

Synopsis for EU-GEI Publication

Synopsis no.: S5.29
Preliminary title: Impact of childhood trauma on educational achievement in young people at clinical high risk of psychosis.
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Publication category: 3 Publications from one work package involving only some parties in the Work Package
Working and writing group: Stefania Tognin, Lucia Valmaggia, Philip McGuire, WP5 collaborators
Work Packages involved: WP5
Partners involved from whom candidate co-authors (<i>additional to working and writing group</i>) should be nominated:
Objectives (scientific background, hypothesis, methods, and expected results): Several studies reported that childhood trauma is associated with the emergence of psychosis as well as with several cognitive deficits including impaired memory, attention and emotion discrimination (Varese et al., 2012; Kraan et al., 2015). However, little is known about the impact of early adverse experiences on educational achievement in people at Clinical high risk (CHR) of developing psychosis. Results from a preliminary analysis that were presented at the IEPA conference 2016 in Milan showed that compared to HC, CHR individuals reached a significantly lower level of education ($p < 0.001$) and spent significantly fewer years in education ($p = 0.002$). 65.6% CHR and 23.1% HC experienced some form of childhood abuse or neglect. The amount of childhood trauma experienced was significantly associated to number of years of education, regardless of the diagnosis ($b = -0.042$; $p = 0.014$). Physical neglect in CHR was significantly associated to years of education completed ($b = -0.320$; $p = 0.002$). The interactions between age and physical neglect ($p = 0.022$), age and physical abuse ($p < 0.001$) and gender and physical abuse ($p = 0.003$) predicted the level of education in CHR. I therefore propose to examine the relationship between specific types of childhood trauma and educational achievements in a larger sample of young people at clinical high risk of psychosis and in a group of matched healthy controls. References: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Varese F, Smeets F, Drukker M, Lieverse R, Lataster T, Viechtbauer W, Read J, van Os J, Bentall RP. Childhood adversities increase the risk of psychosis: a meta-analysis of patient-control, prospective- and cross-sectional cohort studies. Schizophr Bull. 2012 Jun;38(4):661-71.- Kraan T, Velthorst E, Smit F, de Hann L, van der Gaag M. Trauma and recent life events in individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis: review and meta-analysis. Schizophr Res 2015 Feb;161(2-3):143-9

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<p>Data needed for the study:</p> <p>Main analysis: data from CHR and HC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Sociodemographic data baseline-Childhood Experiences of Care and Abuse Questionnaire (CECA-Q)-Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ)-Bullying Questionnaire- Level of education achieved- Years of education <p>Covariates: data from CHR and HC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- estimate of IQ- CAARMS plus SCID I and II-Parents socio-economic status-Mental illness in first degree relatives (FIGS)
<p>Plan for statistical analysis (overall strategy):</p> <p>Data will be analysed using multiple linear regressions and multinomial logistic regression on years and level of education with primary predictors CTQ, CECA-Q and bullying questionnaire scores and potential confounders age, gender and estimated IQ. The impact of severity of symptoms, parents' mental illness and social economic status will be also explored in relation to educational achievements.</p>
<p>Other analyses/methods:</p>
<p>Involvement of external Parties (non EU-GEI):</p>
<p>IPR check:</p>
<p>Timeframe:</p> <p>3 months for the analysis and 3 months for writing up</p>
<p>Additional comments:</p>