

<p><b>Identiteit</b></p>	<p>Miller, L. C., et al. (2020). "Microaggressions experienced by adoptive families and internationally adopted adolescents in France." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> <b>23</b>(2): 135-161.</p>	<p>Franse adoptieouders en interlandelijk geadopteerde pubers worden geconfronteerd met vooroordelen gebaseerd op hun adoptiestatus en etniciteit. Zij geven aan dat Special Needs een extra stigma kan veroorzaken. Hoe erg ze erdoor geraakt worden hangt af van hoe sterk ze zich deel van hun familie voelen, van hun adoptie identiteit en de zichtbaarheid van hun geadopteerd zijn.</p>	<p>France receives a relatively large number of international adoptions. However, little is known about the frequency and types of microaggressions experienced by adoptive parents and internationally adopted adolescents in France. Unusually, France functions legally as a colorblind society, where race is not officially recognized. Therefore, we surveyed adoptive parents and adopted adolescents regarding their feelings of difference and experience of prejudice ? related to both adoptive status and country of origin. <b>Some respondents reported that special needs represented an additional area of stigma. Family belonging, adoption identity, and adoption visibility all impacted the experience of microaggressions</b> by French internationally adopted adolescents and their parents.</p>
	<p>Smith, C., et al. (2020). "Parent-child relationship, relation to the birth culture, and psychological well-being among international adoptees in adolescence." <u>Psychologie Francaise</u> <b>65</b>(1): 21-34.</p>	<p>Adoptieouders en hun interlandelijk geadopteerde pubers kunnen verschillen in hoeveel belang en betekenis ze hechten aan het land en de cultuur van oorsprong. Dit kan een bron van conflict zijn binnen het gezin. Hierbij is het van groot belang dat de adoptieouders laten zien dat ze hun pubers hierin vertrouwen en dat de onderlinge communicatie open blijft. Anders kan dit leiden tot gedragsproblemen of deze verergeren.</p>	<p>Like any teenager, international adoptees must build their identity, a process that can be quite complex for those belonging to two families and two cultures. According to several studies, ethnic identity is associated with better psychological adjustment among internationally adopted teenagers, whereas other studies found no relationship. The link between identification to their adoptive culture and international adoptees' psychological well-being is also unclear. Parents' attitude towards their child origin is however crucial for his/her well-being. Adoptive parents must tolerate their child's curiosity about his/her origin, maintain a good communication about the adoption, and recognize their differences. These findings suggest that parent-child relationship could have an impact on the association between international adoptees' relation with their birth and adoptive cultures and psychological adjustment. The aim of this study was to examine <b>the mediating role of parent-child relationship on the association between proximity to birth culture and to adoptive culture, ethnic identity, and psychological adjustment among international adoptees during adolescence</b>. The sample consisted of <b>76</b> adolescents (M = 15 years) adopted before 18 months of age from China, other East Asian countries, Russia, Haiti, and Bolivia. Internalizing and externalizing symptoms were assessed using the Dominic Interactive for Adolescents, a computerized self-report questionnaire, and the Child Behavior Checklist completed by the mothers. Adolescents also completed the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment</p>

			<p>to assess the quality of their relationship with their parents (trust, communication, and alienation), the \Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (exploration, and belonging/commitment), and a home-made questionnaire assessing proximity to birth culture and to adoptive culture. Results show that <b>although a large proportion of our sample reported being very close to their adoptive culture, no correlation was found with internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Proximity to birth culture was associated with higher externalizing scores when assessed by mothers but this relationship was completely mediated by children's perception of their parents' trust towards them. In contrast, belonging/commitment to birth culture was associated with lower externalizing scores according to self-reports and this relationship was partially mediated by parent-child communication.</b> These findings suggest that the importance and meaning attached to childbirth culture and origins may sometimes differ for adoptive parents and their teenager and be a source of conflict within the family. In this context, promoting trust and good communication between international adoptees and their parents is crucial to prevent the emergence and aggravation of behaviour problems. (C) 2018 Societe Francaise de Psychologie. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.</p>
Roots	<p>Barroso, R. and M. Barbosa-Ducharme (2019). "Adoption-related feelings, loss, and curiosity about origins in adopted adolescents." <u>Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry</u> <b>24</b>(4): 876-891.</p>	<p>De meeste geadopteerden in deze studie hadden geen last van gevoelens van adoptie-gerelateerd verlies. Wel gaven ze aan dat sommige aspecten van hun adoptieverhaal hen boos of verdrietig maakte en dat ze daardoor moeite konden hebben met hun adoptiestatus. . De geadopteerden waren weinig nieuwsgierig naar hun achtergrond, ze zouden vooral de reden van afstand willen weten. Hun nieuwsgierigheid en verliesgevoelens hingen</p>	<p>Adoption involves strong emotions. From the adoptee's point of view, adoption means not only the gain of a new family but also inevitable losses. This study aims at analyzing adoption-related feelings, which include the feelings of loss and the ensuing curiosity about the birth family and pre-adoption life. A total of <b>81 adopted adolescents, aged 12-22, adopted at 4</b> years of age, on average, participated in this study. The data were collected using the Questionnaire of Adoption-related Feelings and the Adopted Adolescents Interview, which allowed for the identification of the experiences, feelings, and attitudes of the adopted adolescents regarding their story before and after adoption, and their feelings towards their birth family. The results showed that <b>most participants did not identify adoption-related losses.</b> Nevertheless, they <b>acknowledged the existence of some aspects of their adoption story that made them feel sad and angry and could identify several difficulties associated with their adoptive status.</b> Participants showed <b>low levels of curiosity even if they were mostly curious about the reasons why they had been placed up for adoption.</b> The adoptees' feelings when <b>thinking about their birth parents, the curiosity regarding their past, and their adoption-related losses predicted their feelings related to the adoption experience.</b> Several implications for the psychological practice with adopted adolescents will be presented.</p>

		samen met hoe ze tegen hun adoptie aankeken.	
	Myers, K., et al. (2020). "Going Back "Home": Adoptees Share Their Experiences of Hong Kong Adoptee Gathering." <i>Adoption Quarterly</i> <b>23</b> (3): 187-218.	Het bleek dat een groep van 20 geadopteerden uit Hong Kong van middelbare leeftijd, die een adoptiemeeting in Hong Kong bezochten, zich na dit bezoek toch significant comfortabeler voelde met hun Hong Kong identiteit.	This mixed-methods study examines <b>20 adult Hong Kong Adoptees</b> (HKADs) with an average age of <b>53.7</b> years who attended a Gathering of HKADs in Hong Kong. It has three elements (pre- and post-Gathering surveys and an interview). All participants engaged in two of the three parts of the study, while 14 of those 20 participated in all three parts. Survey data for the HKADs revealed <b>significantly increased comfort with their Hong Kong identities following the visit to Hong Kong</b> . Interviews with 20 attendees yielded themes surrounding reasons for attending; experiences and emotions; and the challenges and benefits of the gathering and returning to Hong Kong.
	Cashen, K. K., Grotevant, H. D., Battalen, A. W., Sellers, C. M., & McRoy, R. G. Tech-Mediated and Traditional Communication Modes in Adult Adoptees' Contact With Birth Parents. <i>Family Relations</i> .	Tegenwoordig kan contact lopen via 'nieuwe' technologie zoals social media, of via 'traditioneel' contact, zoals bezoek, telefoon, brieven, cadeautjes of foto's uitwisselen. In dit onderzoek bleek dat volwassen geadopteerden beide vormen gebruikten bij contact met hun geboorteouders. Wanneer er behoefte was aan meer nabijheid, dan prefereerden de geadopteerden bij hun geboortemoeders toch meer het traditioneel contact, bij geboortevaders niet. Social media en traditioneel contact	To understand how adult adoptees use traditional and tech-mediated modes of communication in contact with birth parents. To examine associations between desire for increased use of both modes and quality of relationship. Background As tech-mediated modes of communication become more commonplace, it is important to understand their implications for family relationship quality. Limited research has examined the use of tech-mediated modes of communication between adult adoptees and birth parents. Method Participants (M-age = 31 years) were adopted as infants (N = <b>90</b> ). Participants reported their current and desired future use of traditional and tech-mediated communication modes and their satisfaction with contact, current closeness, desired future closeness, and psychological presence of birth parents. Results Those with <b>current contact reported using both traditional and tech-mediated modes of communication. Desired increase of traditional modes was associated with greater psychological presence and desired future closeness with birth mothers, while both traditional and tech-mediated were associated with these outcomes for birth fathers</b> . Conclusion Adult adoptees use both traditional and tech-mediated modes of communication with their birth parents. However, these modes may play <b>distinct roles</b> in maintaining close relationships with birth parents. Implications Family professionals should consider the unique roles traditional and tech-mediated modes of communication may play when supporting adult adoptees in contact with birth relatives.

		lijken dus verschillende rollen te vervullen in het contact.	
	Baden, A. L., et al. "Searching for contact with birth relatives: Search angels and search facilitators." <u>Journal of Social Work</u> : 21.	Hulp bij zoeken wordt met name gedaan door zelf opgeleide mensen. Zij waarschuwen wel dat er aandacht moet zijn voor het herkennen van emoties, met name het verdriet en verlies dat gepaard kan gaan met dergelijke zoektochten	Reunification or post-adoption contact between adoptees, birth families, and other adoption stakeholders has become a normalized developmental trajectory, yet the process of seeking contact after adoption placement <b>varies greatly depending on numerous factors including access to original birth certificates, openness of the adoption, and systemic and institutional challenges that may aid or hinder contact.</b> In this study, <b>101 post-adoption search facilitators</b> responded to an online survey comprised of scale items and open-ended responses. Findings Respondents reported <b>that most had no formal education or training</b> to prepare them to assist with searches, they <b>were primarily self-taught and utilized workshops and conferences as a secondary source of preparation, and only about one-quarter required counseling as part of the search process.</b> Findings also indicated that formal education was rated as <b>not helpful</b> and office training (for those who had it) as neutral in its helpfulness. The primary theme identified in the data was that <b>search facilitators must recognize emotions, particularly the grief and loss, associated with the search process to be effective.</b> Applications Social work educators can prepare social work practitioners to effectively assist with post-adoption searches and reunions for adoptees and first/birth parents. Best practice will include training social workers to anticipate both the logistical and emotional needs of searchers.
	Lee, H., et al. "Adult adoptees and their use of direct-to-consumer genetic testing: Searching for family, searching for health." <u>Journal of Genetic Counseling</u> : 14.	Geadopteerden gebruikten commerciële genetische databanken voor zoeken, voor checken van hun etniciteit en ras en voor het zoeken waar voorouders vandaan kwamen. Men was het meest tevreden met informatie over ras en herkomst, iets minder over het gebruik bij het zoeken van geboortefamilie. Uitkomsten over genetische gezondheidsrisico's	Use of <b>direct-to-consumer genetic testing (DTC-GT)</b> is rapidly growing in the United States. Yet little is known about how specific populations like domestic and intercountry adoptees use DTC-GT. Adoptees often have little to no biological family history, which may affect how they use DTC-GT. This study aimed to examine adult adoptees' motivations to pursue DTC-GT, experiences completing a test, and reasons for not completing one. An online survey consisting of 41 closed-ended questions was distributed to <b>domestic and intercountry adult adoptees</b> in a snowball convenience method addressing seven areas: (a) demographics and adoption experience, (b) family health history, (c) familiarity with DTC-GT, (d) actual DTC-GT experience, (e) hypothetical DTC-GT experience, (f) health results, and (g) satisfaction with DTC-GT. Descriptive statistics were performed on participant demographics and adoption characteristics, and chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests compared demographics and adoption characteristics by familiarity with DTC-GT and completion of DTC-GT. A total of <b>117 adoptees</b> met criteria and completed the survey. Adoptees were motivated to use DTC-GT to <b>search for biological family (83.0%), verify race and ethnicity (72.3%), and find out where ancestors came from (66.0%). Most participants completed DTC-GT</b>

		<p>veroorzaken de grootste onzekerheden.</p> <p>Zie Kennisflits</p>	<p><b>(80.3%); completion was significantly associated with searching for biological relatives (p &lt; 0.01) and with older age (p = 0.05). For those who received health information (59.6%), 44.4% of participants reported talking with a health provider. Adoptees are using DTC-GT to search for biological relatives, confirm their ethnicity and ancestry, and gain information about their health.</b> Genetic counselors and health professionals should be prepared to address DTC-GT with adoptees as nearly half discussed their results with providers; findings from this study provide insight into how this unique population uses DTC-GT, and the possibility of patient-centered, tailored care for adopted patients who do not have family health history.</p>
Geadopteerden als ouders	<p>Zhou, X., et al. "Korean adoptees as parents: Intergenerationality of ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization." <u>Family Relations</u>: 16.</p>	<p>Hoewel geadopteerden vaak relatief weinig hebben meegekregen over hoe om te gaan met etnische, raciale en adoptie aspecten van hun identiteit, willen ze dit wel meegeven aan hun kinderen. Koreaanse geadopteerden bleken dit te doen door hun oorsprongscultuur te herontdekken, door het betrekken van hun geboortefamilie en door de nadruk te leggen op hun multiculturele achtergrond</p>	<p>Using a socialization framework, this study aimed to understand the intergenerational patterns of ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization practices. Background Understanding the impact of ethnicity, race, and adoption is a lifelong process for transracially, transnationally adopted individuals. Few studies, however, have explored how adult adoptees socialize their children on ethnicity, race, and adoption and to what extent this socialization is informed by their own transracial, transnational adoption experiences. Method On the basis of <b>51 interviews</b>, we investigated adopted Korean Americans' reappraisal of their ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization experiences growing up transracially and transnationally, as well as their current ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization practices with their children. Results <b>Despite the generally limited ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization from White adoptive parents, we found via thematic analysis that Korean adoptee parents used strategies such as reculturation with their children, birth family involvement, and emphasis in multiculturalism in response to the need for ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization in the next generation.</b> Conclusion These themes reflect the unique intergenerational transmission of ethnic heritage, racial experiences, and adoption history based on having grown up in transracial and transnational adoptive families. Implications Findings can inform evidence-based practice in working with adopted individuals and their families, particularly in addressing ethnic, racial, and adoption socialization practices.</p>
	<p>Conrick, J. E. (2020). "Being adopted and being a mother." <u>Adoption and Fostering</u> <b>44</b>(1): 56-74.</p>	<p>Uit interviews met geadopteerde moeders in Australië bleek dat bepaalde thema's voor hen extra belangrijk waren, zoals het doorzetten van de biologische</p>	<p>Twenty-one women adopted as infants within the Australian state of Victoria discussed their lived experience as mothers and the impacts of their adoption at this life stage. Sixteen participants took part in semi-structured interviews and the emerging categories were evaluated by a focus group of five additional adopted women. While each of their accounts is unique, reflecting their own individual life histories, partnerships and social networks, shared threads of meaning run through the combined narratives. The women's descriptions of the <b>values and models of care they bring to motherhood,</b></p>

		familielijn, het effect op hun relatie met beide families en het verlangen om de beste moeder te zijn die maar mogelijk is.	<b>their view of their children and the hopes they have for their family of procreation</b> are each discussed in the light of their adoption status and experiences. Particular emphasis is given to issues of <b>their adjustments to identity and extended family relationships and experiences of loss</b> . This breaks new ground for a population that remains largely hidden within Australian society and points a way to future research endeavours in this area.
Ontwikkeling	Wade, M., et al. "Social communication deficits following early-life deprivation and relation to psychopathology: a randomized clinical trial of foster care." <u>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</u> .	Kinderen die in tehuizen opgroeien hebben achterstanden in sociale communicatie. Vanuit het BEIP onderzoek blijkt dat dit lang kan doorwerken: kinderen die in de tehuizen opgroeiden bleken hier op 16-jarige leeftijd nog last hiervan te houden, kinderen die vanuit de tehuizen in pleegzorg waren geplaatst, hadden minder last. Hoe sneller kinderen in een gezinssituatie worden geplaatst, hoe minder last. Blijvende last geeft meer risico op psychopathie.	Children reared in institutions experience profound deprivation that is linked to impairments <b>in social communication (SC)</b> . However, little is known about the long-term consequences of institutional rearing on SC through adolescence, and how SC deficits relate to broad-spectrum psychopathology. It is also unclear whether early removal from deprivation and placement into socially enriched environments remediates these difficulties. Methods Children reared in Romanian institutions from the Bucharest Early Intervention Project were randomly assigned to care as usual or foster care intervention in early childhood. An age- and sex-matched group of never-institutionalized children was also recruited. SC data from 208 children at age 8 and 129 children at 16 were collected using the Social Communication Questionnaire. Psychopathology was assessed as saved factor scores <b>for general (P) and specific internalizing (INT) and externalizing (EXT) problems</b> . We examined (a) whether institutional rearing is associated with continued SC deficits into adolescence; (b) whether early placement into foster care mitigates risk for SC problems; and (c) associations between SC and psychopathology from middle childhood (age 8) to adolescence (age 16). Results Findings suggest that: (a) <b>institutionally-reared children have significantly more SC problems than never-institutionalized children at age 16; (b) children placed into foster care early in life have fewer problems with reciprocal social interaction compared to those with prolonged institutional rearing; and (c) deficits in SC at age 8 partially account for the link between institutional rearing and general psychopathology at age 16</b> . Conclusions <b>Early deprivation is associated with impairments in SC that persist into adolescence, with evidence for the remedial benefit of family-based care in the domain of reciprocal social interaction. Moreover, deficits in SC among ever-institutionalized children in middle childhood may increase the risk of broad-spectrum psychopathology in adolescence</b> , thus providing one putative target for early intervention to safeguard against later psychiatric problems.
	Kendler, K. S., et al. (2020). "The Rearing Environment and Risk for Major	Als een kind vanuit een gezin met een zwaar depressieve ouder wordt geadopteerd naar	The authors sought to clarify the role of rearing environment in the etiology of major depression. Methods: Defining high risk as having at least one biological parent with major depression, the authors identified a Swedish National Sample of <b>666 high-risk full sibships and 2,596 high-risk half sibships containing at least one home-reared</b>

	Depression: A Swedish National High-Risk Home-Reared and Adopted-Away Co-Sibling Control Study." <u>American Journal of Psychiatry</u> <b>177</b> (5): 447-453.	een gezin zonder depressie neemt het risico op depressie ten opzichte van de achterblijvende broers en zussen af met 23%. Risico neemt weer toe als in adoptiegezin iemand met depressie is, overlijdt of wanneer adoptieouders scheiden	<b>and one adopted-away sibling.</b> Major depression was assessed from national medical registries. Results: Controlling for sex, parental age at birth, and, for half siblings, history of major depression in the nonshared parent, the risk for major depression in the matched adopted compared with home-reared full and half siblings was <b>reduced by 23%</b> (95% CI=7-36) <b>and by 19%</b> (95% CI=10-38), respectively. This protective rearing effect was <b>not influenced by the relative educational status of the biological and adoptive parents.</b> However, in both full and half sibships, <b>the protective effect of adoption disappeared when an adoptive parent or stepsibling had major depression or the adoptive home was disrupted by parental death or divorce.</b> Conclusions: In matched full and half sibships at high risk for major depression, compared with individuals raised in their home environment, those reared in adoptive homes (homes selected in Sweden for their high-quality rearing environment) had a significantly reduced risk for major depression. This protective effect disappeared if an adoptive parent had major depression or if the adoptive home experienced parental death or divorce during childhood/adolescence. The rearing environment has a meaningful impact on risk for major depression, and this effect is likely mediated both by parental depression and the continuity or disruption of the home environment.
	DeLuca, H. K., et al. (2019). "The Peer Relationships of Those Who Have Experienced Adoption or Foster Care: A Meta-Analysis." <u>J Res Adolesc</u> <b>29</b> (4): 796-813.	Dit overzichtsonderzoek naar aanwezigheid en kwaliteit van goede vriendschappen bij geadopteerden en voormalig pleegkinderen laat zien dat de geadopteerden meer problemen hebben met het vormen van vriendschappen dan hun niet-geadopteerde leeftijdsgenoten, maar de kwaliteit van de vriendschappen is even goed. Dit laatste in tegenstelling tot voormalig pleegkinderen.	This <b>meta-analytic review</b> examines the presence and quality of close peer relationships for adoptees and individuals with foster care experience. Results indicate that <b>adoptees show difficulty forming close peer relationships</b> compared with biologically reared individuals, <b>but they do not differ in the quality of these relationships. In contrast, those with foster care experience report lower quality peer relationships than biologically reared individuals.</b> Additionally, this meta-analysis includes prevalence rates of close peer relationships that <b>illustrate most adoptees and foster youth report having high-quality peer relationships.</b> These findings have important implications for intervention and prevention efforts and offer directions for future research on peer relationships among adoptees and foster youth, but should be considered in light of the presence of some publication bias.
Eetstoornissen	Strand, M., et al. (2020). "Risk of eating disorders in international adoptees: a	Vanuit een grootschalig Zweeds onderzoek (zoals CBS-onderzoek) blijkt dat	Compared to the general population, adoptees are more often referred to specialist psychiatric treatment, exhibit increased risk of suicide and display more symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity-disorder. However, little is known about the impact of

	<p>cohort study using Swedish national population registers." <u>Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences</u> <b>29</b>.</p>	<p>geadopteerden iets meer risico hebben op eetstoornissen zoals Anorexia Nervosa of andere eetstoornissen dan niet-geadopteerden. Het risico voor geadopteerden op andere psychiatrische aandoeningen zoals depressie, dwangstoornis of angststoornis was groter dan het risico op eetstoornissen.</p>	<p>being an adoptee on the risk of developing an eating disorder. The aim of the present study was to assess whether international adoptees have a higher risk for eating disorders than native Swedes. Methods In the present <b>retrospective cohort study, data from the Swedish total population registers on individuals born between 1979 and 2005 were used to assess whether international adoptees residing in Sweden (n = 25 287) have a higher risk for anorexia nervosa (AN) and other eating disorders (OED)</b> than non-adoptees with Swedish-born parents from the general population (n = 2 046 835). The patterns of these results were compared to those for major depressive disorder (MDD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and anxiety disorders to determine whether any observed effects were <b>unique to eating disorders or reflected a more general impact on mental health outcomes</b>. Results A survival analysis adjusting for relevant demographic covariates <b>revealed an elevated risk of all examined psychiatric disorders in international adoptees</b>: hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) are <b>1.21 (1.04-1.41) for AN, 1.60 (1.44-1.79) for OED, 1.90 (1.81-2.00) for MDD, 1.25 (1.09-1.44) for OCD, and 1.69 (1.60-1.78) for anxiety disorders</b>. Conclusions Elevated risk of eating disorders as well as of MDD, OCD, and anxiety disorders was found in international adoptees. <b>A parallel pattern between AN and OCD was observed, which both display less elevated rates than the other diagnoses</b>. A considerable number of biological, environmental, and societal factors have been suggested to explain the observed differences in mental health between adoptees and non-adoptees, but they remain primarily theoretical.</p>
	<p>Rossmann, S. M., et al. (2020). "Behavioral symptoms of eating disorders among adopted adolescents and young adults in the United States: Findings from the Add Health survey." <u>International Journal of Eating Disorders</u> <b>53</b>(9): 1515-1525.</p>	<p>Ook dit onderzoek vond meer eetstoornissen bij geadopteerden maar dan bij pubers en jong-volwassen geadopteerden. Onder eetstoornissen werden diëten, ontbijt overslaan, vreetpartijen, extreem gewichtsverlies en permanente eetstoornissen verstaan. Er werd een relatie gevonden tussen contact met een biologische ouder en vreetpartijen en permanente</p>	<p>More adopted individuals report experiencing general psychopathology, poor parental attachment, and early childhood eating difficulties than nonadopted individuals, yet little is known about <b>disordered eating</b> in this population. This study sought to describe the relationship between adoption status and behavioral <b>eating-disorder (ED)</b> symptoms, and to examine potential correlates of ED symptoms that are unique to adopted individuals. Method We examined data from adolescents and young adults from Waves 1 (nadopted = 561, nonadopted = 20,184), 2 (nadopted = 211, nonadopted = 14,525), and 3 (nadopted = 416, nonadopted = 14,754) of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. <b>ED symptom items included dieting, breakfast skipping, binge eating, extreme weight loss behaviors (EWLBs; i.e., self-induced vomiting, laxative use, diet pill use) and lifetime ED diagnosis</b>. Results Compared to nonadopted individuals, adopted individuals were <b>more likely to report EWLBs at Wave 2 and binge eating and lifetime ED diagnosis at Wave 3 (ps &lt; .05)</b>. Among adopted individuals, <b>contact with a biological parent was associated with higher rates of binge eating and lifetime ED diagnosis at Wave 3 (ps &lt; .05), whereas age at adoption and having ever been in foster care were not associated with rates of</b></p>

		eetstoornissen. Hulpverleners moeten hier alert op zijn.	<b>ED symptoms.</b> Discussion This study provides preliminary evidence that <b>being adopted may be a risk factor for certain behavioral symptoms of EDs.</b> Given the benefits of <b>early detection and treatment of ED symptoms</b> , mental health professionals working with adopted individuals should assess for disordered eating.
SN	Knipper, E., et al. (2020). "Perioperative care for internationally adopted children: Medical, surgical, and psychosocial considerations for a population of concern." <u>Pediatric Anesthesia</u> <b>30</b> (6): 647-652.	Geadopteerde kinderen met schisis of andere aandoeningen waar meerdere operaties voor nodig zijn, zijn een kwetsbare groep bij medische zorg. Hun achtergrond van mogelijk trauma en tehuisopvoeding, maar ook van operaties zonder vertrouwde verzorger, kunnen de nieuwe ziekenhuiservaringen extra moeilijk maken. Bovendien maken deze kinderen operaties mee terwijl ze zich ook nog moeten aanpassen aan een nieuwe cultuur, nieuwe taal en zich nog moeten binden aan de nieuwe familie.	The overall number of international adoptions has dropped in the last 20 years, but a relative increase in the proportion of these children with special and surgical needs has occurred. <b>Cleft lip/palate and anorectal malformations</b> are two common surgical pathologies for internationally adopted children. Internationally adopted children with cleft lip/palate have high rates of speech impairment and frequent need for reoperation, and children with anorectal malformation commonly need multiple <b>reoperations</b> . For both groups, surgery prior to adoption may have actually contributed to morbidity. <b>Both speech impairment and anorectal malformation negatively affect quality of life, independent of adoption.</b> Additionally, internationally adopted children frequently have experienced trauma, single or complex, and institutionalization. Each of these can independently contribute to impaired psychosocial and behavioral development. <b>These children face surgery, sometimes multiple surgeries, while adapting to a new culture, learning a new language, and bonding with a new family. The impact of prior medical experiences without the presence of a caregiver and/or while institutionalized is understudied.</b> The surgical experience and perioperative outcomes within this population warrant research, and clinical coordination between teams may help improve care for this uniquely vulnerable population.
Internationaal	Popescu, R., et al. (2020). "Adoption in Romania: Historical Perspectives and Recent Statistics." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> <b>23</b> (1): 1-26.	Na het verbod op interlandelijke adopties in Roemenië in 2004 is het aantal binnenlandse adopties stabiel gebleven. Nu blijkt dat er niet genoeg adoptieouders zijn binnen Roemenië om alle	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 <b>moratorium on adoption was established and in 2004</b> international adoptions became virtually impossible. Based on statistics of the Romanian National Authority for the Protection of Children's Rights and Adoption, we noted that <b>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.</b> We conclude with reflecting on possible changes to improve child welfare in Romania.

		kinderen die het nodig hebben te adopteren.	
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