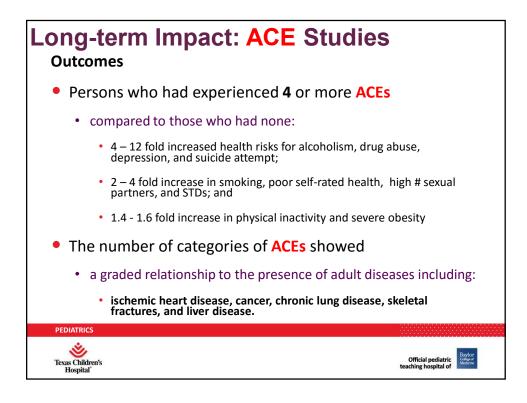
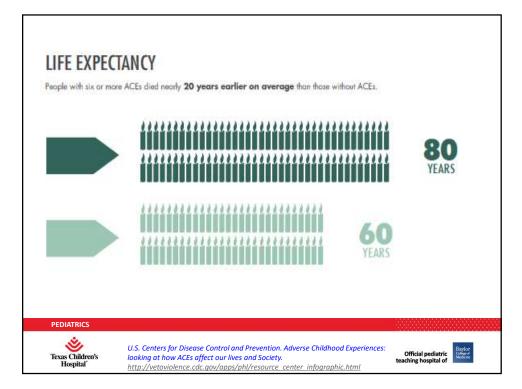


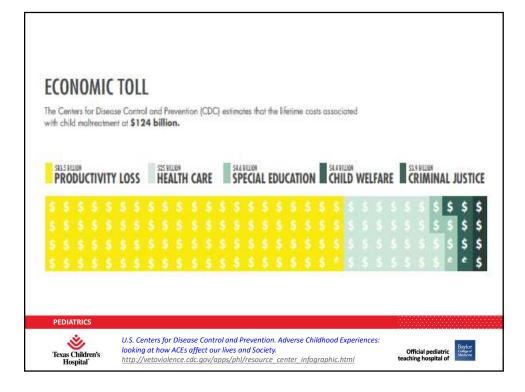
| ≥ 4 ACEs | Adjusted Odds Ratio | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Ischemic heart di | sease 2.2 | |
| Any cancer | 1.9 | |
| Stroke | 2.4 | |
| Chronic bronchitis/emphy | 3.9 sema | |
| Diabetes | 1.6 | |
| Hepatitis | 2.4 | |

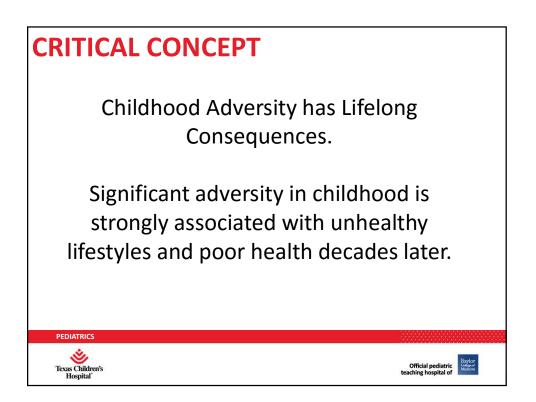
Number of categories of adverse childhood exposure and the adjusted odds of risk factors including current smoking, severe obesity, physical inactivity, depressed mood, and suicide attempts

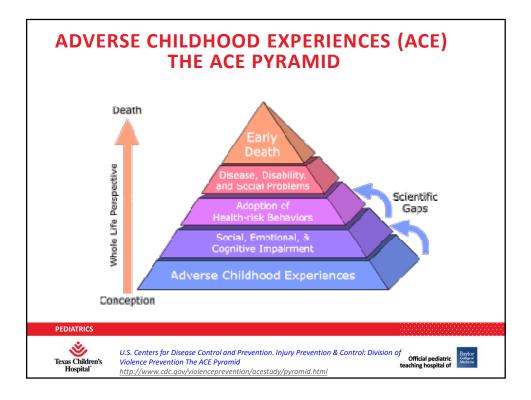
| ≥ 4 ACEs | Adjusted Odds Ratio | |
|---|---|--|
| Current smoker | 2.2 | |
| Severe obesity | 1.6 | |
| No leisure-time | 1.3 | |
| Two or more weeks of depressed mood in the past year | 4.6 | |
| Ever attempted suicide | 12.2 | |
| PEDIATRICS | | |
| Felitti VJ, Anda RF, Nordenberg D, Williamson DF, Spitz Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfun adults: the adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study. 1998;14:245–258. | ction to many of the leading causes of death in Baylo | |

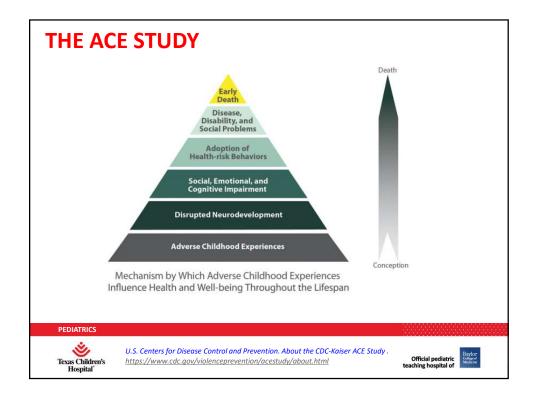


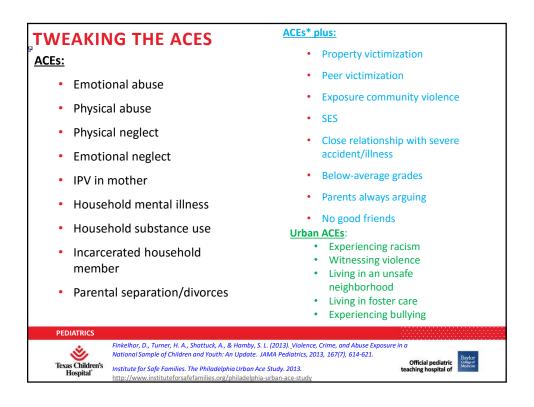


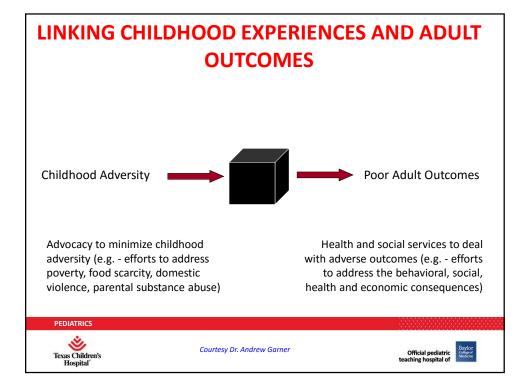


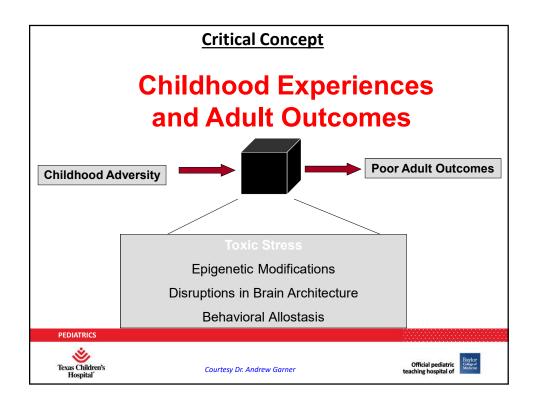


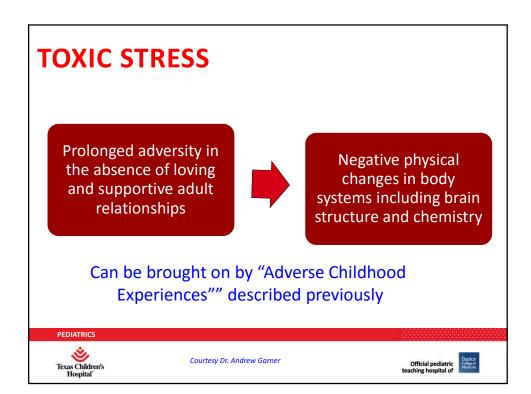


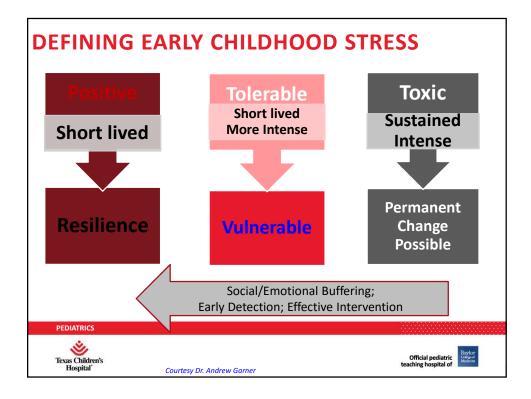


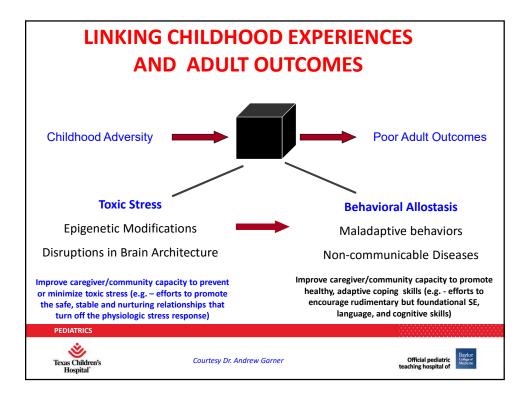


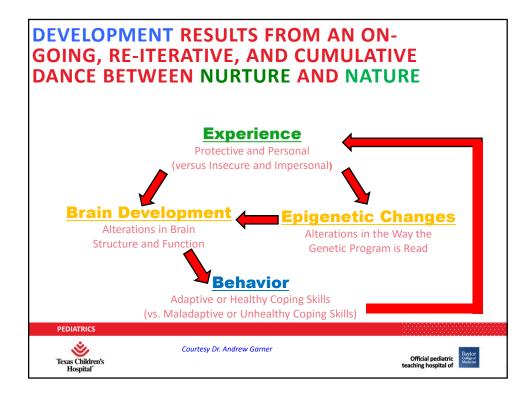


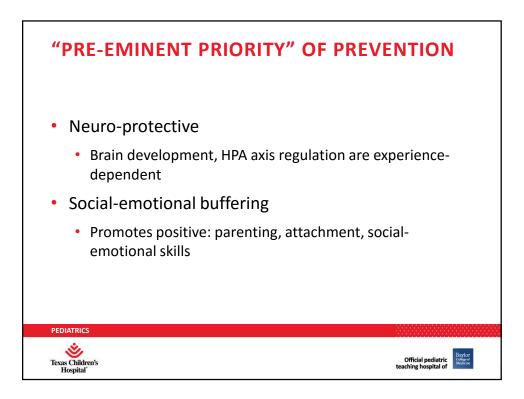


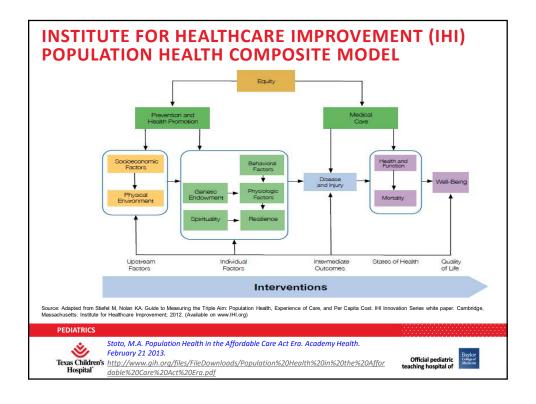




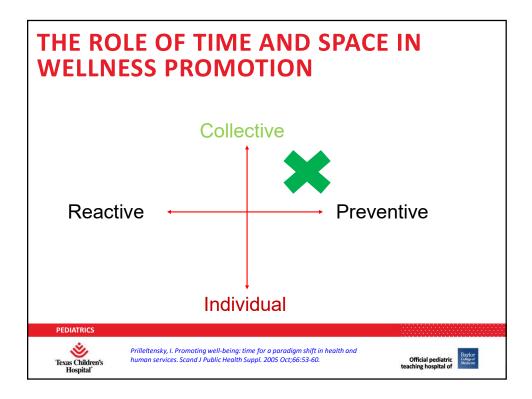


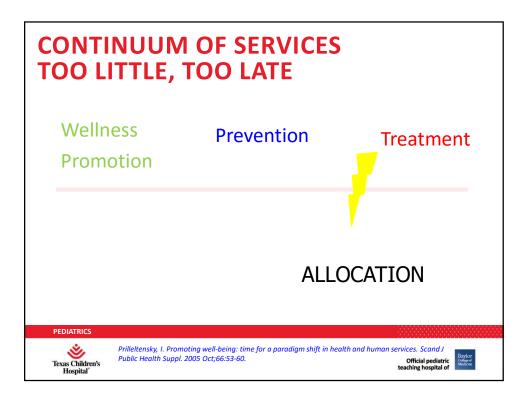


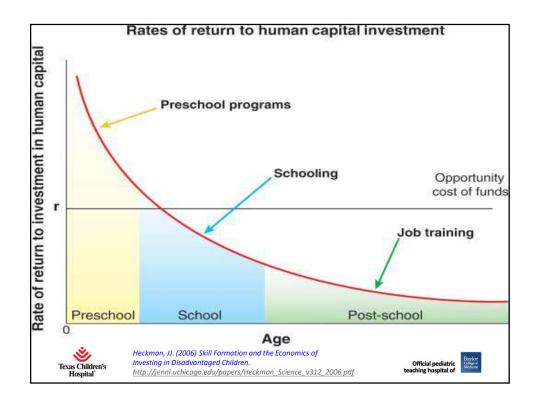


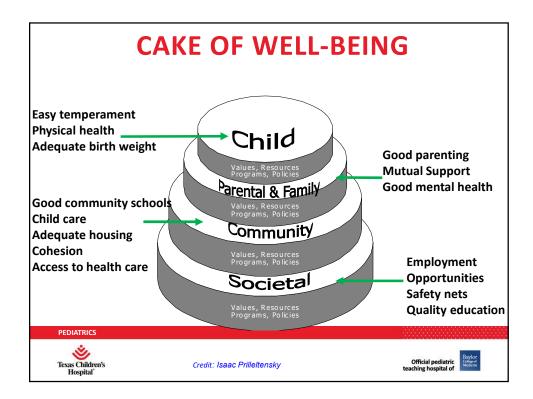


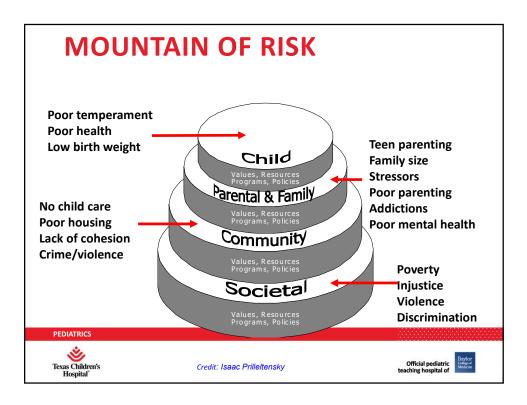
THE ROLE OF TIME AND SPACE IN WELLNESS PROMOTION Collective Quadrant I **Quadrant IV** Community development, affordable Food banks, shelters for housing policy, recreational homeless people, charities, prison industrial complex opportunities, high quality schools and health services Reactive → Preventive Quadrant II **Quadrant III** Skill building, emotional literacy, Crisis work, therapy, fitness programs, personal medications, symptom improvement plans, resistance to containment, case peer pressure in drug/alcohol use management Individuat PEDIATRICS Prilleltensky, I. Promoting well-being: time for a paradigm shift in health and Texas Children's Hospital Official pediatric Baylor teaching hospital of human services. Scand J Public Health Suppl. 2005 Oct;66:53-60.

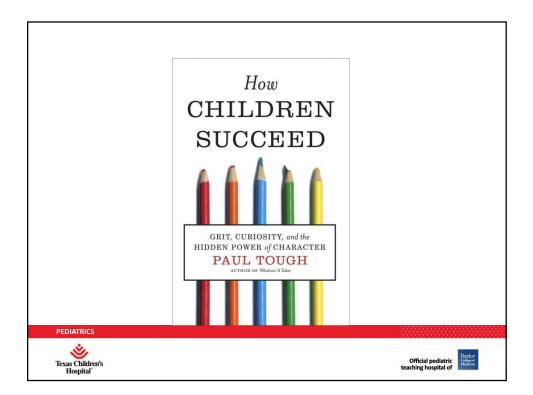


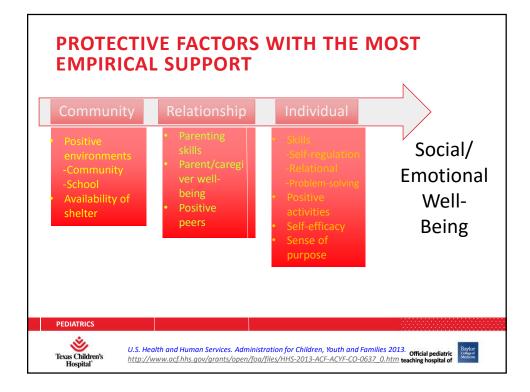


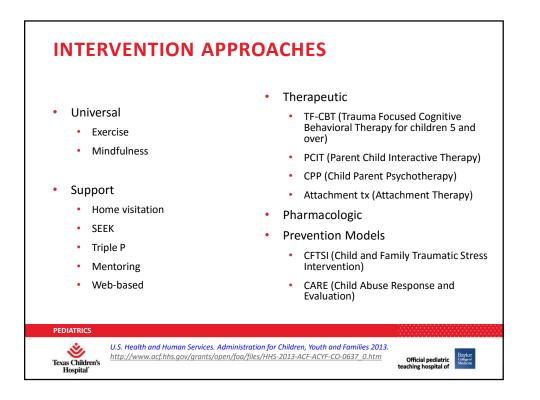


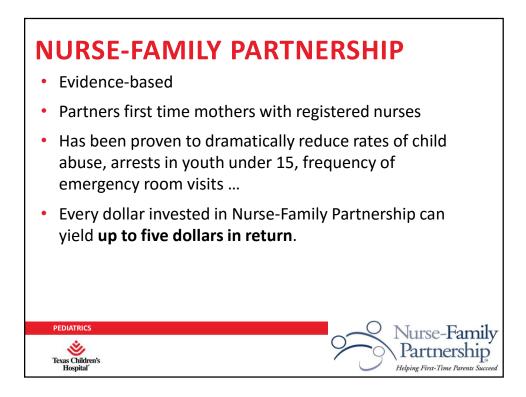






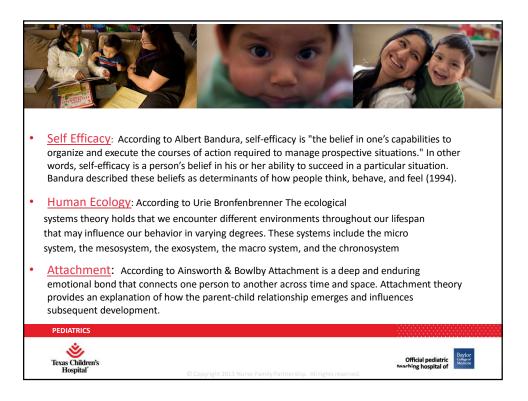




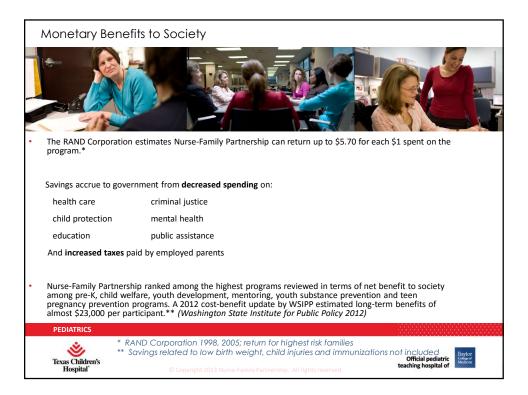


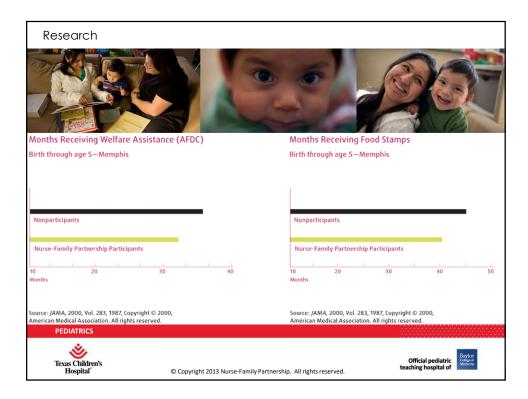














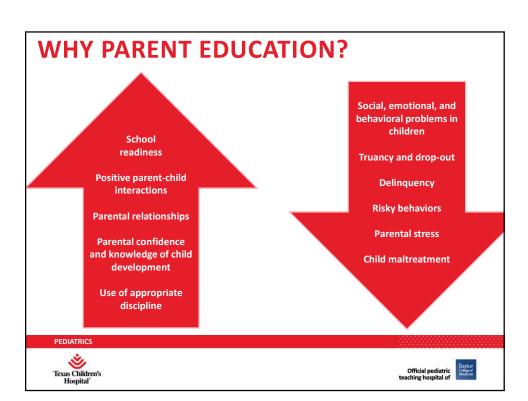
PARENT EDUCATION

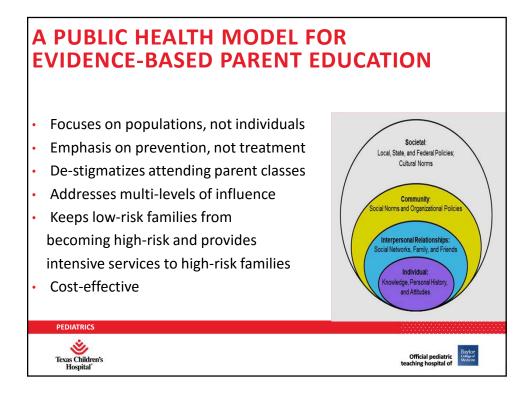
PEDIATRICS

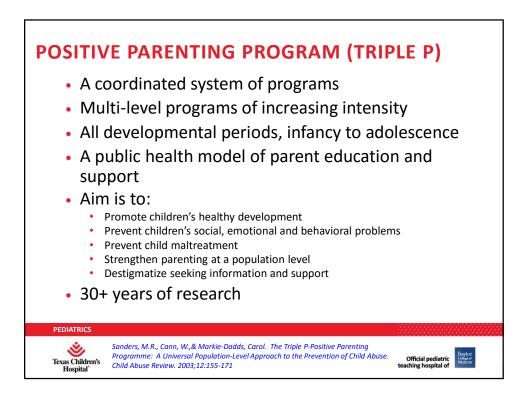
Texas Children's Hospital

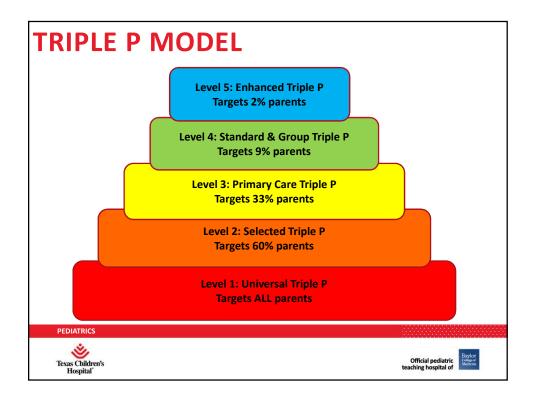
Parenting education is designed to improve parenting skills and family communication, prevent child and family problems, and educate parents on child development and positive parenting practices with a goal of developing safe, stable, and nurturing parentchild relationships.

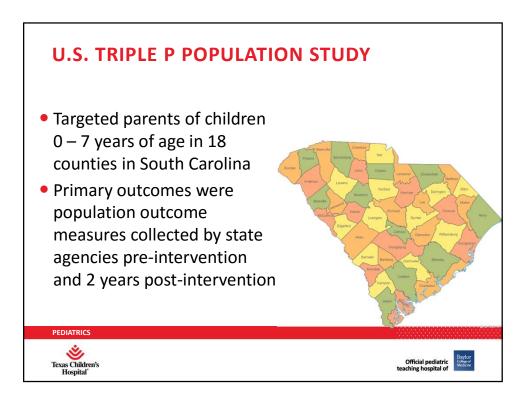
> Official pediatric Baylor colleged teaching hospital of













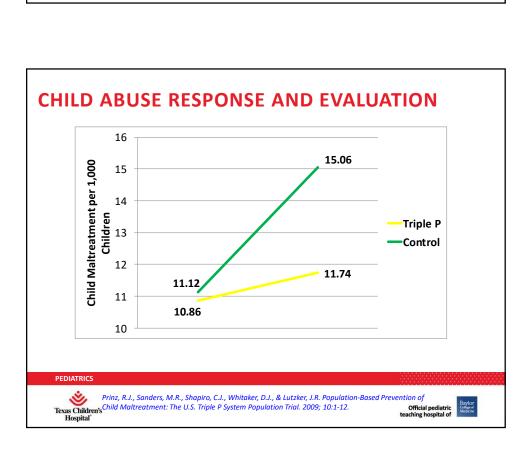
- Trial randomized 18 counties in South Carolina
- Over 13,000 families served

PEDIATRICS

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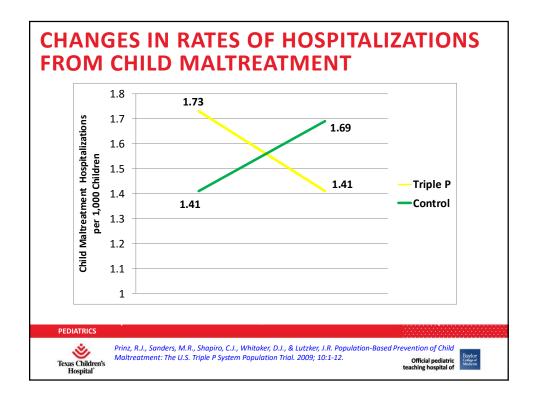
Texas Children's Hospital

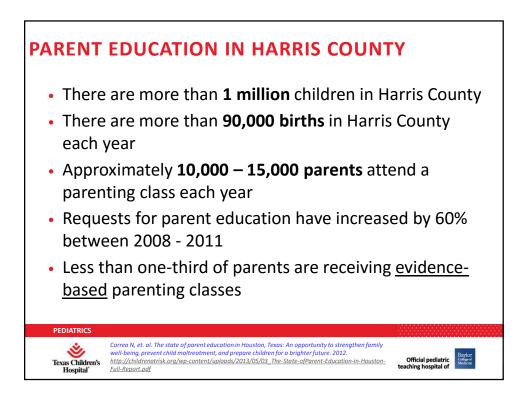
- Media, parenting education, counseling
- Child Maltreatment (exp. Counties)
 - Pre: 10.86/1000 to post: 11.74/1000
- Child Maltreatment (control Counties)
 - Pre: 11.12/1000 to post 15.06/1000 (p<.03)

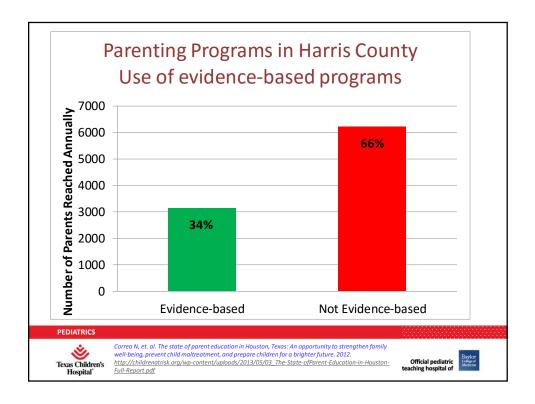


Prinz, R.J., Sanders, M.R., Shapiro, C.J., Whitaker, D.J., & Lutzker, J.R. Population-Based Prevention of Child Maltreatment: The U.S. Triple P System Population Trial. 2009; 10:1-12.

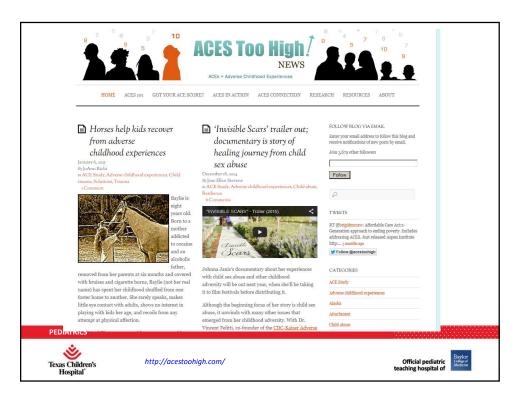
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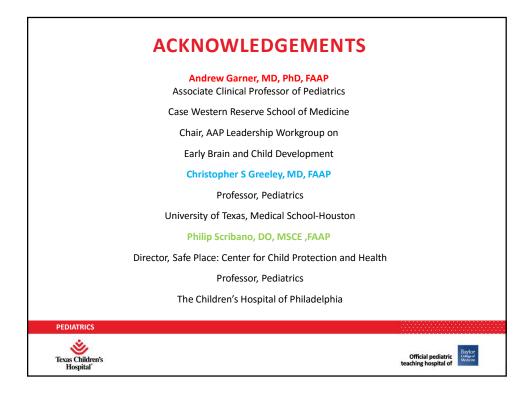




PRACTICAL APPROACHES/ POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Utilize violence prevention interventions in your community.
- Adopt clinical approaches that support children/ adults in "turning off" their stress response in a healthy way.
- Develop and provide access to specific treatment for high risk children or adults to address the altered stress response.
- Advocate for a public health/ population health approach to address the environmental, developmental risks to life long health.
- Primary prevention focus
- Population focused (rather than individual)
- Multidisciplinary
- Action-oriented
- Relies on:
 - Evidence to solve problems
 - Systematic approaches to planning and evaluating interventions







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Finkehor, D, Turner, H. A., Shattuck, A., & Hamby, S. L. (2013). Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth: An Update. JAMA Pediatrics, 2013, 167(7), 614-621

Heckman, JJ. (2006) Skill Formation and the Economics of Investing in Disadvantaged Children. <u>http://jenni.uchicago.edu/papers/Heckman_Science_v312_2006.pdf</u>

Prilleltensly, I. Promoting well-being: time for a paradigm shift in health and human services. Scand J Public Health Suppl. 2005 Oct;66:53-60.

Prinz, R.J., Sanders, M.R., Shapiro, C.J., Whitaker, D.J., & Lutzker, J.R. Population-Based Prevention of child Maltreatment: The U.S. Triple P System Population Trial. 2009; 10:1-12.

> Official pediatric eaching hospital of

Sanders, M.R., Cann, W., & Markie-Dadds, Carol. The Triple P-Positive Parenting Programme: A Universal Population-Level Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse. Child Abuse Review. 2003;12:155-171.

PEDIATRICS





