



Generaties en trauma alertering

Updates 10 september 2024

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.

Regelmatig zet de ARQ-bibliotheek nieuwe publicaties over *Generaties en trauma* op deze lijst. Voor eventuele fulltext of voor eerdere updates kunt u ook mailen naar de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#). Deze alertering en meer vindt u ook in ons [themadossier Generaties en Trauma](#)

Anisman, H., Doubad, D., Asokumar, A., & Matheson, K. (2024). Psychosocial and neurobiological aspects of the worldwide refugee crisis: From vulnerability to resilience. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 165, 105859. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2024.105859>

Immigration occurs between countries either to obtain employment, for family reunification or to escape violence and other life-threatening conditions. Refugees and asylum seekers are often obligated to overcome a uniquely challenging set of circumstances prior to and during migration. Settlement following immigration may pose yet another set of stressors related to acculturation to the host country, as well as financial insecurity, discrimination, language barriers, and social isolation. Here we discuss the multiple consequences of immigration experiences, focusing on the health disturbances that frequently develop in adults and children. Aside from the psychosocial influences, immigration-related challenges may cause hormonal, inflammatory immune, and microbiota changes that favor psychological and physical illnesses. Some biological alterations are subject to modification by epigenetic changes, which have implications for intergenerational trauma transmission, as might disruptions in parenting behaviors and family dysfunction. Despite the hardships experienced, many immigrants and their families exhibit positive psychological adjustment after resettlement. We provide information to diminish the impacts associated with immigration and offer strength-based approaches that may foster resilience.

Bean, L. (2024, July). *Transgenerational Trauma in the Black Church: The Role of Epigenetics* - ProQuest. <https://www.proquest.com/openview/8fd8825dc5336f682b2e1d02f12cc599/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>

The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the impacts of transgenerational trauma on individuals who profess salvation through Jesus Christ in the Black Church through a literature analysis of (a) colonialism, (b) structural racism and post-traumatic slave syndrome, (c) transgenerational trauma, and (d) epigenetics. Through a critical analysis approach, the scholarly literature was scrutinized and organized into advanced codes and relevant themes using the literature review process flowchart (Appendix A). The advanced codes of "soul" and "body" emerged from the literature, which resulted in the following four themes: (a) the impact of colonialism on the soul and body, (b) the impact of structural racism and post-traumatic slave syndrome on the soul and body, (c) the impact of transgenerational trauma on the soul and body, and (d) epigenetics in relation to the soul and body. Ethical integration, Christian integration, and counseling integration models were explicated and applied. The researcher posits that traumatic experiences can be passed down through epigenetic

marks via gene expression which results in behavior manifestations that can be seen in succeeding generations within the Black Church. The researcher also suggests the biblical tripartite nature of man's construct (body, soul, and spirit) can help alleviate the effects of transgenerational trauma among Christian believers and empower leaders in the Black Church. Future recommendations are for a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach that would help ascertain the personal experience of live participants. This would assist in developing further counseling recommendations for those who are suffering from trauma experiences in the Black Church.

Bozack, A. K., Merrill, S. M., & Cardenas, A. (2024). Epigenetic Biomarkers for Understanding Adverse Experiences and Health. *JAMA Network Open*, 7(8), e2427070.

<https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.27070>

Trauma and stress, particularly in early life, can have long-lasting implications on health and well-being throughout the life course. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), such as abuse, neglect, and challenges in the household or family before the age of 18 years, have been associated with adverse health-related behaviors, mental health conditions, and increased risk of illnesses, including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. The effects of psychosocial stressors may extend across generations, affecting the children and grandchildren of individuals directly effected, through nongenetic intergenerational or transgenerational inheritance. There is a growing body of literature investigating how the cascade of physiological responses to adversity contributes to the biological embedding of ACEs. Epigenetic markers, including DNA methylation, may be involved in linking ACEs to health through programming of immune regulation, neurodevelopment, and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in response to stress and trauma. The effects of ACEs may also be reflected in changes to aging-related pathways recapitulated by epigenetic clocks, or biomarkers of biological aging calculated using DNA methylation levels.

Denov, M. (2024). Exploring the Lives of Children Born of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Through Art. *Social Inclusion*, 12(0). <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.8422>

Although the realities of children born of conflict-related sexual violence have gained increased attention, limited research has explored the issue from the perspectives of the children themselves. Drawing upon a sample of 79 children born of sexual violence in Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) captivity, and using arts-based methods, this study explored the wartime and post-conflict experiences directly from children born of conflict-related sexual violence in northern Uganda. The study illustrates how the arts-based methods of mask-making, drawing, and life maps—developed in consultation with local researchers and youth born in LRA captivity—helped to capture the complex wartime and post-war realities of this unique population of children and youth, as well as enabled young people to choose what to share and what to withhold during the research process. More easily distributed, accessed, and consumed than traditional academic publications, the medium of art can have a widespread, immediate, and powerful impact. The article concludes with the strengths, limitations, and ethical implications of arts-based methods, as well as the importance of considering culture and context for future research.

Dilworth-Bart, J. E., Sankari, T., & Moore, C. F. (2024). A Multigenerational Model of Environmental Risk for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) Children and Families. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 132(8), 085001. <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP13110>

Background:In recent years, public discourse has increasingly brought institutional and structural racism to the foreground of discussion on the well-being of BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) communities. Environmental toxicity in combination with the social triggers of institutional and structural racism are among the factors that shape the short- and long-term health of BIPOC Americans across multiple lifespans.**Objectives:**We outline a 2+ Generation Model for examining the mechanisms through which institutional and structural racism promotes the intergenerational transmission of environmental health risk and family and interpersonal relationships across the life course and across multiple generations. We present the model's theoretical underpinnings and rationale, discuss model limitations and needed sources of data, and implications for research, policy, and intervention.**Discussion:**Parents and children are not only biologically linked in terms of transmission of environmental toxicities, but they are also linked socially and intergenerationally. The 2+ Generation Model foregrounds family and interpersonal relationships occurring within developmental contexts that are influenced by environmental toxicity as well as institutional and structural racism. In sum, the 2+ Generation Model highlights the need for an equity-first interdisciplinary approach to environmental health and redirects the burden of risk reduction away from the individual and onto the institutions and structures that perpetuate the racial disparities in exposure. Doing so requires institutional investment in expanded, multigenerational, and multimethod datasets. <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP13110>

Ghanny, N. (2024, January). *Third Generation, Jewish Identity, Resilience, and Intergenerational Trauma: A Qualitative Study* - ProQuest.

<https://www.proquest.com/openview/d1330a44844be010324a59e488a228a2/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>

It is the expectation this body of work examined from a phenomenological qualitative approach will add to future academic discourse of knowledge, exploring the Jewish identity and resilience amidst intergenerational transmission of trauma (ITT) with third generation (3G). There are 20 participants from: Canadian-Jewish, American-Jewish, and Israeli-Jewish communities. The researcher used purposive sampling; data collected through questionnaires, and semi-structured interview. The Modified van Kaam for analyzation, Moustakas for collecting the data. The results found 3G's affective experiences were instinctively experienced from their grandparents (Holocaust survivors) and second-generation. Some of the themes generated, included connections to grandparent's history, strong sense of agency, education, advocacy for social justice. The participants felt their Jewish identity defined who they are, and experiences, values shared as a collective. Recommendations: should include longitudinal studies of 3G and other marginalized and vulnerable groups such as IPV, veterans, ACEs, offender population. Future research is needed because; findings have indicated effects of ITT may not be directly observed right away. Implications for psychotherapy are required to have knowledge of the behavioral effects given the uniqueness of ITT. Therefore, clinicians and other professionals working with this form of trauma must understand the historical and cultural narratives when treating and assessing individuals.

Hoffman, S. J., Vukovich, M. M., Peterson, B. L., Fulkerson, J. A., Gewirtz, A. H., Fredkove, W. M., Davis, A., & Gaugler, J. E. (2024). A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Factors Promoting Intergenerational Resilience in Adolescent Youth With Refugee Status. *Family & Community Health*, 47(4), 288.

<https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000410>

Background: Adolescent youth occupy a critical and complex position in refugee families who resettle in a third country. **Objectives:** We examined the potential impact of health- and family-related factors

on the and behavioral adjustment outcomes of refugee adolescent youth. Methods: Situated within an explanatory sequential mixed methods study, we used unadjusted and adjusted multinomial logistic regression to identify trauma, health, and socioecological characteristics of war-affected families associated with social and behavioral adjustment in 72 Karen adolescent youth resettled in the United States. Results: Factors related to the health and well-being of war-affected families, including parent mental and physical health, youth-reported family function, housing, and parent employment demonstrated important associations with youth adjustment. Conclusion: These findings, originating within the complex dynamics of resettled war-affected families, demonstrated the interconnectedness of adolescent and parent experiences and opportunities to advance resilience in youth navigating integration and supporting their families through those same processes.

Kopp, D. (2024). *Vertolking van De Oost: Intergenerational Memories of Dutch Perpetration during the Indonesian War of Independence in De Tolk van Java, De Oost and Kleinkinderen van de Oost*. [Master Thesis]. <https://studenttheses.uu.nl/handle/20.500.12932/47234>

This thesis examines the representation of intergenerational memories of Dutch perpetration during the Indonesian War of Independence in *De Tolk van Java*, *De Oost* and *Kleinkinderen van de Oost*. Through comparative analysis, this study explores how these cultural artefacts reimagine the past and confront the complexities of colonial perpetration, subsequent trauma and its inheritance while taking inspiration from familial memories of the war. Chapter 1 investigates the representation of perpetration and its inheritance and draws on literary research on *Väterliteratur* to examine how the creators reflect on their ancestors' experience in the war and how they construct their own connection to the violence. Chapter 2 delves into the (post)colonial dimension of memory, exploring how colonial practices affected the memories of different ethnic groups, Indische, Moluccan and Dutch, within the case studies, alongside their resonance with the broader Dutch national cultural memory of the conflict. This thesis finds that, facilitated by the incorporation of archival materials, the novel, feature film and documentary explore perpetrator trauma and intergenerational consequences through tropes of burden and guilt while presenting different generational and ethnic perspectives. They demonstrate that colonial practices such as discrimination and segregation heavily influence the remembrance of perpetration by minorities who constantly resist this oppression and who, as soldiers on the Dutch side, experience forms of colonial violence, while simultaneously perpetrating violence. Consequently, this thesis finds that these case studies to different extents complement the current Dutch cultural memory of the war by building on inter- and transgenerational memory. This research thus illuminates how these cultural representations articulate postmemory narratives of Dutch colonial perpetration, contributing to the understanding of the remembrance of the Indonesian War of Independence within Dutch cultural discourse and its engagement with its complex historical legacies through inter- and transgenerational memory transmission. This analysis into the (post)colonial dimension of these narratives additionally attributes to the field of perpetrator studies, specifically the investigations of intergenerational memory of perpetrator pain, as it examines a colonial context. By exploring how colonial oppression intertwines with the remembrance of war and its inheritance, this thesis emphasises how colonialism has an enduring impact on perpetrators and their descendants, thus giving insights into how the workings between memory, trauma and historical accountability complicate within a (post)colonial context.

Lee, H. (2024). Towards Collective Healing: Intervening Intergenerational Trauma with Koreans/Koreans. *Counseling and Psychological Services Dissertations*.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.57709/37393438>

The experiences of historical and cultural traumas such as chronic poverty, instability, and violence have insidious and long-lasting effects up to three generations from survivors through genetic or learned transmission (Bezo & Maggi, 2015; Bradfield, 2013; Connolly 2011;Forrest-Perkins 2017). Although there has been a movement towards recognizing such traumas and their effects in psychological literature, there still remains a dearth in examination for Asian/Asian Americans and specific ethnic groups such as Korean/Korean Americans (Cai & Lee, 2022; Kim-Martin, 2021). Thus, a critical interpretive synthesis (CIS) was utilized to synthesize the current literature on AAA historical/cultural traumas and examine their effects on survivors, their descendants, and family functioning. Further, a randomized control trial study design was conducted to utilize psychoeducation with a group of Koreans/Korean Americans to examine whether learning about historical/cultural traumas shifted perceptions of family functioning and family communication. The groups included in the trial includes the psychoeducation intervention group and a control group that received psychoeducation on a non-trauma related topic, with the aims of exploring collective healing for the Korean/Korean American community.

Li, S., Orr, M., Plessen, K. J., Pagsberg, A. K., & Meier, S. (2024). Terror catastrophizing: association with anxiety, depression, and transgenerational effects. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, 15(1), 2374165. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008066.2024.2374165>

Background & Objectives: Terror catastrophizing, defined as an ongoing fear of future terrorist attacks, is associated with a higher incidence of anxiety disorders, among other psychological impacts. However, previous studies examining terror catastrophizing's relationship to other mental health disorders are limited. The current study sought to determine if patients diagnosed with anxiety and depression would experience increased terror catastrophizing. Additionally, this study aimed to investigate whether parental terror catastrophizing increases children's internalizing symptoms. **Design & Methods:** Individuals were randomly drawn from the Danish Civil Registration System and invited to complete a series of questionnaires to measure terror catastrophizing tendency, lifetime parental trauma, and children's internalizing symptoms. In total, n = 4,175 invitees completed the survey of which 933 reported on a child between 6 and 18 years. Responses were analyzed using a generalized linear regression model. **Results:** Participants diagnosed with anxiety alone or comorbid with depression were more likely to experience symptoms of terror catastrophizing than undiagnosed participants ($\beta = 0.10$, $p < .001$; $\beta = 0.07$, $p = .012$). Furthermore, the parental tendency to catastrophize terror was associated with higher internalizing symptoms in children ($\beta = 0.09$, $p = .006$), even after taking parental diagnoses, as well as lifetime and childhood trauma into account. **Conclusion:** The results can inform clinical practices to account for a patient's potential to exhibit increased terror catastrophizing tendencies or be more affected by traumatic events. Additionally, they can offer insights for designing novel preventative interventions for the whole family, due to the relation between parental tendencies for terror catastrophizing and the internalizing symptoms observed in children. Diagnoses of comorbid anxiety and depression tend to have increased terror catastrophizing (TC); however, a sole anxiety diagnosis is associated with more TC, while sole depression is not. Informative for clinical practice to understand how patients with TC tendencies are more likely to be impacted by traumatic events. Parental TC symptoms are linked to internalizing symptoms in children; thus, this could inform

the design of novel preventative interventions. Diagnoses of comorbid anxiety and depression tend to have increased terror catastrophizing (TC); however, a sole anxiety diagnosis is associated with more TC, while sole depression is not. Informative for clinical practice to understand how patients with TC tendencies are more likely to be impacted by traumatic events. Parental TC symptoms are linked to internalizing symptoms in children; thus, this could inform the design of novel preventative interventions.

Lumas-Wright, M. (2024, July). *Trauma Across Culture: A Phenomenological Study Exploring the Historical Effect of Colonialism, Genocide, and Resilience on Descendants of Indigenous Peoples in the United States* - ProQuest.

<https://www.proquest.com/openview/e203b70b22bd601f9f87156830bf38e8/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>

Mavioglu, R. N. (2024). The longitudinal and intergenerational effects of childhood maltreatment on cumulative stress biomarkers. *Dissertation*. <https://oparu.uni-ulm.de/items/51080007-d1b3-476d-82c0-361da3d01cba>

Childhood maltreatment (CM), a form of chronic early life stress, has been associated with poor physical and mental health in an individual as well as their offspring through its impact on stress response systems. Dysregulation of the stress response systems through CM might lead to alterations in certain cumulative stress biomarkers, which can predict long term health outcomes. Changes in DNA methylation (DNAm) induced by CM can alter gene expression in all physiological systems and determine long-term trajectories. Additionally, CM can contribute to an accelerated profile of biological aging through its effects on TL. However, the underlying mechanisms regarding CM-related alterations in DNAm and TL, and intergenerational effects of maternal CM on these biomarkers are unclear. Furthermore, CM-related regulation of TL can differ depending on the metabolic state, but has not been studied in the postpartum period, which is characterized as a rapidly resolved catabolic state. The main objective of this thesis was to investigate the effects of CM history on DNAm and TL in a sample of postpartum mothers and their newborns, both cross-sectionally, longitudinally, and intergenerationally. This objective was achieved in three studies. The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire was used to create groups of mothers with and without CM. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from maternal venous blood, and umbilical cord mononuclear cells were isolated from newborn cord blood. The first study investigated the effect of varying levels of CM on the DNAm of DNA methyltransferase 1 (DNMT1), a crucial enzyme in the DNAm machinery, in immune and buccal cells of mother-newborn dyads. The DNAm was evaluated using mass spectrometry on immune cell DNA from mothers 1-week postpartum (n = 117) and their newborns (n = 113), as well as buccal cell DNA from 68 mother-newborn dyads. Mothers with CM history exhibited lower mean DNAm of DNMT1 in immune cells compared to mothers who have not experienced CM. The influence of CM status on maternal DNMT1 gene expression was only observed when moderate or severe CM was reported. There was no association between buccal cell DNAm and CM status. Maternal history of CM was not linked to any changes in DNMT1 mean DNAm in any of the cell types studied in newborns. The study concludes that changes in DNMT1 DNAm associated with CM may indicate allostatic load and have physiological relevance, particularly in individuals with more severe CM experiences. This could result in an activated DNA methylation machinery that may affect stress response genes. The second study investigated immune cell TL in mother-newborn dyads, depending on CM history. First part of this study assessed the longitudinal effects of CM on mothers' TL during the first year after giving birth, specifically at 1 week (n

= 175), 3 months (n = 140), and 1 year postpartum (n = 106). TL was measured from peripheral blood mononuclear cells by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The results indicated, for the first time, a postpartum recovery of TL within 3 months, and preservation of TL from 3 months to 1 year. A time x CM interaction showed that women with a CM history had shorter TL compared to women without a CM history only at 1 year postpartum, but not earlier. Postpartum TL dynamics were explained with the regulation of telomere maintenance with changing metabolic and inflammatory state, that were further explored in the next study. The second part of this study investigated the intergenerational influence of maternal history of CM on newborn TL (n = 132). There was no significant influence of total maternal CM history on newborn TL. However, maternal history of childhood sexual abuse was found to be a predictor of shorter newborn rTL, after controlling for newborn sex, maternal age, and duration of cell cryopreservation. Although pregnancy complications were not associated with newborn TL in this cohort, maternal history of childhood sexual abuse-associated fetal programming of TL might be possible through other mechanisms such as prenatal stress and inflammation. The final study explored the telomere – mitochondria dynamics in immune cells of postpartum women and their newborns during different energetic states, such as parturition, CM history, and growth. Mitochondrial variables consisted of mitochondrial bioenergetics parameters, which were measured with high resolution respirometry, and mitochondrial DNA copy number and proportion of variant (damaged) mitochondrial DNA, which were measured by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. In the first week postpartum which is characterized by more inflammation and a higher energetic demand, TL was found to be shorter with decreased efficiency of mitochondrial energy production. One year later in basal conditions, these mitochondria – TL associations were present only in women with a history of CM. In newborns, TL decreased as basal routine and ATP production-related respiration increased. Mitochondrial DNA copy number was associated with TL regardless of energetic state, both in mothers and newborns. Overall, our results indicate that telomere – mitochondria dynamics are plastic and might be regulated depending on the body's energetic requirements.

Metersky, K., Jordan, A., Al-Hamad, A., & El-Masri, M. (2024). Psycho-social Stressors Experienced by Young war Refugees in Developed Countries: A Scoping Review. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 08445621241263459. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08445621241263459>

Background Refugees escaping political unrest and war are an especially vulnerable group. Arrival in high-income countries (HICs) is associated with a 'new type of war', as war refugees experience elevated rates of psycho-social and daily stressors. **Purpose** The purpose of this scoping review is to examine literature on psycho-social stressors amongst young war refugees in HICs and impact of stressors on intergenerational transmission of trauma within parent-child dyads. The secondary objectives are to identify the pre-migration versus post-migration stressors and provide a basis to inform future research projects that aim to lessen the burden of stress and inform evidence-based improvements in this population. **Methods** Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Scoping Review Extension (PRISMA-ScR) guided the reporting of this review that was performed using a prescribed scoping review method. Extracted from five databases, 23 manuscripts published in 2010 or later met the inclusion criteria. **Results** Three themes emerged: pre-migration stressors, migration journey stressors and uncertainty, and post-migration stressors. While post-migration environments can mitigate the health and well-being of war refugees, socio-cultural barriers that refugees often experience at the host country prevent or worsen their psycho-social recovery. **Conclusion** To assist the success of war refugees in HICs, therapeutic interventions must follow

an intersectional approach and there needs to be a wider application of trauma informed models of care. Findings of this review may help inform future intervention studies aiming to improve the psychosocial health of this population.

Muno, B. A., Islam, J. Y., Schwartz, R., Wallace, S., Camacho-Rivera, M., & Patel, R. C. (2024). Structural Racism Conceptualization and Operationalization for Research for the U.S. HIV Epidemic: Findings from a Scoping Review and Implications for Advancing Research for Structural Interventions. *AIDS and Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-024-04417-9>

‘Intergenerationele overdracht van structureel racisme’ In the U.S., inequities by race/ethnicity in health outcomes, such as in the HIV epidemic, are long standing but have come to the forefront during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is growing recognition of the role of structural racism in racialized health inequities, yet the conceptualization and operationalization of structural racism in HIV research lags. We conducted a scoping review of existing published literature, between 1999–April 2024, conceptualizing and measuring structural racism’s impact among people living with or at risk for HIV in the U.S. Our initial search yielded 236 unique articles, which after title and abstract screening yielded ten articles meeting full text review criteria. We then extracted key parameters, such as conceptualization, method of measurement of structural racism, study aims, design, and findings. Three of the articles were qualitative studies that conceptualized structural racism using (1) the social network model, (2) individual and structural intersectionality and (3) critical race theory. Operationalization of structural racism within the seven quantitative studies fell into three categories: (1) structural level, (2) a scale of experiences of racism, including structural racism, and (3) using explanatory demographic factors as downstream measures of the effects of structural racism. The variance in the conceptualization and operationalization of structural racism highlights the different interpretations of structural racism in its applications to the field of HIV research. Given the vast racial/ethnic inequities in HIV, we propose three overarching suggestions for next steps in improving the conduct of research on structural racism in HIV: (1) we must prioritize measuring racism past the individual and interpersonal levels to consider systemic factors at a societal level that manifest as structural racism to improve HIV outcomes in the U.S., (2) consider intergenerational effects of structural racism through the use of longitudinal data, and (3) broaden the agenda of structural racism to incorporate other systems of oppression. Additionally, broadening the scope of funding and inclusion of more researchers and individuals with lived experiences to support structural racism research to drive the scientific agenda and design of structural-level interventions will not only bolster achieving the U.S. Ending the HIV Epidemic goals but will do so by addressing inequities.

Neves, J. (2024). *Complex Psychological Trauma: An Evolutionary Concept Analysis* [Université d’Ottawa | University of Ottawa]. <http://hdl.handle.net/10393/46421>

Complex psychological trauma is used to denote subtle, nuanced, and chronic experiences of trauma. Despite being prevalent in Canada, the conceptualization of complex trauma is shrouded with ambiguity. Rodgers’ evolutionary method of concept analysis was used to clarify the concept of complex trauma. Results found antecedents included psychic vulnerability, inescapable context, and perverse relationships. Attributes entailed cumulative traumatic exposure to interpersonal acts of betrayal, which generate psychological distress. Consequences involved biological, somatic, cognitive, schematic, relational, affective, and behavioural effects, as well as post-traumatic growth. Related concepts included cumulative, interpersonal, developmental, and intergenerational trauma. Findings

were interpreted using perspectives from critical social theory and trauma studies literature to highlight the role of social forces in perpetuating complex trauma, allowing for examination of the social construction of traumatic contexts which produce complex trauma and its' effects. Critique of pathologizing perspectives which situate trauma in individuals versus the social realm are discussed.

Noreen, S., & Ahmad, R. (2024). Memory Archives as Vessels of Post-memory: Examining Intergenerational Trauma and Cultural Resilience in Aylan's Salt Houses. *Al-Mahdi Research Journal (MRJ)*, 5(5), 14–20. <https://ojs.mrj.com.pk/index.php/MRJ/article/view/424>

This research investigates a reciprocal and dialogical relationship among post-memory, intergenerational trauma, and cultural resilience in Hala Aylan's Salt Houses. Memory archives such as letters, images, and heirlooms are the vessels of postmemory, serving as resources for preserving cultural identities. Deploying Marianne Hirsch's theorizing in the context of postmemory, the research explores the role of inherited memories in the perpetuation of forced displacement and historical trauma through individual narratives, familial relationships, and cultural artefacts. Aylan's Salt Houses, a multigenerational novel, unfolds the historical devastations caused to the individual and cultural identities of Palestinian diasporas in the aftermath of Nakba, Naksa, and The Gulf War. Drawing its theoretical insights from postmemory, this research investigates the characters' psychological and emotional responses to postmemory manifestations such as flashbacks, cultural preservation, and resistance, emphasising the importance of remembering and narrating the past.

Rodríguez-Castellón, J. M. (2024). Evolution and challenges of DDR: A policy review through the prism of Colombia's DDR experience. *Heliyon*, 10(13), e33361. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33361>

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) processes have undergone significant evolution in recent decades, reflecting the complex dynamics of the transition from conflict to peace. This paper presents a comparative analysis of three generations of DDR processes, illustrating the shift from a primarily security-focused approach to a comprehensive strategy that includes socioeconomic development, political participation, and community engagement. In Colombia, a country with a long history of armed conflict, the process of DDR has undergone significant changes. These changes were made to adapt to the intricate realities of war, peace agreements, and social integration. During its evolution, DDR in Colombia has encountered challenges in expanding beyond the traditional scope of disarmament and demobilization to include the crucial aspect of reintegration. This highlights the significance of addressing the varied needs of ex-combatants and ensuring their sustainable integration into civilian life. The findings emphasize the importance of flexible and context-sensitive DDR frameworks that acknowledge the distinct challenges and opportunities of each post-conflict scenario. This provides valuable insights for future peacebuilding efforts worldwide.

Scharff, J. S., & Scharff, D. E. (2024). Empty Heart Disease: Teaching and Learning in China. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 00030651241259450. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00030651241259450>

Drawing on 15 years of experience teaching psychoanalytic theory and therapy primarily from an object relations perspective to Chinese psychotherapists onsite and online, the authors present their learning about Chinese culture, social history, and philosophy, and the Chinese way of communicating about emotional experience. Their essay is imbued with the Chinese use of metaphor and psychosomatic symbolization, particularly involving the heart. They elaborate on the Chinese concept of Empty Heart

Disease, comparing and contrasting it to Western concepts from literature, sociology and psychoanalysis, namely spleen, anomie, dead mother, and schizoid, empty, false, and narcissistic self-states. They expand upon and extend the empty heart concept to various age groups and symptom presentations in China, illustrated by a vignette from individual psychoanalysis with a woman and three vignettes from applied psychoanalysis of a couple with no intimacy, a child with an obsessive psychosomatic symptom, and an adolescent school dropout who was self-harming and suicidal in response to academic pressure. Having emphasized the connection between symptom presentations and social life and times, they discuss the impact of trauma, its transgenerational transmission in China, and the impact of unprecedented economic growth and social change on individuals, couples and families.

Shah, M. H., Roy, S., & Ahluwalia, A. (2024). Intergenerational Trauma and Mental Health Disability in the South Asian Context. In G. Bennett & E. Goodall (Eds.), *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Disability* (pp. 1–9). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-40858-8_292-1

Intergenerational trauma in South Asia is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon rooted in the region's tumultuous history of colonization, partition, and ongoing socio-political challenges. This trauma transmission can occur through biological mechanisms, such as epigenetic changes, and psychosocial pathways, including family dynamics and cultural narratives. Cultural stigmas around mental health in South Asia exacerbate these issues, creating significant barriers to recognition and treatment. South Asian immigrants face additional challenges of resettlement and acculturation stress, intensifying their psychological burden. Women, in particular, encounter pressures from traditional gender roles and discrimination, further complicating their mental health landscape. Effective interventions must integrate traditional healing practices with modern therapeutic approaches, emphasizing culturally sensitive frameworks. Community and family support systems are crucial for fostering resilience and promoting mental well-being. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies and cross-cultural comparisons to better understand trauma transmission and develop targeted, culturally appropriate interventions. All in all, by acknowledging the historical and cultural dimensions of trauma, mental health professionals can create more effective support systems for South Asian communities, addressing the root causes of trauma and facilitating healing across generations.

Takla, R. M. (2024). *Intergenerational Trauma Through the Lens of Ambiguous Loss Within the Lebanese Culture* [D.M.F.T., Hope International University].

<https://www.proquest.com/docview/3049902922/abstract/965F8BB42DCB485DPQ/1>

This qualitative phenomenological research study assessed for ambiguous loss resulting in Intergenerational Trauma being transferred from generation to generation within the Lebanese Culture. Lebanese culture has endured many difficulties throughout its history (González, 2021). Civil war, high death tolls, and traumatic loss have pillaged the Lebanese people throughout history, often leading to maladaptive means of adjusting and coping (González, 2021). According to research conducted by ICMP (International Commission on Missing Persons), about 17,400 people were reported missing during the civil conflict in Lebanon between 1975 and 1990 (González, 2021). The loss endured by the Lebanese people was detrimental to both their mental and physical state, resulting in changes to the family system and Lebanese culture (González, 2021). Intergenerational trauma in Lebanese families was assessed through the lens of ambiguous loss (Boss, 2017). Eight participants completed a 1:1 interview with the researcher, which lasted 35-45 minutes. The data analysis revealed

that intergenerational trauma was found in the lived Lebanese family experiences. Additional research on intergenerational trauma within Lebanese culture is recommended.

Uzer, T., Avşar, H. H., Tepegöz, H., & Kılıçkaya, S. T. (2024). COVID-19 memories young adults may share: exploring event properties and motivations for transmission. *Memory*, 32(8), 1057–1068. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2378873>

The COVID-19 pandemic has left an enduring mark on human history. This study investigates the intergenerational transmission of COVID-19 memories through a unique approach involving 49 participants aged 18-30. Specifically, participants were prompted to share a COVID-19 memory they would choose to transmit to their future children. Furthermore, participants provided reasons for selecting that particular memory, utilising a memory functions scale and open-ended responses. Applying Transition Theory, we examined the transitional impact, event importance, previous rehearsal, and valence of reported memories. Results revealed that 88% of memories revolve around distinctive events inducing psychological and material changes. Perceived as significant, negative, and transitional, these memories are predominantly public in nature. Predictors of event importance include previous rehearsal and psychological change. Participants share memories primarily for directive purposes, intending to inform future generations. The results imply that transitions not only organise personal memories but may also direct and shape memories for public events.

Wilson, B., Wallace, M., & Saarela, J. (2024). Understanding the Intergenerational Impact of Migration: An Adult Mortality Advantage for the Children of Forced Migrants? *Epidemiology*, 35(5), 589. <https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000001763>

Background: Children of immigrants often have excess mortality rates, in contrast to the low mortality typically exhibited by their parents' generation. However, prior research has studied children of immigrants who were selected for migration, thereby rendering it difficult to isolate the intergenerational impact of migration on adult mortality. Methods: We use semiparametric survival analysis to carry out a total population cohort study estimating all-cause and cause-specific mortality among all adult men and women from age of 17 years among all men and women born in 1953–1972 and resident in Finland in 1970–2020. We compare children of forced migrants from ceded Karelia, an area of Finland that was ceded to Russia during the Second World War, with the children of parents born in present-day Finland. Results: Children with two parents who were forced migrants have higher mortality than children with two parents born in Northern, Southern, and Western Finland, but similar or lower mortality than the subpopulation of children whose parents were born in the more comparable areas of Eastern Finland. For women and men, a mortality advantage is largest for external causes and persists after controlling for socioeconomic factors. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that forced migration can have a beneficial impact on the mortality of later generations, at least in the case where forced migrants are able to move to contextually similar locations that offer opportunities for rapid integration and social mobility. The findings also highlight the importance of making appropriate comparisons when evaluating the impact of forced migration.

Xerxa, Y., Hillegers, M. H. J., Mesman, E., Tiemeier, H., & Jansen, P. W. (2024). Intergenerational transmission of psychopathology across three generations: the role of social support. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-024-02562-z>

Psychopathology runs in families and affects functioning of individuals and their family members. This study assessed the intergenerational transmission of psychopathology risk across three generations,

and the extent to which social support factors may protect against this transmission from parents to their offspring. This study was embedded in Generation R, a multi-ethnic population-based cohort from fetal life onwards. Lifetime psychiatric disorders of grandparents were assessed with the Family Informant Schedule Criteria- updated for DSM-IV. Parental psychopathology was repeatedly measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory. Offspring psychopathology (ages 10 and 14) was assessed with the Brief Problem Monitor. Maternal and child social factors were assessed using questionnaire measures and a computerized peer nomination assessment. Our results show that the estimated additive interaction effect for the risk transmission of grandparental and pre- and postnatal parental psychopathology to offspring psychopathology was 23% (95% CI 19; 27). The joint effect of grandparental and parental psychopathology combined with maternal and child social support factors was 13% (95% CI 08; 17)], suggesting that social support factors diminished the intergenerational transmission of psychopathology from (grand)parents (G1 and G2) to offspring (G3). Transmission of psychopathology risk may have long-lasting developmental effects across generations. Social support factors reduced the vulnerability to the effects of psychopathology risk, underscoring the importance of the identification of buffering factors associated with good mental health in adolescents who are at high familial risk.