

Thema	Artikel	Korte inhoud	Engelse samenvatting
Ontwikkeling	Sellers, R., et al. (2021). "Disentangling nature from nurture in examining the interplay between parent-child relationships, ADHD, and early academic attainment." <i>Psychological Medicine</i> 51(4): 645-652.	Wanneer een kind ADHD heeft kan dat ertoe leiden dat de ouders (zowel vaders als moeders) op kleuterschoolleef tijd (4,5 jaar) vijandiger op het kind reageren, ook adoptieouders die zelf geen ADHD hebben. Dit kan de ADHD weer versterken en leiden tot minder goed presteren op school. Het kan van invloed zijn op de prestaties in rekenen, niet op de prestaties in taal. Vroege interventies kunnen de adoptieouders helpen het gedrag te begrijpen en het kind beter te begeleiden.	Background Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ( <b>ADHD</b> ) is <b>highly heritable</b> and is associated with lower educational attainment. ADHD is linked to family adversity, including hostile parenting. Questions remain regarding the role of genetic and environmental factors underlying processes through which ADHD symptoms develop and influence academic attainment. Method This study employed a parent-offspring adoption design (N = <b>345</b> ) to examine the interplay between genetic susceptibility to child attention problems (birth mother ADHD symptoms) and adoptive parent (mother and father) hostility on child lower academic outcomes, via child ADHD symptoms. Questionnaires assessed birth mother ADHD symptoms, adoptive parent (mother and father) hostility to child, early child impulsivity/activation, and child ADHD symptoms. The Woodcock-Johnson test was used to examine child reading and math aptitude. Results Building on a previous study (Harold et al., 2013, <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 54(10), 1038-1046), heritable influences were found: <b>birth mother ADHD symptoms predicted child impulsivity/activation. In turn, child impulsivity/activation (4.5 years) evoked maternal and paternal hostility, which was associated with children's ADHD continuity (6 years). Both maternal and paternal hostility (4.5 years) contributed to impairments in math but not reading (7 years)</b> , via impacts on ADHD symptoms (6 years). Conclusion Findings <b>highlight the importance of early child behavior dysregulation evoking parent hostility in both mothers and fathers, with maternal and paternal hostility contributing to the continuation of ADHD symptoms and lower levels of later math ability</b> . Early interventions may be important for the promotion of child math skills in those with ADHD symptoms, especially where children have high levels of early behavior dysregulation.
Ontwikkeling	Paine, AL, Van Goozen, SHM, Shelton, KH, Paine, Amy L, van Goozen, Stephanie H M, Burley, Daniel T, ... Shelton, Katherine H.	Kinderen die vanuit jeugdzorg geadopteerd zijn, hebben meestal een ongunstige voorgeschiedenis. In deze Engelse studie werd gekeken in hoeverre	Children <b>adopted from public care are more likely to experience emotional and behavioural problems</b> . We investigated two aspects of emotion recognition that may be associated with these outcomes, including <b>discrimination accuracy of emotions and response bias</b> , in a mixed-method, multi-informant study of <b>4-to-8-year</b> old children

	<p>(2021). Facial emotion recognition in adopted children. <i>European Child &amp; Adolescent Psychiatry</i>.</p>	<p>hun voorgeschiedenis (hoeveelheid ongunstige ervaringen in hun vroege kindertijd) samenhang met het kunnen lezen van emoties op gezichten. De geadopteerde kinderen bleken significant minder nauwkeurig verdrietige en boze gezichten kunnen herkennen dan niet-geadopteerde kinderen. Het niet goed kunnen herkennen van angstige en neutrale gezichtsuitdrukkingen bleek samen te hangen met meer gedragsproblemen, het niet goed kunnen herkennen van angstige en boze gezichtsuitdrukkingen met emotionele problemen. Kinderen met negatieve ervaringen in vroege kindertijd herkenden negatieve emoties beter. Wanneer de adoptieouders warme ouders waren, hadden de kinderen minder gedragsproblemen en herkenden ze de gezichtsuitdrukkingen minder vaak onterecht als boos.</p>	<p>adopted from local authority care in the UK (N = 42). We compared adopted children's emotion recognition performance to that of a comparison group of children living with their birth families, who were matched by age, sex, and teacher-rated total difficulties on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ, N = 42). We also examined relationships between adopted children's emotion recognition skills <b>and their pre-adoptive histories of early adversity</b> (indexed by cumulative adverse childhood experiences), their parent- and teacher-rated emotional and behavioural problems, and their parents' coded warmth during a Five Minute Speech Sample. <b>Adopted children showed significantly worse facial emotion discrimination accuracy of sad and angry faces than non-adopted children.</b> Adopted children's discrimination accuracy of <b>scared and neutral faces was negatively associated with parent-reported behavioural problems</b>, and discrimination accuracy of <b>angry and scared faces was associated with parent- and teacher-reported emotional problems</b>. Contrary to expectations, children who experienced <b>more recorded pre-adoptive early adversity were more accurate in identifying negative emotions.</b> <b>Warm adoptive parenting was associated with fewer behavioural problems, and a lower tendency for children to incorrectly identify faces as angry.</b> Study limitations and implications for intervention strategies to support adopted children's emotion recognition and psychological adjustment are discussed.</p>
Ontwikkeling	<p>Tang, A., et al. "Long-Term Effects of Institutional Care and Enhanced Attachment Relationships on Close Adolescent Friendships." <i>Child Development</i>: 16.</p>	<p>Uit het onderzoek waarbij een deel van de kinderen uit tehuizen in Boekarest in pleegzorg geplaatst waren en een deel in het tehuis bleef, blijkt dat pleegkinderen die met 42 maanden veilig gehecht waren aan hun pleegmoeder in hun tienertijd beter vriendschappen aan konden gaan en in kwant vriendschappen in</p>	<p>This study examined whether <b>early institutional rearing and attachment security influence the quality and quantity of friendships at age 16 in 138 participants</b>, including children abandoned to institutions in Bucharest, Romania, who were randomized to care as usual (n = 45, 26 female), or foster care (n = 47, 25 female), and a never-institutionalized group (n = 46, 18 female). <b>Adolescents in the foster care group with secure attachment to their foster mothers at 42 months were comparable to never-institutionalized adolescents in having more friends and more positive behaviors with their friend during dyadic interactions, compared to the foster care group with insecure attachment and care as usual group.</b></p>

		adolescentie dan pleegkinderen met onveilige hechting en de tehuis groep	Interventions targeting early child-caregiver attachment relationships may help foster the ability to build positive friendships in adolescence. BEIP
Investeren in etniciteit	Pinderhughes, E. E., et al. (2021). "Unpacking complexities in ethnic-racial socialization in transracial adoptive families: A process-oriented transactional system." <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> <b>33</b> (2): 493-505.	Verschillende artikelen hebben al laten zien dat het betrekken van adoptiekinderen bij hun oorsprongland/cultuur door hun adoptieouders over het algemeen een positief effect heeft op het welzijn en de identiteitsvorming van de geadopteerden later in hun leven. En het helpt bij het omgaan met vooroordelen en discriminatie. Maar hoe doen adoptieouders dit? Dit artikel laat zien hoe deze etnisch-rationale socialisatie (ERS) gevormd wordt door een samenspel van hoe de adoptieouders over ERS denken en wat ze hun kinderen meegeven, welke ERS de adoptieouders aanbieden en voor wie (alleen het geadopteerde kind of het hele gezin bijvoorbeeld) en hoe tussen de de onderlinge processen tot een uiteindelijke vorm leiden. Punten die aan de orde komen zijn dat adoptieouders verschillend kunnen reageren en ERS wel of niet aan de orde kunnen stellen als het kind niet geïnteresseerd is, of juist wel, of als het niet meer geïnteresseerd is in ERS activiteiten.	Over 50% of adoptions are transracial, involving primarily White parents and children of color from different ethnic or racial backgrounds. <b>Transracial adoptive (TRA) parents are tasked with providing ethnic-racial socialization processes (ERS)</b> to support TRA adoptees' ethnic-racial identity development and prepare them to cope with ethnic-racial discrimination. However, unlike nonadoptive families of color, <b>TRA parents lack shared cultural history with adoptees and have limited experience navigating racial discrimination.</b> Knowledge of ERS among TRA families has centered on unidirectional processes between parenting constructs, ERS processes, and children's functioning. However, <b>ERS processes in this population have complexities and nuances that warrant more sensitive and robust conceptualization.</b> This paper proposes a process-oriented dynamic ecological model of the system of ERS, situating transacting processes in and across multiple family levels (parent, adoptee, family) and incorporating developmental and contextual considerations. With its framing of the complexities in ERS among TRA families, the model offers three contributions: <b>a conceptual organization of parenting constructs related to ERS, a more robust understanding of ERS processes that inform how parents provide ERS, and framing of transacting processes within and between parenting constructs, ERS processes, and children's functioning.</b> Implications for research, policy, and practice are discussed.
Investeren binnen gezin	Gibby, A. L., et al. (2021). "Adoption Status and Parental Investments: A Within-sibling	Binnen gemengde adoptiegezinnen investeerden adoptieouders soms minder tijd en geld in de geadopteerde kinderen	Recent studies have found that adoptive parents invest in their children equally or more than biological parents do. Most of these studies observed relationships across families, comparing families with adopted

	<p>Approach." <u>Journal of Child and Family Studies</u> <b>30</b>(7): 1776-1790.</p>	<p>dan in de geboortekinderen. In dit Amerikaanse onderzoek bleek dat de adoptieouders minder een-op-een tijd, quality time en totale tijd in de adoptiekinderen dan in de bij hen geboren kinderen investeerden. Qua financiële investeringen: bij negentig procent van de gezinnen kregen de geadopteerde kinderen evenveel onderwijs in privé scholen als de geboortekinderen. Maar als er verschil was, dan gingen de geadopteerde kinderen minder vaak naar de privé scholen dan de geboortekinderen.</p>	<p>children to those without. In this study, alternatively, we focused on <b>within-family comparisons to more fully isolate the relationship between biological ties and parental investments</b>. Using American Time Use Survey (2007-2018; n = <b>1,152 children</b>) and American Community Survey (2014-2018; n = <b>34,673 children</b>) data, we employed within-family fixed effects <b>regression</b> models and focused on <b>both parental time and financial investments</b>, using private school enrollment as a proxy for the latter. Our findings show that <b>parents spent less one-on-one, quality, and total time daily with adopted children compared to biological children</b>. In terms of financial investments, <b>90% of children in the sample received equal investments, meaning that either all or no siblings within the same family were enrolled in private school</b>. However, <b>among families with enrollment differences between siblings, adopted children were significantly less likely than their non-adopted siblings to be enrolled in private school</b>. These findings show that adopted children within mixed-adoption families may receive equal or fewer investments than their non-adopted siblings. The findings highlight the possibility of selection as an interpretation of the adoptive-child advantage, illustrate the importance of within-family studies on this topic, and point to the complexity of parental investments in adopted children.</p>
<p>Investeren door werkgevers</p>	<p>Quade, M. J., et al. (2021). "It takes a village: How organizational support for adoption positively affects employees and their families." <u>Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology</u> <b>94</b>(3): 706-734.</p>	<p>Uit dit onderzoek bleek dat steun vanuit de werksituatie van aspirant-adoptieouders en adoptieouders bijdroeg aan het zich verbonden voelen van de adoptieouders aan het werk van de werknemer van de organisatie en van zijn/haar echtgenot(e). Daarmee had het invloed op het welzijn van het gezin en indirect op ook het welzijn van de geadopteerde.</p>	<p>Extending the integration of conservation of resources theory with the spillover-crossover model, we broaden the scope of <b>types of organizational support by examining the influence of organizational support for adoption (OSFA)</b> as a work resource that could benefit employees, their spouse, and their adopted child. Specifically, we examine how this resource of OSFA <b>contributes to job incumbent work-family enrichment (WFE) and indirectly to a work outcome</b> (i.e., affective commitment) and <b>spills over to impact family outcomes</b> (i.e., attachment, relationship tension, and family functioning). Further, we examine the crossover to the spouse through positive crossover transmission to his/her commitment to the job incumbent's organization and his/her family outcomes. Using a matched sample of <b>592 couples that had adopted a child</b>, we found that <b>the resource of OSFA indirectly influences the job incumbent's work and family outcomes as expected</b>. Further, we found OSFA indirectly influences</p>

			<p>the spouse's commitment to the job incumbent's organization and the spouse's family outcomes through WFE and positive crossover transmission. Evidence of the content and construct validity of OSFA is also presented. Implications, both theoretical and practical, and suggestions for future research are discussed. Practitioner points</p> <p><b>Employees who feel supported in their adoption by their organization are more committed to their organization. Organizations that provide support for adoptive employees indirectly influence their spouses' commitment to the employees' organization. Adoptive employees' positive work experiences that result from organizational support for adoption spillover into their family domain. Children who are adopted can benefit indirectly from their parents' employing organization when that organization supports the adoption in tangible ways.</b></p>
Tehuizen en Covid	<p>Parry, S., et al. "Reflections from the forgotten frontline: 'The reality for children and staff in residential care' during COVID-19." <u>Health &amp; Social Care in the Community</u>: 13.</p>	<p>De maatregelen rond corona hebben ook hun weerslag op kinderen en hun verzorgers in tehuizen. Dit onderzoek naar kinderen in tehuizen in Engeland laat zien hoe het welzijn van staf sterk verbonden is met dat van de kinderen. Tijdens lockdown werden behoeften uitvergroot. De verzorgers hadden het nodig dat de organisatie zag dat het essentieel voor hen was dat het goed ging met de kinderen en hun therapieën. De verzorgers hadden extra behoefte aan een veilige plek voor contact met de andere werkers en steunende supervisie en een gevoel van samen bij elkaar horen. Investeren in het welzijn van de verzorgers is daarmee essentieel voor de kwetsbare kinderen waar zij voor zorgen</p>	<p>Currently, <b>78,150 children are in care in England, with 11% of the most vulnerable living in 2,460 residential homes due to multitype traumas.</b> These children require safe and secure trauma-informed therapeutic care. However, the children's residential care workforce delivering this vital care is an unrepresented, under-researched and largely unsupported professional group. The <b>workforce undertakes physically and emotionally challenging work in difficult conditions, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Practitioner wellbeing is directly associated with outcomes for children.</b> Therefore, we sought to understand how experiences within the workforce could improve overall working conditions, and thus outcomes for staff and children. <b>Thirty participants</b> took part in a survey, providing feedback on their experiences and the situations they faced during the English <b>lockdown April-June 2020.</b> Two participants also opted to take part in a teleconference interview, rather than survey, although were asked the same questions. Data were analysed through thematic analysis. A stakeholder advisory board supported the project, including frontline staff, care leavers, service managers and policy researchers. The advisory board assisted in reflecting on the data from the survey and interviews to generate a complete analysis. Overall, <b>staff require facilitated safe spaces for peer-support, reflective and emotionally supportive supervision. An organisational awareness that staff wellbeing is</b></p>

			<p><b>intrinsically connected to the wellbeing and therapeutic outcomes of the children they care for is essential. Further, staff require a sense of belongingness to feel safe and competent in their role due to a lack of external recognition and professional representation or validation.</b> Based on the findings of the study and an iterative process with the stakeholder advisory board, we created a Wellbeing Charter for adoption within organisations to promote and protect the wellbeing of this vital workforce. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed professional, financial and environmental inequalities that affect these frontline workers. Implementing organisational, statutory and policy-driven initiatives to prioritise their wellbeing are essential for the vulnerable children they care for.</p>
Na tehuisopvoeding	<p>Modi, K., et al. (2021). "The development of leaving care law, policy, and practice in India." <u>Child &amp; Family Social Work</u> <b>26</b>(2): 231-239.</p>	<p>Adoptie en pleegzorg (door familie of niet-familie) zijn in India een bekend systeem voor de opvang van kinderen die niet thuis kunnen wonen. Toch is tehuizorg in de afgelopen jaar de meest gebruikte vorm van opvang geworden. Wanneer de kinderen 18 worden valt de zorg weg en worden de jongeren geconfronteerd met meer uitdagingen en risico's. Doordat er weinig nazorg is, worden ze ook niet begeleid in het zelfstandig kunnen functioneren in de maatschappij.</p> <p>Het artikel stelt aan de orde dat het ondertekenen van het Verdrag van de Rechten van het Kind in India een beweging in gang heeft gezet die van welzijn naar een 'recht-gebaseerd' systeem heeft geleid en dit heeft impact op nazorg</p>	<p>Adoption, kinship care, and foster care are the oldest known forms of alternative care in India. Whilst these are recognized as the most appropriate forms of care today, <b>institutional care has become the most dominant form of care in India</b> in the last 100 years, although it is meant to be 'a measure of last resort'. As in most countries, childcare institutions in India cater for children <b>up to 18 years</b> old. The sudden withdrawal of support at 18 leaves these young people facing <b>heightened challenges and poorer outcomes on the journey to independence, not only because of their fractured pasts but also due to a lack of planned interventions towards preparing them for life.</b> This paper, based on an <b>extensive desk review</b>, chronologically examines the evolution of aftercare laws and practices in India along with the factors that contributed to the rise of institutional care. Reference is made to the <b>influence of the criminal justice system on aftercare and the impact of India's ratification of United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child, the movement from a welfare to rights-based approach.</b> The paper concludes by discussing the current challenges and the possible way forward for care leavers in India.</p>

DNA-testen	<p>May, T. and S. M. Fullerton (2021). "Ethical Considerations in the Use of Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing for Adopted Persons." <i>Adoption Quarterly</i> <b>24</b>(1): 89-100.</p>	<p>Het gebruik van DNA-testen om genetische risico's in te schatten wordt steeds populairder. Er zijn echter ethische uitdagingen voor het juiste gebruik van biotechnologie ten behoeve van gezondheidszorg. In dit artikel wordt de 'vier morele leidraden benadering' van Beauchamp en Childress gebruikt. Dit is een algemeen principe dat gebruikt kan worden bij ethische vragen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Het recht van zelfbeschikking</li> <li>• Voor wie is het heilzaam?</li> <li>• Doet het en kwaad?</li> <li>• Rechtvaardigheid: zijn gunstige en ongunstige effecten eerlijk verdeeld?</li> </ul> <p>In dit artikel wordt met name ingegaan op de tweede en derde vraag. Aan de ene kant het belang van genetische informatie bij bijvoorbeeld overerfbare borstkanker, aan de andere kant de risico's van onduidelijkheden, onterechte vals-positieven en vals negatieven. Zorgvuldige overwegingen vooraf zijn belangrijk.</p>	<p>The use of DTC genetic testing to identify health risks is increasingly popular. This is particularly the case for adopted persons, who often lack access to family health history information and who may see <b>genetic testing as the best (and only) way to identify potential inherited disease risks</b>. However, the development of genetic testing to fill gaps in family health history information for adopted persons has been <b>hindered by several challenges including ethical concerns surrounding appropriate uses of biotechnology and its application to medicine and public health</b>. Here, we will approach these concerns in the context of the "<b>Four Principles Approach</b>" articulated by Beauchamp and Childress. Through this approach, it is our aim to illustrate <b>the need for careful consideration of often neglected risks and benefits before adoptees make the decision to engage genetic testing</b>.</p>
Roots	<p>Martín, N., &amp; Corral, S. (2021). Search and Communication About Origins in Internationally Adopted Young Adults in Spain: A Phenomenological Perspective.</p>	<p>Zoeken en communicatie over adoptie bij geadopteerden en hun adoptie ouders. Het bleek dat de meeste geadopteerden in dit onderzoek open met hun adoptieouders en hun omgeving konden</p>	<p>Adoption is considered a lifelong process for those involved in it. In this vein, adoptees' lives seem to be impacted by their origins and every experience that occurred before their adoption. The aim of this study is to <b>explore adult adoptees' experience with respect to their adoptive condition, communication about origins, and search for their origins</b>. In this study, <b>11 adult adoptees</b> took part, 10 women and one</p>

	Journal of Family Issues, 0192513X2110292.	praten over hun adoptie, meer dan vroeger. Ook de bijdrage van de adoptieouders bij het zoeken is gebalanceerder dan vroeger – de adoptieouders staan naast hun kinderen, de geadopteerde en de adoptieouders hebben hetzelfde doel en werken samen in de zoektocht. De adoptieouders zijn meer emotioneel betrokken, de adoptievaders helpen vaak meer bij de bureaucratische zaken. De openheid is somswel begrensd, omdat de geadopteerden hun adoptieouders niet willen kwetsen	man aged between 18 and 26 years. Interviews were conducted to examine participants' experiences, which were subsequently analyzed following interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results showed that <b>most of the participants experience an open communication about origins and adoption with their parents and their environment. However, participants pointed to the existence of some limits in such communication. Participants noted a similar experience with respect to search.</b> Based on the results, future studies should focus on the study of adoption in different stages of adulthood.
Geboortevaders	Salvo Agoglia, I. and F. Herrera (2021). "I Assumed He Didn't Exist": The Birth Father as the Invisible Member of the Adoption Kinship Network." Journal of family issues 42(5): 984-1006.	In verhalen rond adoptie wordt de geboortevader vaak niet genoemd. Het lijkt alsof hij onzichtbaar wordt gemaakt, of een stereotype. In dit onderzoek naar volwassen geadopteerden uit Chili bleek dat de meeste geadopteerden niet hadden overwogen om naar hun geboortevader op zoek te gaan, omdat ze ervan uitgingen dat hij 'niet bestond'. Verder was de geboortemoeder cruciaal; zij bepaalde meestal welke informatie de geadopteerde kreeg over de vader. Tenslotte bleek dat de geboortevader vaak alleen werd gezien als leveraar van genetisch materiaal en meestal werd er negatief naar hem gekeken.	Historically, paternity has been constructed on the basis of uncertainty. Men and fathers have been underrepresented in studies of reproductive processes and parenting. In adoption, the figure of the birth father has been invisibilized and stereotyped. As part of a qualitative study of origins, identity, and adoption, carried out in Chile, the narratives about their birth father of adults, who had been adopted and sought their origins, were analyzed. The results show that (a) most interviewees had not thought to seek their birth father because they assumed he "did not exist" (b) information about him is mediated by the birth mother, who acts as a gatekeeper and (c) when the figure is present, it is usually depersonalized as genetic material or personalized negatively. The birth father omission in the adoption process poses challenges for both past and contemporary adoptions, in which birth fathers are ever more visible and heterogeneous.



<p>Medisch</p>	<p>Heikkilä AR, Elovainio M, Raaska H, Matomäki J, Sinkkonen J, Lapinleimu H. Intestinal parasites may be associated with later behavioral problems in internationally adopted children. PLoS One. 2021 Jan 25;16(1):e0245786.</p>	<p>Er zijn aanwijzingen dat gedragsproblematiek samen kan hangen met de infecties met darmparasieten in de kindertijd.</p> <p>In deze Finse adoptiestudie werd dit gecheckt voor grote groepen kinderen. En het bleek dat de 205 kinderen die bij hun adoptie waren geïnfecteerd met darmparasieten na 5 jaar (gemiddeld ruim 7 jaar) significant meer gedragsproblemen hadden dan de 1000 kinderen die bij hun adoptie geen infectie met darmparasieten hadden.</p>	<p>AIM: At arrival in new home country, internationally adopted children often have intestinal parasites. International adoptees also exhibit more behavioral problems than their biological peers. We examined <b>whether intestinal parasite infections in international adoptees on arrival in Finland are associated with their later behavioral and emotional problems</b>. METHODS: Data for this study were sourced from the Finnish Adoption Study (FinAdo) based on parental questionnaires for all internationally adopted children under 18 years (n = 1450) who arrived in Finland from 1985 to 2007. A total of <b>1293</b> families provided sufficient information on the adoptee's background, parasitic status on arrival, and behavioral symptoms at the median time of 5 years after arrival (mean age = 7.8 years). Behavioral and emotional disorders were evaluated with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Statistical analyses were conducted using linear regression. RESULTS: Of the 1293 families, <b>parents of 206 adoptive children reported intestinal parasites in their adopted children on arrival. Parasite-infected children had subsequently higher CBCL problem scores than the children without parasites (p &lt; 0.001). The association between intestinal parasites and later behavioral problems was stronger than that between intestinal parasites and any other factors measured in this study, except disability</b>. LIMITATIONS: The control group was naturally provided by the adopted children without parasite infections, but we could not compare the adopted children to non-adopted children without a defined parasite infection. We were unable to specify the effects associated with a specific parasite type. It was not possible either to include multiple environmental factors that could have been associated with behavioral problems in the models, which indicated only modest explanatory values. CONCLUSIONS: <b>In this study, intestinal parasite infections in early childhood may be associated with children's later psychological wellbeing, even in children who move to a country with a low prevalence of parasites</b>. Our findings may support further developments pertaining to the gut-brain theory.</p>
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