

<p>Ontwikkeling</p>	<p>Finet, C., et al. (2019). "Adopted Children's Behavioral Adjustment Over Time: Pre-Adoption Experiences and Adoptive Parenting." <i>The Journal of early adolescence</i> 40(4): 027243161985840-027243161985479.</p>	<p>Meisjes uit China hadden het eerste half jaar na adoptie minder gedragsproblemen dan hun leeftijdsgenoten. Op 10 jarige leeftijd waren de gedragsproblemen grotendeels vergelijkbaar, ze hadden alleen wat meer naar binnen gerichte problematiek. Het maakte niet uit of ze de periode voor hun adoptie in een kindertehuis of in een pleeggezin hadden doorgebracht en ook de kwaliteit van ouderschap van de adoptieouders hing niet met de mate van gedragsproblematiek samen.</p>	<p>We tested whether adoptive parenting played a role in the association between pre-adoption experiences and children's adaptive (responsiveness) and maladaptive (internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems, attention and sleep problems) behavioral adjustment over time. Ten-year-old girls, adopted at 13 months from institutional care (n = 50) or foster care (n = 42) in China to the Netherlands, participated 2 months (Time 1, N = 92), 6 months (Time 2, N = 92), and 9 years after adoption (Time 3, N = 87). At Times 1 and 2, the adoptees showed significantly fewer behavioral problems in many areas than non-adopted youth, with medium to large effect sizes. At Time 3, the adoptees showed similar rates of behavioral problems as non-adopted youth, with the exception of somewhat elevated levels of internalizing problems. Pre-adoption experiences were not associated with their behavioral adjustment. Furthermore, adoptive parenting did not moderate the association between pre-adoption experiences and behavioral adjustment over time. Nevertheless, the finding that the adoptees generally did not show above-average levels of behavioral problems illustrates that adoption had a positive impact on their development.</p>
<p>Ontwikkeling</p>	<p>Finet, C., et al. (2019). "Remarkable cognitive catch-up in Chinese Adoptees nine years after adoption." <i>Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology</i> 65: 11.</p>	<p>Chinese kinderen die na adoptie cognitief achterliepen hadden dit op 10-jarige leeftijd volledig ingehaald. Ze liepen ook niet achter op</p>	<p>We investigated (1) whether 10-year-old internationally adopted Chinese girls who, on average, showed below-average intellectual functioning two and six months after adoption (Times 1-2, N = 92), showed catch-up in intellectual functioning, school achievement, and executive functioning nine years later (Time 3, N = 87). We tested (2) effects of type of pre-adoption care (institutional versus foster care), and effects of parental sensitivity (factor score for supportive presence and for intrusiveness compiling all three time points), and we examined (3) whether the latter buffered the effects of type of care. The children showed significant recovery and complete catch-up in intellectual functioning at Time 3, and did</p>

		<p>school. Terwijl het het eerste half jaar wel uitmaakte of de kinderen voorafgaand aan de adoptie in een kindertehuis waren geweest of in een pleeggezin, was dit verschil op 10-jarige leeftijd niet meer te zien. De sensitiviteit van de ouders had ook geen invloed op de cognitieve ontwikkeling.</p>	<p>not lag behind at school compared to non-adopted children. Contrary to the results of Times 1 and 2, type of care was not associated with cognitive development at Time 3. Parental sensitivity did not buffer the link between type of care and cognitive development.</p>
Ontwikkeling	<p>Penarrubia, M., et al. (2020). "Executive function and early adversity in internationally adopted children." <u>Children and Youth Services Review</u> 108.</p>	<p>Geadopteerde jongeren uit Russische tehuizen presteerden slechter in de management functies van het brein (aandacht, planning en werkgeheugen). De kinderen die voorafgaand aan het tehuis nog in een gezin hadden gewoond, presteerden slechter in beheersing, aandacht en planning dan de kinderen al</p>	<p>Background A history of early adversity, including lack of stable, sensitive and supportive caregivers, abuse and institutionalization, has negative influences over cognitive development. However, previous research has shown heterogeneous patterns of impairment in executive processes among children adopted internationally. Method Executive processes were examined in post-institutionalized children adopted into Spanish families from Russian institutions. Four tasks of the neuropsychological battery CANTAB were used to assess selective attention, planning, inhibitory control and working memory. The sample included 27 adopted children (74.1% male), aged 8-13 years (M = 10.35; SD = 1.34) at time of study, and 37 non-adopted children in the comparison group (54.1% male), aged 8-13 years (M = 11.00; SD = 1.40). Almost half of the adoptees (48.6%) were institutionalized at birth and had no preadoptive family experience. Results: Adopted children displayed poorer performance in attention, planning and working memory. A younger entry into the institutions was related to better results in attention and inhibition, although no significant correlations were found between length of institutionalization, adoption placement variables and executive performance. The group of adoptees with family experience before institutionalization showed lower performance in inhibition - compared to adoptees institutionalized at birth and the control group-, and lower scores in attention and planning than the control group. Conclusions: Although adoption offers a protective context that promotes cognitive development, difficulties in executive processes are</p>

		heel jong in het tehuis waren gekomen.	still evident after an average of seven years in the adoptive family. Adoptive parents should be equipped with strategies to satisfy their child's needs, and targeted interventions could be implemented to prevent future difficulties in their development.
Identiteit	Cai, J., et al. (2020). "Psychological correlates of interest in genetic testing among Korean American adoptees and their parents." <i>J Genet Couns</i> 29 (3): 460-470.	Geadopteerden doen steeds meer DNA onderzoek voor informatie over gezondheidsrisico's of om geboortefamilie te vinden. In deze studie naar Koreaans-Amerikaans geadopteerden bleek 47% van de geadopteerden en 43% van hun ouders geïnteresseerd hierin – ook onafhankelijk van elkaar. De geadopteerden wilden voornamelijk testen omdat ze geïnteresseerd waren in hun geboortefamilie, ook om hun etnische identiteit te ontdekken.	Adopted persons increasingly have turned to genetic testing to obtain health information or to search for birth family. The present study investigated psychological factors that may contribute to interest among adoptees and their parents in genetic testing for the adoptee, including adoptees' ethnic identity development, their thoughts or curiosity about birth family (birth family thoughts), and the interaction of these two factors. Data were drawn from the second wave of a longitudinal study, conducted in 2014, on transracially, transnationally adopted Korean American adolescents and their adoptive parents. In a sample of 106 adolescent–parent dyads, 2 adolescents (1.89%) had undergone genetic testing. Among the dyads in which adolescents had not sought genetic testing, 47.12% of adolescents and 43.27% of parents indicated interest in genetic testing for the adolescent adoptee. Adolescents' interest in genetic testing was independent from parents' interest. Neither adolescent psychological adjustment nor physical health was related to interest in genetic testing in either adolescents or parents. Adolescents' birth family thoughts were related to adolescents' interest in genetic testing, but not to parents' interest in genetic testing for their child. This study showed ethnic identity exploration and resolution moderated the relationship between birth family thoughts and adolescents' interest in genetic testing. Results point to the relevance of birth family thoughts and identity development to genetic testing in transnational and transracial adolescent adoptees.
Identiteit	Barroso, R. and M. Barbosa-Ducharme (2019). "Adoption-related feelings, loss, and curiosity about origins in adopted	Adoptie betekent winst van een nieuwe familie maar ook verlies. In dit	Adoption involves strong emotions. From the adoptee's point of view, adoption means not only the gain of a new family but also inevitable losses. This study aims at analyzing adoption-related feelings, which include the feelings of loss and the ensuing curiosity about the birth family and pre-adoption life. A total of 81 adopted adolescents, aged 12-22, adopted at 4

	<p>adolescents." <u>Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry</u> 24(4): 876-891.</p>	<p>onderzoek geven de meeste geadopteerden aan niet zo'n last te hebben van adoptie-gerelateerd verlies. Sommige aspecten van hun adoptieverhaal konden hen wel boos of verdrietig maken en ze konden ook wel problemen aangeven die samenhangen met hun geadopteerd zijn. Ze waren weinig nieuwsgierig, hoogstens naar de reden van hun afstand. Hun gevoelens ten opzichte van hun geboorteouders, hun nieuwsgierigheid en hun verlies bepaalden hun gevoel ten aanzien van hun adoptie.</p>	<p>years of age, on average, participated in this study. The data were collected using the Questionnaire of Adoption-related Feelings and the Adopted Adolescents Interview, which allowed for the identification of the experiences, feelings, and attitudes of the adopted adolescents regarding their story before and after adoption, and their feelings towards their birth family. The results showed that most participants did not identify adoption-related losses. Nevertheless, they acknowledged the existence of some aspects of their adoption story that made them feel sad and angry and could identify several difficulties associated with their adoptive status. Participants showed low levels of curiosity even if they were mostly curious about the reasons why they had been placed up for adoption. The adoptees' feelings when thinking about their birth parents, the curiosity regarding their past, and their adoption-related losses predicted their feelings related to the adoption experience. Several implications for the psychological practice with adopted adolescents will be presented.</p>
Discriminatie	<p>Schires, S. M., et al. (2020). "Discrimination and Ethnic-Racial Socialization Among Youth Adopted From South Korea Into</p>	<p>Dit artikel toont het belang van het voorbereiden van interlandelijk</p>	<p>The current study examined how discrimination relates to adjustment outcomes in a sample of internationally, transracially adopted Korean Americans from the Minnesota Sibling Interaction and Behavior Study (N = 456 adoptees; M-age at T1 = 14.9, M-age at T2 = 18.3, M-age at T3 = 22.3). The moderating roles of ethnic socialization and preparation for bias by parents (i.e.,</p>

	White American Families." <u>Child Development</u> 91 (1): E42-E58.	geadopteerden op vooroordelen en discriminatie. Jongeren die hier niet op voorbereid waren hadden meer depressieve en externaliserende symptomen. Kennismaken met de oorspronkelijke cultuur (etnische socialisatie) hielp hierbij niet.	ethnic-racial socialization) were also examined. Results indicated that discrimination predicted higher levels of depressive and externalizing symptoms in youth who reported less preparation for bias. In those experiencing more preparation for bias, associations were not significantly different from zero. Ethnic socialization did not moderate these associations. Such findings provide important information for adoptive parents regarding how to prepare their children to cope with discrimination.
Discriminatie	Zhang, E., et al. (2019). "'Your Skin's Not as Good as Us': Microaggressions among Transracially-Adopted Children from China." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 22 (4): 284-306.	Uit onderzoek bij 42 jonge kinderen (5-9) geadopteerd uit China bleek dat zij al vroeg geconfronteerd werden met microaggressies over ras en adoptie.	This mixed methods study examined the nature of adoption and racial microaggressions and their relations with age and community diversity among 42 Chinese transracial adoptees ages 5-9 . Using microaggression typologies by Baden and Sue et al., we found that children must often navigate multiple messages within a single microaggression incident. Although experience and awareness of microaggressions did not differ among children by community diversity, experience of racial microaggression incidents was positively associated with age . Given that young children experience microaggressions, preparation for bias should be considered for children at young ages in a developmentally appropriate manner.
PAS	Miller, J. J., et al. (2019). "Virtual support groups among adoptive parents: Ideal for information seeking?" <u>Journal of Technology in Human Services</u> 37 (4): 347-361.	Online support groepen voor adoptieazorg lijken te werken. Deelnemers vonden het nuttig en flexibel en de interactie adequaat. De deelnemers die tevreden waren als	Despite the use of online support groups within areas of child welfare, namely postadoptive services, research in this area has not kept pace. This study examined adoptive parent perceptions of a virtual platform utilized for an online support group, and the impact of these perceptions on information seeking effectiveness. Overall, findings indicate that participants viewed the platform as usable, flexible, and congruent with fostering adequate participant interaction. Perceived group interaction, satisfaction with group membership, and perceived usefulness of the virtual platform were all significant predictors of information seeking effectiveness. Data from this study suggest that ample consideration should be given to the form and function of - virtual platforms use to administer support groups. Implications for practice and apposite area of future research are discussed.

		<p>groepslid, interactie onderhielden en het platform nuttig vonden, konden ook beter informatie vinden.</p>	
Communicatie	<p>Skandrani, S., et al. (2019). "The Impact of Children's Pre-Adoptive Traumatic Experiences on Parents." <u>Frontiers in Psychiatry</u> 10.</p>	<p>Het bleek dat adoptieouders slecht konden praten over de traumatische gebeurtenissen die hun kinderen voorafgaand aan de adoptie hadden doorgemaakt. Het had teveel impact op hen. Ouders hebben hier begeleiding nodig.</p>	<p>For the last decade, children are adopted increasingly at an older age. Their pre-adoptive past can bare traumatic experiences consequent to abandonment, violence, or deprivation in birth family or orphanage. The objective of this study is to explore the impact of the child's traumatic past on parental representations and subsequent parent-child interactions. The study includes 41 French parents who adopted one or more children internationally. Each parent participated to a semi-structured interview, focused on the choice of country, the trip to the child's native country, the first interactions with the child, the knowledge of the child's pre-adoptive history. The interviews were analyzed according to a qualitative phenomenological method, the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Five themes emerged from this analysis: absence of affects in the narrative; denial of the significance of the child's traumatic experiences; perceptions of the uncanny concerning the child; parental worry about traumatic repetition for the child; specific structure of the narrative. These extracted themes reveal a low parental reflective function when the child's past is discussed. They highlight the impact of the child's traumatic past on parents. Exploring the impact of the child's traumatic experiences on adoptive parents enables professionals involved in adoption to provide an early support to these families and to do preventive work at the level of parental representations and family interactions.</p>
Communicatie	<p>Alegret, I. A., et al. (2020). "Influence of Communicative Openness on the Psychological Adjustment of Internationally Adopted Adolescents." <u>Journal of Research on Adolescence</u> 30: 226-237.</p>	<p>Wanneer kinderen voorafgaand aan hun adoptie meer ontberingen hebben doorgemaakt, bleek de communicatie tussen adoptieouders en geadopteerden minder open te zijn. En minder openheid in communicatie hing</p>	<p>This study evaluated the predictive relationship between the communicative openness and psychological adjustment of adopted adolescents, controlling for preplacement risk factors. One hundred Spanish international adoptees aged 12-18 took part in the study. Data were gathered with a structured interview, the Youth Self Report and the Adoption Communication Scale. A history of maltreatment prior to the adoption was associated with more closed communication between parents and children. Prenatal drug exposure shows a relationship with the presence of externalizing behaviors and attention problems in adolescents. Finally, a lower degree of communicative openness regarding the child's origins was significantly associated with the presence of all the adolescent behavioral problems studied.</p>

		samen met meer gedragsproblematiek bij adolescente geadopteerden.	
Medisch	Callaghan, B. L., et al. (2020). "Mind and gut: Associations between mood and gastrointestinal distress in children exposed to adversity." <u>Development and Psychopathology</u> 32 (1): 309-328.	Darmproblemen en mentale problemen hangen vaak samen. En kunnen veroorzaakt worden door vroege ontberingen zoals het missen van ouders. In deze studie bleek dat tehuiszorg of pleegzorg voorafgaand aan interlandelijke adoptie samenhang met darmproblemen in de jeugd (minder bacteriën en andere samenstelling darmflora), en ook met gelijktijdige of latere angstproblematiek.	Gastrointestinal and mental disorders are highly comorbid, and animal models have shown that both can be caused by early adversity (e.g., parental deprivation). Interactions between the brain and bacteria that live within the gastrointestinal system (the microbiome) underlie adversity-gastrointestinal-anxiety interactions, but these links have not been investigated during human development. In this study, we utilized data from a population of 344 youth (3-18 years old) who were raised with their biological parents or were exposed to early adverse caregiving experiences (i.e., institutional or foster care followed by international adoption) to explore adversity-gastrointestinal-anxiety associations. In Study 1, we demonstrated that previous adverse care experiences were associated with increased incidence of gastrointestinal symptoms in youth. Gastrointestinal symptoms were also associated with concurrent and future anxiety (measured across 5 years), and those gastrointestinal symptoms mediated the adversity-anxiety association at Time 1. In a subsample of children who provided both stool samples and functional magnetic resonance imaging of the brain (Study 2, which was a "proof-of-principle"), adversity was associated with changes in diversity (both alpha and beta) of microbial communities, and bacteria levels (adversity-associated and adversity-independent) were correlated with prefrontal cortex activation to emotional faces. Implications of these data for supporting youth mental health are discussed.
Medisch	Landgren, V., et al. (2019). "Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders from childhood to adulthood: a Swedish population-based naturalistic	Geadopteerden met FASD bleven grote problematiek behouden als ze volwassen waren. Van	Background Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are a global health concern. To further understand FASD in adulthood is a major public health interest. Objective To describe the clinical characteristics of young adults with FASD adopted from orphanages to a socially more favourable and stable rearing environment as children. Design Prospective observational cohort study Setting Western Sweden Participants A population-based cohort of 37 adoptees diagnosed with FASD in childhood. Outcome measures Assessment consisted of

	<p>cohort study of adoptees from Eastern Europe." <u>Bmj Open</u> 9(10).</p>	<p>36 geadopteerden met FASD kreeg 56% steun en was 26% slachtoffer van seksueel geweld geweest. Bijna 70% had moeite met motoriek en bijna allemaal hadden ze oogproblemen. 88% had psychiatrische problematiek, 70% ADHD en 21% had een zelfmoordpoging gedaan. Vaak had men meerdere stoornissen.</p>	<p>clinical evaluations of social, medical, psychiatric, neuropsychological, adaptive and ophthalmological status by a physician, ophthalmologist, orthoptist and psychologist. Results Out of 37 adoptees with FASD, 36 (15 females) were evaluated at a median age of 22 years (range 18–28) and a mean follow-up time of 15.5 years (range 13–17). Twenty (56%) were dependent on social support. Sexual victimisation was reported by nine (26%). In 21 individuals with fetal alcohol syndrome, growth restriction in height and head circumference of approximately –1.8 SD persisted into adulthood. Of 32 examined, 22 (69%) had gross motor coordination abnormalities. High blood pressure was measured in nine (28%). Ophthalmological abnormalities were found in 29 of 30 (97%). A median IQ of 86 in childhood had declined significantly to 71 by adulthood (mean difference: 15.5; 95% CI 9.5–21.4). Psychiatric disorders were diagnosed in 88%, most commonly attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (70%). Three or more disorders were diagnosed in 48%, and 21% had attempted suicide. The median Clinical Global Impression-Severity score was 6 = 'severely ill'. Conclusion Major cognitive impairments, psychiatric morbidity, facial dysmorphism, growth restriction and ophthalmological abnormalities accompanies FASD in adulthood. Recognition of FASD in childhood warrants habilitation across the lifespan.</p>
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