

Overzicht referenties 2^e kwartaal 2022

	Artikel	Waar gaat het over?	Engels Abstract
Late effecten vroeger tehuis ontberingen	<p>Golm, D., Sarkar, S., Mackes, N. K., Fairchild, G., Mehta, M. A., Rutter, M., . . . Te, E. R. A. Y. A. F. U. S. (2021). The impact of childhood deprivation on adult neuropsychological functioning is associated with ADHD symptom persistence. <i>Psychological Medicine</i>, 51(15), 2675-2684. doi:10.1017/s0033291720001294</p>	<p>In deze al 20 jaar lopende studie naar sterk verwaarloosde kinderen, geadopteerd uit Roemenië, is gekeken of de ontberingen uit hun vroege jeugd voorafgaand aan hun adoptie nog doorwerken in hun volwassen leven. Het blijkt dat zij nu zij volwassen zijn nog steeds last ervan hebben, doordat hun neuropsychologisch functioneren (je kunnen beheersen, herkennen van emoties, besluiten kunnen nemen, onthouden wat je wilt doen en IQ) aangetast blijft. De effecten uit zich vooral als een specifiek type ADHD voor volwassenen.</p>	<p>Background Institutional deprivation in early childhood is associated with neuropsychological deficits in adolescence. Using 20-year follow-up data from a unique natural experiment - the large-scale adoption of children exposed to extreme deprivation in Romanian institutions in the 1980s -we examined, for the first time, whether such deficits are still present in adulthood and whether they are associated with deprivation-related symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Methods Adult neuropsychological functioning was assessed across five domains (inhibitory control, emotion recognition, decision-making, prospective memory and IQ) in 70 previously institutionalized adoptees (mean age = 25.3, 50% female) and 22 non-deprived UK adoptees (comparison group, mean age = 24.6, 41% female). ADHD and ASD symptoms were assessed using parent-completed questionnaires. Results Early institutionalization was associated with impaired performance on all tasks in adulthood. Prospective memory deficits persisted after controlling for IQ. ADHD and ASD symptoms were positively correlated. After controlling for ASD symptoms, ADHD symptoms remained associated with deficits in IQ, prospective memory, proactive inhibition, decision-making quality and emotion recognition. ASD symptoms were not independently associated with neuropsychological deficits when accounting for their overlap with ADHD symptoms. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the link between childhood deprivation and adult ADHD symptoms was statistically explained by deprivation-related differences in adult IQ and prospective memory. Conclusions These results represent some of the most compelling evidence</p>

			to date of the enduring power of early, time-limited childhood adversity to impair long-term neuropsychological functioning across the lifespan - effects that are linked specifically to deprivation-related adult ADHD symptoms.
Late effecten vroege tehuis ontberingen	Golm, D., Maughan, B., Barker, E. D., Hill, J., Kennedy, M., Knights, N., ... & Sonuga-Barke, E. J. (2020). Why does early childhood deprivation increase the risk for depression and anxiety in adulthood? A developmental cascade model. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 61(9), 1043-1053.	Uit dezelfde studie blijkt dat de extreem verwaarlozende tehuiservaringen in de vroege kindertijd emotionele problemen kunnen opleveren wanneer men al volwassen is, terwijl dat in de kindertijd niet het geval was. Het gaat hier om uitgestelde effecten. In dit onderzoek zien de onderzoekers een soort cascade-ontwikkelingssysteem: ze vonden dat de effecten van ontbering zich ontwikkelden via neurologische problemen op 6-jarige leeftijd (zoals ADHD, autisme spectrum en hechtingsstoornissen) en dat er emotionele problemen begonnen te ontstaan in de puberteit (problemen in werk- en vriendschapsrelaties). De emotionele problematiek werd sterker als men volwassen werd.	BACKGROUND: Using data from the English & Romanian Adoptees (ERA) study, we recently reported that early time-limited exposure to severe institutional deprivation is associated with early-onset and persistent neurodevelopmental problems and later-onset emotional problems . Here, we examine possible reasons for the late emergence of emotional problems in this cohort . Our main focus is on testing a developmental cascade mediated via the functional impact of early-appearing neurodevelopmental problems on late adolescent functioning. We also explore a second putative pathway via sensitization to stress. METHODS: The ERA study includes 165 Romanian individuals who spent their early lives in grossly depriving institutions and were subsequently adopted into UK families, along with 52 UK adoptees with no history of deprivation. Age six years symptoms of neurodevelopmental problems and age 15 anxiety/depression symptoms were assessed via parental reports . Young adult symptoms of depression and anxiety were assessed by both parent and self-reports ; young adults also completed measures of stress reactivity, exposure to adverse life events, and functioning in work and interpersonal relationships. RESULTS: The path between early institutional deprivation and adult emotional problems was mediated via the impact of early neurodevelopmental problems on unemployment and poor friendship functioning during the transition to adulthood . The findings with regard to early deprivation, later life stress reactivity, and emotional problems were inconclusive. CONCLUSIONS: Our analysis suggests that the risk for adult depression and anxiety following extreme institutional

			deprivation is explained through the effects of early neurodevelopmental problems on later social and vocational functioning. Future research should more fully examine the role of stress susceptibility in this model.
Late effecten vroege tehuis ontberingen	Tang, A., McLaughlin, K. A., Sheridan, M. A., Nelson, C. A., Zeanah, C. H., & Fox, N. A. (2022). Autonomic Reactivity to Social Rejection, Peer Difficulties, and the Buffering Effects of Adolescent Friendships Following Early Psychosocial Deprivation. <i>Emotion</i> , 22(2), 318-330. doi:10.1037/emo0001016	In het Bukarest Early Intervention Project worden kinderen die hun hele jeugd opgroeien in tehuizen met ernstige vroege verwaarlozing vergeleken met lotgenoten die rond hun 2 ^e verjaardag in pleegzorg kwamen. Deze beide groepen worden vergeleken met niet-tehuiskinderen. In dit onderzoek bleek dat degenen die ooit in de tehuizen hadden gewoond rond hun 16e meer problemen hadden met omgaan met hun leeftijdgenoten dan niet-tehuis kinderen. Het maakte niet uit of ze in pleegzorg hadden gewoond of niet. De reactie van zenuwstelsel op afwijzingen van leeftijdgenoten lijkt hier een rol bij te spelen. Goede vriendschappen bufferden de relatie tussen de negatieve thuisstart en sociale problemen later.	Autonomic nervous system reactivity has been posited to be a mechanism contributing to social and emotional problems among children exposed to early adversity. Leveraging data from the Bucharest Early Intervention Project , a longitudinal randomized controlled trial of foster care versus institutional care of abandoned children in Romania, we assessed whether altered sympathetic reactivity to peer rejection feedback in early adolescence mediated the relation between early institutional rearing and peer problems in later adolescence. We also assessed whether adolescent friendship quality or randomized placement in foster care early in life moderated these associations. Participants include 68 institutionalized children randomized to care as usual, 68 institutionalized children randomized to foster care, and 135 never-institutionalized children. At age 12 , participants reported friendship quality with respect to a best friend and completed a social rejection task while electrocardiogram and impedance cardiography were recorded. Sympathetic nervous system reactivity to rejection feedback was assessed using preejection period (PEP). At ages 12 and 16 , peer problems were reported by parents. Mediation analysis revealed that less PEP reactivity to social rejection at age 12 partially mediated the association between early institutionalization and greater peer problems at age 16. Further moderated mediation analysis revealed that this indirect effect was evidenced among previously institutionalized youths with low, but not high, quality friendships. We did not observe foster care intervention effects. These findings suggest that altered sympathetic reactivity to social rejection might be a

			mechanism linking early institutionalization to social difficulties into adolescence, however, positive adolescent friendships may buffer these effects.
Verslaving	Kendler, K. S., Ohlsson, H., Sundquist, J., & Sundquist, K. (2021). The rearing environment and the risk for alcohol use disorder: a Swedish national high-risk home-reared v. adopted co-sibling control study. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 51(14), 2370-2377. doi:10.1017/s0033291720000963	In dit onderzoek werd gekeken in hoeverre een genetisch risico op verslaving aan alcohol lager ligt wanneer een kind opgroeit in een adoptiegezin zonder verslaving. Daarvoor werd in Finland een groot onderzoek gedaan onder geadopteerden en werd hun verslavingsrisico vergeleken met hun broers/zussen uit hun oorspronkelijke gezin, waar minimaal één van de biologische ouders alcohol- of drugs misbruikte of in criminaliteit zat. Adoptie beschermde tegen verslaving en criminaliteit, het verminderde het risico voor de geadopteerde broers/zussen met ongeveer een kwart. Het effect was minder sterk wanneer het adoptiegezin verbroken was door bij voorbeeld overlijden, scheiding of als een adoptieouder zelf een verslaving had.	Background Although alcohol use disorder (AUD) runs strongly within families, studies examining the impact of rearing environment, unconfounded by genetic effects, are rare and, to date, contradictory. We here seek to conduct such a study using an adoptive co-sib control design. Methods Defining high-risk as having > 1 biological parent with an externalizing syndrome (AUD, drug abuse or crime), we identified 1316 high-risk full-siblings and 4623 high-risk half-siblings containing at least one member who was home-reared and one who was adopted-away. Adoptive families are carefully screened in Sweden to provide high-quality rearing environment for adoptees. AUD was assessed from national medical, criminal and pharmacy registries. Results Controlling for sex, parental age at birth, and, for half-siblings, affection status of the non-shared parent, hazard ratios (+/- 95% CI) for AUD in the matched adopted v. home-reared full- and half-siblings were, respectively, 0.76 (0.65-0.89) and 0.77 (0.70-0.84). The protective effect of adoption on AUD risk was stronger in the full- and half-sibling pairs with very high familial liability (two high-risk parents) and significantly weaker when the adoptive family was broken by death or divorce or contained a high-risk adoptive parent. Conclusions In both full- and half-sibling pairs, we found evidence that the rearing environment substantially impacts on the risk for AUD. High-quality rearing environments can meaningfully reduce the risk for AUD, especially in those at high familial risk.
Adoptie als risico	Sehmi, R., Rushton, A., Pickles, A., Grant, M., & Maughan, B. (2020). Infant domestic	In dit onderzoek wilde men weten in hoeverre adoptie vlak na de	Adoption studies can cast light on environmental influences on development, but heterogeneity in preplacement experiences

factor?	<p>adoption: outcomes at mid-life. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i>, 61(7), 789-797.</p>	<p>geboorte extra risico's voor later oplevert. Daarvoor vergeleek men binnenlands geadopteerde baby's in de UK met hun niet-geadopteerde leeftijdsgenoten, maar ook met leeftijdsgenoten die een vergelijkbare ongunstige achtergrond hadden. Wat bleek: de tot op middelbare leeftijd gevolgte groepen verschilden nauwelijks in lichamelijke gezondheid en in welzijn. Geestelijke problematiek van geadopteerden was vergelijkbaar met die van de algemene bevolking, maar beter dan de groep van niet-geadopteerden met de vergelijkbare ongunstige achtergrond. Waarschijnlijk komt dat omdat de geadopteerden in de gunstigere situatie van het adoptiegezin opgroeiden en het lijkt erop dat de geestelijke problematiek vooral samenhangt met negatieve omstandigheden voorafgaand aan een adoptie. Adoptie lijkt minder te beschermen tegen eventuele externaliserende problematiek (zoals middelenmisbruik en agressie). Deze problematiek lijkt meer samen te</p>	<p>often complicates interpretation of findings. METHODS: We studied infant-adopted samples drawn from the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohorts and examined mental health, well-being, physical health and externalizing outcomes at mid-life. Outcomes for adopted cohort members were compared with those of (a) individuals raised in two biological parent families ('general population' comparisons) and (b) birth comparison groups of other nonadopted children from similar circumstances at birth. RESULTS: In both cohorts, to-be-adopted children shared early characteristics in common with birth comparison children, but were placed in more socially advantaged adoptive homes. Followed to mid-life, there were few group differences on indicators of physical health or psychological well-being. Levels of psychological distress were comparable in the adopted and general population samples in both cohorts, and more favourable than in the birth comparison groups among women in the 1958 cohort; more beneficial childhood family circumstances contributed to these differences. Rates of adult externalizing outcomes were comparable in the adopted and birth comparison groups in both cohorts, and higher than in the general population samples; indicators of maternal and prenatal exposures contributed to these differences. CONCLUSIONS: Rearing in adoptive homes may provide protective effects in relation to internalizing problems but may not be as protective in relation to externalizing outcomes.</p>
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		hangen met de achtergrond (bv middelenmisbruik) van de biologische moeder.	
Adoptie als risico?	Wood, E. K., Espinel, W. F., Hunter, J., Emmett, A., Skowbo, A. N., Schwandt, M. L., . . . Higley, J. D. (2021). The Effects of At-Birth Adoption on Atypical Behavior and Anxiety: A Nonhuman Primate Model. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 60</i> (11), 1382-1393. doi:10.1016/j.jaac.2021.04.021	<p>Om uit te zoeken of scheiding en adoptie direct na de geboorte risico's voor kinderen opleverden, werd dit onderzocht bij Rhesusaapjes. Een deel van een groep Rhesusaapbaby's werd direct na de geboorte bij andere moeders geplaatst, een vergelijkingsgroep groeide op bij de biologische moeder. Het bleek dat de geadopteerde aapjes na 4 jaar nog steeds een hoger niveau van stresshormonen hadden. Ze lieten meer teruggetrokken gedrag en meer impulsiviteit zien.</p> <p><i>Een kanttekening: Een verschil met adoptie bij mensen is dat de adoptieapenmoeders niet vanuit eigen motivatie adopteerden</i></p>	<p>Objective: Adopted children tend to show an increased risk for a variety of psychopathological outcomes, even when adoption occurs at birth, which some suggest is a result of nonrandom assignment of adoptees and parents. This study uses a nonhuman primate model, in which adoptions were randomly assigned, to investigate the behavioral and physiological outcomes associated with at-birth adoption. Method: Immediately following birth, rhesus monkey infants were randomly assigned to be reared by either their biological mother (n = 113) or by an unrelated, lactating, adoptive mother (n = 34). At 6 months of age, infant behavior and physiology were assessed during a stressful series of mother-infant separations. Four years later, stress-related behaviors were measured following confrontation by an unfamiliar intruder, an ecologically meaningful stressor. Results: When compared to infants reared by their biological mothers, adopted infants exhibited more behavioral withdrawal and higher plasma adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) concentrations in response to separation. These behavioral differences persisted 4 years later during a stressful intruder challenge, with adoptees exhibiting more behavioral withdrawal, stereotypies, and impulsive approaches of the potentially aggressive intruder. Conclusion: Compared to infants reared by their biological mothers, adopted infants exhibited more behavioral inhibition, impulsivity, and higher ACTH concentrations, even when subjects were randomly assigned to be adopted or to remain with their biological mother. To the extent that these findings generalize to humans, they suggest that the overall risk for psychopathology in adopted individuals persists even after random assignment to adoption conditions.</p>

<p>Worstelingen bij (asp) adoptie moeders</p>	<p>Kohn-Willbridge, C., Pike, A., & de Visser, R. O. (2021). 'Look after me too': A qualitative exploration of the transition into adoptive motherhood. <i>Adoption and Fostering</i>, 45(3), 300-315. doi:10.1177/03085759211050043</p>	<p>Deze studie onderzocht hoe het ging met (aspirant) adoptie moeders, voorafgaand aan hun adoptie tot 12 maanden erna. De moeders waren lid van een online ondersteuningsgroep. Het bleek dat deze moeders het heel moeilijk hadden. Ze hadden veel niet-kloppende verwachtingen, een gevoel van machteloosheid, afhankelijkheid, isolatie, onzekerheid en ze waren emotioneel en lichamelijk vermoeid. Men vond vooral veel geestelijke gezondheidsproblemen, zoals post-adoptie depressie, angst en trauma.</p>	<p>This qualitative retrospective recall study utilised nine in-depth, semi-structured interviews with adoptive mothers involved with an online support group often used by adoptive parents facing difficulties. The aim was to explore their transition to adoptive motherhood. The study was unusual because it covered a lengthy period, from pre-adoption and the motivation to adopt to 12 months post child placement and used Reflexive Thematic Analysis to analyse the data. Findings include the mothers' sense of misaligned expectation, uncertainty, powerlessness, isolation, and emotional and physical fatigue. The most prominent findings centred on the high level of mental health issues reported by the mothers which included post-adoption depression, anxiety and trauma. New insights are discussed along with implications for future research and practice, along with the limitations of the study.</p>
<p>Relatie met twee families</p>	<p>Docan-Morgan, S. (2022). Discursive struggles in "real" families: Korean adoptees, adoptive parents, and birth family reunions. <i>Family relations</i>, 71(2), 542-560. doi:10.1111/fare.12596</p>	<p>Uit interviews met 11 Koreaans geadopteerden bleek dat ze zich vaak inhielden naar hun adoptiefamilie toe wanneer ze contact willen leggen met hun geboortefamilie. Zelfs als de adoptieouders positief stonden ten opzichte van de hereniging met de geboortefamilie hielden de geadopteerden zich in: ze stelden hun adoptieouders gerust en hielden hun nieuwsgierigheid en genegenheid ten opzichte hun</p>	<p>Objective This study explores transnational Korean adoptees' interactions with their adoptive families surrounding birth family reunion. Background Using relational dialectics theory as a guide, this study takes an adoptee-centered approach to understanding the broader cultural and relational discourses that interplay with adoptee and adoptive parent messages surrounding birth family reunions. Method In-depth interviews with 19 Korean adult adoptees from the United States and Denmark were conducted to explore adoptive family interactions surrounding reunion. Results Most participants reported that their adoptive parents responded supportively to reunion. Still, participants' responses revealed two main discourses surrounding their own communication with their adoptive family surrounding reunion: reassuring their adoptive family and holding back affection or questions toward the birth family in</p>

		<p>geboorteparenten voor zich wanneer de adoptie familie erbij was.</p>	<p>the presence of an adoptive parent. Cultural discourses about having only one set of "real" parents and other adoptees' experiences interplayed with the discourses of reassurance and holding back. Adoptees whose parents were open about their birth family from a young age tended recall reassuring their parents. Conclusion Even with adoptive parent support, adoptees may still feel the need to reassure their adoptive parents and hold back affection and curiosity toward the birth family. Implications Holding back may prevent adoptees from engaging with their birth families fully. Reassuring turns the focus toward the adoptive parents. Practitioners should encourage ongoing communication about the birth family, and adoptive parents should show active support for the reunion and interest in the birth family afterward.</p>
<p>Effect adoptie op romantische relaties</p>	<p>Domyancich-Lee, S. C. (2021). The Yin & Yang of Belonging: A Phenomenological Study of Adult Korean Adoptees' Attachment Styles in Romantic Relationships. <i>Adoption quarterly</i>, 1-22. doi:10.1080/10926755.2021.2005729</p>	<p>In dit onderzoek werden 22 Koreaans geadopteerde volwassenen bevroegd over hun romantische relaties. Het leek erop dat de geadopteerde partners in hun relatie bang waren om opnieuw in de steek te worden gelaten. In de interviews kwamen namelijk twee thema's naar voren. Het eerste thema hing samen met emoties: De geadopteerde partners probeerden conflict binnen de relatie te vermijden door vrede te stichten of afstand houden. Het tweede thema</p>	<p>Abstract Much of the extant body of adoption research focuses on children and adolescents, especially from an attachment perspective. While there is emerging research on adult attachment, very little focuses on adoptees. In this qualitative study, semi-structured interviews were used with 22 adult Korean adoptees about their experiences in romantic relationships. Thematic analysis revealed two themes. The first was emotions, with two sub-themes of avoiding conflict through peacekeeping and emotional distancing. The second theme was views of self with respect to self-esteem and self-worth. There was one sub-theme of avoiding conflict through conformity. This is the first study to qualitatively explore the experiences of adult Korean adoptees in romantic relationships using an attachment perspective. Implications for social work practice and further research are discussed.</p>

		<p>hing samen met het gevoel van eigenwaarde. Hierbij speelde onder andere dat de geadopteerde partner conflict vermeed door zich aan de ander aan te passen. De auteurs verklaren dit gedrag vanuit de hechtingstheorie: angst voor verlaten worden.</p>	
Micro agressie	<p>White, E. E., Baden, A. L., Ferguson, A. L., & Smith, L. The Intersection of Race and Adoption: Experiences of Transracial and International Adoptees With Microaggressions. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 12. doi:10.1037/fam0000922</p>	<p>Adoptie wordt vaak als inferieur gezien t.o.v. het zelf baren van kinderen, wat zich kan uiten in een sociaal stigma voor geadopteerden, adoptieouders en geboorteouders. Ook als je qua ras tot een minderheidsgroep behoort kan dat een stigma opleveren. Hierdoor kunnen transraciale geadopteerden zowel met raciale- als adoptie-micro-agressie geconfronteerd worden. Alle 11 geïnterviewden in deze studie hadden beide soorten microagressie meegemaakt en concludeerden dat hun adoptie de raciale microagressie extra vergrootte. Als kind droeg de zichtbare andere raciale achtergrond van de blanke ouders hier het meest</p>	<p>Adoption has been viewed as inferior to birthing, carrying social stigma which has resulted in members of the adoption triad, specifically adoptees, experiencing discrimination at all levels of the ecological system (Baden, 2016; Wegar, 2000). Transracial and international adoptees holding marginalized racial or ethnic identities contend with discrimination around their adoption status and their racial designation. Unique to the transracial adoptee experience is belonging to families who do not share their racial and cultural backgrounds. A grounded theory qualitative approach was used to understand the experiences of transracial and international adoptees with racial microaggressions (RMAs) and adoption microaggressions (AMAs). Results from this study reflected interviews from 11 transracial adoptees, with specific attention on AMAs and RMAs. All participants reported experiencing AMAs and RMAs both within and outside of their families. Counselors, counselor educators, and researchers are urged to understand this unique, intersectional experience to develop competency in effectively supporting this population.</p>

		aan bij, in volwassenheid speelden er meerdere factoren.	
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