

Overzicht 2e kwartaal 2020	Auteur en titel	Korte samenvatting	Oorspronkelijke abstract
Aandoeningen wel of niet genetisch bepaald		Het blijkt dat veel geadopteerden er last van hebben dat ze niet weten of ze bepaalde aandoeningen overgeërfd kunnen hebben van hun oorspronkelijke ouders of niet.	Vanuit een groot Zweeds onderzoek is nu voor een serie aandoeningen nagegaan of bepaalde aandoeningen op volwassen leeftijd samenhangen met iemands genen of niet – juist vanuit hoe je je leven leeft. Hiervoor worden gegevens van geadopteerden, hun oorspronkelijke ouders (genetische overdracht) en hun adoptieouders (die voor hun omgeving zorgden) vergeleken.
Depressie	Kendler, K. S., et al. (2018). "Sources of Parent-Offspring Resemblance for Major Depression in a National Swedish Extended Adoption Study." <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> 75 (2): 194-200. Eerder ook	Het bleek dat bij ernstige depressie de genen en omgeving evenveel invloed hadden	Twin studies have assessed sibling resemblance for major depression (MD) but cannot address sources of resemblance across generations. OBJECTIVE: To clarify the relative importance of genetic and rearing effects on the parent-offspring resemblance for MD . DESIGN: This Swedish population register-based study examined parents and children from the following 5 family types: intact (2 041 816 offspring), adoptive (14 104 offspring), not-lived-with (NLW) father (116 601 offspring), stepfather (67 826 offspring), and triparental (29 205 offspring). The 5 family types permitted quantification of parent-offspring resemblance for genes plus rearing, genes-only, and rearing-only associations. Treated MD was assessed from national primary care, specialist care, and inpatient registries. Data were collected from January 1, 1960, through December 31, 2016. EXPOSURE: Diagnosis of MD vs no diagnosis in parents. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: Registration for MD. RESULTS: The study population included 2 269 552 offspring (51.5% male and 48.5% female; median age, 42; range, 26-56 years). The weighted tetrachoric correlations for MD across family types and across mothers and fathers were $r = 0.17$ (95% CI, 0.16-0.17) for genes plus rearing, $r = 0.08$ (95% CI, 0.06-0.09) for genes-only, and $r = 0.08$ (95% CI, 0.07-0.09) for rearing-only parent-child associations. Only the genes plus rearing association differed significantly between mothers (weighted tetrachoric correlation, $r = 0.18$; 95% CI, 0.18-0.18) and fathers (weighted tetrachoric correlation, $r = 0.15$; 95% CI, 0.15-0.16). In triparental families, the parent-offspring correlations for MD were estimated at $r = 0.19$ (95% CI, 0.17-0.22) for mothers in the genes plus rearing association, $r = 0.10$ (95% CI, 0.07-0.13) for NLW fathers in the genes-only association, and $r = 0.08$ (95% CI, 0.05-0.11) for stepfathers in the rearing-only association. In adoptive families, the effect of affected biological and affected adoptive parents on adoptee risk for MD was additive . In intact families, parental MD diagnosed by specialists in hospital or outpatient settings and primary care physicians affected equally the risk for MD in offspring. CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: The parent-offspring resemblance for treated MD arises from genetic factors and rearing experiences to an approximately equal extent. Both forms of cross-generational transmission act additively on the risk for MD in the offspring.
Zwaarlijvigheid en vroeg e dood	Sørensen, T. I. (1991). "Genetic epidemiology utilizing the adoption method: studies of obesity and of premature	Het bleek dat zwaarlijvigheid genetisch vastgelegd lag, en een vroeg e dood niet.	Genetic epidemiology gives no priority to genes or environment in the search of disease causation. However, a major problem in this field is the disentangling of the effects of environment and genes. The study of subjects separated very early in life from their biologic parents and adopted by unrelated parents provide a strong tool for estimation of genetic and familial environmental influences. The degree to which the trait or disease frequency of the adoptees is similar to that seen among the biologic relatives is an indication of the strength of the genetic influence. Similarity to the adoptive relatives suggests influences of the family environment shared between them. Adoption studies of adult obesity show that it is genes, and not the family environment, that is responsible for the

	death in adults." <u>Scand J Soc Med</u> 19 (1): 14-19.		familial aggregation of obesity. A study of the mortality of adult adoptees and their biologic and adoptive parents indicates a genetic influence on the risk of premature death from all causes, from natural causes, infections, and cardio- and cerebrovascular conditions, and suggests familial environmental influences on death from the vascular causes and from cancer.
COPD	Zöller, B., et al. (2015). "Familial transmission of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adoptees: a Swedish nationwide family study." <u>Bmj Open</u> 5 (4): e007310.	COPD – luchtwegproblematiek bleek samen te hangen met de genetische achtergrond of nare omstandigheden in de vroege jeugd (Early Life stress ELS), niet met de omgeving.	OBJECTIVES: Familial clustering of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is well established, but the familial risk of COPD has not been determined among adoptees. The aim was to determine whether the familial transmission of COPD is related to disease in biological and/or adoptive parents. DESIGN: Historic cohort study. PARTICIPANTS: 80,214 (50% females). METHODS: The Swedish Multi-Generation Register was used to follow all Swedish-born adoptees born in 1932-2004 (n=80,214) between 1 January 1964 and 31 December 2010 for COPD (n=1978). The risk of COPD was estimated in adoptees with at least one biological parent with COPD but no adoptive parent with COPD (n=162) compared with adoptees without a biological or adoptive parent with COPD. The risk of COPD was also determined in adoptees with at least one adoptive parent but no biological parent with COPD (n=110), and in adoptees with both affected biological and adoptive parents (n= 162). PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURE: COPD in adoptees. RESULTS: Adoptees with COPD in at least one biological parent but no adoptive parent were more likely to have COPD than adoptees without a biological or adoptive parent with COPD (standardised incidence ratio, SIR=1.98 (95% CI 1.69 to 2.31)). The familial SIR for adoptees with both a biological parent and an adoptive parent with COPD was 1.68 (95% CI 1.39 to 2.00). Adoptees with at least one adoptive parent with COPD but no biological parent with COPD were not at an increased risk of COPD (SIR=1.12 (95% CI 0.92 to 1.35)). CONCLUSIONS: The findings of the study show that the familial transmission of COPD is associated with COPD in biological but not adoptive parents, suggesting that genetic or early life factors are important in the familial transmission of COPD.
Hartfalen	Lindgren, M. P., et al. (2018). "A Swedish Nationwide Adoption Study of the Heritability of Heart Failure." <u>JAMA Cardio</u> 3 (8): 703-710.	Hartfalen blijkt erfelijk bepaald te zijn	IMPORTANCE: Heart failure (HF) aggregates in families, but the heritability of HF has not been determined. Discerning the genetic and environmental contributions to HF risk is important to further helping to identify individuals at risk. Adoption studies may establish the genetic contribution to HF. OBJECTIVE: This nationwide adoption study aimed to determine the heritability of HF. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: This case-control study and cohort study design used logistic regression for calculating risks of HF in adoptees. Adoptees who were born in Sweden between 1942 and 1990 were linked to their adoptive parents and biological parents. The Swedish Multi-Generation Register was linked to the Swedish Patient Register for information on hospital inpatient and outpatient admissions and to the Swedish Cause of Death Register for the period 1964 through 2015. Heritability (h ² with a standard error) for HF was determined both with Falconer regression and with tetrachoric correlation. Data analysis was completed from July 2017 to April 2018. EXPOSURES: Heart failure in biological parents and/or adoptive parents. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: Heritability; risk of HF, expressed as odds ratios. RESULTS: A total of 21 643 adoptees were included (of whom 10 626 [49.1%] were female), as well as 35 016 adoptive parents (14 872 [42.5%] female) and 43 286 biological parents (21 643 [50.0%] female). There were 194 cases of HF in adoptees, 3972 cases of HF in adoptive parents, and 3657 cases of HF in biological parents. The cohort study odds ratio (OR) for heart failure was 1.45 in adoptees (95% CI, 1.04-2.03) for biological parents with HF, compared with those without an affected biological parent. If cardiomyopathies

			<p>were excluded, this OR was 1.58 (95% CI, 1.03-2.42). The corresponding OR associated with an affected adoptive parent were nonsignificant, both with cardiomyopathies included (OR, 0.83 [95% CI, 0.57-1.20]) and with cardiomyopathies excluded (OR, 0.79 [95% CI, 0.49-1.29]). The heritability of HF per Falconer regression (h^2) was 26% (SE, 14%). With exclusion of cardiomyopathies the heritability using Falconer regression was 34% (SE, 18%). CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: Heart failure in a biological parent is an HF risk factor that is worth clinical consideration. The increased heritability of HF suggests that genetic factors are important in HF pathogenesis.</p>
Schisis	<p>Schölin, J. S., et al. (2020). "Surgical, speech, and hearing outcomes at five years of age in internationally adopted children and Swedish-born children with cleft lip and/or palate." <i>Journal of Plastic Surgery and Hand Surgery</i> 54(1): 6.</p>	<p>In een Zweeds onderzoek bleken geadopteerde kinderen met een schisis (hazenlipje) gemiddeld 21 maanden achter te lopen in behandeling vergeleken bij in Zweden geboren kinderen met schisis. Dit resulteerde in moeilijkere behandelingen, meer complicaties en operaties en iets meer verlies van gehoor.</p>	<p>Internationally adopted children (IAC) with a cleft lip and/or palate (CL/P) tend to arrive with un-operated palates at an age at which their Swedish-born peers have completed their primary palate surgery. Our aim of the present study was to analyze surgical, speech and hearing outcomes of IAC at age 5 and compare with those of a matched group of Swedish-born children. Fifty children with CL/P born in 1994-2005 participated in the study. Twenty-five IAC were matched according to age, sex and cleft type with 25 Swedish-born children. Audio recordings were perceptually analyzed by two experienced, blinded speech-language pathologists. Hearing and speech statuses were evaluated on the same day for all children. Surgical timing and complications as in fistulas and requirement for secondary velopharyngeal (VP) surgery, speech evaluation results, and present hearing status were analyzed for all children of age 5 years. Results showed that primary palatal surgery was delayed by a mean of 21 months in IAC. IAC had a higher prevalence of velopharyngeal impairment that was statistically significant, a higher fistula rate, and experienced more secondary surgery than Swedish-born peers. Hearing loss due to middle ear disease was slightly more common among IAC, whereas the rate of treatment with tympanostomy tubes was similar between the two groups. In conclusion, IAC with CL/P represent a challenge for CL/P teams because of the heterogeneous nature of the patient group and difficulties associated with delayed treatment, and the results show the importance of close follow-up over time.</p>
Slaap	<p>Schenkels, E., Steinfors, N., Wojciechowski, M., & Verhulst, S. (2018). Sleep problems in internationally adopted children: a pilot study. <i>Nature and science of sleep</i>, 10, 335–336.</p>	<p>Geadopteerde kinderen bleken vaker in- en doorslaapproblemen te hebben dan niet-geadopteerde kinderen (67% tegen 40%). Rond de 44% had last van het restless legs syndroom (onrustige benen) tegen 12% van niet-geadopteerde kinderen.</p>	<p>Approximately 25% of children experience a sleep problem.1 Medical conditions and social and emotional stress can impact developing sleep patterns. Internationally adopted children could therefore be at risk. Although many adoptive parents report a sleep problem in their children, these studies have not focused on sleep specifically or used validated sleep questionnaires. To the best of our knowledge, two studies in adopted children used validated sleep questionnaires. However, the first study only investigated sleep in maltreated children with behavioral difficulties, and the second study mainly investigated the role of marital distress on the development of sleep disorders in children unrelated to genetic factors. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate sleep disorders in internationally adopted children. Overall, adopted children showed a significantly higher prevalence of any disorder of initiating and/or maintaining sleep (DIMS) (67% vs 40%; $P=0.01$), defined as a sleep latency of more than 30 minutes on average or more than one hour on ≥ 1 night during the week, restless sleep, and frequent nocturnal awakenings. About 44% of the adopted children were categorized as having possible restless legs syndrome (RLS), defined as having a frequent urge to move the legs, compared to 12% of children in the control group ($P<0.001$). No significant differences were found for parasomnia, nocturnal enuresis, or snoring. In logistic regression, adoption was related to DIMS (odds ratio =3.46; $P=0.02$), controlling for age (odds ratio =0.53; $P<0.001$) and asthma ($P=0.3$).</p>

Roots	Agoglia, I. S. and D. Marre (2020). "Children forever: The search for origins among Chilean adults who were adopted." <u>Child & Family Social Work</u> 25 (1): 127-134.	Zoals de geadopteerde Kara Bos toegang tot haar vader via de rechter moest afdwingen, laat ook dit artikel zien hoe binnenlands geadopteerden uit Chili gefrustreerd werden in hun zoektocht. Hoewel wettelijk is vastgesteld dat dossiers toegankelijk moeten zijn, blijken ambtenaren en professionals ze toch vaak af te schermen. Ook worden de geadopteerden bejegend als kwetsbare adoptiekinderen, in plaats van volwassen mensen rechtmatig op zoek naar hun achtergrondgegevens	There has been a global increase in the number of adults who were adopted searching for their origins. This trend has promoted the interest of social sciences researchers, as well as carry out the obligations of states to provide specialized services. In this article, we present some results from the first qualitative study that explores the experiences of some Chilean adults who were adopted and searched for their origins in Chile through the National Service of Minor's Search for Origins Program. The narratives of the participants show that, in spite of legislative changes, a series of barriers and contradictions continue to exist, which make it difficult to guarantee the right to know one's origins. The legal and technical frameworks and practices analysed show how difficult it is to dismantle the "clean break" principle. They also highlight the persistence of the image of adoptees as "minors" who need the "protection" of their parents or professionals. We discuss the different challenges to be considered by researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers involved in adoption policies and practices.
Belemmeringen bij zoeken	Koskinen, M. G. and M. L. Book (2019). "Searching for the Self: Adult International Adoptees' Narratives of Their Search for and Reunion With Their Birth Families." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 22 (3): 219-246.	Een kwalitatief onderzoek naar identiteit en familierelatie van geadopteerden na het zoeken en herenigd zijn met hun familie. De thema's die uit deze interviews kwamen waren <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hoe de interesse in de oorspronkelijke familie bij volwassenen worden veranderde, • het gevoel van samenhang en continuïteit door de hereniging, • de conclusie dat familie meer ging om gehechtheid en zorg dan om biologie. Bij al deze thema's bleek hoe belangrijk het was voor de relatie tussen adoptieouders- en kinderen om over adoptie-gerelateerde thema's te blijven praten.	In this case study, five international adoptees from Finland were interviewed about their search and reunion experiences to find out what meanings they ascribed to their identities and family relations . The thematic analysis yielded three themes: search and reunion in significant periods of life, meaning of reunion for identity, and belonging and relatedness within family . The first theme was characterized by the changing interest in birth family from the inability in childhood to fully understand the meaning of adoption and the growing interest in adolescence to adulthood where participants' own parenthood intensified their interest. The second theme was characterized by the sense of coherence and sense of continuity that the adoptees, despite the conflicting emotions of reunion, felt they had achieved through reunion . In the third theme, reunion with their birth family appeared significant, even though belonging to a family was interpreted more as an outcome of attachment and nurture than biology . Particular for all themes was the meaning of communicating about adoption-related issues for the adoptee-adoptive parent relationship . Future research is needed to concentrate in more detail on the broad themes and to investigate how the meanings of the birth family for adoptive identity change over life courses.
Adoptie in Roemenië	Popescu, R., et al. (2020). "Adoption in Romania:	Door onrechtmatigheden in de interlandelijke adoptie van kinderen	In this article we present a brief history and recent statistics of child abandonment and adoption in Romania . After a rise in international adoptions in the 90s, a moratorium on adoption was established and in 2004 international adoptions became virtually impossible. Based on statistics of the Romanian National

	Historical Perspectives and Recent Statistics." Adoption Quarterly 23 (1): 1-26.	uit Roemenië na Ceaucescu werd een moratorium ingesteld in 2004, waarbij buitenlandse adopties werden stopgezet en kinderen binnenlands werden geadopteerd of in pleegzorg kwamen. Het blijkt nu dat binnen Roemenië het aantal binnenlandse adopties stabiel blijft en dat niet voor alle kinderen die voor adoptie in aanmerking komen adoptieouders gevonden worden.	Authority for the Protection of Children's Rights and Adoption, we noted that since 2004 international adoptions were rare, whereas domestic adoptions remained relatively stable with about 1,000 adoptions each year. To date, not all potential adoption placements are realized. We conclude with reflecting on possible changes to improve child welfare in Romania.
Romantische relaties	Bishop, H. K. D., et al. (2019). "The romantic relationships of those who have experienced adoption or foster care: A meta-analysis." Children and Youth Services Review 105 : 13.	Hoewel meerdere studies aangaven dat geadopteerden en pleegkinderen minder vaak een vaste relatie hadden, concludeert dit overkoepelende onderzoek (meta analyse) dat geadopteerden en voormalig pleegkinderen vergelijkbaar zijn met hun leeftijdgenoten wat betreft het aantal en de kwaliteit van hun romantische relaties	The present study provides a meta-analytic review of romantic relationships of adoptees and those who have experienced foster care. Specifically, involvement in romantic relationships and quality of romantic relationships were examined. The meta-analysis included studies examining adopted and biologically-reared samples (11 studies, 18 effect sizes), as well as studies examining foster and biologically-reared samples (7 studies, 11 effect sizes). Additionally, the current meta-analysis includes prevalence rates of involvement in romantic relationships for adopted (5 studies, 5 effect sizes) and foster (14 studies, 17 effect sizes) samples. Results indicate that adopted and foster samples are largely similar to biologically-reared samples in their involvement in and quality of romantic relationships. These findings represent the current state of the literature on romantic relationships of adoptees and individuals who experienced foster care. Furthermore, our findings provide important directions for future research.
Geboortemoeders	Morgan, H. C. M., et al. (2019). "'My children are my world': Raising the voices of birth mothers with substantial experience of counselling following the loss of their children to adoption or foster care." Adoption and	Een kwalitatief onderzoek naar geboorte moeders die uit de ouderlijke macht gezet zijn en waarbij hun kind geadopteerd is of in pleegzorg kwam. Vijf geboortemoeders gaven aan hoe counseling na het verlies van hun kind hen hadden geholpen om van een gevoel van eenzaamheid, beoordeeld worden en in de steek gelaten worden te komen naar een gevoel van deel uitmaken van een bijzondere relatie. Hierbij voelden zij	There is very little published literature on 'what works' in terms of support for birth mothers following the loss of their children to compulsory adoption or foster care. The aim of this article is to raise the voices of a group of birth mothers, a historically stigmatised, powerless and neglected group, with substantial experience of counselling following the loss of a child. A user of services and expert by experience was recruited to join the research team and was consulted at all stages of the research process. Five birth mothers were interviewed regarding their experiences of involvement with a counselling service for birth relatives post-child removal. These interviews were systematically analysed using an IPA methodology through the lens of the research question: What are the experiences of birth mothers who engage in person-centred counselling following the loss of a child or children to compulsory adoption or foster care? Three master themes were constructed from the data: 'From feeling alone, judged and let down horizontal ellipsis to feeling part of a special relationship', 'The healing process' and 'My children are my world' . The clinical invitations extended by these findings are discussed.

	<u>Fostering</u> 43 (2): 137-154.	dat ze, een genezingsproces doormaakten en dat hun kinderen nog steeds hun wereld zijn.	
Schoolprestaties	Dalen, M. and S. Theie (2019). "Academic Achievement Among Adopted and Nonadopted Children in Early School Years." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 22 (3): 199-218.	Bij jonge schoolkinderen in Noorwegen werd geen verschil gevonden tussen de gemiddelde schoolprestaties van geadopteerde en niet geadopteerde kinderen, maar de variatie was groter bij de geadopteerden. De geadopteerde kinderen kregen vaker speciaal onderwijs en meer steun van hun adoptieouders dan hun klasgenoten. De verschillen waren onder andere te verklaren vanuit de minder goede taalbeheersing van de geadopteerde kinderen en hun meer ADHD.	The study examined academic achievement among adopted and nonadopted children in Norway. The adopted group included children adopted from China, South Korea, South Africa, Ethiopia, and Colombia. The study also included a control group of nonadopted classmates with same gender and age. The findings show no significant differences in academic achievement between adopted and nonadopted in either first or third grade, but a greater variety in adopted children's performance. Adopted children received more special education and more support from parents than nonadopted classmates did. Language skills and hyperactive behavior made a significant contribution in explaining the variance in academic achievement among adopted children.