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Childhood and Adolescent Psychologic Development 741
 Jan L. Culbertson, Julie E. Newman, and Diane J. Willis

Child and adolescent psychologic development is a complex process that is governed by the interactions of multiple biologic, genetic, sociocultural, and environmental variables. Viewed from an ecological context, the individual influences, and is influenced by, a multilayered set of systems, including the family, school, neighborhood, and peer group, as well as the more indirect effects of the workplace, health care and social services systems, and the larger cultural belief and value systems of the society in which the individual lives. This article reviews the major developmental themes and transitions through which children and adolescents must move on the path to adulthood. Primary developmental tasks are reviewed within each age period from birth to adulthood, along with a discussion of several risk factors that present challenges to normal development at the individual, family, community, and societal levels. The important roles of pediatricians and other health care professionals in helping children and families negotiate these developmental challenges is also reviewed.

Childhood and Adolescent Sexuality 765
 Paula Duncan, Rebecca R. Dixon, and Jennifer Carlson

Primary care professionals provide guidance to children, youth, and parents regarding healthy development of sexuality. This article focuses on the important role for parents and the case for using

strength-based approaches, including examples of possible dialogue. In addition to providing a brief review of topics familiar to clinicians, it offers a detailed discussion of three areas in which clinicians may welcome further information and resources to improve their skills.

Adolescent Pregnancy

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Dianne S. Elfenbein and Marianne E. Felice

Teen birth rates have decreased steadily over the past decade, but the United States still has the highest birth rates among all developed countries. Young women who give birth as adolescents are likely to have poor school performance, and come from families with low socioeconomic status, a history of teen pregnancies, and low maternal education. The fathers of babies who are born to teen mothers are likely to be unsuccessful in school, have limited earnings, have high rates of substance use, and have trouble with the law. Infants who are born to teen mothers are at risk for low birth weight and physical neglect and abuse; at school age, these children are more likely than children born to adult women to have trouble with school achievement, and they are at risk for becoming teen mothers or fathers themselves. Programs that are successful in reducing teen birthrates are usually multifactorial and combine comprehensive sexuality education with youth development activities; reduction in repeat pregnancies is associated with home visits by nurses combined with long-acting contraceptive use.

Principles of Behavioral Assessment and Management

801

Emily K. MacDonald

This article provides pediatricians with an overview of the basic principles of behavioral assessment and management so that they may feel confident in making necessary referrals. Besides providing an overview of traditional psychological assessment techniques, this article reviews basic principles of behavior analysis, including positive and negative reinforcement, punishment, and response cost paradigms. In addition, this article describes techniques of behavioral assessment and common techniques that are associated with behavior management, including token economy, time out, problem-solving skill training, social skill training, anger management, and parent training.

The Art and Science of Disciplining Children

817

Margo Adams Larsen and Erin Tentis

A practical guide to working with parents on the discipline of their children is provided. Focus is specific to provide a practical tool of useful how-to information for the primary care provider who works with children and their families. This article focuses on basic principles and techniques that can be established within the office

setting, so as to model for families, as well as to teach to families for use at home. This article also focuses on common applications to illustrate the use of these techniques. Finally, the art of consultation and referral is reviewed for situations that are assessed to be above and beyond the call of the primary practitioner.

Common Behavioral Dilemmas of the School-Aged Child

841

Stephen J. Albrecht, Dawn J. Dore, and Amy E. Naugle

This article provides guidelines to assist in the early identification and management of minor behavioral problems that frequently present to primary care physicians (PCPs) in pediatric primary care settings. Given the wide spectrum of behavioral problems, we address the behavioral problems that are more often encountered by PCPs, including noncompliance, temper tantrums, and difficulties with eating and sleeping routines. Besides providing an overview of the advantages of integrating behavioral screening procedures into the consultation process, this article provides specific recommendations on the use of behaviorally-based intervention strategies.

Behavioral Aspects of Chronic Illness in Children and Adolescents

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Linda A. LeBlanc, Tina Goldsmith, and Dilip R. Patel

Most children adjust to their chronic illnesses within the span of 1 year; most families achieve healthy stable functioning with accommodations for the illness. The challenge of adjusting to a chronic illness can provide an excellent opportunity for a child or adolescent to master crucial skills, such as emotion regulation and problem-solving. Mastery of these skills can engender strong self-esteem and confidence. As our knowledge about the predictive factors for positive behavioral outcomes increases, the pediatrician can be in the position to minimize the negative behavioral aspects of chronic illness and facilitate adjustment. Attention to the behavioral aspects of chronic illness, in the three critical areas of psychosocial adjustment of the patient, adjustment of the family, and adherence to regimens, allows pediatricians to play a crucial role in prevention, early identification, and early interventions.

Behavioral Aspects of Children's Sports

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Helen D. Pratt, Dilip R. Patel, and Donald E. Greydanus

This article considers some of the numerous behavioral aspects that are related to children's sports. The pediatrician, during various encounters with the athlete and his or her parents in the office, or on the field, can positively influence the sport participation experience of the athlete, by screening and identifying potential problem areas as well as providing anticipatory guidance on various issues.

Behavioral Aspects of Trauma in Children and Youth 901
C. Richard Spates, Stacey Waller, Nishani Samaraweera,
and Brian Plaisier

This article describes trauma and its effects on children and youth. We describe the prevalence and comorbidity of trauma and identify the sequel of psychologic disorders that are often associated with trauma in the context of child development. We introduce a perspective from the hospital-based trauma unit and discuss the long-term outcomes if the effects of trauma are not detected and treated. We briefly highlight findings from neuroscience as they relate to trauma. Finally, we identify evidence-based interventions and selected trauma screening and assessment procedures that are appropriate for the pediatric practice.

Child Abuse: Behavioral Aspects and Other Associated Problems 919
Colette A. Gushurst

This article reviews current data on the behavioral aspects of abuse, along with other associated problems, to assist in raising awareness of these symptoms so that children might be better protected from immediate or long-term consequences. Readers are reminded that behavioral manifestations may raise suspicions of abuse but cannot be used to make judgements about whether abuse has occurred. Protection of children from neglect, and physical and sexual abuse is still a high priority, but the devastating long-term effects of psychologic maltreatment are reviewed. Manifestations of psychologic and sexual maltreatment may be more subtle and present greater challenges to diagnosis and treatment.

Forensic Aspects of Behavioral Pediatrics 939
Stephen P. Herman

This article explores the various ways that pediatricians may become involved with the county, state, or federal legal system. Pediatricians may become involved with the legal system if they treat a child whose parents are involved in a legal matter; if they are asked to evaluate a child in the court system or a child who may potentially be subject to court jurisdiction; or if they have been called upon to deliver expert testimony. This article provides common situations that pediatricians could face, offers guidelines for proper practice, and lists pitfalls.

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