



Nationaal
Psychotrauma
Centrum

Generaties en trauma alertering

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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](#).

14 November 2022

1.

Alessandrini, D. and B. Diwakar (2022). "The Intergenerational Effects of Recessions." Review of Income and Wealth **First published**(n/a). <https://doi.org/10.1111/roiw.12619>

Several studies analyze the contemporaneous effects of recessions on individuals and their children. This paper shows that recessions also affect future offspring, not born yet. By linking fathers and offspring from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we find that a percentage-point increase in the national unemployment rate experienced by men between ages 16 and 20 reduces their future offspring's annual wages by 4 percent, occupational prestige by 3 percent, and education by 0.2 years. We then investigate the mechanisms explaining our findings.

2.

Brewer-Smyth, K. (2022). Absence of a Healthy Parent: Mental and Physical Illness, Substance Misuse, and Trauma in the Life of Parents, Caregivers, and Significant Others. Adverse Childhood Experiences: The Neuroscience of Trauma, Resilience and Healing throughout the Life Course. K. Brewer-Smyth. Cham, Springer International Publishing: 131-154.10.1007/978-3-031-08801-8_5

The absence of a healthy parent is not only an adverse childhood experience (ACE); it can result in multiple ACEs and complex trauma throughout a child's life. Mental and physical illness, substance misuse, and trauma in the life of parents, caregivers, and significant others are described here. Mental health and substance use during pregnancy and parenting are discussed. Because of the complex links between genetics, epigenetics, and environmental exposures such as ACEs and other traumas, trauma survivors may be more likely to have a mental illness during parenting compared to those who have not experienced trauma. Trauma-informed mental healthcare is critical for breaking the cycle of intergenerational trauma. The >6 million deaths worldwide from COVID-19 represent children who lost a parent and/or other loved ones. Incarceration or other loss of a parent, caregiver, or significant others is discussed in relation to healthy bonding and attachment.

3.

Cao-Lei, L., et al. (2022). "A narrative review of the epigenetics of post-traumatic stress disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder treatment." *Frontiers in Psychiatry* **13**. 10.3389/fpsy.2022.857087

Epigenetic research in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is essential, given that environmental stressors and fear play such a crucial role in its development. As such, it may provide a framework for understanding individual differences in the prevalence of the disorder and in treatment response. This paper reviews the epigenetic markers associated with PTSD and its treatment, including candidate genes and epigenome-wide studies. Because the etiopathogenesis of PTSD rests heavily on learning and memory, we also draw upon animal neuroepigenetic research on the acquisition, update and erasure of fear memory, focusing on the mechanisms associated with memory reconsolidation. Reconsolidation blockade (or impairment) treatment in PTSD has been studied in clinical trials and, from a neurological perspective, may hold promise for identifying epigenetic markers of successful therapy. We conclude this paper by discussing several key considerations and challenges in epigenetic research on PTSD in humans.

4.

Kelmendi, K., et al. (2022). "Meaning-Making of War Experiences: Stories From Kosova." *Omega* **86(1)**(1): 89-118. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0030222820962251>

The research evidence shows that war had many detrimental effects on the mental health, wellbeing, and social functioning of the people of Kosova, which is similar to the findings in many other postconflict societies. However, there are few studies focusing on the process of meaning-making of war experiences and their impacts on resilience and growth. This phenomenological study aimed to explore the lived war experiences of citizens of Kosova from the perspectives of three generations (grandparents, parents and children) through semistructured interviews, which were conducted with 37 participants. Thematic analysis revealed that the journey of the meaning-making of war experiences in Kosova is rather dynamic and reflects the context in which each generational cohort lived and grew. The findings provide a deeper understanding of the strategies used by each generation for meaning-making and how these strategies contributed to resilience and growth. The implications for mental health counselors, social workers, and policymakers are discussed.

5.

Marquez-Castro, H. R. (2022). "66.1 What Healthcare Providers Need to Know About Fatherhood in El Salvador." *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **61(10 Supplement)**: S89-S90. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2022.07.373>

Objectives: In many Latino families, the father assumes the role of breadwinner and head of the family. Intergenerational trauma may contribute to the dysfunctional "macho" role that Latino men may take in the family and in society. Over 75% of immigrants from Latin America to the United States report histories of trauma, including factors such as the aftermath of civil war, organized crime, political persecution, kidnapping, rape, extortion, assault, and domestic violence. Research shows that father involvement, or the involvement of other men in children's lives, is positive based on several indicators of child well-being, including child health, social and emotional development, school completion rates, and gender flexibility, among others. Interventions that enhance father involvement in the family and support the father-child relationship in Latino culture must focus on quality time and the quality of father-child interactions. Fathers who work long hours must be reassured that their presence, quality



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time, and interactions with their children, including behaviors that encourage them to express feelings, are very important and valuable in their children's emotional and cognitive development. The objectives of this presentation are to: 1) learn how intergenerational trauma influences the role of fathers in El Salvador; 2) understand factors associated with positive father-child relationships in El Salvador; and 3) learn how to support the father-child relationship in Latino immigrant families in a culturally congruent way. Method(s): We will show a video interview of a dialogue between a young Salvadoran father and his friend that demonstrates the influence of intergenerational trauma, traditional gender roles, and social norms on Latino fathers. This will be followed by an overview of the interplay between culture, gender, and social norms in father-child relationships in El Salvador. Henry Marquez-Castro, MD, will then present approaches to leverage positive father-child relationships in Salvadoran families. Result(s): Understanding the intergenerational impact of trauma and machismo on fathering in Latinos families will help us to target interventions to families to support the father-child relationship in a culturally congruent way. Conclusion(s): This presentation demonstrates the importance of supporting the father-child relationship and provide culturally congruent methods to support the relationship. CUL, ETHN, FAM Copyright © 2022