

ACEs Changed the Landscape

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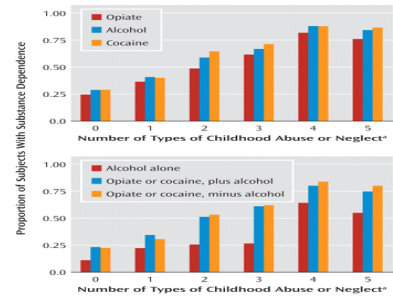
ACEs Changed the Landscape

- Provided a compelling tabulation of childhood adversity that directly related to easily understood costly outcomes
- Largely responsible for increased awareness of policy makers of the role of childhood trauma in costly medical, psychiatric and social problems
- Legitimized and stimulated interest in childhood adversities for researchers in a range of fields

ACEs Changed the Landscape

- Pervasiveness of ACEs
 - Huge number of major public health problems that were ACE-related (e.g., depression, substance abuse, STDs, Cancer, Heart Disease, Diabetes)
 - Significant number of middle-class Americans who had ACEs
- Perniciousness of ACEs
 - Major contributors to the leading causes of death and disability
 - Life-shortening (~20 years for people with 6+ ACEs)
- Persistence of ACEs
 - Life-time effects
 - Likelihood of intergenerational transmission

Childhood Trauma is Cumulative

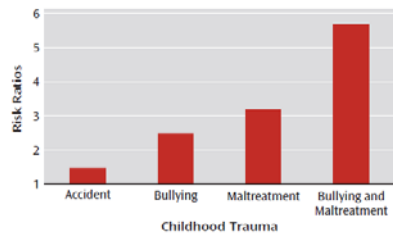


Ducci, F., et al. (2009). American Journal of Psychiatry, 166: 1031-1040.

OhioCanDo4Kids.Org

Cummulative Trauma and Psychotic Symptoms in Children

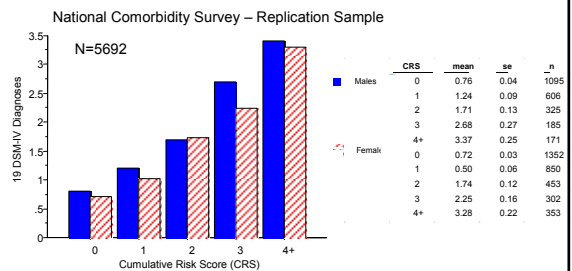
FIGURE 1. Risk of Psychotic Symptoms at Age 12 Associated With Cumulative Childhood Trauma



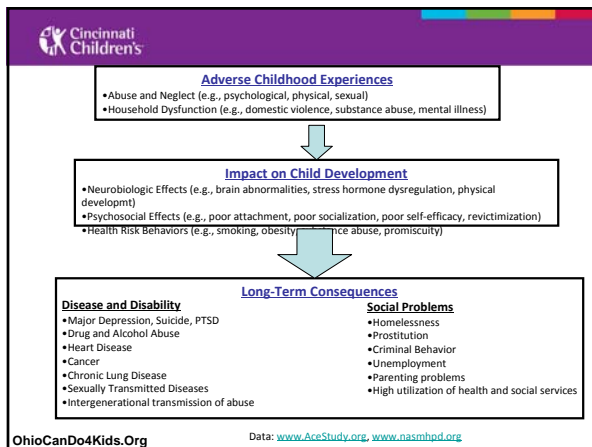
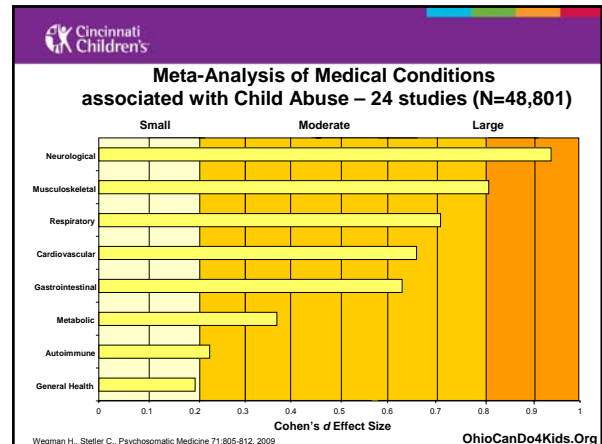
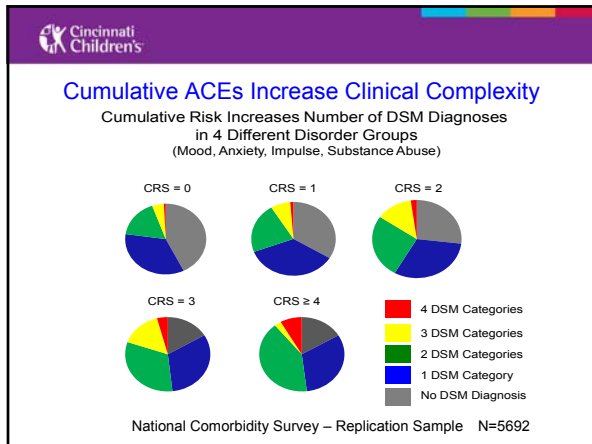
Arseneault et al. Am J Psychiatry 2011 168:65-72

Childhood Adversity is Cumulative

Individuals with 4 or more ACEs average 3.3 of 19 DSM Lifetime Diagnoses

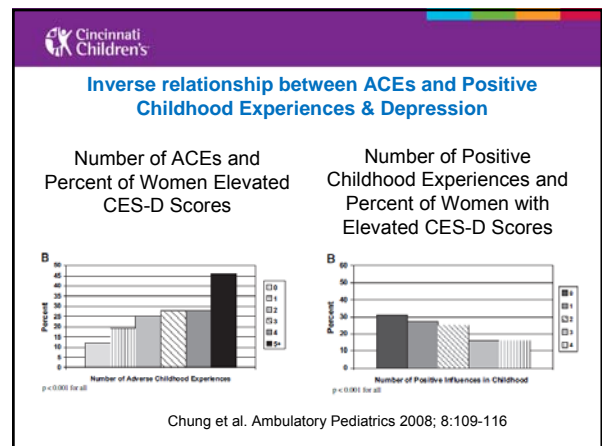
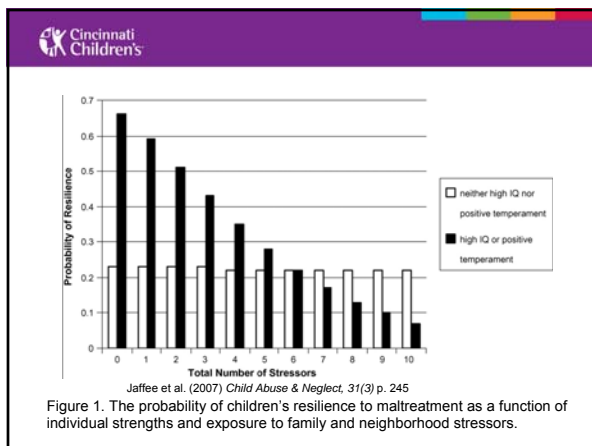


Putnam, Harris, Putnam unpublished data, 2011



Preventing ACEs is Protective

- In NCS-R data set – having zero (0) ACEs significantly protects against risk for 19 psychiatric diagnoses
- Developmental models postulate that resilience decreases as ACEs increase
- Positive childhood experiences (Angels?) decreases risk for depression



Beyond ACEs

- Link ACEs to existing and future programs seeking to prevent mental illness, medical diseases, health risk behaviors, and social dysfunction
- Prevent ACEs
 - Zero ACEs
 - Prevent further ACEs in maltreatment victims
- Identify and treat ACEs early in life
- Identify mechanisms (behavioral and biological) through which ACEs negatively impact life trajectories