

I. Protecting children from the consequences of divorce: A longitudinal study of the effects of parenting on children's coping processes Child Dev. 2011 Jan-Feb; 82(1): 244–257. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-8624.2010.01553.x

Available as a webpage here:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3057658/>

II. The Effects of childhood stress on health across the lifespan (2008)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Available as a clickable webpage here:

<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/6978>

III. Divorce early in childhood affects parental relationships in adulthood

Date: June 29, 2013

Source: Society for Personality and Social Psychology

Summary: Divorce has a bigger impact on child-parent relationships if it occurs in the first few years of the child's life, according to new research. Those who experience parental divorce early in their childhood tend to have more insecure relationships with their parents as adults than those who experience divorce later, researchers say.

Available as a webpage here:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/06/130629164737.htm>

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IV. Children of Divorce

Medical Branch Clinic, Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

J Am Board Fam Med. 2001;14(3)

Available as a webpage here:

http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/405852_6

V. Impact of early life stress on the pathogenesis of mental disorders: Relation to brain oxidative stress
Schiavone, S., Colaianna, M., Curtis, L. 2015 Current Pharmaceutical Design 21 (11), pp. 1404-1412

Stress is an inevitable part of human life and it is experienced even before birth. Stress to some extent could be considered normal and even necessary for the survival and the regular psychological development during childhood or adolescence. However, exposure to prolonged stress could become harmful and strongly impact mental health increasing the risk of developing psychiatric disorders. Recent studies have attempted to clarify how the human central nervous system (CNS) reacts to early life stress, focusing mainly on neurobiological modifications. Oxidative stress, defined as a disequilibrium between the oxidant generation and the antioxidant response, has been recently described as a candidate for most of the observed modifications. In this review, we will **discuss how prolonged stressful events during childhood or adolescence (such as early maternal separation, parental divorce, physical violence, sexual or psychological abuses, or exposure to war events) can lead** to increased oxidative stress in the CNS and enhance the risk to develop psychiatric diseases such as anxiety, depression, drug abuse or psychosis. Defining the sources of oxidative stress following exposure to early life stress might open new beneficial insights in therapeutic approaches to these **mental disorders**.

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VI. Long-Term Effects of Divorce and Remarriage on the Adjustment of Children
Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, Volume 24, Issue 5, September 1985, Pages 518-530

This paper presents the results of a 6-year follow-up of a longitudinal study of the effects of divorce on parents and children. It was found that, whereas divorce had more adverse effects for boys, remarriage was more disruptive for girls. The stability of the long-term adjustment of boys and girls differed, with externalizing being more stable in boys and internalizing more stable in girls. Children in divorced families encountered more negative life changes than children in nondivorced families, and these negative life changes were associated with behavior problems 6 years following divorce.

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- The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
www.cdc.gov/ncipc
- The National Scientific Council on the Developing Child
www.developingchild.net
- The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study
www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/ace/index.htm