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| Suicide risico | Vidal-Ribas, P., Govender, T., Yu, J., Livinski, A. A., Haynie, D. L., & Gilman, S. E. (2022). The developmental origins of suicide mortality: a systematic review of longitudinal studies. Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. doi:10.1007/s00787-022-02092-6 | Voor zelfmoordpreventie van jongeren is het belangrijk te weten waar risico’s liggen. Dit overzichtsartikel over zelfmoord bij jongeren in het algemeen analyseerde 54 studies om uit te zoeken welke risicofactoren uit de (vroege) jeugd (tot 12 jr) jongeren extra kwetsbaar zouden kunnen maken voor zelfmoord(pogingen). Er worden meerdere factoren gevonden die relevant kunnen zijn bij geadopteerden en meer achtergrond geven aan de studies die hogere aantallen zelfmoord(pogingen) vinden bij geadopteerden. De in dit overzicht genoemde risicofactoren die samenhangen met verhoogd risico op suïcide en suïcidepogingen zijn: * Socio-demografisch (jonge moeders, lage opleiding ouders, jongere bij veel kinderen, immigrant, geadopteerd, tehuis, kinderbescherming),
* zwangerschapskenmerken (laag geboortegewicht),
* ouderschap (bv blootstelling aan dood ouder door externe redenen)
* kind-ontwikkelingsfactoren (bv blootstelling aan emotionele tegenslag).
 | Suicide prevention efforts generally target acute precipitants of suicide, though accumulating evidence suggests that vulnerability to suicide is partly established early in life before acute precipitants can be identified. The aim of this **systematic review** was to synthesize evidence on **early life vulnerability to suicide** **beginning in the prenatal period and extending through age 12.** We searched PubMed, Embase, PsycNet, Web of Science, Scopus, Social Services Abstracts, and Sociological Abstracts for prospective studies published through January 2021 that investigated early life risk factors for suicide mortality. The search yielded 13,237 studies; **54 of these studies** met our inclusion criteria. **Evidence consistently supported the link between sociodemographic (e.g., young maternal age at birth, low parental education, and higher birth order), obstetric (e.g., low birth weight), parental (e.g., exposure to parental death by external causes), and child developmental factors (e.g., exposure to emotional adversity) and higher risk of suicide death**. Among studies that also examined **suicide attempt, there was a similar profile of risk factors**. We discuss a range of potential pathways implicated in these associations and suggest that additional research be conducted to better understand how early life factors could interact with acute precipitants and increase vulnerability to suicide. |
| Goede diagnose | Wilkinson, S., Evans, S., & DeJong, M. (2022). Assessing autism spectrum disorder in children with a background of maltreatment: challenges and guidance. *Archives of disease in childhood*, archdischild-2022-323986. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2022-323986 | Er is een overlap in kenmerken van kinderen met autisme-spectrum stoornissen en kinderen die mishandeld zijn geweest. Beide groepen hebben moeite met het begrijpen en volhouden van relaties, gevoeligheid voor routine en extra reageren op prikkels. Ook kinderen met een reactieve hechtingsstoornis hebben kenmerken die op autisme-spectrum stoornissen lijken. Bij geadopteerde kinderen wordt vaker dan bij hun leeftijdsgenoten autisme-spectrum stoornissen gediagnosticeerd. Daarom moet bij geadopteerde kinderen met zorgvuldigheid gekeken worden naar de diagnose en de behandeling, liefst door een ervaren multidisciplinair team, waarbij zowel de mogelijkheid van autisme-spectrum stoornis bij mishandelde kinderen als van mishandeling bij kinderen met neurologische ontwikkelingsproblematiek wordt nagegaan, om te voorkomen dat er foute diagnoses gesteld worden | There may be some **similarities in the presentation of children who have autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and those exposed to maltreatment affecting assessment and diagnosis**. **Overlapping characteristics include difficulties understanding and maintaining relationships, sensitivity to routine and hyper-reactivity to sensory inputs**. Children who have been maltreated are at increased risk of various developmental vulnerabilities with both environmental and genetic factors being relevant. The existing epidemiological evidence has found that looked-after children are more likely to screen positively for neurodevelopmental disorders and **there are smaller scale studies in adoptive children finding higher rates of ASD than would be expected in the general population**. Other research suggests a predominantly genetic basis for this increased risk in keeping with what is generally understood about the aetiology of autism. Children exposed to profound deprivation in Romanian orphanages were found to be at higher risk of a pattern of traits termed **‘quasi autistic’ which tended to reduce following adoption, but these findings have not been replicated in children experiencing maltreatment in birth families**. Reactive attachment disorder (**RAD) has some overlapping criteria with ASD**, but its prevalence is unknown and children with **RAD should be more socially reciprocal and not have the same repetitive and restricted behaviours and interests**. We recommend experienced **multidisciplinary assessment that considers both the possibility of maltreatment in children with ASD and neurodevelopmental vulnerabilities in children who have been maltreated and advise on assessment and management strategies.** |
| DNA-testen | Kay, A. C., & Taverner, N. V. Adoptees' views and experiences of direct-to-consumer (DTC) genomic testing: an exploratory interview study from the UK. *Journal of Community Genetics*, 14. doi:10.1007/s12687-022-00622-y | Een studie bij 10 geadopteerden uit Engeland over gebruik van DNA-testen. Het besluiten om een DNA-test gaan doen kostte hen veel hoofdbrekens. DNA-testen wordt veel gepromoot, zowel door de organisaties als door geadopteerden zelf, zonder de dilemma’s goed aan te geven. Een van de dilemma’s die men noemde was dat je zelf ook door de geboortefamilie gevonden kunt worden wanneer je in een DNA-bank staat. Hoewel de meeste geadopteerden achteraf tevreden zijn als ze de test gedaan hebben, kunnen resultaten tot veel kopzorgen leiden. Bijvoorbeeld omdat men veel meer eenduidigheid in de resultaten verwacht dan de resultaten leveren, zowel wat betreft etnische achtergrond als gezondheidsrisico’s. Goede voorlichting vooraf is zinnig. De Engelse groep had minder zorgen over gezondheidsresultaten dan de Amerikaanse groepen, omdat zij makkelijker toegang hadden tot huisartsen en medische deskundigen. | Direct-to-consumer (DTC) genomic testing for ancestry and health may appeal to adoptees looking to fill gaps in their family information. There are only a handful of published studies on adoptees' views and experiences of DTC testing and none of these is from the UK. The recent **UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee report** (GB Parliament, House of Commons 2021) **did not address the gains or challenges for adopted people specifically**, although **the Committee did consider that robust evidence of opportunities or risks for any user of a DTC testing kit is limited**. In this study presented here, semi-structured interviews were conducted **with ten UK adult adoptees** recruited via social media. Reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke 2006, 2019) of the interview transcripts identified three main themes: **Decisional influencers of longing, uncertainty and normalisation of DNA kit use; Informational drivers to gain clarity but avoid new worrisome information; and talk around Negotiating Visibility to birth family and commercial third parties.** A further theme of **Meaning Making** related to adoptees' views of testing outcomes as bringing feelings of resolution or discordance. **This study identified many challenging deliberations for adoptees in evaluating whether to take a DTC test and what to do when their results were returned**. Additionally, **adoptees' consideration of data privacy issues appears hampered by already having shared identifying information about themselves in their wider adoptee search**. Further research is encouraged.  |
| Racisme | Wing, H. M., & Park-Taylor, J. Female Chinese Transracial Adoptees' Racial Awakening Amid Dual Racial Pandemics. *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 10. doi:10.1037/cdp0000572 | Doordat Covid uit China kwam is racisme tegen mensen van Chinees ras toegenomen. Ook de Black Lives Matter beweging heeft de aandacht gevestigd op raciale ongelijkheden. Deze kwalitatieve studie onder Chinese geadopteerde vrouwen vond dat deze ontwikkelingen ertoe leidden dat de vrouwen zich bewuster werden van hun ras en hun positie in de maatschappij nieuw gingen bekijken. Ze keken ook naar hun rol in het bevorderen van raciale rechtvaardigheid. De studie liet de complexiteit zien voor Chinees geadopteerde vrouwen om zich te realiseren van dat zij mensen van kleur waren in witte gezinnen, hun motivatie voor het nastreven van raciale rechtvaardigheid en hun vermogen om gesprekken over ras aan te gaan. | Objectives: 2020 was marked by two racial pandemics-COVID-19-related attacks against Asians and the police brutality against Blacks that spurred the resurgence of the Black Lives Matter movement-calling attention to racial privilege and oppression in American society. The present study explores **female Chinese transracial adoptees' unique lived experiences during this racially salient moment**. Method: A phenomenological approach captured how **20 female Chinese transracial adoptees navigated and made sense of the dual racial pandemics and the subsequent impact on their racial awareness, identity development, and advocacy**. Data were collected using semistructured individual Zoom interviews and coded using phenomenological analysis. Results: Findings suggest the dual pandemics acted as catalysts for female Chinese transracial adoptees' racial consciousness and reevaluation of their positionality within the racial hierarchy. Three core themes emerged: female transracial adoptees' **new self-understanding as racial beings; their perspective on their place within the White-Black dichotomy; and their role in promoting racial justice**. Conclusions: Our findings contribute to the literature by highlighting the complexities of female Chinese transracial adoptees' **racialized selves as children of color who have been raised in White families; their motivations to foster racial justice; and their ability to facilitate race talk**.  |
| Gevoelig heid voor prikkels | Méndez Leal, A. S., Alba, L. A., Cummings, K. K., Jung, J., Waizman, Y. H., Guassi Moreira, J. F., . . . Green, S. A. (2022). Sensory processing challenges as a novel link between early caregiving experiences and mental health. *Dev Psychopathol*, 1-14. doi:10.1017/S0954579422000633 | Geadopteerde kinderen die vroege ontberingen in zorg hadden gehad (tehuis, pleegzorg) blijken meer moeite te hebben prikkels van hun zintuigen te verwerken. Hierdoor kunnen zij overprikkeld raken en dit kan latere gevolgen hebben. Deze studie onderzocht bij 8-17 jarige geadopteerde jongeren met een tehuis- of pleegzorg-achtergrond of zij sterker reageerden op prikkels van zintuigen dan andere jongeren en hoe dit verder in het leven door kon werken. Het bleek dat zowel de kinderen geadopteerd uit tehuizen als de kinderen geadopteerd uit pleegzorg meer problemen hadden met prikkelverwerking en dat de problemen in ieder geval tot in de puberteit bleven bestaan. Mogelijk hangt deze intensievere prikkelverwerking samen met het hogere risico dat deze groep heeft op gedragsproblematiek en daarmee op latere psychische problemen. Het is daarom goed om deze kinderen op jonge leeftijd te screenen op problemen met prikkelverwerking. | **Early caregiving adversity (ECA)** is associated with elevated psychological symptomatology. While neurobehavioral ECA research has focused on socioemotional and cognitive development, ECA may also increase risk for "low-level" sensory processing challenges. However, no prior work has **compared how diverse ECA exposures differentially relate to sensory processing, or, critically, how this might influence psychological outcomes.** We examined sensory processing challenges in **183 8-17-year-old** **youth with and without histories of institutional (orphanage) or foster caregiving, with a particular focus on sensory over-responsivity (SOR),** a pattern **of intensified responses to sensory stimuli that may negatively impact mental health.** We further tested whether sensory processing challenges are linked to elevated internalizing and externalizing symptoms common in ECA-exposed youth. **Relative to nonadopted comparison youth, both groups of ECA-exposed youth had elevated sensory processing challenges, including SOR, and also had heightened internalizing and externalizing symptoms.** Additionally, we found **significant indirect effects of ECA on internalizing and externalizing symptoms through both general sensory processing challenges and SOR, covarying for age and sex assigned at birth.** These findings suggest multiple forms of ECA confer risk for sensory processing challenges that may contribute to mental health outcomes, and motivate continuing examination of these symptoms, with possible long-term implications for screening and treatment following ECA. |
| Geboortefamilie | Clemente-Martinez, C. K. Active Waiting and Hope in Transnational Adoptions: Nepali Birth Families and their Children. *Asian Studies Review*, 18. doi:10.1080/10357823.2022.2142932 | In dit artikel worden verhalen verteld van geboortefamilie die op zoek zijn naar hun verdwenen geadopteerde kind, zowel bij onrechtmatige afstand als bij rechtmatige afstand. In de verhalen wordt het concept ‘wachten’ centraal gesteld’- de machteloosheid van het wachten en de activiteiten om de geadopteerde te vinden tijdens het wachten. Ook de afhankelijke positie wordt geschetst: werken autoriteiten mee om de geadopteerden te vinden, wil de geadopteerde contact? De geboortefamilie ondergaat zowel traumatisch verlies, verdriet dat niet erkend wordt, als ook hoop en activiteiten om hun doel te bereiken. | Most academic studies and public debates about transnational adoption prioritise the experiences of adoptive parents and the voices of professionals, but the perspectives and voices of birth families are rarely heard. I address this shortcoming through a critical analysis of the transnational adoption system by exploring the narratives and experiences of Nepali birth families. Drawing on a 14-month ethnographic study, I explore how birth families’ search for their children illuminates the concept of ‘agency-in-waiting’ and opens up new possibilities for thinking critically about the politics of adoption and the experience of ‘waiting’. The invisibility of birth families in scholarship about adoption belies the fact that many birth families actively search for the children they lost to adoption. This research makes visible the power inequalities that shape family policy and opens new avenues for deconstructing hegemonic narratives that exist in transnational adoption by focusing on birth families’ narratives. |
| Slaap | Heikkila, A. R., Lapinleimu, H., Virtanen, I., Ronnlund, H., Raaska, H., & Elovainio, M. (2022). Changes in objectively measured sleep among internationally adopted children in 1-year follow-up during the first years in new families. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 10, 11. doi:10.3389/fped.2022.948010 | In meerdere studies wordt gevonden dat jonge geadopteerde kinderen slaapproblemen hebben. Meestal worden ouders bevraagd over hoe de kinderen slapen. In dit onderzoek werd twee keer, met een jaar ertussen slaapverloop gemeten. Hierbij werden 78 interlandelijk geadopteerde kinderen tussen 2 en 6 jaar (eerste meting 10 maanden na aankomst) met 99 niet-geadopteerde kinderen vergeleken. Men vond dat de geadopteerde kinderen langer sliepen dan hun leeftijdsgenoten. In tegenstelling tot eerdere onderzoeken vond men in dit onderzoek niet dat de geadopteerde kinderen minder goed sliepen en vaker wakker waren.  | Psychosocial risks and environmental changes experienced by internationally adopted children may **predict sleep problems, which are incidentally among the main concerns of adoptive parents**. Several questionnaire studies have found sleep of internationally adopted children to be problematic, but none of those used an **objective measure in a controlled study**. Objective To determine whether the objectively recorded sleep of internationally adopted children is worse than their controls who are living with their biological parents. Methods To this case-control part of the **Finnish Adoption Study**, we recruited children who were adopted internationally to Finland **between October 2012 and December 2016**. Simultaneously, control children were **recruited from 16 daycare centers**. To assess sleep in children, actigraphy recordings were made twice, 1 year apart, between December 2013 and April 2018. In the adopted group, the first assessment took place **10 months after they had arrived** in their families. The associations between adoption status and sleep parameters were analyzed using linear mixed modeling and adjusted for multiple potential confounders, including child age. Results **Seventy-eight internationally adopted children (boys 64%) aged 1-7 years and 99 controls (boys 53%) aged 2-6 years attended the first sleep recording.** The recordings showed that the **internationally adopted children slept longer** (B = 0.48, 95% CI 0.23-0.73, P < 0.001) than the controls. There were **no significant differences in sleep fragmentation or sleep efficiency between the groups**. During the 1-year follow-up, the sleep patterns of the adopted children approached those of the controls. Conclusions **The internationally adopted children spent more time in bed and slept more than their control children in both recordings. However, their sleep patterns were not very different from those of their peers and the differences appeared to vanish during the first years in their new family.** |
| Microaggressie | White, E. E., Baden, A. L., Ferguson, A. L., & Smith, L. (2022). The intersection of race and adoption: Experiences of transracial and international adoptees with microaggressions. *J Fam Psychol, 36*(8), 1318-1328. doi:10.1037/fam0000922 | Bij microaggressie wordt in opmerkingen impliciet de boodschap afgegeven dat jouw situatie minder waard is. Geadopteerden van een andere ras dan hun witte adoptieouders en maatschappij hebben te maken met micro-agressies ten aanzien van zowel hun adoptie als van hun ras. Bovendien hebben zij de unieke situatie dat zij een andere raciale en culturele achtergrond hebben dan hun familie. In deze kwalitatieve studie over 11 geadopteerden hadden alle 11 te maken gehad met microaggressie, zowel buiten als binnen hun familie. Adoptiecompetente hulpverlening, maar ook opleiders en onderzoekers moeten zich bewust zijn van deze unieke situatie om de geadopteerden goed te kunnen steunen.  | 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. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved). |
| Volgende generatie | Bork, V., Kwee, J., & Socholotiuk, K. (2023). Intergenerational Voices of Adoption: Family Stories of Adoptees and Their Adult Children. *Adoption quarterly, 26*(1), 22-50. doi:10.1080/10926755.2022.2156010 | Wanneer geadopteerden zelf kinderen krijgen, zullen ze verhalen over hun adoptie doorgeven. In dit onderzoek bij vijf geadopteerde moeders gekeken wat voor adoptieverhalen ze hun kinderen vertelden. Het bleek dat de verhalen van de moeders over hun adoptie meestal positief waren, hun adoptie omarmend, maar sommige moeders waren toch wat behoedzaam in hun verhaal. Hun kinderen omarmden vooral het verhaal en waren nieuwsgierig ernaar. Beide generaties gaven aan dat het belangrijk was om het adoptieverhaal samen vorm te geven.  | Little is known about **adoptees' experiences through adulthood**. Individuals sometimes make sense of their heritage, and come to understand and express themselves in their unique voices, through storytelling. **Five mother-child(ren) dyads and triads participated**. **The mothers had been adopted in infancy and raised by an adoptive family**. Their biological child(ren) had grown up aware their mother was an adoptee. The feminist relational method of the listening guide (Gilligan et al., 2003 ) was employed to hear the **adoption stories passed from one generation to the next**. Parent and adult child(ren) were interviewed together to explore voices embedded in the relational context of their story. The joint family interviews were analyzed for these different voices. The findings suggest **mothers passed down stories of positive adoption experiences through voices that were both embracing of their adoption narrative and sometimes cautious**. The **children spoke from voices of embrace and curiosity**. Both generations stated the **meaningfulness of co-constructing family adoption narratives**. |
| Historie tehuizen | Obladen, M. (2022). Exposed and Abandoned. Origins of the Foundling Hospital. *Neonatology*, 1-8. doi:10.1159/000527837 | In dit artikel wordt het verschijnsel van adoptie door de tijd beschreven in de verschillende West-Europese culturen. Het start bij de Romeinse gewoonte om ongewenste baby’s te verlaten, de eerste bescherming via Christelijke wetten en het eerste Kindertehuis (Foundling Hospital) dat in 787 in Milaan werd opgericht. Veel tehuizen waren er in verschillende landen in de Middeleeuwen en veel kinderen daar waren geen wees, maar werden geregistreerd of anoniem via een babyluikje afgestaan. Vaak gingen baby’s door naar voedsters in dorpen. Zieke kinderen werden in tehuizen gevoed, maar overleden vaak bij gebrek aan moedermelk. Er was veel sterfte – meer dan 60% in het eerste jaar. Cijfers werden niet bijgehouden, men telde alleen de aanwezige kinderen.  | Abandoning undesired newborn infants was a **Roman form of family limitation**. They were exposed or given to foster mothers. **Christianization alleviated their lot when in 374 CE**, Emperor Valentinian's law provided some protection. The **Milan Foundling Hospital was established in 787 CE**. When the Carolingian Empire fell apart during the 10th century, **monastic networks** (the Holy Spirit Order and Daughters of Charity) took over social support for the poor, the sick, and the insane. **Foundling hospitals proliferated in Italy between the 13th and 15th centuries, in France during the 16th and 17th, and in Germany and Austria in the 18th century.** Metropolitan hospices admitted **thousands of infants each year**. Most were not "found" exposed but were admitted anonymously via a **revolving box or registered in an open office**. Soon after admission, they were transported for foster care to **wet nurses in villages.** **Sick infants**, especially those suspected of suffering from syphilis, were denied the breast, and **artificial feeding** was tried with little success. **Official death statistics were falsified** by relating infant deaths not to admissions but to the total number of children cared for. **Over 60% died during their first year of life, mostly from pre-admission problems such as malformation, hypothermia, and disease from poor hygiene in overcrowded wards and from artificial feeding.** Although not intended for that purpose, the hospices became **medical research institutions when in late 18th century**, physicians and surgeons were employed by maternity and foundling hospitals. |
| Roots  | Luyt, J., & Swartz, L. "I've Really Let Go of the Language Thing.": Language Learning in Transracial Adoptive Families in South Africa. *Families in Society-the Journal of Contemporary Social Services*, 11. doi:10.1177/10443894221129327 | Bij transraciale adopties in Zuid Afrika proberen adoptiefamilies de oorspronkelijke taal van het kind te leren. De taal is een belangrijk deel van raciale en culturele identiteit in Zuid-Afrika. Met het leren van de taal proberen de adoptieouders de link met oorsprong beter te garanderen, maar dit blijkt meestal niet te lukken. Doordat men de taal niet vloeiend spreekt, is het toch moeilijk om de band aan te gaan en dit maakt hereniging complex. | In South Africa, **transracial adoption could result in the loss of birth language for the adopted child**. **Language is an important part of racial and cultural identity in South Africa**. Not being able to speak a local African language causes Black African transracial adoptees to **be judged by outsiders.** **Lack of fluency in an appropriate language limits social circles associated with biological family and makes reunion more complex**. Many transracial **adoptive parents wish to facilitate the learning of a local language for their adopted children or the entire transracial adoptive family**. However, despite their best intentions, **most transracial adoptive families fail in this endeavo**r. Reasons for this and recommendations for practice are discussed. |