

Long-term Cognitive, Psychological, and Health Outcomes Associated With Child Abuse and Neglect

Lane Strathearn, MBBS, FRACP, PhD,^{a,b} Michele Giannotti, PhD,^c Ryan Mills, MPH, PhD,^{d,e} Steve Kisely, MD, PhD, DMedRes,^{f,g,h} Jake Najman, PhD,^d Amanuel Abajobir, MPH, PhD^{d,i}

Potential long-lasting adverse effects of child maltreatment have been widely reported, although little is known about the distinctive long-term impact of differing types of maltreatment. Our objective for this special article is to integrate findings from the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy, a longitudinal prenatal cohort study spanning 2 decades. We compare and contrast the associations of specific types of maltreatment with long-term cognitive, psychological, addiction, sexual health, and physical health outcomes assessed in up to 5200 offspring at 14 and/or 21 years of age. Overall, psychological maltreatment (emotional abuse and/or neglect) was associated with the greatest number of adverse outcomes in almost all areas of assessment. Sexual abuse was associated with early sexual debut and youth pregnancy, attention problems, posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, and depression, although associations were not specific for sexual abuse. Physical abuse was associated with externalizing behavior problems, delinquency, and drug abuse. Neglect, but not emotional abuse, was associated with having multiple sexual partners, cannabis abuse and/or dependence, and experiencing visual hallucinations. Emotional abuse, but not neglect, revealed increased odds for psychosis, injecting-drug use, experiencing harassment later in life, pregnancy miscarriage, and reporting asthma symptoms. Significant cognitive delays and educational failure were seen for both abuse and neglect during adolescence and adulthood. In conclusion, child maltreatment, particularly emotional abuse and neglect, is associated with a wide range of long-term adverse health and developmental outcomes. A renewed focus on prevention and early intervention strategies, especially related to psychological maltreatment, will be required to address these challenges in the future.

Child maltreatment is a major public health issue worldwide, with serious and often debilitating long-term consequences for psychosocial development as well as physical and mental health.¹ In the United States alone, 3.5 million children are reported for suspected maltreatment each year, with an annual substantiated maltreatment rate of 9.1 per 1000 children.² Some of the long-term

adverse outcomes associated with maltreatment include cognitive disability, anxiety and depression, psychosis, teen-aged pregnancy, addiction disorders, obesity, and cardiovascular disease.³

Understanding the distinctive impact of differing types of maltreatment may help medical professionals provide more wholistic care and treatment recommendations as well as identify

abstract



^aDepartment of Pediatrics, Carver College of Medicine, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ^bCenter for Disabilities and Development, University of Iowa Stead Family Children's Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa; ^cDepartment of Psychology and Cognitive Science, University of Trento, Trento, Italy; ^dSchool of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Herston, Queensland, Australia; ^eDepartment of Paediatrics, Logan Hospital, Meadowbrook, Queensland, Australia; ^fSchool of Medicine, The University of Queensland and Princess Alexandra Hospital, Woolloongabba, Queensland, Australia; ^gDepartments of Psychiatry and ^hCommunity Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; and ⁱMaternal and Child Wellbeing Unit, African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi, Kenya

Dr Strathearn conceptualized and designed the original study linking the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy data set with substantiated reports of child maltreatment, drafted the special article, and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Dr Giannotti assisted in drafting the manuscript and prepared all tables and figures; Drs Mills, Kisely, and Abajobir conceptualized and wrote the original research articles summarized in this article; Dr Najman was the original principal investigator of the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy; and all authors critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content and approved the final manuscript as submitted and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-0438>

Accepted for publication Jul 2, 2020

Address correspondence to Lane Strathearn, MBBS, FRACP, PhD, Stead Family Department of Pediatrics, Carver College of Medicine, The University of Iowa, 100 Hawkins Dr, 213F CDD, Iowa City, IA 52242-1011. E-mail: lane-strathearn@uiowa.edu

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2020 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

To cite: Strathearn L, Giannotti M, Mills R, et al. Long-term Cognitive, Psychological, and Health Outcomes Associated With Child Abuse and Neglect. *Pediatrics*. 2020;146(4):e20200438

more specific public health targets for primary prevention.

Unfortunately, however, little is known about the long-term effects of differing types of child maltreatment, which include sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect.⁴ According to a meta-analysis review,⁵ research on child maltreatment has predominantly been focused on sexual abuse, with far less attention paid to psychological maltreatment (emotional abuse and/or neglect) and the co-occurrence of different types of maltreatment. In addition, most of the current evidence is derived from cross-sectional studies, which may be subject to recall bias,⁶⁻⁸ in which an outcome status (such as depression) may influence recall of the exposure (ie, previous maltreatment). Few previous studies have adequately controlled for confounding variables, such as perinatal risk, socioeconomic adversity, parental psychopathology, and impaired early childhood development, which may predispose to both child maltreatment and later adverse health outcomes.

Longitudinal studies offer evidence that is more robust, but these studies are relatively few in number and have generally been limited to certain

sociodemographic groups⁹ or to specific types of child maltreatment, such as sexual abuse.^{1,10} Other longitudinal studies have relied on retrospective recall of maltreatment rather than prospectively collected agency-reported data.¹¹⁻¹³ In studies in which prospective data have been collected,^{7,13-17} only a few have compared different types of child maltreatment.^{7,16,17}

In this special article, we review findings from the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy (MUSP), a now 40-year longitudinal prenatal cohort study from Brisbane, Australia, involving >7000 women and their children.¹⁸ Unique features of the MUSP include its use of a population-based sample, its use of prospectively substantiated child maltreatment reports, and its consideration of different subtypes of maltreatment. In addition, the study design controlled for a wide range of confounders and covariates, including both maternal and child sociodemographic and mental health variables. This combined body of work, which includes numerous publications over the past decade, has documented a broad range of adverse outcomes associated with child

maltreatment, including deficits in cognitive and educational outcomes¹⁹⁻²¹; mental health problems, such as anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), psychosis, delinquency, and intimate partner violence (IPV)²²⁻²⁵; substance abuse and addiction²⁶⁻³⁰; sexual health problems³¹; physical growth and health deficits³²⁻³⁵; and overall decreased quality of life.³⁶

Our purpose for this special article is to compare the effects of 4 differing types of maltreatment on long-term cognitive, psychological, addiction, and health outcomes assessed in the offspring at ~14 and/or 21 years of age. Rather than providing a systematic review or meta-analysis of the current literature, which would include diverse study designs and purposes, we report and compare the findings of individual articles that used a common data set and standard methodology to study a broad array of outcomes. We particularly highlight the long-term impact of emotional abuse and neglect, which has received far less attention in the literature.

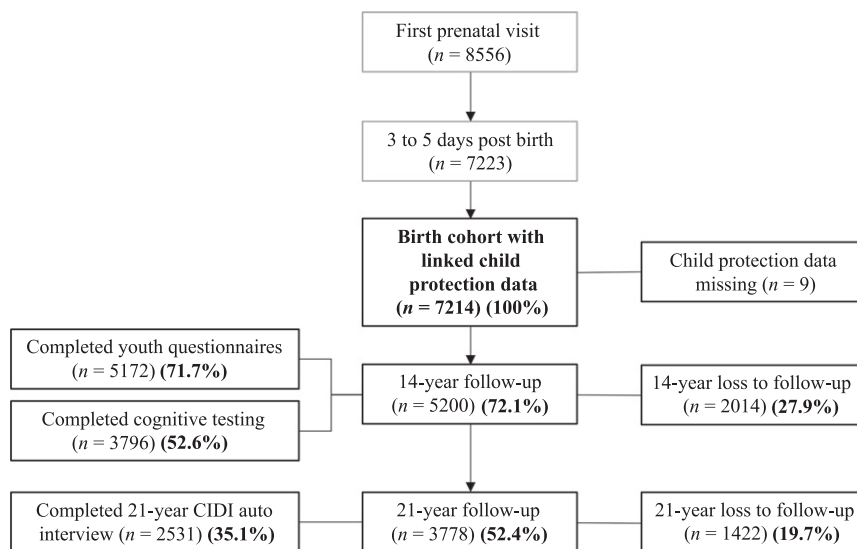


FIGURE 1
Overview of the MUSP enrollment and testing.

| Outcome | Study Reference | Age, y | Adjustment for Co-occurrence of Maltreatment Subtypes ^a | N | N _(Mat) | Specific Maltreatment Subtypes Associated With Outcome, Adjusted Odds Ratio or Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--|------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | Sexual Abuse | Physical Abuse | Emotional Abuse | Neglect | Any Maltreatment |
| Cognition and education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading ability ^b | Mills et al ¹⁹ | 14 | Statistical adjustment | 3788 | 298 | -4.3 (-7.0 to -1.5) | | | -4.4 (-8.5 to -0.4) | -5.3 (-7.6 to -2.9) |
| Perceptual reasoning ^b | | | | 3794 | 298 | -3.1 (-5.8 to -0.4) | | | -5.7 (-9.7 to -1.7) | -4.3 (-6.6 to -2.0) |
| Attention problems (parent report) ^{b,c} | Boyd et al ²¹ | 14 | Nonexclusive categories | 5173 | 976 | 0.90 (0.28 to 1.52) | 1.57 (1.19 to 1.95) | | | — |
| Attention problems (self-report) ^{b,c} | | | | 3778 | 299 | 0.23 (-0.27 to 0.73) | 0.33 (0.01 to 0.65) | | | — |
| Receptive verbal intelligence ^b | Mills et al ²⁰ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 2150 | 87 | -2.26 (-5.34 to -0.38) | | | -2.14 (-8.97 to -0.39) | -2.52 (-5.31 to -0.67) |
| Failing to complete high school | | | | 3750 | 168 | 3.64 (2.47 to 5.39) ^d | | | 4.42 (2.51 to 7.80) ^e | 3.59 (2.50 to 5.16) ^d |
| Failure to be in education or employment | | | | 3739 | 171 | 1.97 (1.28 to 3.03) | | | 3.13 (1.74 to 5.61) ^d | 2.22 (1.49 to 3.30) ^d |
| Psychological and mental health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internalizing behavior ^b | Mills et al ²² | 14 | Nonexclusive categories | 4798 | 258 | 0.91 (-0.93 to 2.76) | 2.25 (0.76 to 3.74) | 3.38 (1.88 to 4.87) | 3.88 (2.30 to 5.46) | 2.13 (1.07 to 3.19) |
| Externalizing behavior ^b | | | | 4798 | 258 | 0.42 (-1.36 to 2.19) | 2.90 (1.47 to 4.33) | 2.88 (1.44 to 4.31) | 3.17 (1.65 to 4.69) | 2.28 (1.26 to 3.30) |
| Internalizing behavior ^b | Kisely et al ¹⁹ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3725 | 167 | 0.05 (-2.27 to 2.16) | 1.58 (-0.29 to 3.46) | 3.10 (1.35 to 4.85) | 2.73 (0.77 to 4.69) | 1.31 (0.18 to 2.61) |
| Externalizing behavior ^b | | | | 3725 | 167 | 0.25 (-1.56 to 2.07) | 1.84 (0.30 to 3.39) | 2.92 (1.48 to 4.35) | 3.10 (1.49 to 4.71) | 1.76 (0.70 to 2.82) |
| Anxiety disorder, lifetime (CIDI) | | | | 2508 | 171 | 1.80 (0.93 to 3.47) | 1.50 (0.86 to 2.92) | 2.68 (1.55 to 4.63)^d | 3.01 (1.63 to 5.58)^d | 1.95 (1.30 to 2.61) |
| Depressive disorder, lifetime (CIDI) | | | | 2508 | 171 | 2.15 (1.11 to 4.16)^d | 1.59 (0.56 to 2.12) | 1.75 (1.00 to 3.10) | 1.94 (1.04 to 3.64) | 1.56 (1.03 to 2.36) |
| Depressive symptoms (CES-D) | | | | 3776 | 171 | 1.16 (0.64 to 2.10) | 2.05 (1.26 to 3.31)^d | 2.10 (1.34 to 3.30)^d | 2.76 (1.03 to 2.89)^d | 1.53 (1.08 to 2.17) |
| PTSD, lifetime (CIDI) | | | | 2508 | 171 | 4.38 (2.06 to 9.29)^e | 2.54 (1.12 to 5.72)^d | 4.76 (2.45 to 8.16)^d | 2.78 (1.22 to 6.39)^d | 3.38 (2.00 to 5.70)^d |
| Psychosis, lifetime (CIDI) | | | | 2558 | 167 | — | — | 4.26 (1.17 to 15.54)^d | 3.26 (0.71 to 14.05) | 3.12 (1.13 to 8.61)^d |
| Delusional experience | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3729 | 167 | 1.86 (0.90 to 3.82) | 1.46 (0.78 to 2.73) | 2.13 (1.23 to 3.67)^d | 2.72 (1.54 to 4.82)^d | 1.89 (1.24 to 2.89) |
| Visual hallucination | | | | 3737 | 167 | 0.86 (0.30 to 2.48) | 1.32 (0.65 to 2.69) | 1.57 (0.82 to 2.99) | 2.28 (1.34 to 4.12)^d | 1.56 (0.96 to 2.55) |
| Auditory hallucination | | | | 3752 | 167 | 0.98 (0.38 to 2.56) | 1.05 (0.49 to 2.21) | 1.83 (1.01 to 3.33) | 2.14 (1.14 to 4.05)^d | 1.31 (0.79 to 2.17) |
| Delinquency (males) | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | Statistical adjustment | 1810 | 76 | 1.23 (0.14 to 11.12) | 3.37 (1.37 to 8.33)^d | 3.28 (1.37 to 7.85)^d | 3.43 (1.43 to 8.24)^d | 2.95 (1.45 to 6.04)^d |
| Delinquency (females) | | | | 2008 | 96 | 0.74 (0.09 to 5.80) | 0.56 (0.07 to 4.25) | 0.54 (0.07 to 4.04) | 1.37 (0.31 to 6.11) | 0.56 (0.13 to 2.41) |
| Experience of IPV (severe combined abuse) | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | None | 3322 | 156 | 2.15 (0.96 to 4.82) | 1.69 (0.82 to 3.53) | 3.97 (2.24 to 7.04)^d | 4.62 (2.51 to 8.52)^d | 2.12 (1.28 to 3.51)^d |
| Emotional IPV | | | | 3322 | 156 | 1.48 (0.82 to 2.66) | 1.84 (1.11 to 3.03) | 3.19 (1.99 to 5.14) ^d | 2.64 (1.58 to 4.42)^d | 1.84 (1.31 to 2.57) |
| Physical IPV | | | | 3322 | 156 | 2.31 (1.27 to 4.18)^d | 1.76 (1.06 to 2.92) | 2.76 (1.72 to 4.43) ^d | 2.74 (1.62 to 4.63)^d | 2.14 (1.51 to 2.99)^d |
| Harassment | | | | 3322 | 156 | 1.27 (0.68 to 2.36) | 1.15 (0.56 to 1.95) | 1.63 (1.02 to 2.59) | 1.44 (0.86 to 5.36) | 1.28 (0.89 to 1.83) |
| Quality of life | Abajobir et al ²⁶ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3730 | 176 | 1.49 (0.75 to 3.12) | 1.49 (0.80 to 2.77) | 2.49 (1.41 to 4.39)^d | 2.86 (1.53 to 5.36)^d | 2.08 (1.37 to 3.16)^d |
| Addiction and substance use | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heavy alcohol ^c | Mills et al ²⁰ | 14 | Exclusive categories | 5153 | 789 | 0.56 (0.12 to 2.69) | 0.34 (0.04 to 2.80) | 2.63 (1.31 to 5.26)^d | | 1.36 (0.89 to 2.09) |
| Any alcohol ^c | | | | 5153 | 789 | 0.44 (0.16 to 1.21) | 0.79 (0.30 to 2.12) | 1.78 (1.06 to 2.97) | | 1.13 (0.85 to 1.50) |
| Heavy smoking ^c | | | | 5154 | 789 | 1.81 (0.52 to 6.27) | 3.10 (0.94 to 10.27) | 2.16 (1.09 to 4.31)^d | | 2.36 (1.61 to 3.47)^d |
| Any smoking ^c | | | | 5154 | 789 | 1.40 (0.58 to 3.36) | 2.28 (0.95 to 5.51) | 2.03 (1.20 to 3.42)^d | | 1.76 (1.32 to 2.34) |
| Heavy alcohol | Kisely et al ¹⁹ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3762 | 169 | 1.69 (0.68 to 4.09) | 1.34 (0.68 to 2.65) | 1.86 (1.04 to 3.32) | 1.31 (0.65 to 2.67) | — |
| Alcohol use disorder, lifetime (CIDI) | | | | 2531 | 169 | 0.69 (0.29 to 1.62) | 1.15 (0.62 to 2.16) | 0.90 (0.42 to 1.66) | 1.95 (1.05 to 3.62) | — |
| Any cigarettes use | Kisely et al ¹⁹ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3373 | 167 | 1.85 (1.03 to 3.32) | 2.01 (1.23 to 3.27)^d | 2.07 (1.39 to 3.84)^d | | 1.88 (1.34 to 2.63) |
| Cannabis abuse | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | Statistical adjustment | 2526 | 121 | 0.97 (0.32 to 2.89) | 1.85 (0.87 to 3.93) | 1.98 (0.98 to 4.02) | 2.62 (1.17 to 5.86)^d | 1.79 (1.08 to 2.96) |
| Early onset of cannabis abuse | | | | 2526 | 121 | — | 2.51 (0.84 to 7.44) | 3.59 (1.43 to 9.01)^d | 3.48 (1.15 to 10.52)^d | 2.77 (1.35 to 5.68)^d |
| Cannabis dependence | | | | 2526 | 121 | 1.30 (0.38 to 4.47) | 2.81 (1.27 to 6.22)^d | 2.44 (1.12 to 5.33)^d | 2.68 (1.09 to 6.52)^d | 2.47 (1.43 to 4.29)^d |
| Early onset of cannabis dependence | | | | 2526 | 121 | — | 5.09 (1.69 to 15.39)^d | 3.39 (0.99 to 11.68) | 4.92 (1.40 to 17.25)^d | 3.72 (1.58 to 8.73)^d |
| Injecting drug use (males) | Abajobir et al ²⁷ | 21 | Exclusive categories | 1769 | 72 | 1.45 (0.18 to 11.96) | 2.56 (0.99 to 6.58) | 2.51 (1.05 to 5.98)^d | 1.43 (0.48 to 4.23) | 2.01 (0.98 to 4.11) |
| Injecting drug use (females) | | | | 1981 | 91 | 2.41 (0.96 to 6.07) | 2.69 (1.06 to 6.87)^d | 3.02 (1.30 to 6.97)^d | 2.70 (1.05 to 6.93)^d | 2.36 (1.19 to 4.67)^d |
| Sexual health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early sexual debut | Abajobir et al ¹³ | 21 | Statistical adjustment | 3081 | 153 | 1.99 (1.01 to 3.90) | 2.03 (1.14 to 3.62)^d | 2.15 (1.27 to 3.65)^d | 2.29 (1.30 to 4.03)^d | 2.07 (1.39 to 3.05)^d |
| Multiple sexual partners | | | | 3081 | 153 | 1.82 (0.98 to 3.37) | 1.41 (0.83 to 2.41) | 1.45 (0.89 to 2.37) | 2.16 (1.26 to 3.71)^d | 1.37 (0.97 to 1.95) |
| Youth pregnancy (girls) | | | | 1980 | 92 | 3.47 (1.67 to 7.19)^d | 5.90 (2.72 to 12.83)^d | 3.28 (1.60 to 6.72)^d | 7.17 (3.03 to 16.99)^d | 4.27 (2.56 to 7.11)^d |
| Pregnancy miscarriage | | | | 1525 | 77 | 1.24 (0.47 to 3.24) | 1.11 (0.63 to 1.96) | 2.73 (1.07 to 6.92)^d | 2.09 (0.83 to 5.26) | 1.45 (0.74 to 2.72) |
| Termination of pregnancy (female) | | | | 1980 | 79 | 0.91 (0.31 to 2.53) | 0.97 (0.37 to 2.55) | 0.66 (0.23 to 1.92) | 0.75 (0.27 to 2.09) | 0.86 (0.43 to 1.73) |
| Physical health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asthma | Abajobir et al ²⁶ | 21 | Statistical adjustment | 3762 | 130 | 1.46 (0.83 to 2.57) | 1.31 (0.80 to 2.13) | 1.61 (1.01 to 2.54) | 1.65 (0.99 to 2.75) | 1.32 (0.94 to 1.84) |
| High dietary fat intake | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | None | 3766 | 170 | 1.60 (0.67 to 3.84) | 1.91 (1.04 to 3.49) | 1.16 (0.61 to 2.23) | 1.52 (0.78 to 2.95) | 1.65 (1.06 to 2.57) |
| Poor sleep quality (males) | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | Nonexclusive categories | 3778 | 171 | 0.36 (0.08 to 1.60) | 2.63 (1.04 to 6.64)^d | 1.80 (0.81 to 3.99) | 0.99 (0.46 to 2.19) | 1.29 (0.74 to 2.56) |
| Poor sleep quality (females) | | | | 3778 | 171 | 0.85 (0.37 to 1.94) | 0.66 (0.28 to 1.61) | 0.72 (0.32 to 1.66) | 1.13 (0.38 to 3.39) | 0.71 (0.39 to 1.28) |
| Height deficit ^b | Abajobir et al ²³ | 21 | Statistical adjustment | 2661 | 171 | -0.01 (-2.30 to 1.55) | -0.03 (-3.16 to -0.02) | -0.03 (-3.47 to -0.40) | -0.03 (-4.03 to -0.67) | -0.02 (-2.14 to 0.02) |

| |
|-----------|
| P < .05 |
| P < .01 |
| P < .001 |
| P < .0001 |

FIGURE 2

Published studies from the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy, linking long-term outcomes with specific maltreatment subtypes (adjusted coefficients or odds ratios ± 95% confidence intervals). CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies–Depression Scale; CI, confidence interval; N, number of offspring in sample; N_(Mat), number of offspring who experienced maltreatment. ^aIn different articles adjusting for co-occurrence of maltreatment subtypes was handled in different ways: (1) statistical adjustment: each maltreatment subtype predictor was statistically adjusted for the other maltreatment subtypes (eg, neglect was adjusted for the occurrence of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse) and is reflected in the table's odds ratios and coefficients; (2) exclusive categories: different combinations of maltreatment types are included in mutually exclusive groups (eg, physical abuse only, physical abuse and emotional

METHODS

Description of the MUSP Cohort

Between 1981 and 1983, 8556 consecutive pregnant women who attended their first prenatal clinic visit at the Mater Mothers' Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, agreed to participate (Fig 1). After excluding mothers who did not deliver a singleton infant at the Mater Mothers' Hospital or withdrew consent, the MUSP birth cohort consisted of 7223 mother-infant dyads, who were followed over 2 decades: at 3 to 5 days, 6 months, 5 years, 14 years and 21 years. Midway through the study, this rich data set was anonymously linked to state reports of child abuse and neglect, which identified some form of suspected maltreatment in >10% of cases.³⁷ Notified cases, which had been referred from the community or by general medical practitioners, were investigated by the Queensland government child protection agency. Substantiated maltreatment was determined after a formal investigation when there was "reasonable cause to believe that the child had been, was being, or was likely to be abused or neglected."³⁸ Substantiated maltreatment occurred when a notified case was confirmed for (1) sexual abuse, "exposing a child to or involving a child in inappropriate sexual activities"; (2) physical abuse, "any non-accidental physical injury inflicted by a person who had care of the child"; (3) emotional abuse, "any act resulting in a child suffering any kind of emotional deprivation or trauma"; or (4) neglect, "failure to provide conditions that were essential for the

healthy physical and emotional development of a child," which encompassed physical, emotional and medical neglect.³⁷

Inclusion Criteria for Original Research Publications

We searched PubMed from inception to April 2020 for published MUSP articles in which agency-reported child maltreatment was evaluated as the predictor of a range of outcomes. Studies needed to meet the following criteria for inclusion in the review: (1) notified or substantiated abuse and neglect was listed as a main predictor variable and (2) outcomes included standardized measurements of cognitive, psychological, behavioral, or health functioning. From ~340 published MUSP studies, we identified 24 articles dealing with child maltreatment, of which 21 included state-reported maltreatment versus self-reported maltreatment data ($n = 3$). Nineteen of the 21 articles met all inclusion criteria and were evaluated in this review (Fig 2). One study was excluded because it only examined outcomes associated with sexual abuse.⁸ Another article was excluded because its outcome measures were similar to another included study.²⁹

Quality of Supporting Literature

Each of the reviewed articles followed Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guidelines for the conduct of cohort studies.⁴¹ The quality of the studies was also evaluated by using a modified version of the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, which is used to assess the following domains: sample representativeness

and size, comparability between respondents and nonrespondents, ascertainment of outcomes, and statistical quality.⁴² On the basis of this assessment, all of the MUSP studies were determined to be of low risk of bias, with a score of 4 out of 5 points (Supplemental Information).

Predictors: Maltreatment Types

In all but 2 studies (which used notified maltreatment^{21,26}) events were dichotomized and coded as substantiated maltreatment versus no substantiated maltreatment. According to a validated classification of maltreatment types,⁴³ specific categories and co-occurring forms of childhood maltreatment⁴⁴ were used to predict outcomes. In 2 studies,^{19,20} all types of abuse were combined into 1 category and compared to neglect, whereas in another study, sexual abuse was compared to any combination of nonsexual maltreatment.²¹ In 2 other studies,^{26,40} emotional abuse and neglect (examples of psychological maltreatment) were combined, partly because of overlapping definitional constructs from the government child protection agency (emotional abuse included "emotional deprivation," and neglect included the failure to provide for "healthy...emotional development"). In all but 2 of the included articles,^{25,33} co-occurrence of different types of maltreatment was considered, either by examining specific combinations of maltreatment types (in exclusive or nonexclusive overlapping categories) or by statistically adjusting for all remaining types of maltreatment (Fig 2).

FIGURE 2 Continued

abuse only, physical and emotional abuse and neglect [without sexual abuse], etc; see Table 1); (3) nonexclusive categories: maltreatment categories may overlap with other categories (eg, any substantiated abuse [sexual, physical, or emotional] versus any substantiated neglect); and (4) none: no statistical adjustments or combined categories were presented for co-occurring maltreatment subtypes. ^aAdjusted coefficients (95% CI) were reported as statistical association measures rather than adjusted odds ratios. ^cCases of notified (rather than substantiated) maltreatment. In the study by Mills et al,²⁶ a sensitivity analysis was performed after exclusion of unsubstantiated cases of maltreatment. The associations between any maltreatment and substance use were similar to those seen in the original analysis after full adjustment. ^dMedium effect size, based on magnitude of the adjusted odds ratio ($2 \leq$ odds ratio ≤ 4). ^eLarge effect size, based on magnitude of the adjusted odds ratio (odds ratio > 4).

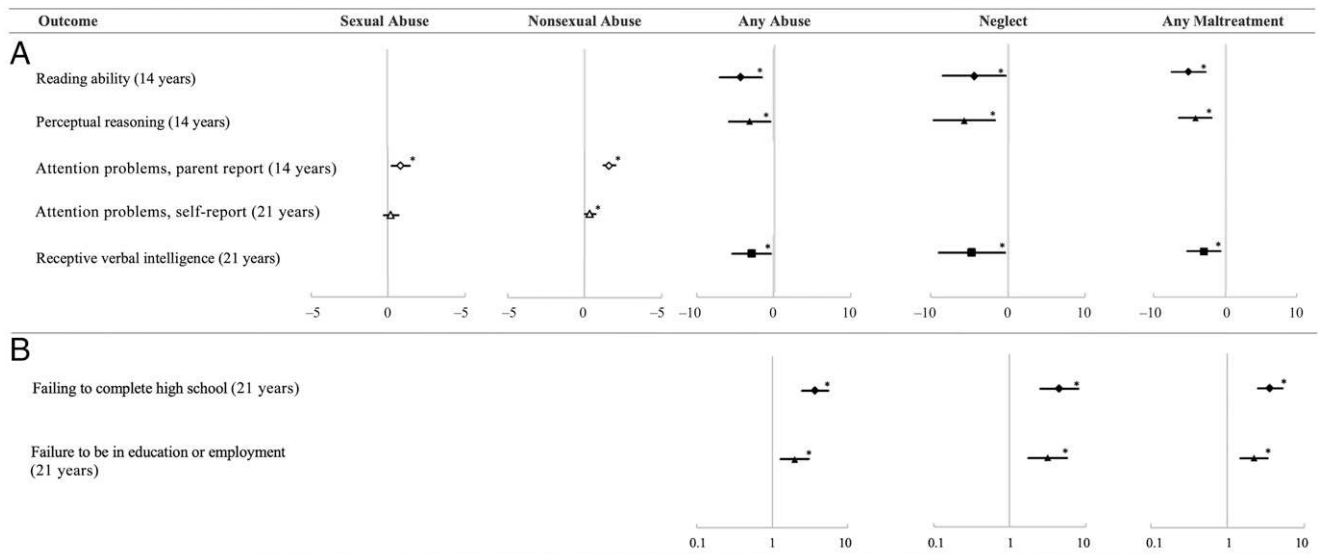


FIGURE 4

Child maltreatment and cognition and educational outcomes at 14 and 21 years. A, Adjusted coefficients \pm 95% confidence intervals. B, Odds ratios \pm 95% confidence intervals. * $P < .05$.

abuse and these behavior problems at either time point.

Psychological maltreatment in childhood was associated with all of the other 15 psychological and mental health outcomes in young adulthood, except for delinquency in women. This was true after adjustment for sociodemographic variables and psychological and mental health problems (such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, aggressive behavior problems, and maternal depression or adverse life events, in the case of psychosis and/or IPV exposure outcomes) (Fig 3). Specifically, both emotional abuse and neglect were significantly associated at 21 years with all of the following outcomes: anxiety, depression, PTSD, psychosis (with some exceptions), delinquency in men, and experiencing IPV and harassment (except for neglect).^{22-25,39} Emotional abuse and neglect were the only maltreatment subtypes associated with a significant decrease in quality-of-life scores.³⁶

The only mental health outcomes associated with sexual abuse were clinical depression, lifetime PTSD, and experiencing physical IPV.^{8,25,39}

Physical abuse was associated with externalizing behavior problems and delinquency (in men), internalizing behavior problems and depressive symptoms, experience of IPV, and PTSD.^{22,24,25,39} (Figs 2 and 5).

Addiction and Substance Use Outcomes

Overall, emotional abuse and/or neglect were associated with all categories of substance use and addiction at both 14 and 21 years, whereas physical and sexual abuse were associated with surprisingly few substance abuse outcomes. Specifically, childhood emotional abuse and neglect were associated with adolescent substance use at age 14, including alcohol use and smoking.²⁶ This was after adjustment for sociodemographic factors and youth and maternal drug use. The association with cigarette and alcohol use persisted from adolescence to adulthood. The category of "any cigarette use" was the only addiction outcome associated with all 4 types of maltreatment.⁴⁰ At 21 years, emotional abuse and neglect were both associated with the early onset of cannabis abuse after adjustment for maternal stress and cigarette use.

Additionally, physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect all revealed increased odds of cannabis dependence at age 21, with early onset associated with physical abuse and neglect.²⁸ In contrast, only emotional abuse significantly predicted injecting-drug use in young adult men, after adjustment for maternal alcohol use and depression, whereas all types of substantiated childhood maltreatment were associated with injecting-drug use in women.²⁷ Sexual abuse was not associated with any addiction or substance use outcome except for cigarette use at 21 years (Figs 2 and 6).

Sexual Health Outcomes

All forms of maltreatment were significantly associated, at 21 years, with early onset of sexual activity and subsequent youth pregnancy. This was after adjustment for factors such as gestational age, youth psychopathology, and drug use. Neglect was the only type of maltreatment associated with having multiple sexual partners and was the maltreatment type most strongly associated with most other sexual health outcomes, especially youth pregnancy. Pregnancy miscarriage

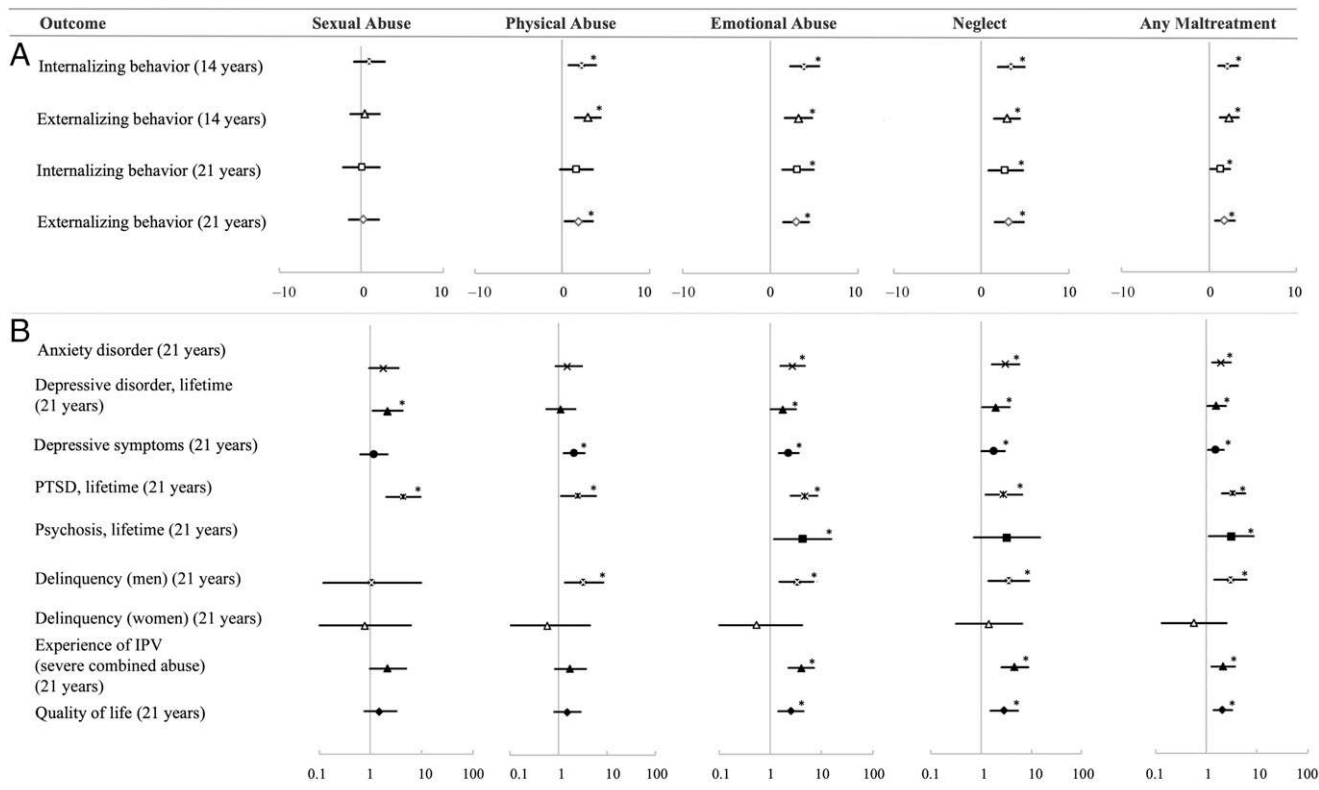


FIGURE 5 Child maltreatment and psychological and mental health outcomes at 14 and 21 years. A, Adjusted coefficients \pm 95% confidence intervals. B, Odds ratios \pm 95% confidence intervals. * $P < .05$.

was modestly associated with emotional abuse, whereas termination of pregnancy was not associated with any maltreatment subtype³¹ (Figs 2 and 7).

Physical Health

Reduced adult height at 21 years, adjusted for parental height, was associated with all maltreatment

subtypes except sexual abuse (which was not associated with any of the physical health outcomes). At 21 years, physical abuse was also associated with high dietary fat

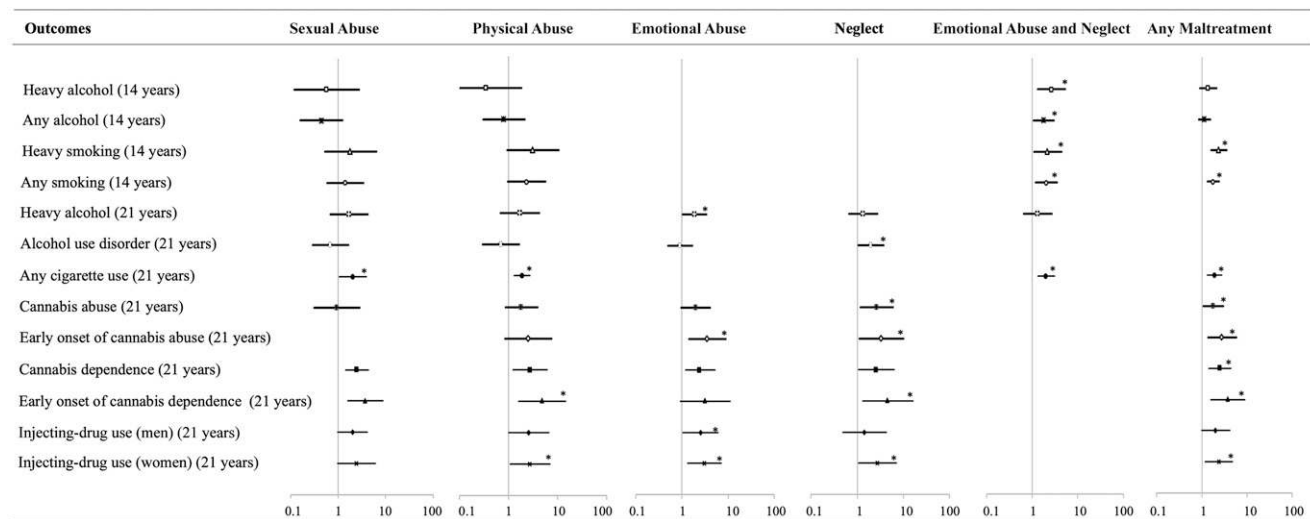


FIGURE 6 Child maltreatment and addiction and substance use outcomes at 14 and 21 years (adjusted odds ratio \pm 95% confidence interval). * $P < .05$.

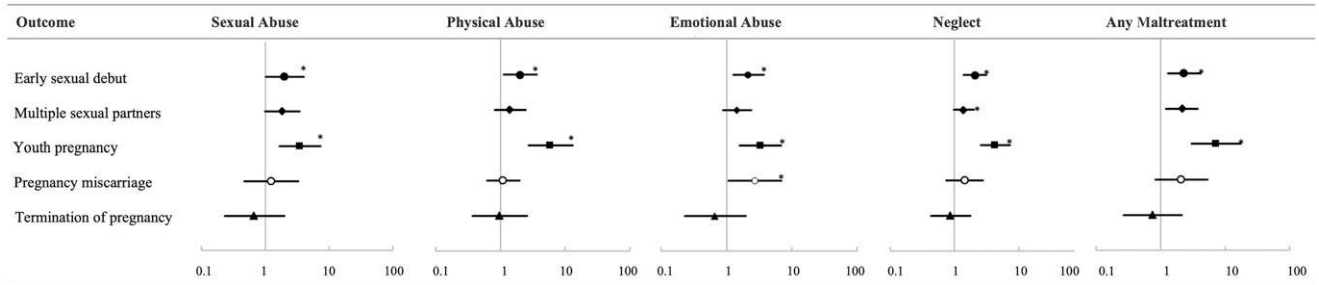


FIGURE 7 Child maltreatment and sexual health outcomes at 21 years (adjusted odds ratio \pm 95% confidence interval). * $P < .05$.

intake, a risk factor for obesity (adjusted for BMI), and poor sleep quality in men (adjusted for psychopathology and drug use). Asthma at 21 years revealed a modest association with emotional abuse. The combined category of any maltreatment was also associated with high dietary fat intake (Figs 2 and 8).

Magnitude of Effects

To estimate the magnitude of potential effects of child maltreatment on long-term outcomes, other studies have used a number of statistical techniques. In one Australian study that used the MUSP and other data sets, the population attributable risk of child maltreatment causing anxiety disorders in men and women, was estimated to be 21% and 31%, respectively, and 16% and 23% for depressive disorders.⁴⁶ Similarly, in

the MUSP study on cognitive and educational outcomes of maltreated youth, the population attributable risk of child maltreatment leading to “failure to complete high school” was 13%, and 14% for “failure to be in either education or employment at 21 years.”²⁰

Based on one published metric of effect size using the magnitude of the adjusted odds ratio,⁴⁷ 77% of the statistically significant associations in this review were considered to have a medium to large effect size (odds ratio ≥ 2), including 10% with a large effect size (odds ratio >4) (Fig 2).

DISCUSSION

In summary, over the past decade, the MUSP has revealed that child maltreatment is associated with a broad array of adverse outcomes during adolescence and young adulthood, including the following:

1. deficits in cognitive development, attention, educational attainment, and employment;
2. serious mental health problems, including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and psychosis, as well as delinquency and the experience of IPV;
3. substance use and addiction problems;
4. sexual health problems; and
5. physical health limitations and risk.

These results were seen after adjustment for a broad range of relevant sociodemographic, perinatal, psychological, and other risk factors (Fig 3). Many of the studies also adjusted for the other subtypes of child maltreatment and demonstrated that specific maltreatment types were closely associated with particular outcomes.

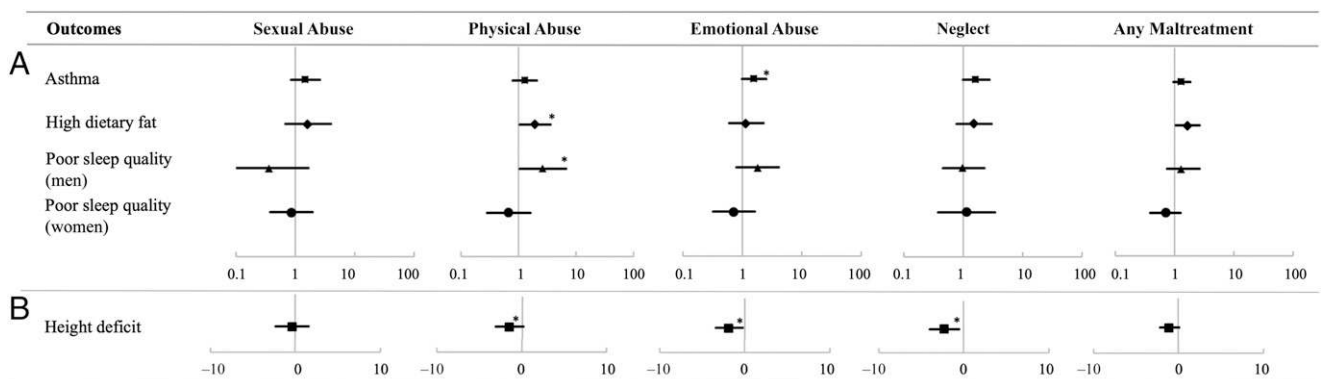


FIGURE 8 Child maltreatment and physical health outcomes at 21 years. A, Adjusted odds ratio \pm 95% confidence interval. B, Adjusted coefficients \pm 95% confidence interval. * $P < .05$.

TABLE 1 Nonexclusive and Exclusive Categorization of Child Maltreatment Subtypes (Single and in Combination) Within the MUSP Cohort

| Combinations of Substantiated Maltreatment | <i>n</i> | % of Cohort (<i>N</i> = 7214) |
|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Nonexclusive categories of maltreatment | | |
| Any sexual abuse | 147 | 2.0 |
| Any physical abuse | 287 | 4.0 |
| Any emotional abuse | 267 | 3.7 |
| Any neglect | 269 | 3.7 |
| Exclusive categories of maltreatment | | |
| None | 6703 | 92.9 |
| Sexual abuse only | 63 | 0.87 |
| Physical abuse only | 60 | 0.83 |
| Emotional abuse only | 24 | 0.33 |
| Neglect only | 71 | 0.98 |
| Sexual and physical abuse only | 10 | 0.14 |
| Sexual and emotional abuse only | 6 | 0.08 |
| Sexual abuse and neglect only | 12 | 0.17 |
| Physical and emotional abuse only | 74 | 1.03 |
| Physical abuse and neglect only | 23 | 0.32 |
| Emotional abuse and neglect only | 37 | 0.51 |
| Sexual, physical, and emotional abuse only | 5 | 0.07 |
| Sexual and physical abuse and neglect only | 5 | 0.07 |
| Sexual and emotional abuse and neglect only | 11 | 0.15 |
| Physical and emotional abuse and neglect only | 75 | 1.04 |
| Sexual, physical, and emotional abuse and neglect | 35 | 0.49 |
| Total with any substantiated maltreatment | 511 | 7.1 |

Abuse, Neglect, and Cognitive Development

Significant cognitive delays and educational failure were seen for both abuse and neglect across adolescence and adulthood. In another study, the authors concluded that preexisting cognitive impairments at 3 or 5 years may explain this association, rather than maltreatment per se.¹⁶ However, other research has revealed that children neglected over the first 4 years of life show a progressive decline in cognitive functioning, which is associated with a significantly reduced head circumference at 2 and 4 years of age.⁴⁸ In rodent models, contingent maternal behavior is linked with infant cognitive development, and possible mechanisms include increases in synaptic connections within the hippocampus⁴⁹ and reduced apoptotic cell loss.⁵⁰ Prolonged maternal separation, in contrast, is associated with impaired cognitive development in rodent and primate models.^{51,52}

Psychological Maltreatment: Emotional Abuse and/or Neglect

One of the most striking conclusions from this review was the broad association between emotional abuse and/or neglect and adverse outcomes in almost all areas of assessment (Fig 2). In stark contrast, physical abuse and sexual abuse were associated with far fewer adverse outcomes. Overall, quality of life was lower for those who had experienced emotional abuse and neglect but not for those who had experienced physical or sexual abuse. Although emotional abuse and neglect often co-occur with other types of maltreatment,⁴⁶ the associated outcomes were generally robust even after statistical adjustment or separation into differing maltreatment categories (Fig 2).

Emotional abuse and neglect in early childhood may lead to psychopathology via insecure attachment,^{53,54} which has been associated with externalizing behavior problems⁵⁵ and impaired social competence.^{56,57} Emotional

neglect, in particular, may lead to deficits in emotion recognition and regulation, as well as insensitivity to reward,³ potentially influencing social and emotional development. Neglected children are less able to discriminate facial expressions and emotions,⁵⁸ whereas youth who have been emotionally neglected show blunted development of the brain's reward area, the ventral striatum.⁵⁹ Reduced reward activation may predict risk for depression,⁵⁹ addiction,⁶⁰ and other psychopathologies.⁶¹

Neglect was also associated with the early onset of sexual activity, multiple sexual partners, and youth pregnancy, even after adjustment for other maltreatment subtypes. This suggests that neglect may result in compensatory efforts to obtain sexual intimacy, consistent with other studies revealing higher rates of unprotected sex⁶² and adolescent pregnancy in neglected children.⁶³ In the animal literature, female rodents that experience maternal deprivation tend to have an earlier onset of puberty and increased sexual receptivity, leading to elevated reproductive activity to help offset an environment of higher offspring risk.^{64,65}

Sexual Abuse

As observed elsewhere,⁶⁶ sexual abuse was associated with early sexual experimentation and youth pregnancy as well as symptoms of PTSD and depression. Risky sexual behaviors were independent of other types of maltreatment but were not specific for sexual abuse. An additional MUSP study comparing self-reported and agency-notified child sexual abuse revealed consistent associations with major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, and PTSD.⁸ The absence of associations with other adverse outcomes, however, may be, in part, due to the lower prevalence of

substantiated sexual abuse, especially at the 21-year follow-up.

Physical Abuse

Outcomes associated with physical abuse differed from those associated with sexual abuse, with increased odds of externalizing behavior problems, and delinquency in men. Jaffee³ suggests that physical abuse, in particular, may lead to a hypervigilance response to threat, including negative attentional bias, disproportionate to relatively mild threat cues. Studies have revealed that physically abused children show selective attention to anger cues,⁶⁷ have difficulty disengaging from them,^{58,68} and are more likely to misinterpret facial cues as being angry or fearful.⁶⁹

Limitations

Although these studies demonstrated significant associations between maltreatment and a range of long-term outcomes, association does not equal causality. The causal mechanisms proposed above are tentative and may relate to multiple types of maltreatment.

Other limitations should also be considered. Firstly, selective attrition of socioeconomically disadvantaged and maltreated young people was evident in the MUSP cohort (Supplemental Information). However, based on multiple imputation calculations and inverse probability weighting of MUSP data,^{18,70} differences in the rate of loss to follow-up, for both dependent and independent variables, made little difference to either the estimates or their precision, mirroring findings from other longitudinal studies.⁷¹ In addition, the

findings were mostly unchanged when using propensity analysis, which is used to assess the effects of nonrandom sampling variation by analyzing the probability of assignment to a particular category within an observational study given the observed covariates.⁷² Specifically, the sample was weighted so that it better resembled sociodemographic characteristics at baseline to minimize bias from differential attrition in those with greater socioeconomic disadvantage.

Secondly, differences in the prevalence of specific maltreatment subtypes might have influenced the statistical power to detect true effects, particularly regarding sexual abuse (Table 1).

Finally, the co-occurrence of different types of maltreatment may have impacted the ability to accurately predict the associations between specific types of maltreatment and outcomes. Other studies have revealed that emotional abuse and neglect, in particular, are more likely to co-occur with each other and with other types of maltreatment.⁷³ However, even in those articles that statistically adjusted for other co-occurring maltreatment subtypes, the associated outcomes linked with emotional abuse and/or neglect were generally robust. In articles that did not adjust for these co-occurrences, some of the strongest associations were still observed for emotional abuse and/or neglect.

CONCLUSIONS

Child maltreatment, particularly psychological maltreatment, is associated with a broad range of

negative long-term health and developmental outcomes extending into adolescence and young adulthood. Although these data do not establish causality, neurodevelopmental pathways are likely influenced by stress and early social experience through epigenetic mechanisms, which may affect gene expression and regulation and, ultimately, behavior and development.^{3,74}

Understanding the developmental roots of these adverse outcomes may motivate physicians to more systematically inquire about early-life trauma and refer patients to more appropriate treatment services.^{75,76} Even more importantly, early intervention and prevention programs, such as prenatal and infancy nurse home visiting,⁷⁷ have demonstrated, in randomized clinical trials, diminished rates of child abuse and neglect.^{78,79} Long-term benefits to the offspring include decreased childhood internalizing problems,⁸⁰ reduced antisocial behavior and substance abuse in adolescence,⁸¹ and improved cognitive skills extending into young adulthood.^{80,82} Supporting at-risk parents and young children should thus be an urgent priority.

ABBREVIATIONS

CIDI: Composite International Diagnostic Interview
IPV: intimate partner violence
MUSP: Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy
PTSD: posttraumatic stress disorder

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

FUNDING: Partially supported by the US National Institute on Drug Abuse (R01DA026437). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of this institute or the National Institutes of Health. Funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

REFERENCES

- Gilbert R, Widom GS, Browne K, Fergusson D, Webb E, Janson S. Burden and consequences of child maltreatment in high-income countries. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9657):68–81
- US Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Children's Bureau. *Child Maltreatment 2017*. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office; 2019
- Jaffee SR. Child maltreatment and risk for psychopathology in childhood and adulthood. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*. 2017; 13:525–551
- World Health Organization. *Report of the Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention, 29–31 March, 1999*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 1999
- Stoltenborgh M, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, Alink LRA, IJzendoorn MH. The prevalence of child maltreatment across the globe: review of a series of meta-analyses. *Child Abuse Rev*. 2015;24(1):37–50
- Dube SR, Williamson DF, Thompson T, Felitti VJ, Anda RF. Assessing the reliability of retrospective reports of adverse childhood experiences among adult HMO members attending a primary care clinic. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2004;28(7):729–737
- Newbury JB, Arseneault L, Moffitt TE, et al. Measuring childhood maltreatment to predict early-adult psychopathology: comparison of prospective informant-reports and retrospective self-reports. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2018;96:57–64
- Mills R, Kisely S, Alati R, Strathearn L, Najman J. Self-reported and agency-notified child sexual abuse in a population-based birth cohort. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2016;74:87–93
- Trickett PK, Noll JG, Putnam FW. The impact of sexual abuse on female development: lessons from a multigenerational, longitudinal research study. *Dev Psychopathol*. 2011; 23(2):453–476
- Spataro J, Mullen PE, Burgess PM, Wells DL, Moss SA. Impact of child sexual abuse on mental health: prospective study in males and females. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2004;184(5):416–421
- Doidge JC, Higgins DJ, Delfabbro P, Segal L. Risk factors for child maltreatment in an Australian population-based birth cohort. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2017;64:47–60
- Springer KW, Sheridan J, Kuo D, Carnes M. Long-term physical and mental health consequences of childhood physical abuse: results from a large population-based sample of men and women. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2007;31(5): 517–530
- Breslau N, Koenen KC, Luo Z, et al. Childhood maltreatment, juvenile disorders and adult post-traumatic stress disorder: a prospective investigation. *Psychol Med*. 2014;44(9): 1937–1945
- Sidebotham P, Heron J; ALSPAC Study Team. Child maltreatment in the “children of the nineties”: a cohort study of risk factors. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2006;30(5):497–522
- Scott KM, Smith DR, Ellis PM. Prospectively ascertained child maltreatment and its association with DSM-IV mental disorders in young adults. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2010;67(7): 712–719
- Danese A, Moffitt TE, Arseneault L, et al. The origins of cognitive deficits in victimized children: implications for neuroscientists and clinicians. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2017;174(4):349–361
- Croft J, Heron J, Teufel C, et al. Association of trauma type, age of exposure, and frequency in childhood and adolescence with psychotic experiences in early adulthood. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2019;76(1):79–86
- Najman JM, Alati R, Bor W, et al. Cohort profile update: the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy (MUSP). *Int J Epidemiol*. 2015;44(1): 78–78f
- Mills R, Alati R, O'Callaghan M, et al. Child abuse and neglect and cognitive function at 14 years of age: findings from a birth cohort. *Pediatrics*. 2011; 127(1):4–10
- Mills R, Kisely S, Alati R, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Cognitive and educational outcomes of maltreated and non-maltreated youth: a birth cohort study. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*. 2019;53(3): 248–255
- Boyd M, Kisely S, Najman J, Mills R. Child maltreatment and attentional problems: a longitudinal birth cohort study. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2019;98:104170
- Mills R, Scott J, Alati R, O'Callaghan M, Najman JM, Strathearn L. Child maltreatment and adolescent mental health problems in a large birth cohort. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2013;37(5):292–302
- Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Scott JG, et al. Childhood maltreatment and young adulthood hallucinations, delusional experiences, and psychosis: a longitudinal study. *Schizophr Bull*. 2017;43(5):1045–1055
- Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Clavarino A, Najman JM. Gender differences in delinquency at 21 years following childhood maltreatment: a birth cohort study. *Pers Individ Dif*. 2017;106:95–103
- Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams GM, Clavarino AM, Najman JM. Substantiated childhood maltreatment and intimate partner violence victimization in young adulthood: a birth cohort study. *J Youth Adolesc*. 2017;46(1):165–179
- Mills R, Alati R, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Alcohol and tobacco use among maltreated and non-maltreated adolescents in a birth cohort. *Addiction*. 2014;109(4):672–680
- Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Clavarino A, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Gender-based differences in injecting drug use by young adults who experienced maltreatment in childhood: findings from an Australian birth cohort study. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2017;173:163–169
- Abajobir AA, Najman JM, Williams G, Strathearn L, Clavarino A, Kisely S. Substantiated childhood maltreatment and young adulthood cannabis use disorders: a pre-birth cohort study. *Psychiatry Res*. 2017;256:21–31
- Mills R, Kisely S, Alati R, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Child maltreatment and cannabis use in young adulthood:

- a birth cohort study. *Addiction*. 2017; 112(3):494–501
30. Kisely S, Mills R, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Does child maltreatment predict alcohol use disorders in young adulthood? A cohort study of linked notifications and survey data. *Addiction*. 2020;115(1):61–68
 31. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Risky sexual behaviors and pregnancy outcomes in young adulthood following substantiated childhood maltreatment: findings from a prospective birth cohort study. *J Sex Res*. 2018;55(1): 106–119
 32. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Height deficit in early adulthood following substantiated childhood maltreatment: a birth cohort study. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2017;64:71–78
 33. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Childhood maltreatment and high dietary fat intake behaviors in adulthood: a birth cohort study. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2017;72: 147–153
 34. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Najman JM. Childhood maltreatment and adulthood poor sleep quality: a longitudinal study. *Intern Med J*. 2017;47(8):879–888
 35. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Suresh S, Najman JM. The association between substantiated childhood maltreatment, asthma and lung function: a prospective investigation. *J Psychosom Res*. 2017; 101:58–65
 36. Abajobir AA, Kisely S, Williams G, Strathearn L, Clavarino A, Najman JM. Does substantiated childhood maltreatment lead to poor quality of life in young adulthood? Evidence from an Australian birth cohort study. *Qual Life Res*. 2017;26(7):1697–1702
 37. Strathearn L, Mamun AA, Najman JM, O'Callaghan MJ. Does breastfeeding protect against substantiated child abuse and neglect? A 15-year cohort study. *Pediatrics*. 2009;123(2):483–493
 38. Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision. Report on government services 2000. Available at: <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2000/2000>. Accessed August 1, 2019.
 39. Kisely S, Abajobir AA, Mills R, Strathearn L, Clavarino A, Najman JM. Child maltreatment and mental health problems in adulthood: birth cohort study. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2018;213(6): 698–703
 40. Kisely S, Abajobir AA, Mills R, et al. Child maltreatment and persistent smoking from adolescence into adulthood: a birth cohort study. *Nicotine Tob Res*. 2020;22(1):66–73
 41. Nicholls SG, Quach P, von Elm E, et al. The Reporting of Studies Conducted Using Observational Routinely-Collected Health Data (RECORD) statement: methods for arriving at consensus and developing reporting guidelines. *PLoS One*. 2015;10(5):e0125620
 42. Mata DA, Ramos MA, Bansal N, et al. Prevalence of depression and depressive symptoms among resident physicians: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 2015;314(22): 2373–2383
 43. Lau AS, Leeb RT, English D, et al. What's in a name? A comparison of methods for classifying predominant type of maltreatment. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2005; 29(5):533–551
 44. Senn TE, Carey MP, Venable PA. Childhood and adolescent sexual abuse and subsequent sexual risk behavior: evidence from controlled studies, methodological critique, and suggestions for research. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2008;28(5):711–735
 45. Robins LN, Wing J, Wittchen HU, et al. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview. An epidemiologic instrument suitable for use in conjunction with different diagnostic systems and in different cultures. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1988;45(12):1069–1077
 46. Moore SE, Scott JG, Ferrari AJ, et al. Burden attributable to child maltreatment in Australia. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2015;48:208–220
 47. Rosenthal JA. Qualitative descriptors of strength of association and effect size. *J Soc Sci Res*. 1996;21(4):37–59
 48. Strathearn L, Gray PH, O'Callaghan MJ, Wood DO. Childhood neglect and cognitive development in extremely low birth weight infants: a prospective study. *Pediatrics*. 2001;108(1):142–151
 49. Liu D, Diorio J, Day JC, Francis DD, Meaney MJ. Maternal care, hippocampal synaptogenesis and cognitive development in rats. *Nat Neurosci*. 2000;3(8):799–806
 50. Weaver IC, Grant RJ, Meaney MJ. Maternal behavior regulates long-term hippocampal expression of BAX and apoptosis in the offspring. *J Neurochem*. 2002;82(4):998–1002
 51. Dettling AC, Feldon J, Pryce CR. Repeated parental deprivation in the infant common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*, primates) and analysis of its effects on early development. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2002;52(11):1037–1046
 52. Huot RL, Plotsky PM, Lenox RH, McNamara RK. Neonatal maternal separation reduces hippocampal mossy fiber density in adult Long Evans rats. *Brain Res*. 2002;950(1–2):52–63
 53. Strathearn L. Maternal neglect: oxytocin, dopamine and the neurobiology of attachment. *J Neuroendocrinol*. 2011;23(11): 1054–1065
 54. Cyr C, Euser EM, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, Van Ijzendoorn MH. Attachment security and disorganization in maltreating and high-risk families: a series of meta-analyses. *Dev Psychopathol*. 2010;22(1): 87–108
 55. Fearon RP, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, van Ijzendoorn MH, Lapsley AM, Roisman GI. The significance of insecure attachment and disorganization in the development of children's externalizing behavior: a meta-analytic study. *Child Dev*. 2010; 81(2):435–456
 56. Fearon RMP, Roisman GI. Attachment theory: progress and future directions. *Curr Opin Psychol*. 2017;15:131–136
 57. Groh AM, Fearon RP, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, van Ijzendoorn MH, Steele RD, Roisman GI. The significance of attachment security for children's social competence with peers: a meta-analytic study. *Attach Hum Dev*. 2014; 16(2):103–136
 58. Pollak SD, Cicchetti D, Hornung K, Reed A. Recognizing emotion in faces: developmental effects of child abuse

- and neglect. *Dev Psychol.* 2000;36(5): 679–688
59. Hanson JL, Hariri AR, Williamson DE. Blunted ventral striatum development in adolescence reflects emotional neglect and predicts depressive symptoms. *Biol Psychiatry.* 2015;78(9): 598–605
 60. Kim S, Iyengar U, Mayes LC, Potenza MN, Rutherford HJV, Strathearn L. Mothers with substance addictions show reduced reward responses when viewing their own infant's face. *Hum Brain Mapp.* 2017;38(11):5421–5439
 61. Koob GF, Le Moal M. Addiction and the brain antireward system. *Annu Rev Psychol.* 2008;59:29–53
 62. Thompson R, Lewis T, Neilson EC, et al. Child maltreatment and risky sexual behavior. *Child Maltreat.* 2017;22(1): 69–78
 63. Negriff S, Schneiderman JU, Trickett PK. Child maltreatment and sexual risk behavior: maltreatment types and gender differences. *J Dev Behav Pediatr.* 2015;36(9):708–716
 64. Cameron N, Del Corpo A, Diorio J, McAllister K, Sharma S, Meaney MJ. Maternal programming of sexual behavior and hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal function in the female rat. *PLoS One.* 2008;3(5):e2210
 65. Champagne FA. Epigenetic legacy of parental experiences: dynamic and interactive pathways to inheritance. *Dev Psychopathol.* 2016;28(4, pt 2): 1219–1228
 66. Stevens-Simon C, Reichert S. Sexual abuse, adolescent pregnancy, and child abuse. A developmental approach to an intergenerational cycle. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 1994;148(1):23–27
 67. Pollak SD, Tolley-Schell SA. Selective attention to facial emotion in physically abused children. *J Abnorm Psychol.* 2003;112(3):323–338
 68. Curtis WJ, Cicchetti D. Affective facial expression processing in young children who have experienced maltreatment during the first year of life: an event-related potential study. *Dev Psychopathol.* 2011;23(2):373–395
 69. Gibb BE, Schofield CA, Coles ME. Reported history of childhood abuse and young adults' information-processing biases for facial displays of emotion. *Child Maltreat.* 2009;14(2): 148–156
 70. Saiepour N, Najman JM, Ware R, Baker P, Clavarino AM, Williams GM. Does attrition affect estimates of association: a longitudinal study. *J Psychiatr Res.* 2019;110:127–142
 71. Wolke D, Waylen A, Samara M, et al. Selective drop-out in longitudinal studies and non-biased prediction of behaviour disorders. *Br J Psychiatry.* 2009;195(3):249–256
 72. Goodman JS, Blum TC. Assessing the non-random sampling effects of subject attrition in longitudinal research. *J Manage.* 1996;22(4):627–652
 73. Kim K, Mennen FE, Trickett PK. Patterns and correlates of co-occurrence among multiple types of child maltreatment. *Child Fam Soc Work.* 2017;22(1): 492–502
 74. Jaffee SR, Price TS, Reyes TM. Behavior genetics: past, present, future. *Dev Psychopathol.* 2013;25(4, pt 2): 1225–1242
 75. Allen B. The use and abuse of attachment theory in clinical practice with maltreated children, part II: treatment. *Trauma Violence Abuse.* 2011;12(1):13–22
 76. Nemeroff CB, Heim CM, Thase ME, et al. Differential responses to psychotherapy versus pharmacotherapy in patients with chronic forms of major depression and childhood trauma. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2003;100(24): 14293–14296
 77. Olds DL, Kitzman H, Anson E, et al. Prenatal and infancy nurse home visiting effects on mothers: 18-year follow-up of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics.* 2019;144(6):e20183889
 78. Olds DL, Eckenrode J, Henderson CR Jr, et al. Long-term effects of home visitation on maternal life course and child abuse and neglect. Fifteen-year follow-up of a randomized trial. *JAMA.* 1997;278(8): 637–643
 79. Kitzman H, Olds DL, Henderson CR Jr, et al. Effect of prenatal and infancy home visitation by nurses on pregnancy outcomes, childhood injuries, and repeated childbearing. A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 1997;278(8): 644–652
 80. Kitzman HJ, Olds DL, Cole RE, et al. Enduring effects of prenatal and infancy home visiting by nurses on children: follow-up of a randomized trial among children at age 12 years. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 2010;164(5):412–418
 81. Olds D, Henderson CR Jr, Cole R, et al. Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on children's criminal and antisocial behavior: 15-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 1998;280(14): 1238–1244
 82. Kitzman H, Olds DL, Knudtson MD, et al. Prenatal and infancy nurse home visiting and 18-year outcomes of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics.* 2019; 144(6):e20183876