …If we can develop programs that foster prosocial behaviors, we know the programs will decrease the likelihood that adolescents will use substances in adulthood.”

**White and Mixed-race Youths Rank High in Alcohol, Substance Abuse**

The Wall Street Journal – November 7

A survey of adolescent alcohol and drug abuse has found that adolescents who identified themselves as mixed race or ethnicity were more likely than any other group to exhibit signs of problematic drug and alcohol use, including white adolescents, who are among the most likely ethnic and racial groups to have substance-use disorders. Among African Americans and Asians, signs of substance-use disorders were rare. The study *(Archives of General Psychiatry)* reinforces growing concerns among public health officials about the resurgence of marijuana use among teens and about the penetration of opioid painkiller abuse into this young generation.

**Study Highlights Prescription Drug Abuse Among Adolescents**

Pain Medicine News – November 4

More than 1 in 5 adolescents have abused their prescribed controlled medications in the past year, according to results of an epidemiologic study conducted among middle and high school students in Michigan *(Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine)*. Overall, students abused pain drugs more than any other class of drugs. Researchers also found that those who misused prescription medications were much more likely to divert their prescription drugs and to abuse other substances. Because the study is the first to look at how adolescents use their prescribed controlled medications, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about their behaviors. However, it is likely that increases in pediatricians prescribing these medications have led to an increase in their misuse.

**AAP Recommends Routine Screening for Substance Abuse in Kids**

Medscape Today – October 31

Education and screening for substance abuse should be a routine part of all pediatric visits, according to a new AAP policy statement *(Pediatrics)*. The AAP is recommending that pediatricians become knowledgeable about alcohol, cigarette, and other drug use trends in their communities and screen all adolescents for alcohol and drug use during all health supervision and appropriate acute care visits, using developmentally appropriate screening tools and intervention strategies.

**Music Aimed at Teens Often Promotes Drinking: Study**

US News & World Report – October 20

The references to alcohol brands, which are most common in rap, R&B, and hip hop songs, are often associated with the depiction of a luxury lifestyle that includes partying and risky behavior, such as violence and drug use, according to a new study *(Addiction)*. Frequent exposure to alcohol brand names in popular music may act as a form of advertising and could contribute to the early start and continuation of substance abuse among teens. However, researchers noted that in most cases, the references to these brand-name products appear to be unsolicited by advertisers.

**Report: Mental Health Problems More Likely In Children of Substance Misusers**

The Journal.ie – October 18

Children whose parents misuse substances such as drugs and alcohol are more likely to experience problems with their mental health and to misuse substances themselves, according to the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, which also says that these children are likely to experience problems with social skills and academic achievement. The report, *Parental Substance Misuse: Addressing its Impact on Children*, reviewed all major international research on the impact of parental substance misuse on children and identified what steps can be taken in Ireland to reduce its impact.

http://www.aap.org/commpeds/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
Local Program Cuts Youth Drinking, Violence
Reuters – October 6
A program that helps communities identify and target health risks in young people led to fewer teens drinking, smoking, and being delinquent, according to a new report (Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine). Researchers said the “Communities That Care” approach is a way for towns to tailor specific, evidence-based strategies to the needs of their particular kids, but for it to work, the community must dedicate significant time and resources to the cause. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration makes Communities That Care materials freely available to communities online.

SUICIDE AND SELF-INJURY

Study: 8% of Teens Cut or Harm Themselves, But Many Stop Abruptly
Los Angeles Times – November 17
Cutting, burning, and other forms of self-harm behaviors occur in 8% of all teenagers, according to a new study (The Lancet). Although common, the study suggests that the practice of self-harm typically vanishes in late adolescence—often without any mental health treatment. That does not mean, however, that parents should ignore the behavior. Youths who practiced self-harm at any time were 3.7 times more likely to have depression or anxiety, and kids who self-harmed also had a higher risk of antisocial behavior and drug use. “Our findings suggest that the treatment of such problems might have additional benefits in terms of reducing the suffering and disability associated with self-harm in later years,” the authors write.

Can Better Mother-Daughter Relations Reduce the Chance of a Suicide Attempt Among Adolescent Latinas?
Suicide Prevention Resource Center – November 11
National surveys and other research on adolescent Latinas show that adolescent females have higher rates of suicidal ideation, planning, and attempts than other ethnic and racial minority youth. A new study (Depression Research and Treatment) explores the connection between adolescent Hispanic cultural involvement, mother-adolescent mutuality, internalizing behaviors, and suicidality. The results show that higher adolescent Hispanic cultural involvement was associated with greater mother-daughter mutuality and thus led to reduction in the likelihood of suicide attempts. The findings highlight the positive effect that Latino cultural values have in the relationship between Latina adolescent and their mothers and confirm the importance that internalizing behaviors and the mother-daughter relationship have for suicide attempters.

Suicide Attempts Can Be Predicted, Researchers Say
Los Angeles Times – November 8
According to new research (American Journal of Psychiatry), a significant portion of suicidal people can be identified and referred to mental health specialists to help prevent suicide attempts. Mental health experts have focused intently on how to lower the nation’s suicide rate in all age groups. However, a major obstacle to the efforts has been the lack of a scientifically validated tool to assess suicidal behavior and suicide risk. Researchers found that for every one standard-deviation increase in the level of lifetime suicidal ideation, the odds of attempting suicide during the study period increased by about 45%. According to researchers, the Columbia Suicide Rating Scale can help predict suicidal behavior and suicide attempts in adolescents and adults.

Cost Effectiveness of Suicide Prevention
Suicide Prevention Resource Center – November 4
An economic analysis conducted as part of the Assessing Cost-Effectiveness (ACE) in Prevention study suggests that some suicide prevention interventions are cost-effective. The research team highlighted 2 approaches: (1) problem-solving therapy for people who have deliberately harmed themselves and (2) screening children and adolescents for depression and providing mental health services for young people showing symptoms of depression. The researchers noted that both of these interventions “have evidence of both efficacy and effectiveness.” The study included 11 interventions for the prevention of mental disorders, including those designed to prevent childhood/adolescent depression, psychosis, childhood anxiety, and suicide.
Study Shows Promise for Teen Suicide Prevention
EurekAlert! – November 2
According to a new study (Psychiatric Services), a family-based intervention conducted while troubled youths were being treated in the emergency department led to dramatic improvements in linking these youths to outpatient treatment following their discharge. “The results underscore the urgent need for improved community outpatient treatment for suicidal youths,” the researchers write.

Suicide and Suicide Attempts in Children and Adolescents in the Child Welfare System
CMAJ.ca – October 17
A new study (Canadian Medical Association Journal) has assessed the relative rate of suicide, attempted suicide, admission to hospital, and visits to physicians’ offices among children and adolescents in care compared with those not in care. Researchers also examined these outcomes within the child welfare population before and after entry into care. The results revealed that children and adolescents in care were at greater risk of suicide and attempting suicide than those who were not in care. Rates of suicide attempts and hospital admissions within this population were highest before entry into care and decreased thereafter.

Ecstasy Use and Suicide Attempts
Suicide Prevention Resource Center – October 14
New research (Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior) reveals that young people who use ecstasy or other illicit drugs are almost 3 times as likely to experience suicidal ideation as young people who never use drugs. Although the research does not address the issue of why ecstasy is associated with an increased risk of attempting suicide, the authors theorize that the increased risk may result from an increase in depression caused by a drop in serotonin levels, which often occurs a few days after using ecstasy; regular ecstasy use may raise the risk of depression or impulsivity; and young people who use ecstasy may have pre-existing depression, behavioral problems, or a genetic predisposition to mental illness.

AAP 2011 NCE Webcasts Now Available
Hear the latest from nationally renowned speakers from the 2011 AAP National Conference & Exhibition. Every session webcast contains fully synchronized speaker slides, including embedded videos and mouse movements. The full conference package, which includes all 4 days of plenary sessions, is available, as well as specialized program tracks. Single session purchase is also available.

Bridging the Gap through Innovation: Expanding Access to Adolescent Mental Health Services
This event from the Eric Trendell Health Policy Forum 2011 is now available online and features video segments of each panelist’s full remarks. New resources will be added as they are available.

On the Path to Recovery: Medication, Mental Health Treatment, and the Transition to Adult Life
This webinar from November 4, 2011 explores key issues that affect the use of psychotropic medication by young adults who are experiencing mental illness. The webinar addresses evidence-based use of medication, potential side effects, the influence of stigma, and cultural meaning, as well as the elements of successful collaborative decision-making processes.

Schools and Teen Suicide: How to Effectively Respond to Crisis and Help Prevent Future Tragedies
In the devastating aftermath of teen suicide, a community typically turns to its schools for guidance. This webinar developed by the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention and the Suicide Prevention Resource Center focuses on how schools can implement proven strategies to address real-time crises, avoid suicide contagion, and prevent future tragedies.

Teens & Mental Health: How to Help Families Webinar
Mental health problems in adolescents are widespread, but parents often struggle with bringing these issues to the primary care physician. This reluctance contributes to the problems of underdiagnosis and undertreatment and keeps teens from getting the help they need. There is much that primary care providers can do to facilitate
AAP/ CDC Collaboration: New Autism Curriculum
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) “Learn the Signs. Act Early.” campaign recently launched the Autism Case Training—A Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics Curriculum. The AAP-endorsed curriculum is designed to educate future pediatricians on identifying, diagnosing, and managing autism spectrum disorders through case-based scenarios. The curriculum is a flexible, interactive learning tool that emphasizes practical skills for patient and parent interaction. For more information, e-mail ActEarly@cdc.gov.

ADHD: Clinical Practice Guideline for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of ADHD in Children and Adolescents Webinar
This PowerPoint from the AAP discusses changes in the revised AAP ADHD guidelines published in the November 2011 issue of Pediatrics. Participants will be able to report on the major changes in the revised ADHD guideline, obtain and use appropriate behavior rating scales, describe the importance of considering ADHD as a chronic condition, and be aware of the variations in treatment recommended for preschool age children and adolescents.

Brief Examines the Separate Terms and Concepts of Harassment and Bullying
Addressing the Gendered Dimensions of Harassment and Bullying: What Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates Need to Know discusses the distinctions between bullying and harassment and the priorities and responsibilities of school districts. This brief outlines the differences between sexual harassment and bullying, explores the unintended consequences of ignoring the gendered dimensions of bullying and harassment in K-12 schools, and suggests strategies for collaborating with school personnel and students.

Connecting Children in Foster Care to Supportive Adults
Child Trends has released a new research brief titled Family Finding: Does Implementation Differ When Serving Different Child Welfare Populations? “Family Finding” was developed to help children connect with family members and help child welfare professionals develop better plans by engaging relatives. In this brief, researchers evaluate 2 family finding approaches—one with a focus on children new to out-of-home care and the other focusing on children who have been lingering in foster care. This brief is the first in a series that summarizes findings from Child Trends’ evaluations of family finding.

This NCHS Data Brief has determined that approximately 1 in 10 Americans ages 12 and older takes antidepressant medication. From 1988-1994 through 2005–2008, the rate of antidepressant use in the United States among all ages increased nearly 400%. This brief discusses all antidepressants taken, including those taken to treat anxiety disorders. The report describes antidepressant use among Americans ages 12 and older, including prevalence of use by age, sex, race and ethnicity, income, depression severity, and length of use.

DHHS Launches New Adolescent Health Web Site
The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has launched a new Web site on adolescent health issues, including mental health and substance abuse. The Web site includes national and state fact sheets, information and tips for parents and adults about talking with adolescents, research summaries, adolescent health resources from across federal agencies, and the latest news in adolescent health.

Emotional, Behavioral, and Mental Health Challenges in Children and Adolescents Knowledge Path
This knowledge path directs readers to a selection of current, high-quality resources that analyze data, describe effective programs, and report on policy and research aimed at improving access to and quality of care for children and adolescents with emotional, behavioral, and mental health challenges. This knowledge path can be used by health professionals, program administrators, policymakers, educators, and community advocates to learn more about mental health, for program development, and to locate training resources and information to answer specific questions. Separate briefs present resources for families and schools.

Gaps and Barriers in Services for Children in State Mental Health Plans
Significant gaps exist in children’s mental health care, and barriers prevent access to existing services. This article (Journal of Child and Family Services) discriminates between gaps and barriers within state mental health care plans and describes how state governments recognize the limits of their children’s mental health care

http://www.aap.org/commyps/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
systems. The authors also discuss potential efforts to create policies for system improvement for children and families.

**National Children's Mental Health Report Card 2011**
The Child Mind Institute commissioned a telephone survey of 1,000 primary or co-caregivers to children between 2 and 24 years old to ask about concerns and awareness of mental health issues. Almost every respondent thought mental health was equal in importance to a child's physical health. Approximately 22% said they were concerned about a child's mental health, yet less than one-third reported that the primary care provider asked about the child's mental health. In addition, families reported needing help understanding the mental health benefits provided by their health insurance.

**New NAHIC Web Site**
The National Adolescent and Young Adult Health Information Center (NAHIC) has launched a new Web site with resources, social networking features, and updated state and national data profiles. Contents include research articles and state and national summaries and data tables with the final year data for Healthy People 2010's 21 critical health objectives for adolescents and young adults. Also included are sections on depression, mental health, and transitions, notes and limitations about data collection, and presentation and guidance for using the data to improve adolescent and young adult health.

**Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 6 Years After High School**
The US Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences has released a report using data from the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 to document post-high school outcomes for students with disabilities. Findings show that youth with emotional disturbance have poorer outcomes than most disability groups.

**New Guide Helps Parents Spot Teens' Mental Disorders**
A new toolkit from the Mayo Clinic is available to help identify children with mental health disorders. The toolkit identifies 11 signs that require immediate action, including severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships, intense worries or fears that get in the way of daily activities, sadness that lasts more than 2 weeks, or sudden and overwhelming fear brought on for no apparent reason.

**New Teen Alcohol Risk Screening Guide From NIAAA**
The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has released a guide for health care professionals to help identify children and teenagers age 9 to 18 who are at risk for alcohol-related problems, provide brief counseling, and refer them to treatment resources if indicated. The guide includes a 2-question risk assessment as well as links to resources for motivational interviewing. NIAAA developed the guide and supporting pocket guide in collaboration with the AAP.

**Special Issue of Nature Focuses on Autism**
Diagnoses and research funding are rising, but much about autism remains a puzzle. The journal *Nature* addresses this issue through a special edition focused on autism. Included are articles such as *The Autism Enigma; The Prevalence Puzzle: Autism Counts; Changing Perceptions: The Power of Autism;* and *Autism's Fight for Facts: A Voice for Science.*

**State Mental Health Cuts: The Continuing Crisis**
This report from the National Alliance on Mental Illness provides a state-by-state analysis of general fund appropriations for state mental health agencies. A total of 28 states have cut their spending on mental health.

**Supplemental Security Income: Preliminary Observations on Children With Mental Impairments**
This report from the United States Government Accountability Office examines trends in the rate of children receiving Social Security Income benefits due to mental impairments over the past decade, the role that medical and nonmedical information play in the initial determination of a child's medical eligibility, and the steps the Social Security Administration has taken to monitor the continued medical eligibility of these children.

**The Adolescent Brain: New Research and Its Implications for Young People Transitioning From Foster Care**
In adolescence, the brain experiences a period of major development comparable to that of early childhood. Adolescents must take on distinct developmental tasks to move through emerging adulthood and become healthy, connected, and productive adults. Young people in foster care often lack the support needed to
complete these tasks. This report provides recommendations to promote resiliency and provide a foundation for developing trauma-specific mental health services and support for young people in foster care.

**Two Documents Address the Prevention of Multiple Risky Behaviors**
Child Trends has released 2 new documents: Mobilizing Communities to Implement Tested and Effective Programs to Help Youth Avoid Risky Behaviors: The Communities That Care Approach reviews a community-based effort to reduce risk factors and to build protective factors, which has been found to have significant positive impacts on adolescents; and Preventing Multiple Risky Behaviors among Adolescents: Seven Strategies outlines the research demonstrating 7 program approaches that may prevent multiple risky behaviors.

**Youth Guide to Treatment and Treatment Planning: A Better Life**
This workbook for youth provides strategies to encourage them to engage in their treatment planning, using a strengths-based approach. This document is a follow-up to Youth Guide to Wraparound: Your Life, Your Future.

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

**AAP Grand Rounds** - Vol 26, Issue 5, Nov 2011
- Complicated Patients Transitioning From Pediatric to Adult Care

**AAP News** - Vol 32, Issue 11, Nov 2011
- What’s New in ADHD Diagnosis, Treatment?: Clinical Practice Guideline Based on a Review of Evidence
  Includes Companion Guide to Implementation
- Screening Adolescents for Substance Abuse Part of Comprehensive Pediatric Care
- Should Foster Children Be Research Subjects?

- Be Aware of Medicolegal Risks in Caring for Depressed Newborns

**Academic Pediatrics** - Vol 11, No 6, Nov-Dec 2011
- Training Pediatric Residents in a Primary Care Clinic to Help Address Psychosocial Problems and Prevent Child Maltreatment
- The Patient-Centered Medical Home, Practice Patterns, and Functional Outcomes for Children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

**Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research** - Vol 38, No 6, Nov 2011
- Mental Health Services Expenditures Among Children Placed in Out-of-Home Care
- Understanding Clinicians’ Diagnostic Practices: Attitudes Toward the Utility of Diagnosis and Standardized Diagnostic Tools
- Trajectories of Symptom Reduction During Treatment for Behavior Problems in Pediatric Primary Care Settings
- Easier Said than Done: Intervention Sustainability in an Urban After-School Program

**American Journal of Community Psychology** - Vol 48, No 3-4, Dec 2011
- Natural Mentoring Processes Deter Externalizing Problems Among Rural African American Emerging Adults: A Prospective Analysis
- Supportive Non-parental Adults and Adolescent Psychosocial Functioning: Using Social Support as a Theoretical Framework
- The Role of Childhood Neglect and Childhood Poverty in Predicting Mental Health, Academic Achievement, and Crime in Adulthood
- From the Macro to the Micro: A Geographic Examination of the Community Context and Early Adolescent Problem Behaviors

**American Journal of Psychiatry** - Vol 68, No 11, Nov 2011
- Childhood Trajectories of Inattention and Hyperactivity and Prediction of Educational Attainment in Early Adulthood: A 16-Year Longitudinal Population-Based Study
• The Pathology of Social Phobia is Independent of Developmental Changes in Face Processing
• An fMRI Study of Self-regulatory Control and Conflict Resolution in Adolescents With Bulimia Nervosa

Archives of General Psychiatry - Vol 68, No 11, Nov 2011
• Is Autism, at Least in Part, a Disorder of Fetal Programming?
• Serotonin and theAutisms: A Red Flag or a Red Herring?
• Genetic Heritability and Shared Environmental Factors Among Twin Pairs With Autism
• Antidepressant Use During Pregnancy and Childhood Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Evidence That Autistic Traits Show the Same Etiology in the General Population and at the Quantitative Extremes (5%, 2.5%, and 1%)
• Brain Gray Matter Deficits at 33-Year Follow-up in Adults With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Established in Childhood
• Racial/Ethnic Variations in Substance-Related Disorders Among Adolescents in the United States

Archives of General Psychiatry - Vol 168, No 10, Oct 2011
• A High-Risk Study of Bipolar Disorder: Childhood Clinical Phenotypes as Precursors of Major Mood Disorders
• Early Generalized Overgrowth in Boys With Autism
• Association of Maternal and Paternal IQ With Offspring Conduct, Emotional, and Attention Problem Scores: Transgenerational Evidence From the 1958 British Birth Cohort Study

Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine - Vol 165, No 11, Nov 2011
• School Bullying Perpetration and Other Childhood Risk Factors as Predictors of Adult Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration
• Incidence and Age-Specific Presentation of Restrictive Eating Disorders in Children: A Canadian Pediatric Surveillance Program Study
• School Bullying

• Longitudinal Changes in Scores on the Autism Diagnostic Interview—Revised (ADI-R) in Preschool Children With Autism: Implications for Diagnostic Classification and Symptom Stability
• A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of DIR/Floortime™ Parent Training Intervention for Preschool Children With Autistic Spectrum Disorders
• The Daily Lives of Adolescents With an Autism Spectrum Disorder: Discretionary Time Use and Activity Partners
• An Investigation Into Social Information Processing in Young People With Asperger Syndrome
• Inclusion for Toddlers With Autism Spectrum Disorders: The First Ten Years of a Community Program

• Clinical and Cognitive Characteristics of Children With Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, With and Without Copy Number Variants
• Effectiveness of Australian Youth Suicide Prevention Initiatives

Child and Adolescent Mental Health - Vol 16, Issue 4, Nov 2011
• Effectiveness of Psychosocial Intervention for Children and Adolescents With Comorbid Problems: A Systematic Review
• The Effect of Adolescents' Image of Parents on Children's Self-Image and Mental Health
• The Feasibility and Acceptability of an Approach to Emotional Wellbeing Support for High School Students
• Peer-Group Support for Bereaved Children: A Qualitative Interview Study
• Association Between Mental Health Disorders and Juveniles' Detention for a Personal Crime

• Treatment of Adolescents With Gender Dysphoria in the Netherlands
• The Development of a Gender Identity Psychosocial Clinic: Treatment Issues, Logistical Considerations, Interdisciplinary Cooperation, and Future Initiatives
Child Development - Vol 82, Issue 6, Nov-Dec 2011
- Differential Susceptibility to Adolescent Externalizing Trajectories: Examining the Interplay Between CHRM2 and Peer Group Antisocial Behavior
- The Moderating Capacity of Racial Identity Between Perceived Discrimination and Psychological Well-Being Over Time Among African American Youth
- Developmental Change in the ERP Responses to Familiar Faces in Toddlers With Autism Spectrum Disorders Versus Typical Development
- Parenting and Infant Difficulty: Testing a Mutual Exacerbation Hypothesis to Predict Early Onset Conduct Problems

- Physical Symptoms and Psychosocial Correlates of Somatization in Pediatric Primary Care

Clinical Psychology Review - Vol 31, Issue 8, Dec 2011
- Expanding Our Lens: Female Pathways to Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence and Adulthood

Community Mental Health Journal - Vol 47, No 5, Oct 2011
- Review: Community-based Participatory Research Approach to Address Mental Health in Minority Populations
- Suicidal Ideation, Plans, and Attempts Among Rural Young Chinese: The Effect of Suicide Death by a Family Member or Friend

Contemporary Pediatrics - Sep 1, 2011
- Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages Prone to Abuse by Underage Drinkers

- Adrenocortical Responses to Strangers in Preschoolers: Relations With Parenting, Temperament, and Psychopathology
- Maternal Depression and Anxiety Are Associated With Altered Gene Expression in the Human Placenta Without Modification by Antidepressant Use: Implications for Fetal Programming

Eating Disorders - Vol 19, Issue 5, Sept 2011
- Effects of Parental Relations and Upbringing in Troubled Adolescent Eating Behaviors

- Critical Appraisal of the Provisional DSM-5 Criteria for Anorexia Nervosa and an Alternative Proposal
- Eating Disorders in Youth: Diagnostic Variability and Predictive Validity
- Consent to Treatment in Adolescents With Anorexia Nervosa
- Emotion Contagion Moderates the Relationship Between Emotionally Negative Families and Abnormal Eating Behavior
- Parental Expressed Emotion of Adolescents With Anorexia Nervosa: Outcome in Family-based Treatment

- A Risk Model for Preadolescent Disordered Eating
- Season of Birth and Disordered Eating in a Population-based Sample of Young US Females

- Does Delivering Preventive Services in Primary Care Reduce Adolescent Risky Behavior?
- Bone Mass, Depressive, and Anxiety Symptoms in Adolescent Girls: Variation by Smoking and Alcohol Use
- An Examination of the Validity of Retrospective Measures of Suicide Attempts in Youth

- Forging Partnerships With Parents While Delivering Adolescent Confidential Health Services: A Clinical Paradox
- Synthetic Cannabinoid Use: A Case Series of Adolescents
- Does Competence Mediate the Associations Between Puberty and Internalizing or Externalizing Problems in Adolescent Girls?
- Building Conditions, 5-HTTLPR Genotype, and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescent Males and Females
• Adolescents' Cortisol Reactivity and Subjective Distress in Response to Family Conflict: The Moderating Role of Internalizing Symptoms
• Association of Socioeconomic Status, Problem Behaviors, and Disordered Eating in Mexican Adolescents: Results of the Mexican National Health and Nutrition Survey 2006
• Confidentiality With Adolescents in the Medical Setting: What Do Parents Think?
• Association of Web-based Weight Loss Information Use With Weight Reduction Behaviors in Adolescent Women

• Serotonin Transporter Gene Moderates Childhood Maltreatment's Effects on Persistent but not Single-Episode Depression: Replications and Implications for Resolving Inconsistent Results
• Depression in Children and Adolescents Two Months After the Death of a Parent
• Open-Label Adjunctive Creatine for Female Adolescents With SSRI-Resistant Major Depressive Disorder: A 31-Phosphorus Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy Study
• Altered Patterns of Brain Activity During Transient Sadness in Children at Familial Risk for Major Depression

• Impact of Traumatic Loss on Post-traumatic Spectrum Symptoms in High School Students After the L'Aquila 2009 Earthquake in Italy
• Predicting Future Depression in Adolescents Using the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire: A Two-Nation Study
• Epidemiology of Depression in an Urban Population Of Turkish Children and Adolescents
• Seasonality of Chinese Rural Young Suicide and Its Correlates
• The Influence of Stigma on First Aid Actions Taken by Young People for Mental Health Problems in a Close Friend or Family Member: Findings From an Australian National Survey of Youth
• No Association Between Affective and Behavioral Dysregulation and Parameters of Thyroid Function in Youths

Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders - Vol 41, No 12, Dec 2011
• A Comparison of Autism Prevalence Trends in Denmark and Western Australia
• Can Individuals With Autism Abstract Prototypes of Natural Faces?
• Responsiveness of the Psychoeducational Profile-Third Edition for Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• The Nature of Covariation Between Autistic Traits and Clumsiness: A Twin Study in a General Population Sample
• Brain Mechanisms for Processing Direct and Averted Gaze in Individuals With Autism
• Diagnostic Differentiation of Autism Spectrum Disorders and Pragmatic Language Impairment
• Handwriting Difficulties in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Scoping Review
• Differential Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder by Means of Inhibitory Control and 'Theory of Mind'
• Brief Report: Symptom Onset Patterns and Functional Outcomes in Young Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders
• Brief Report: No Association Between Parental Age and Extreme Social-Communicative Autistic Traits in the General Population
• Brief Report: Performance Pattern Differences Between Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders and Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder on Measures of Verbal Intelligence

• Investigating Multitasking in High-functioning Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorders Using the Virtual Errands Task
• Is Neonatal Jaundice Associated With Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Systematic Review
• Diminished Sensitivity to Sad Facial Expressions in High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders is Associated With Symptomatology and Adaptive Functioning
• Social Skills Assessment in Young Children With Autism: A Comparison Evaluation of the SSRS and PKBS
• A Pilot Study Examining Activity Participation, Sensory Responsiveness, and Competence in Children With High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Music Interventions for Children With Autism: Narrative Review of the Literature
• Atypical Brain Responses to Reward Cues in Autism as Revealed by Event-Related Potentials
• Avatar Assistant: Improving Social Skills in Students With an ASD Through a Computer-based Intervention
• Performance of Children With Autism on the Embedded Figures Test: A Closer Look at a Popular Task
• Brief Report: Excellent Agreement Between Two Brief Autism Scales (Checklist for Autism Spectrum Disorder and Social Responsiveness Scale) Completed Independently by Parents and the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised

• Beyond an Autism Diagnosis: Children’s Functional Independence and Parents’ Unmet Needs
• Phenotypic Overlap Between Core Diagnostic Features and Emotional/Behavioral Problems in Preschool Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder
• Effects of a Family-Implemented Treatment on the Repetitive Behaviors of Children With Autism
• Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers: Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Validation in Spain
• Birth Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in the San Francisco Bay Area by Demographic and Ascertainment Source Characteristics
• Treatments for Autism: Parental Choices and Perceptions of Change
• Functional Assessment and Behavioral Intervention for Eating Difficulties in Children With Autism: A Study Conducted in the Natural Environment Using Parents and ABA Tutors as Therapists
• Changes in the Mother–Child Relationship During the Transition to Adulthood for Youth with Autism Spectrum Disorders

• Is Caregiver-Adolescent Disagreement Due to Differences in Thresholds for Reporting Manic Symptoms?
• Neuropsychological Outcomes Across the Day in Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Treated with Atomoxetine: Results from a Placebo-Controlled Study Using a Computer-Based Continuous Performance Test Combined With an Infra-Red Motion-tracking Device
• Comparison of the Efficacy of Two Different Modified Release Methylphenidate Preparations for Children and Adolescents With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in a Natural Setting: Comparison of the Efficacy of Medikinet® Retard and Concerta®—a Randomized, Controlled, Double-blind Multicenter Clinical Crossover Trial
• Subjective Effects, Misuse, and Adverse Effects of Osmotic-Release Methylphenidate Treatment in Adolescent Substance Abusers With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
• Impulsivity in Adolescents With Bipolar Disorder and/or Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Healthy Controls as Measured by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale
• A Randomized Controlled Trial of Sertraline to Prevent Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Burned Children
• Preliminary Findings Regarding Proinflammatory Markers and Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Among Adolescents with Bipolar Spectrum Disorders
• Drug-Induced Movement Disorders and Sydenham's Chorea in an Antipsychotic-treated Young Child

• Research Review: Gene–Environment Interaction Research in Youth Depression – A Systematic Review With Recommendations for Future Research
• Treated Prevalence of and Mental Health Services Received by Children and Adolescents in 42 Low-and-Middle-Income Countries
• Editorial Perspective: When OCD Takes Over…the Family! Coercive and Disruptive Behaviors in Pediatric Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
• Developmental Aspects of Error and High-Conflict-Related Brain Activity in Pediatric Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A fMRI Study With a Flanker Task Before and After CBT
• Children With Very Early Onset Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Clinical Features and Treatment Outcome
• Randomized Controlled Trial of Full and Brief Cognitive-Behavior Therapy and Wait-List for Pediatric Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
• Recognition of Scared Faces and the Serotonin Transporter Gene in Young Children: The Generation R Study
• Effects of DTNBPI Genotype on Brain Development in Children
• Dopaminergic, Serotonergic, and Oxytocinergic Candidate Genes Associated With Infant Attachment Security and Disorganization? In Search of Main and Interaction Effects

http://www.aap.org/commpeds/dochs/mentalhealth/mh5n.html
Do Callous-Unemotional Traits Moderate the Relative Importance of Parental Coercion Versus Warmth in Child Conduct Problems? An Observational Study

- The Impact of the School-based Psychosocial Structured Activities (PSSA) Program on Conflict-affected Children in Northern Uganda
- The Relationship Between Juvenile Psychopathic Traits, Delinquency and (Violent) Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis
- Serotonin and Early Cognitive Development: Variation in the Tryptophan Hydroxylase 2 Gene Is Associated With Visual Attention in 7-Month-Old Infants
- The Genetic Etiology of Inhibitory Control and Behavior Problems at 24 Months of Age
- Common Alterations in Sensitivity to Type but Not Amount of Reward in ADHD and Autism Spectrum Disorders
- How Does Longitudinally Measured Maternal Expressed Emotion Affect Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms of Adolescents From the General Community?
- Predictors of the Persistence of Conduct Difficulties in Children With Cognitive Delay
- Psychiatric Comorbidity in Gender Dysphoric Adolescents
- Restricted Autonomic Flexibility in Children With Social Phobia

- Editorial: Focusing on a Moving Target: Key Themes for Research and Practice in Adolescent Mental Health
- Trends in Psychopathology Across the Adolescent Years: What Changes When Children Become Adolescents and When Adolescents Become Adults?
- Stress-induced Activation of the HPA Axis Predicts Connectivity Between Subgenual Cingulate and Salience Network During Rest in Adolescents
- Investigation of Cool and Hot Attachment in Adolescence: Overlap With Parenting and Unique Prediction of Behavioral Adjustment
- The Dopamine D2 Receptor Gene, Perceived Parental Support, and Adolescent Loneliness: Longitudinal Evidence for Gene–Environment Interactions
- Attachment in Adolescence: Overlap With Parenting and Unique Prediction of Behavioral Adjustment
- Risk and Protective Factors for Nicotine Dependence in Adolescence
- Where Do Youth Learn About Suicides on the Internet, and What Influence Does This Have on Suicidal Ideation?
- An Emerging Income Differential for Adolescent Emotional Problems
- Two-Year Diagnostic Stability in Early-onset First-Episode Psychosis
- Impact of Oppositional Defiant Disorder Dimensions on the Temporal Ordering of Conduct Problems and Depression Across Childhood and Adolescence in Girls

- Failures in Cognitive-Behavior Therapy for Children

- A Randomized Controlled Trial of Online Versus Clinic-Based CBT for Adolescent Anxiety

- Resilience in Children Diagnosed With a Chronic Neuromuscular Disorder
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