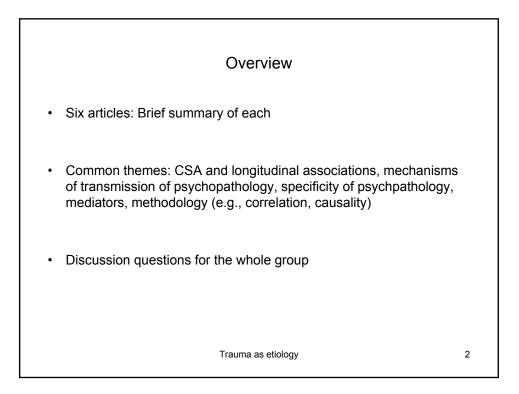
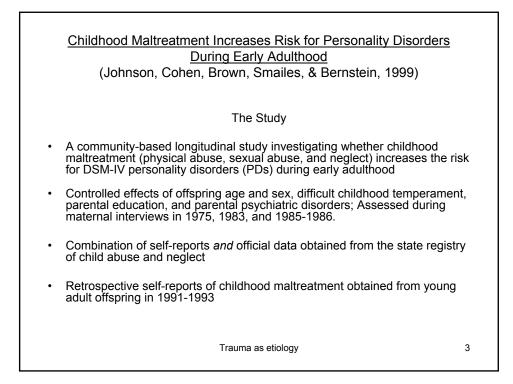
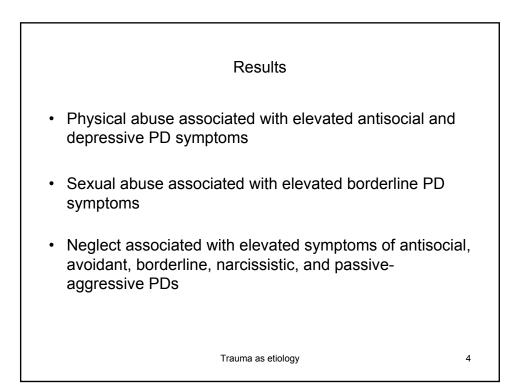
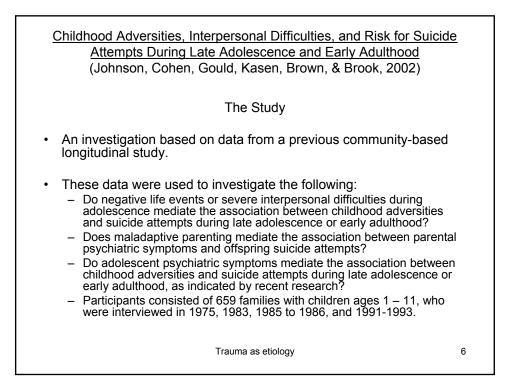
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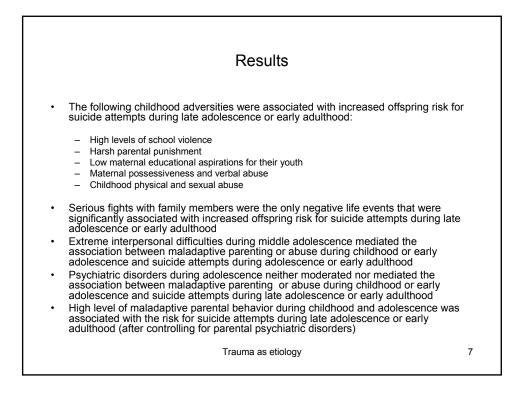


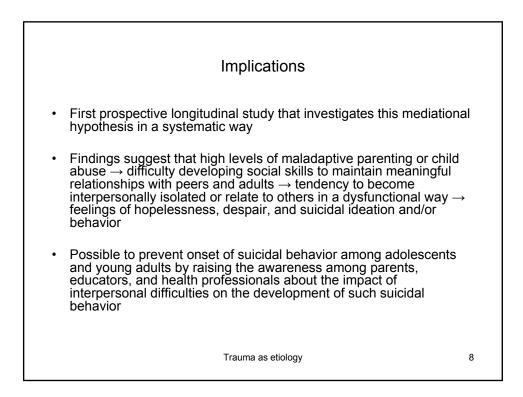




| Implications | |
|---|--|
| Given that childhood physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect are differentially related to certain PDs, researchers need to investigate specific etiologic models for each of the different PDs | |
| Etiologic theories pay little attention to childhood neglect. Current and previous findings suggest that theoretical exploration should be devoted to the harmful effects of childhood neglect | |
| Still many questions about the mechanisms of association between self-reported childhood maltreatment and PDs | |
| Trauma as etiology 5 | |





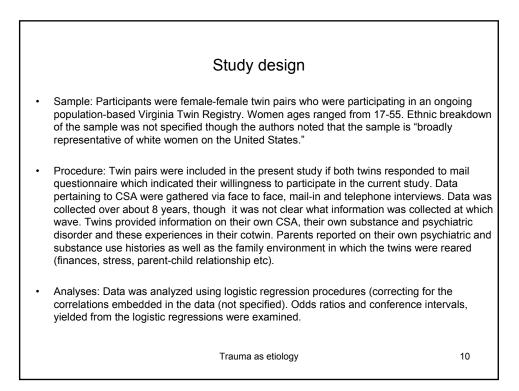


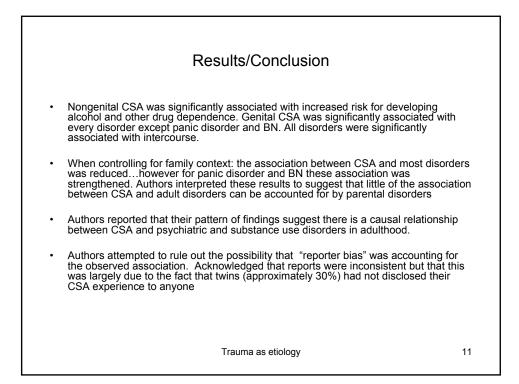
Kendler, K. S., Bulik, C. M., Silberg, J. Hettema, J. M., Myers, J., Prescott, C. A. (2000). Childhood sexual abuse and adult psychiatric and substance use disorders in women: An epidemiological and cotwin control analyses. Archives of General Psychiatry, 57, 953-959

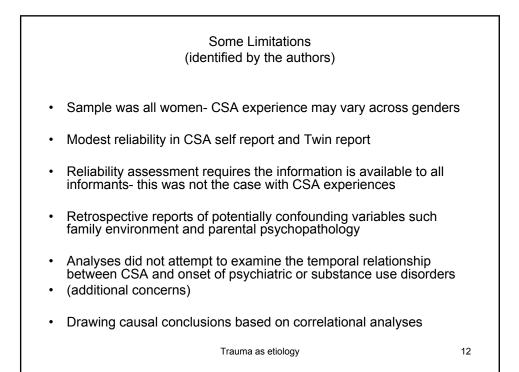
• Study aimed to examine the association between childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and the development of psychiatric and substance use disorders for women in adulthood. Authors were particularly interested in further clarifying 4 aspects of this association 1) determine the magnitude of the relationship between CSA and adult adjustment, 2) determine if there is a casual relationship between CSA and adult disorders or of the observed association is confounded be other related risk factors (family environment and genetic predisposition, 3) does the observed association reflect a reporter bias, in that persons with disorders may be more likely to recall and report abuse, and 4) does CSA have specific associations with 1 or 2 disorders or is CSA associated with a wide range of disorders?

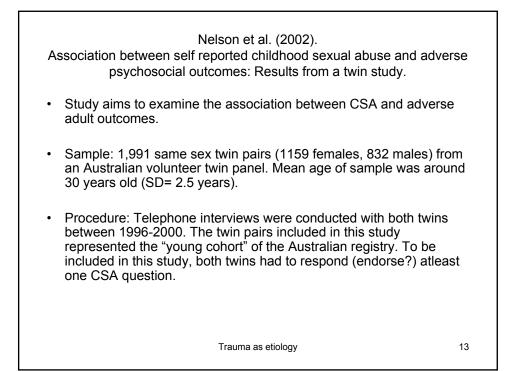
Trauma as etiology

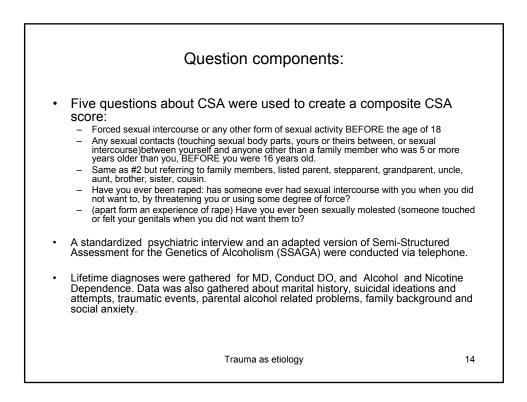
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| Analyses/Results | |
|--|---|
| Analyses: | |
| Descriptive analyses were conducted overall and by gender. CSA and a range of outcome variables (including divorce and rape at or after age 18) were assessed using logistic regressions and survival analyses. Odds ratios and confidence intervals were examined. Results: | |
| CSA prevalence rates (at least one item endorsed) were 16.7% (women) and 5.4% (men) Survival analyses revealed that CSA was most highly associated with conduct disorder, suicide attempts and rape after age 18 When comparing CSA discordant pairs, the twin with CSA experiences was at increased risk for all adverse outcomes assessed. | |
| Trauma as etiology 15 | 5 |

