



Nationaal
Psychotrauma
Centrum

Generaties en trauma alertering

Updates augustus 2022

Familiepatronen kunnen worden overgedragen van generatie op generatie wat betreft gevoelens, gedragingen en herinneringen. In het onderbewuste worden herinneringen opgeslagen. Het zijn met name de niet verwerkte verlieservaringen en trauma's die apart worden opgeslagen en een individu kan sturen in het opnieuw creëren van situaties waar zijn of haar (voor)ouders zich in bevonden.

Elke maand zet de ARQ-bibliotheek nieuwe publicaties over *Generaties en trauma* op deze lijst. Wilt u liever een mail ontvangen met referenties naar geselecteerde publicaties, geef dan uw e-mailadres door aan de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#). Voor eerdere updates kunt u ook mailen naar de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#).

8 augustus 2022

1.

Alburez-Gutierrez, D., et al. (2022). "Kinship, Demography, and Inequality: Review and Key Areas for Future Development." file:///C:/Users/JLind/Downloads/20220617_kinship_review_preprint.pdf

<https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/fk7x9/>

Kinship relations play a crucial role in structuring populations and shaping individual outcomes. Differences in kinship among individuals, cohorts, and subpopulations are one important aspect of these structures. Demography and related disciplines have proposed sophisticated approaches to study kinship in recent years. We argue that the development of a demography of kinship that centers on these processes will help advance the field of demography as a whole. Here, we review four key substantive areas of kinship research in demography: (1) kin supply and intergenerational transfers; (2) demographic change; (3) kin loss; and (4) social stratification. For each area, we identify important gaps in the literature and avenues for future research. We then review available methods and data sources to advance each of these areas, and conclude with an agenda to foster the study of the demography of kinship in general and kinship inequalities specifically. Keywords: kinship, family, inequality, bereavement, social structure

2.

Baranov, V., et al. (2022). "Effects of a maternal psychosocial intervention on hair derived biomarkers of HPA axis function in mothers and children in rural Pakistan." *SSM - Mental Health* 2: 100082.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmmh.2022.100082>

Objective Disruptions in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis are thought to be key neuroendocrine mechanisms involved in psychopathology and may have intergenerational impacts. Hair-derived HPA hormones offer a measure of long-term HPA axis activity that may be useful in assessing maternal and infant health. Building on a community-based randomized control trial of a perinatal depression intervention in Pakistan, we examine intervention effects on HPA axis activity in a subsample of mothers and infants. Methods HPA axis activity was assessed using hair-derived cortisol, cortisone, and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). Hair samples were collected from mother-child dyads

at one year postpartum from prenatally depressed women randomized to a cognitive-behavioral intervention (n = 35 dyads) or to enhanced usual care (n = 37 dyads), and from a comparison sample of women who screened negative for depression in pregnancy (n = 35 dyads). Results The intervention group had 38 percent ($p=0.01$) lower maternal cortisol levels and 45 percent ($p < 0.01$) lower maternal cortisone compared to the EUC group. Maternal DHEA levels were higher among women in the intervention group compared to the EUC group by 29 percent ($p = 0.02$). Intergenerational intervention effects show higher DHEA levels in infants by 43% ($p = 0.03$). Infant cortisol and cortisone did not differ across groups. Conclusions Results suggest that the perinatal depression intervention has effects on HPA axis activity in both mothers and children, providing evidence that treating maternal depression may impact physiological stress system functioning intergenerationally. In addition, utilizing hair-derived biomarkers of HPA-axis activity is a potentially useful clinical indicator of intervention impacts on the neuroendocrine system.

3.

Barr, A. and C. Gibbs (2022). "Breaking the Cycle? Intergenerational Effects of an Anti-Poverty Program in Early Childhood." *Journal of Political Economy*(just accepted). 10.1086/720764

Despite substantial evidence that resources and outcomes are transmitted across generations, there has been limited inquiry into the extent to which anti-poverty programs actually disrupt the cycle of bad outcomes. We leverage the rollout of the United States' largest early childhood program, Head Start, to estimate the effect of early childhood exposure among mothers on their children's long-term outcomes. We find evidence of intergenerational transmission of effects in the form of increased educational attainment, reduced teen pregnancy, and reduced criminal engagement in the second generation. These effects correspond to an increase in discounted second-generation wages of 6 to 11 percent depending on specification. Exploration of earlier outcomes suggests an important role for changes in parenting behavior and potential non-cognitive channels.

4.

Bautista, M. A., et al. (2022). "The Intergenerational Transmission of College: Evidence from the 1973 Coup in Chile." *Available at SSRN 4136139*.

5.

Bryant, P. S. (2022). Intergenerational Epigenetic Effects of Parental Trauma on Offspring, https://info.montgomerycollege.edu/_documents/resources/writing-in-the-disciplines/phoenix-bryant-2021-2022.pdf

Intergenerational trauma is a topic that is relevant in the context of history and today. It is mostly thought of by the general public as something that is inadvertently taught by parents to children from an early age and exacerbated by systems we have in place today, such as systematic racism and poverty among other things. Recently there has been evidence for a deeper, biological, reason for parental trauma passing on to offspring: Epigenetics. Epigenetic changes due to parental stress can be inherited by offspring resulting in phenotypic changes that are not due to the child's environment, but biology. This review examines the role of DNA methylation of the FK506 binding protein 5, a gene that negatively regulates the stress pathway, and microRNA in sperm in the intergenerational transmission of epigenetic changes caused by parental trauma.

6.

Colangeli, R. (2022). Psychoanalysis and Epigenetics. *Enriching Psychoanalysis*. J. Turtz and G. J. Gargiulo. London, Routledge: 89-116, <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003271499-9/psychoanalysis-epigenetics-roberto-colangeli>

This chapter aims to introduce the epigenetics model, to address the most up-to-date research in the field of epigenetics, and to relate this research to the mental health profession of psychoanalysis. In the paragraphs that follow I will show how epigenetics validates the psychoanalytic concept that most human psychological conditions, such as psychological trauma, result from environmental factors that affect phy..., not the other way around. I will also discuss the role that intergenerational transmission of trauma plays in psychoanalysis and ...

7.

Dorsey, A. M. (2022). Finding a New Way: Reducing the Risk of Intergenerational Transmission of Parental Psychopathology. *School of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Capella University. **Doctor of Psychology**, <https://www.proquest.com/openview/ff9f1193bc9c9c3b96462cdd06/1.pdf?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>

Intergenerational transmission was introduced by John Bowlby in the 1940s with little to no empirical evidence to support his idea. Over the past few decades, this topic has been researched heavily and has been identified as a major contributor to the rise in mental health rates. Research has revealed that children of parents with severe mental illness are at increased risk of developing social, emotional, and behavioral difficulties. The presence of these difficulties contributes to the transmission of maladaptive cognitive and behavioral patterns from one generation to the next. This dissertation is a program design that focuses on early intervention using theoretically based and evidence-based practices to reduce the risk of intergenerational transmission of parental psychopathology. The proposed program, GEN, aims to reduce the parents' symptomology and improve their parenting skills. The outcomes for the program include teaching parents how to manage their individual mental health symptoms and use positive parenting skills to foster secure attachment relationships and model adaptive behaviors. Program limitations and recommendations for future program implementation are also discussed.

8.

Giabbanelli, P. J., et al. (2022). "Pathways to suicide or collections of vicious cycles? Understanding the complexity of suicide through causal mapping." *Social Network Analysis and Mining* **12**(1): 60. [10.1007/s13278-022-00886-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s13278-022-00886-9)

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth ages 10–19 in the USA. While suicide has long been recognized as a multifactorial issue, there is limited understanding regarding the complexities linking adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) to suicide ideation, attempt, and fatality among youth. In this paper, we develop a map of these complex linkages to provide a decision support tool regarding key issues in policymaking and intervention design, such as identifying multiple feedback loops (e.g., involving intergenerational effects) or comprehensively examining the rippling effects of an intervention. We use the methodology of systems mapping to structure the complex interrelationships of suicide and ACEs based on the perceptions of fifteen subject matter experts. Specifically, systems

mapping allows us to gain insight into the feedback loops and potential emergent properties of ACEs and youth suicide. We describe our methodology and the results of fifteen one-on-one interviews, which are transformed into individual maps that are then aggregated and simplified to produce our final causal map. Our map is the largest to date on ACEs and suicide among youth, totaling 361 concepts and 946 interrelationships. Using a previously developed open-source software to navigate the map, we are able to explore how trauma may be perpetuated through familial, social, and historical concepts. In particular, we identify connections and pathways between ACEs and youth suicide that have not been identified in prior research, and which are of particular interest for youth suicide prevention efforts.

9.

Hellsten, L. (2022). Migration Background and Preterm Birth in Sweden: A multigenerational register-based cohort study,

10.

Kim, A. W., et al. (2022). "Psychological legacies of intergenerational trauma under South African apartheid: Prenatal stress predicts greater vulnerability to the psychological impacts of future stress exposure during late adolescence and early adulthood in Soweto, South Africa." Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry n/a(n/a). <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13672>

Background South Africa's rates of psychiatric morbidity are among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa and are foregrounded by the country's long history of political violence during apartheid. Growing evidence suggests that in utero stress exposure is a potent developmental risk factor for future mental illness risk, yet the extent to which the psychiatric effects of prenatal stress impact the next generation are unknown. We evaluate the intergenerational effects of prenatal stress experienced during apartheid on psychiatric morbidity among children at ages 17–18 and also assess the moderating effects of maternal age, social support, and past household adversity. Methods Participants come from Birth-to-Twenty, a longitudinal birth cohort study in Soweto-Johannesburg, South Africa's largest peri-urban township which was the epicentre of violent repression and resistance during the final years of the apartheid regime. Pregnant women were prospectively enrolled in 1990 and completed questionnaires assessing social experiences, and their children's psychiatric morbidity were assessed at ages 17–18. Results Full data were available from 304 mother–child pairs in 2007–8. Maternal prenatal stress in 1990 was not directly associated greater psychiatric morbidity during at ages 17–18. Maternal age and past household adversity moderated the intergenerational mental health effects of prenatal stress such that children born to younger mothers and late adolescent/young adult children experiencing greater household adversity exhibited worse psychiatric morbidity at ages 17–18. Social support did not buffer against the long-term psychiatric impacts of prenatal stress. Conclusions Greater prenatal stress from apartheid predicted adverse psychiatric outcomes among children born to younger mothers and adolescents/young adults who experienced greater concurrent stress. Our findings suggest that prenatal stress may affect adolescent mental health, have stress-sensitising effects, and represent possible intergenerational effects of trauma experienced under apartheid in this sample.

11.

Leslie, C. E., et al. (2022). "Implications of intergenerational trauma: Associations between caregiver ACEs and child internalizing symptoms in an urban African American sample." Psychological trauma:

theory, research, practice, and policy: No Pagination Specified-No Pagination Specified.
10.1037/tra0001334

Objective: The link between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and negative mental health outcomes is well established. However, the intergenerational link between caregiver ACE history and their child's psychosocial outcomes is understudied, particularly within minoritized groups. This study aimed to delineate relations between caregiver ACE exposure and their child's depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms by proposing a serial mediation of caregiver PTSD, family management problems, and child ACEs. Method: Two hundred seventy-three caregiver (Mage = 39.27; 88% female) and adolescent (Mage = 14.26; 57% female) dyads from low-income urban communities completed electronic questionnaires measuring PTSD symptoms and ACEs. Child participants also completed a measure of depression and family management problems. Regression and serial mediation analyses were conducted to examine associations among these variables. Results: Caregiver ACEs were significantly associated with their child's PTSD symptoms but were not related to their child's depression scores. Serial mediation analyses indicated that child ACEs mediated the relation between caregiver ACEs and their child's PTSD symptoms. Evidence for an overall indirect effect via caregiver PTSD, family management problems, and child ACEs was not found. No indirect effects between caregiver ACEs and child depression were found. Conclusions: Findings demonstrate that higher levels of caregiver ACE exposure are associated with their child's PTSD symptoms in a sample of African American dyads living in urban, high-burden communities. These results suggest a need for ACE screening during medical visits and provides guidance for future clinical interventions. The distinct intergenerational consequences for caregivers with ACEs and their children's psychosocial wellbeing warrant further study. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved)

12.

Ma, X., et al. (2022). "Mediators and moderators in the relationship between maternal childhood adversity and children's emotional and behavioural development: a systematic review and meta-analysis." *Psychological Medicine*: 1-21. 10.1017/S0033291722001775

Maternal experiences of childhood adversity can increase the risk of emotional and behavioural problems in their children. This systematic review and meta-analysis provide the first narrative and quantitative synthesis of the mediators and moderators involved in the link between maternal childhood adversity and children's emotional and behavioural development. We searched EMBASE, PsycINFO, Medline, Cochrane Library, grey literature and reference lists. Studies published up to February 2021 were included if they explored mediators or moderators between maternal childhood adversity and their children's emotional and behavioural development. Data were synthesised narratively and quantitatively by meta-analytic approaches. The search yielded 781 articles, with 74 full-text articles reviewed, and 41 studies meeting inclusion criteria. Maternal mental health was a significant individual-level mediator, while child traumatic experiences and insecure maternal-child attachment were consistent family-level mediators. However, the evidence for community-level mediators was limited. A meta-analysis of nine single-mediating analyses from five studies indicated three mediating pathways: maternal depression, negative parenting practices and maternal insecure attachment, with pooled indirect standardised effects of 0.10 [95% CI (0.03–0.17)], 0.01 (95% CI (-0.02 to 0.04)) and 0.07 [95% CI (0.01–0.12)], respectively. Research studies on moderators were few and identified some individual-level factors, such as child sex (e.g. the mediating role of parenting practices being only significant in girls), biological factors (e.g. maternal cortisol level) and genetic factors (e.g.

child's serotonin-transporter genotype). In conclusion, maternal depression and maternal insecure attachment are two established mediating pathways that can explain the link between maternal childhood adversity and their children's emotional and behavioural development and offer opportunities for intervention.

13.

Miller, D. (2022). Can I Get a Witness? A Qualitative Analysis on the Effects of Transgenerational Trauma on Black Coupled Relationships. *Health and Human Services*, Widener University. **Doctor of Psychology**, <https://www.proquest.com/openview/420bd7642604a3fcb13aa7f5dda1128b/1.pdf?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>

14.

Owl, C., III (2022). *SGAØ (Du-Yuk-Dv): A Model Program Utilizing Cherokee Culture as the Path to Healing and Reawakening of Cherokee Identity*. Ann Arbor, Alliant International University: 116, <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/SGAØ-du-yuk-dv-model-program-utilizing-choerokee/docview/2679758164/se-2>

The model program purposed in this dissertation serves as a cultural alternative to “treatment-as-usual” for Cherokee peoples. American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities have long endured the detrimental effects stemming from European colonization. Centuries of systemic genocidal practices aimed at AIAN communities have resulted in the intergenerational transmission of historical trauma and the loss of cultural knowledge. Inspired by Gone and Calf Looking’s (2015) work with the Blackfeet nation to establish a cultural alternative to treatment, the proposed model program functions similarly to provide Cherokee peoples the opportunity to heal by way of their traditional culture, the theft of which created a “soul wound” that continues to be passed on to future generations. The model program proposed is exclusively comprised of Cherokee oral traditions, cultural values, and Cherokee language, which function as a means of enculturation for Cherokee peoples, thereby operating as a preventative and protective factor against the harmful effects associated with the intergenerational transmission of historical trauma for Cherokee peoples. The model program provides a template for the utilization of indigenous cultural traditions to promote the health and wellbeing of the community from which the traditions originate. Two reviewers, both Cherokee professionals employed in health-care related fields serving Cherokee populations, were selected to review the proposed model program and provide recommendations for future development.

15.

Palsson, C. (2022). *The Intergenerational Effects of Refugee Camps: Haiti, 1937–2009*, <https://www.craigpalsson.com/assets/Palsson%20Refugee%20Camps.pdf>

With thousands of refugees settling into camps every year, it is important to understand the camps’ effects on the refugees’ descendants. I examine the short- and long-run effects of refugee camps by looking at camps established after the 1937 massacre of Haitians living in the Dominican Republic. Using difference-in-differences and synthetic difference-in-differences strategies, I show that in the short-run, refugee camps changed land-use, converting fallow land to farms. In the long-run, 70 years later, I use an IV strategy to show the differences in land-use persist, wealth converges, and the descendants have higher social capital.

16.

Wagner, S. H. (2022). Transgenerationale Nicht-Weitergabe von Traumatisierung. Institut für Psychologie, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt. **Master of Science**, <https://netlibrary.aau.at/obvuklhs/content/titleinfo/7735623/full.pdf>

Bisherige Forschungsergebnisse zur transgenerationalen Traumatisierung beziehen sich insbesondere auf die Weitergabe von Traumatisierung, vor allem im Kontext des Zweiten Weltkriegs und des Holocaust. Darüber hinaus bestehen wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse zur Förderung von Resilienz hauptsächlich in Bezug auf die Kinder Geflüchteter. Im Rahmen der vorliegenden Masterarbeit wird gezielt der Frage nachgegangen, was geflüchtete Mütter unterstützt, Traumatisierungen nicht an ihre Kinder weiterzugeben. Zur Untersuchung des Forschungsgegenstands wurden im Rahmen qualitativer Forschung die Ergebnisse von fünf Expert_inneninterviews mit verschiedenen Fachkräften psycho-sozialer Flüchtlingsvereine in Österreich untersucht. Die Interviews sind explorativ mithilfe eines Leitfadens erhoben und mittels der Qualitativen Inhaltsanalyse nach Mayring (2015) ausgewertet worden. Es wurden individuelle, familiäre und gesellschaftliche Strategien auf der Basis von acht Fallbeschreibungen geflüchteter Mütter kategorisiert und erfasst und darüber hinaus mittels fünf ausgewählter Fallanalysen aufenthaltsberechtigter Mütter im Umgang mit ihren Kindern exemplarisch verdeutlicht (Best-Practice). Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigen, dass insbesondere alters- und situationsangemessene Kommunikation über traumatische Vorerfahrungen zwischen Müttern und Kindern hinsichtlich der transgenerationalen Nicht-Weitergabe traumatischer Erfahrungen als besonders wichtig angesehen wird. Neben der Förderung von Strategien werden psycho-soziale Fachkräfte auch zur Umsetzung interdisziplinärer Interventionen angeregt. Wenngleich die Ergebnisse nicht verallgemeinerbar sind, so ermöglichen sie einen ersten publizierten Beitrag zur ressourcenorientierten Erforschung der transgenerationalen Nicht-Weitergabe geflüchteter Mütter in Bezug auf ihre Kinder, was nicht zuletzt vor dem Hintergrund des gegenwärtigen Kriegs in der Ukraine und der damit verbundenen Fluchtbewegungen der Zielgruppe eine langfristige, gesamtgesellschaftliche Herausforderung darstellt

17.

Yehuda, R. (2022). "Trauma in the Family Tree." Scientific American **327**(1): 50-55.
10.1038/scientificamerican0722-50

After the twin towers of the World Trade Center collapsed on September 11, 2001, in a haze of horror and smoke, clinicians at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in Manhattan offered to check anyone who'd been in the area for exposure to toxins. Among those who came in for evaluation were 187 pregnant women. Many were in shock, and a colleague asked if I could help diagnose and monitor them. They were at risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD—experiencing flashbacks, nightmares, emotional numbness or other psychiatric symptoms for years afterward. And were the fetuses at risk?