Early Adverse Experiences



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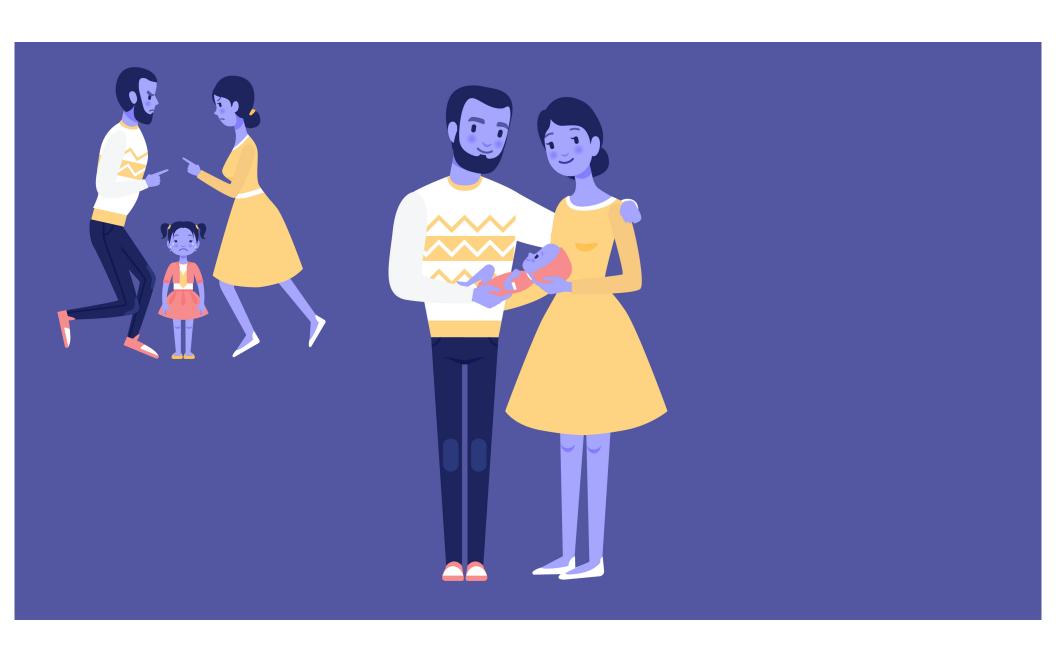
Vanderbilt University

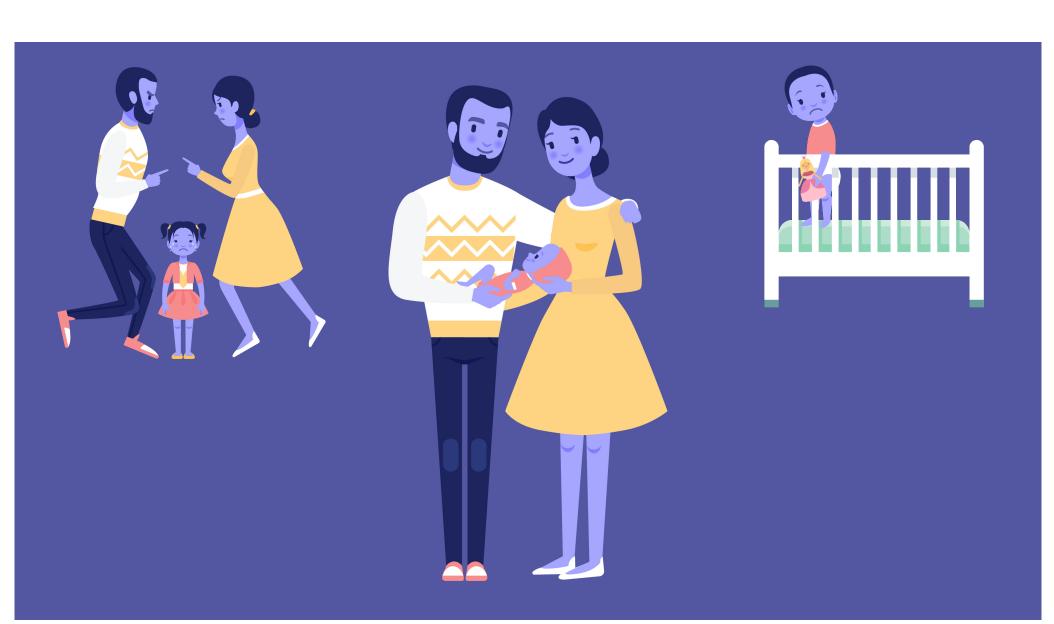


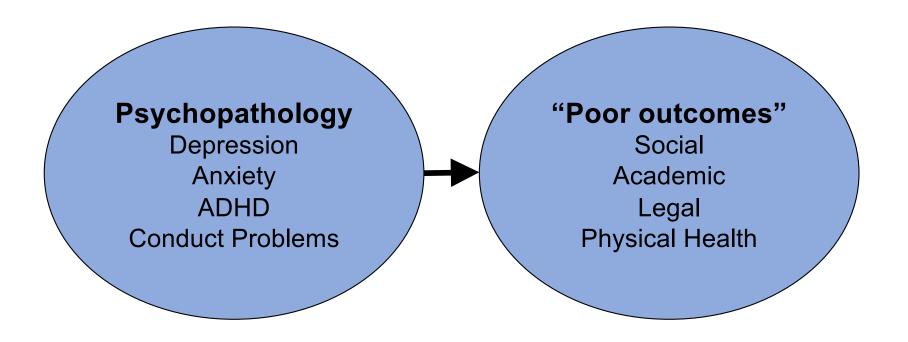


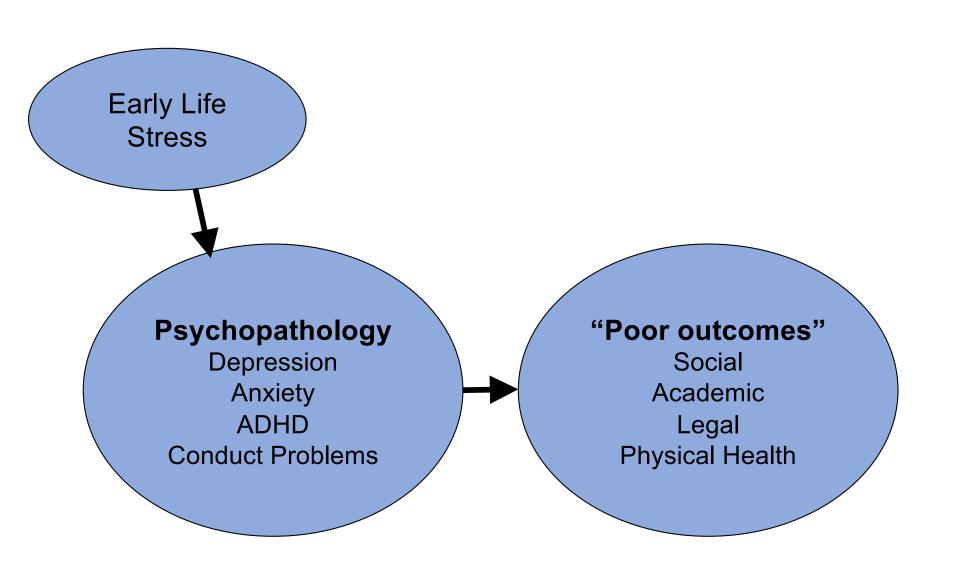






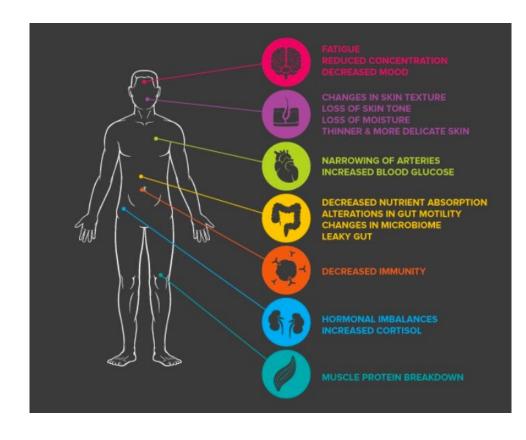




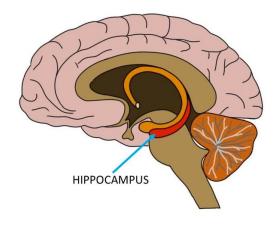


Stress Exposure

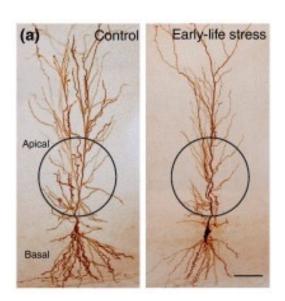
- Predicts negative mental and physical health
- Maladaptive effects on a host of organ systems



Stress alters structure of the hippocampus



- Stress-induced changes take place at several levels
 - Shortening of dendrites
 - Loss of spine synapses
 - Suppression of the neurogenesis

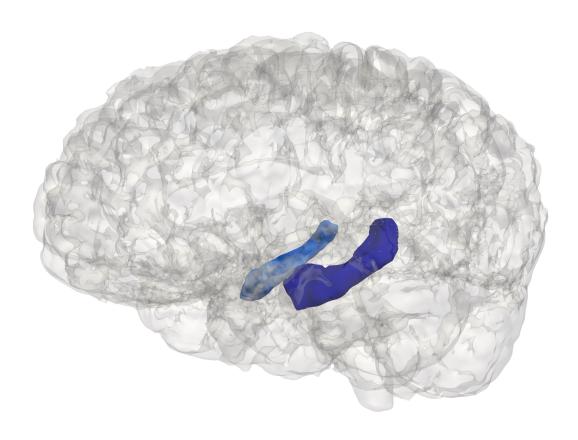


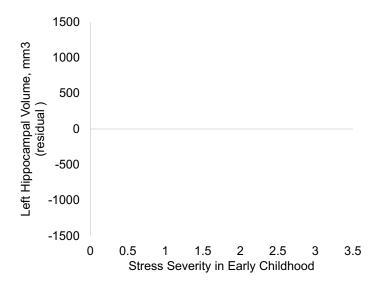
Maras & Baram (2012)

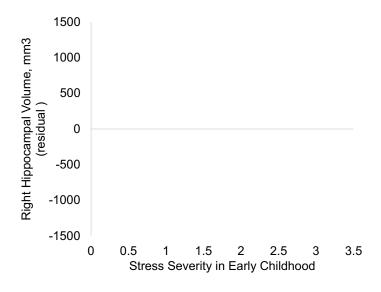
Stress Measurement

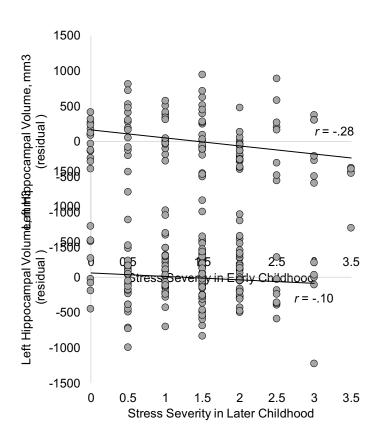


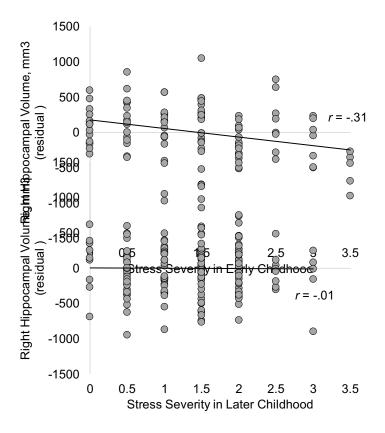
- Youth interviews on the Traumatic Events Screening Inventory
- Assessed 31 potentially traumatic events for children, including accidents, abuse, witnessing community and domestic violence
- Objective panel rated events individually and identified consensus (Scoring system developed by Adrian & Hammen, 1993; Rudolph & Hammen, 1999)
 - 0 = mild stress (e.g., witnessed a fight in the locker room)
 - 3.5 = severe stress (e.g., experienced sexual assault)
- Obtained age of onset for each stressors











Deviations from the Ideal Environment

Harmful Input



Inadequate Input



Neural consequences

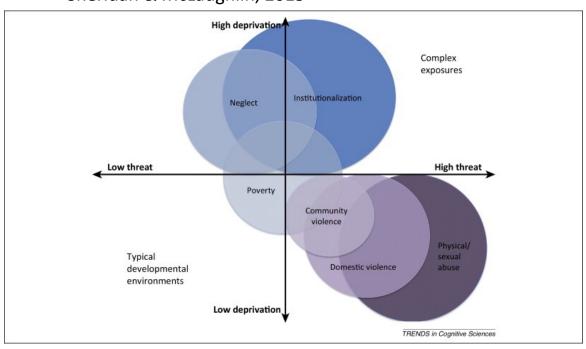
Threatening Input

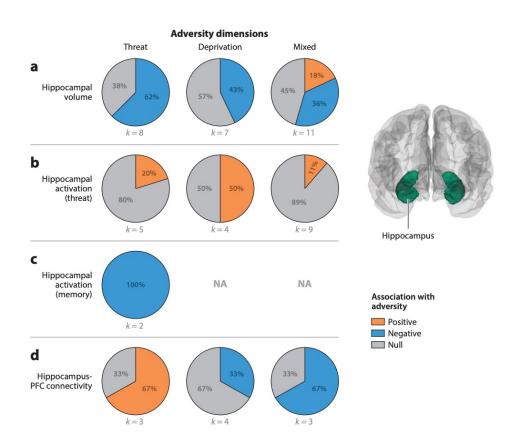
 Changes in neural circuits that underlie emotional learning

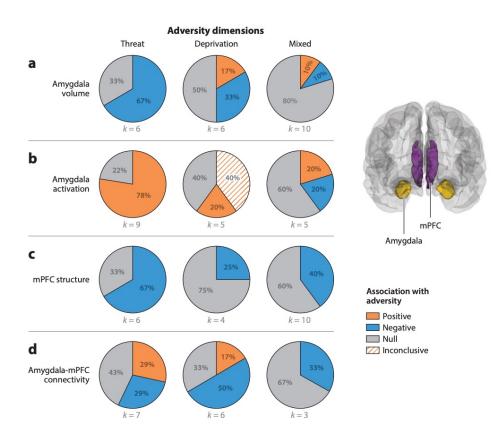
Inadequate Input

- Impacts synaptic proliferation
- Reductions in cortical thickness

Sheridan & McLaughlin, 2015







Neglect of Neglect



Nelson Fox Zeanah

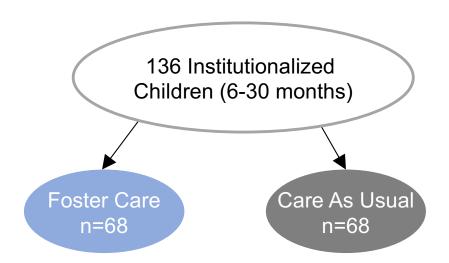


Children reared in institutions

- Dramatically increased risk:
 - Growth delays
 - Disturbances of social relatedness and attachment
 - Psychopathology
 - Deficits in IQ and executive functions
 - Language delays
 - Motor abnormalities



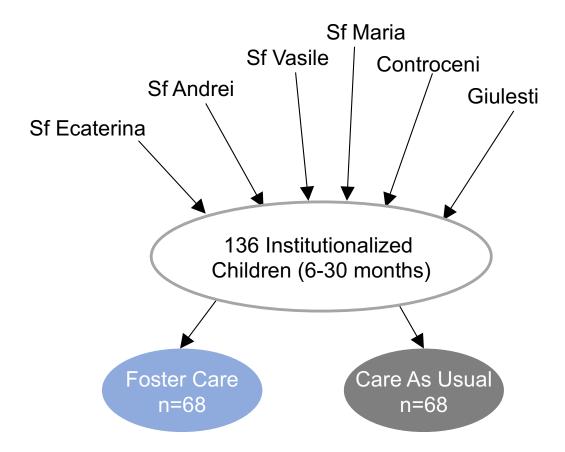
Bucharest Early Intervention Project (BEIP)

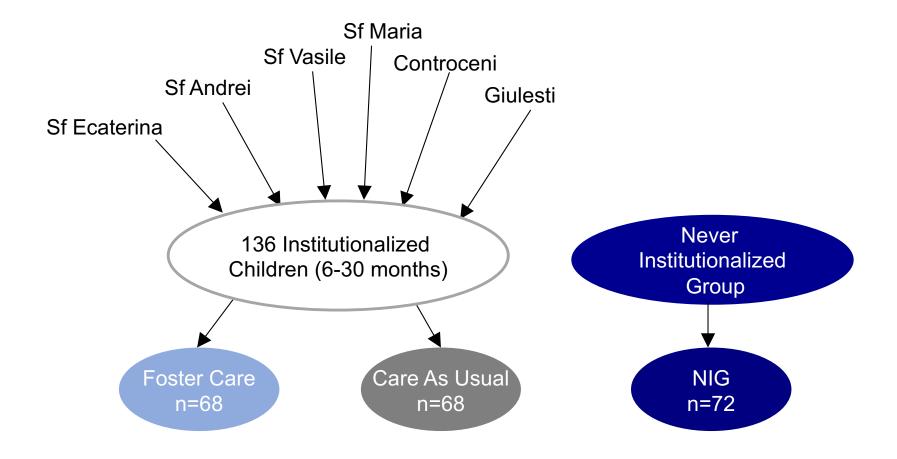




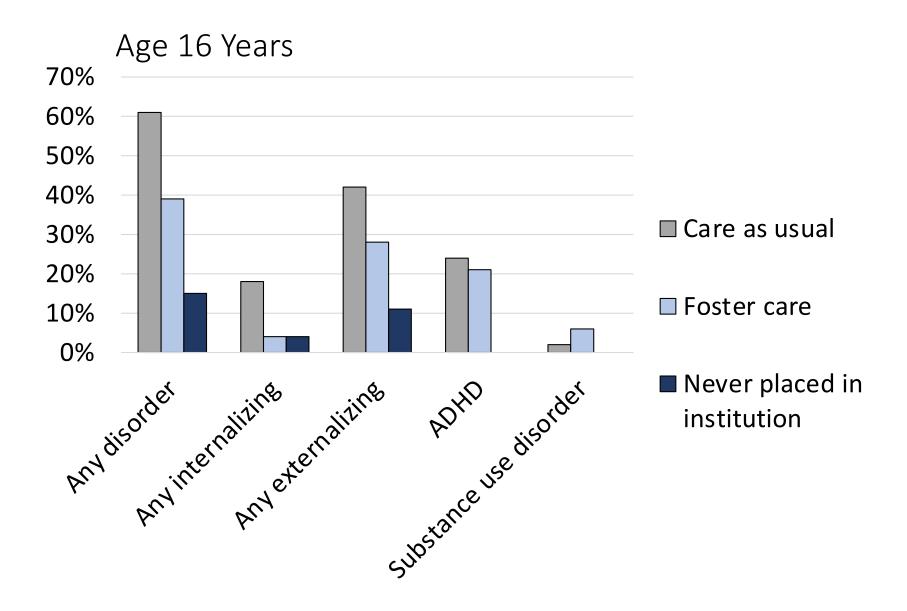
ROMANIA'S
ABANDONED
CHILDREN

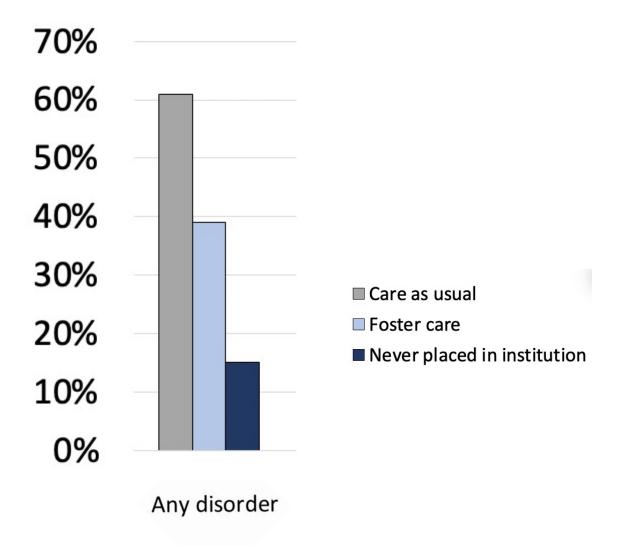
Deprivation,
Brain
Development,
and the
Struggle
for Recovery



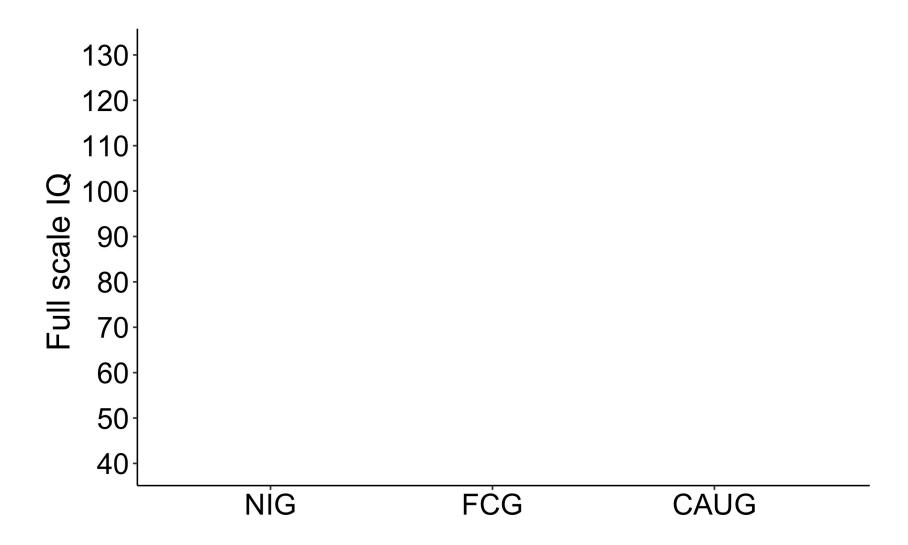


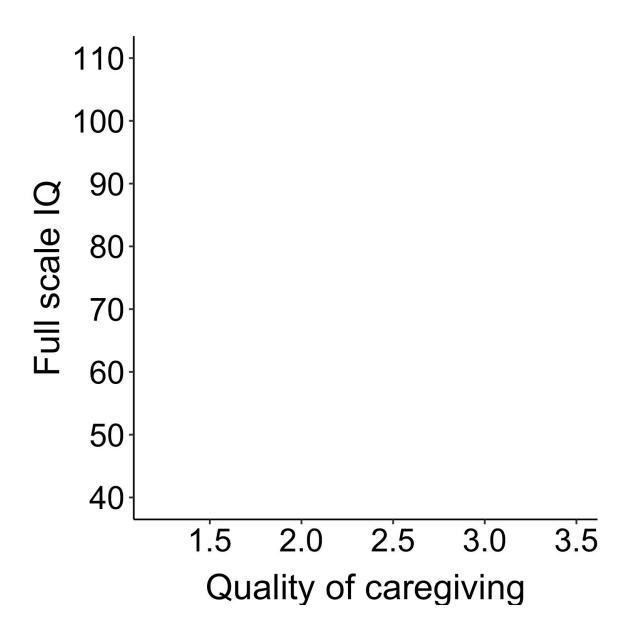
Assessments at Baseline, 30, 42, 54 months Follow-ups at 8, 12, 16, and (now) 22 years



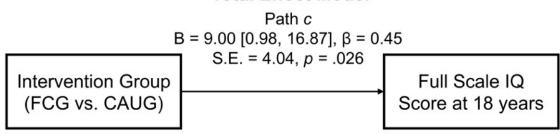


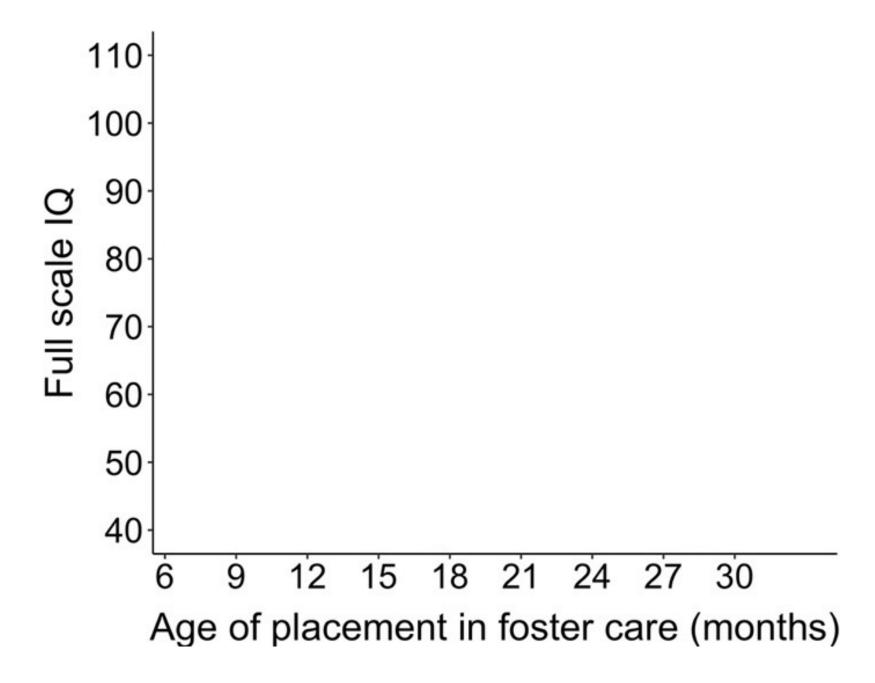


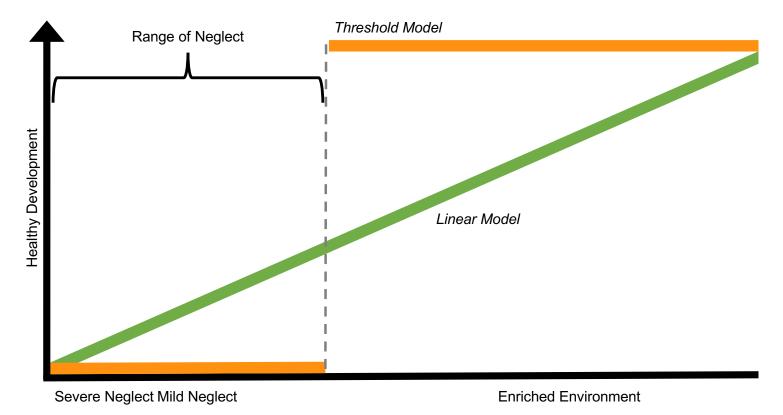




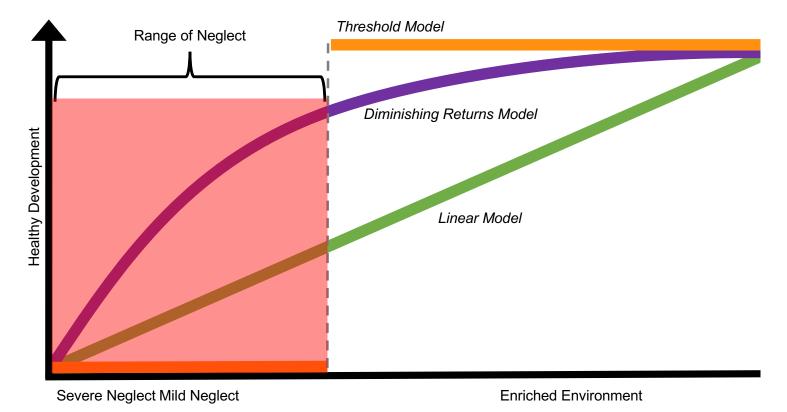
Total Effect Model



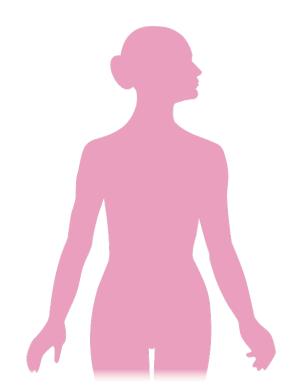




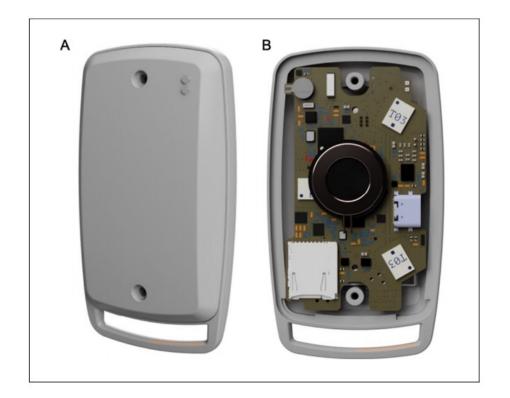
Continuum of environmental stimulation in early life



Continuum of environmental stimulation in early life













Virginia Salo



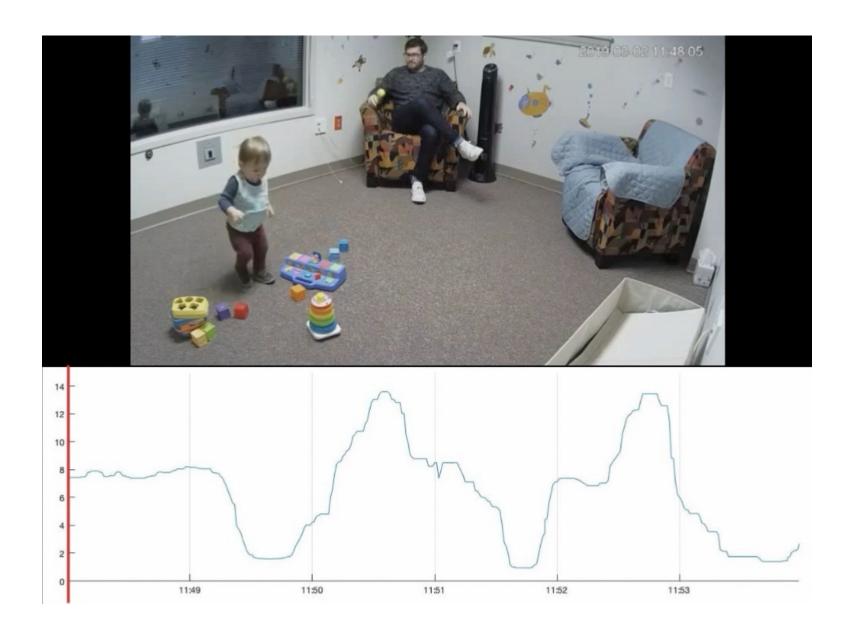
Pat Pannuto



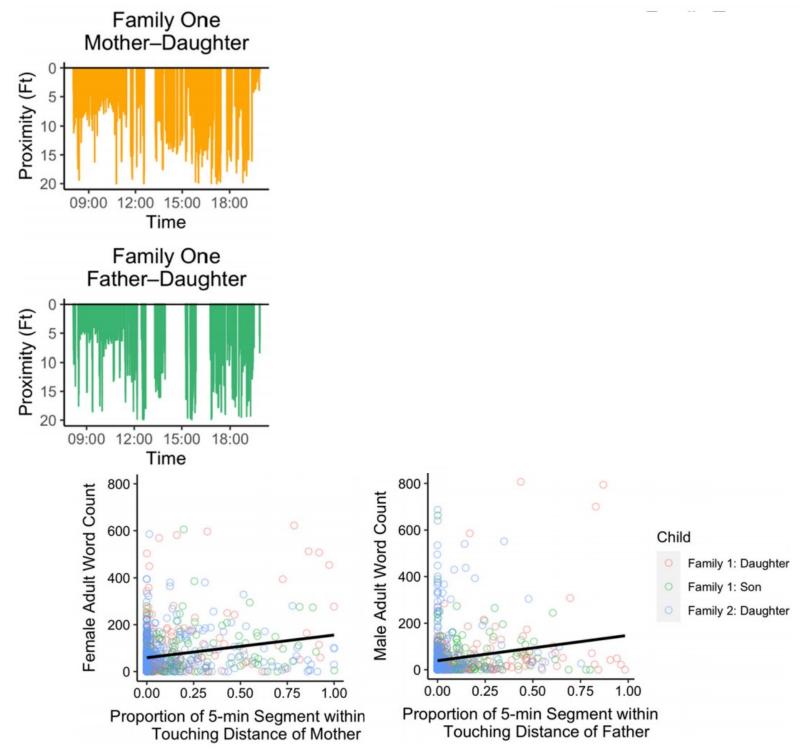
Andreas Biri



Will Hedgecock







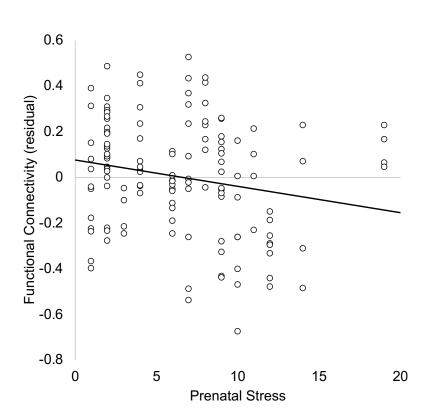
Salo ... Humphreys (2021) Behav Res Meth

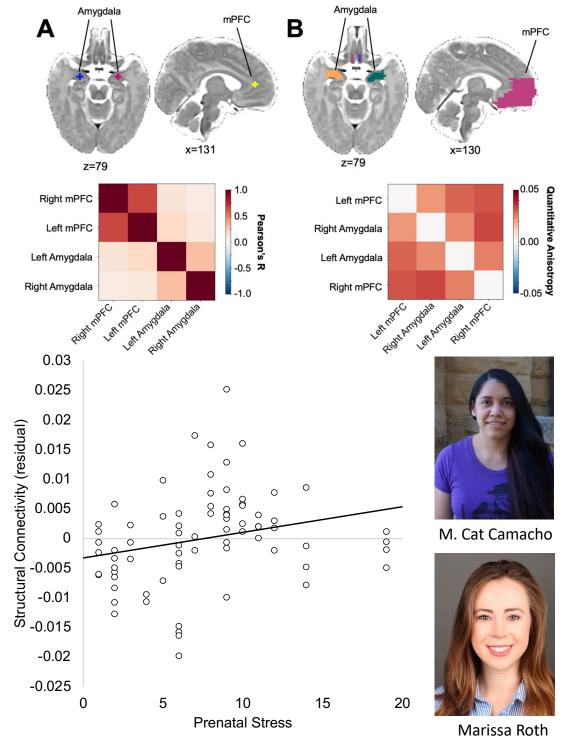


Harnessing brain plasticity



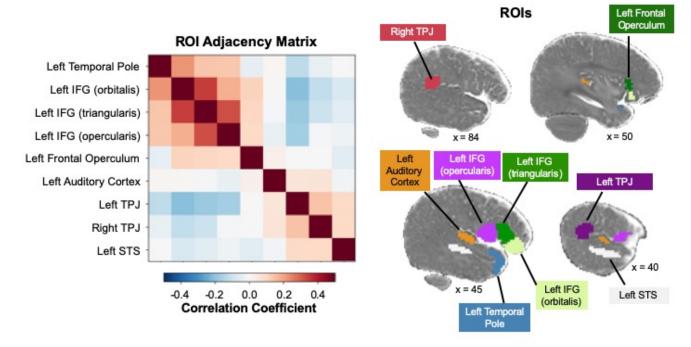
Prenatal stress and MRI scans with newborn infants



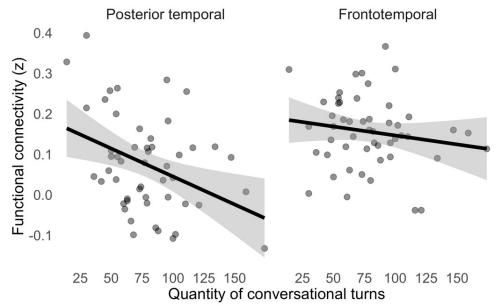


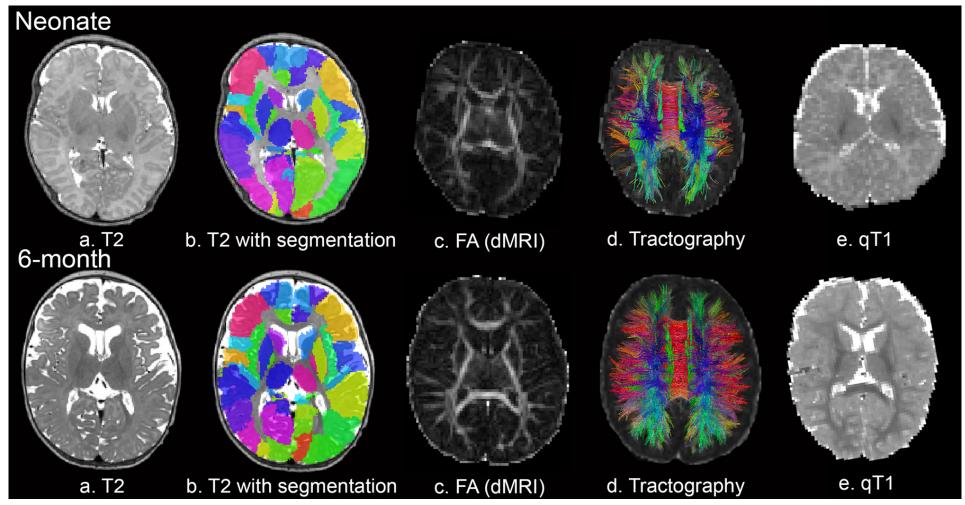
Humphreys et al. (2020) Dev Cog Neuro

Identification of language networks in sleeping infants

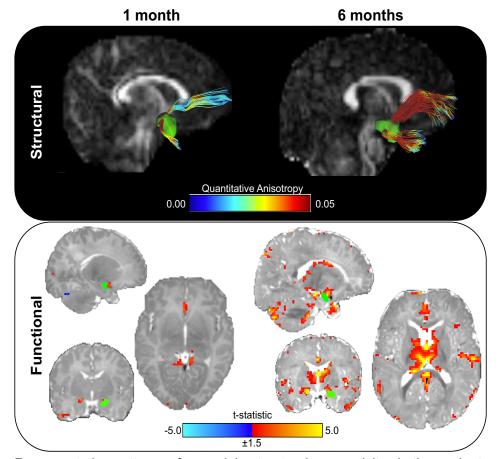


The quantity of conversational turns is negatively associated with resting-state connectivity in the posterior temporal language network

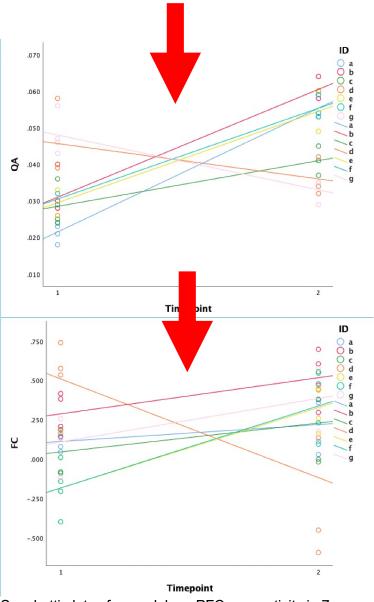




Example images from neonate and 6-month scan. a. T2-weighted; b. T2-weighted with segmentation from iBEAT overlaid; c. Fractional anisotropy (FA) from Diffusion-weighted MRI; d. Tractography using Camino; e. T1-weighted Quantitative MRI (qT1).



Representative patterns of amygdala structural connectivity via the uncinate fasciculus (top) and functional connectivity with the rest of the brain (bottom) from the same infant scanned at one month and 6 months of age



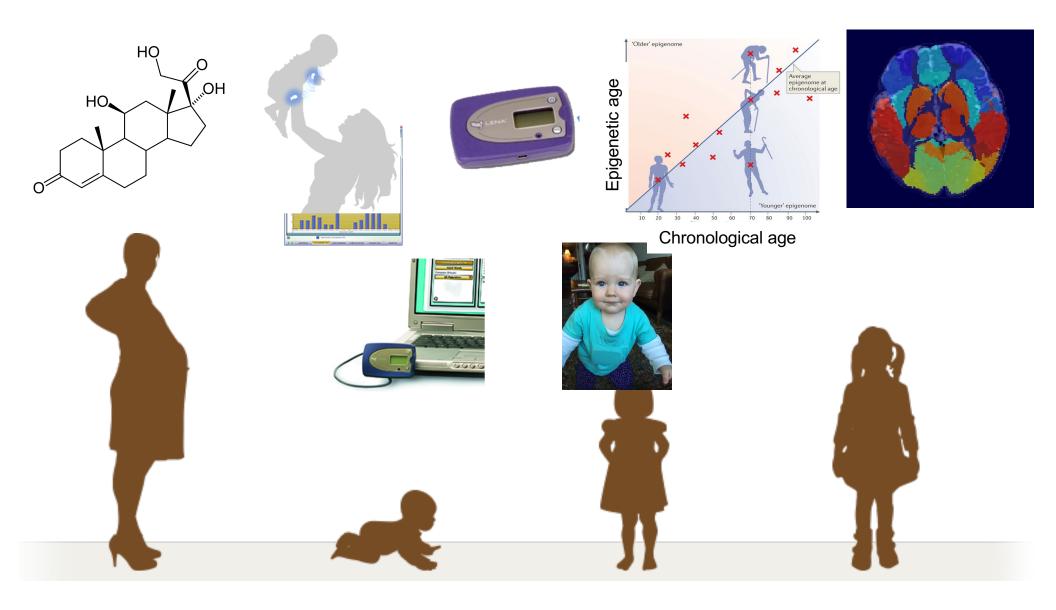
Spaghetti plots of amygdala—mPFC connectivity in 7 infants with complete diffusion and rsfMRI scans at newborn and 6-months assessments.

Experiences of threat and neglect are associated with brain and behavior outcomes even much later in development

Implications

Early life is a period of increased vulnerability (and opportunity)

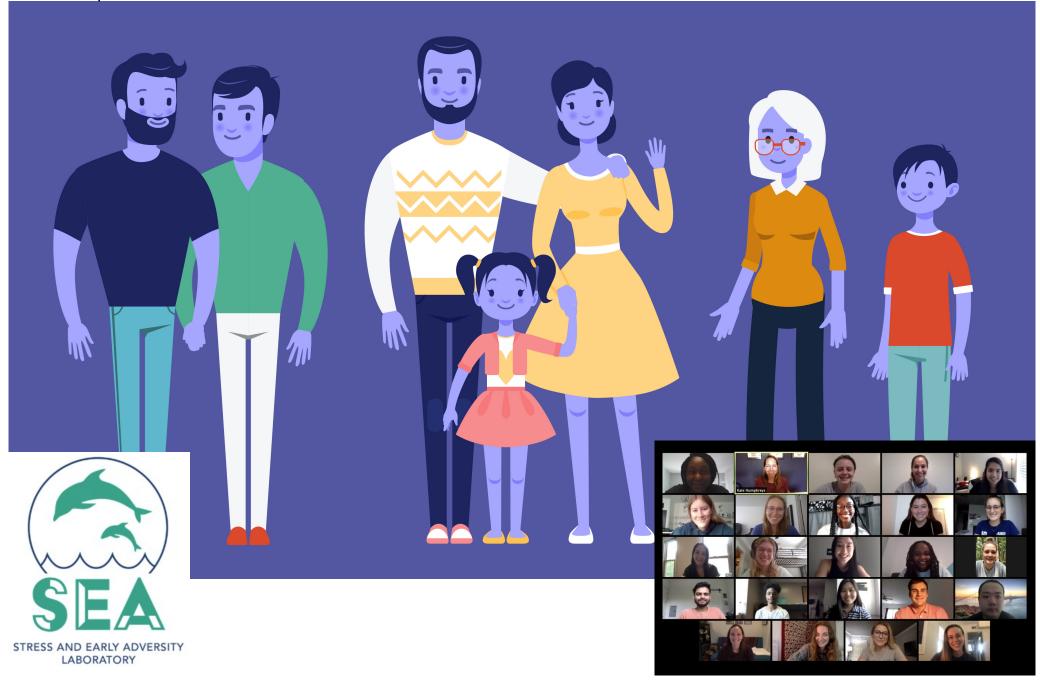
Positive caregiving experiences mitigate effects of adversity



Funders of our research:

- National Institute of Mental Health
- National Institute of Child Health and Development
- National Science Foundation
- Jacobs Foundation
- Vanderbilt Kennedy Center
- VICTR

- Caplan Foundation
- Brain and Behavior Research Foundation



VUseaLab.com



In the Stress and Early Adversity (SEA)
Lab at Vanderbilt University (directed
by Dr. Kathryn L. Humphreys), we
study how children's experiences are
associated with development. If you
are interested in learning more about
our studies, please check out our
current projects!

Donate to our research

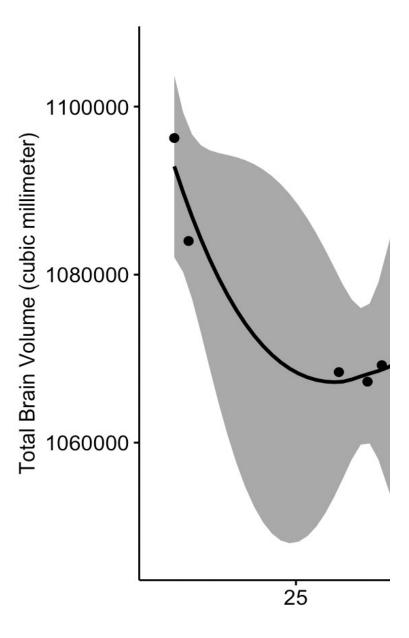
DONATE NOW

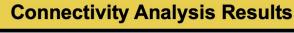
Our lab accepts donor support to help us with our mission to understand and improve children's experiences. As a donor, you will enable researchers to conduct cutting-edge research that helps us to better understand and support children and families.

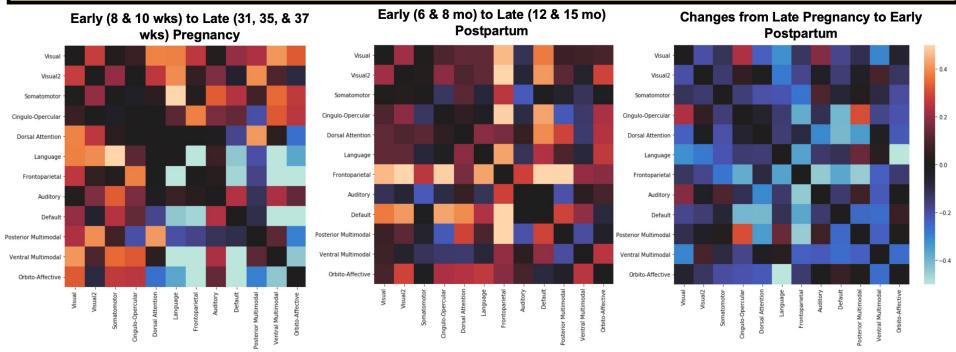
While you are welcome to donate anonymously, Dr. Humphreys encourages potential donors to connect with her to ensure your donation goes to the project most aligned with your mission.

Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience

Cárdenas, E. F., Kujawa, A., & Humphreys, K. L. (2020). Neurobiological changes during the peripartum period: Implications for health and behavior. *Social Cognitive Affective Neuroscience*.







Trajectories of Neurobiological Change During Pregnancy

