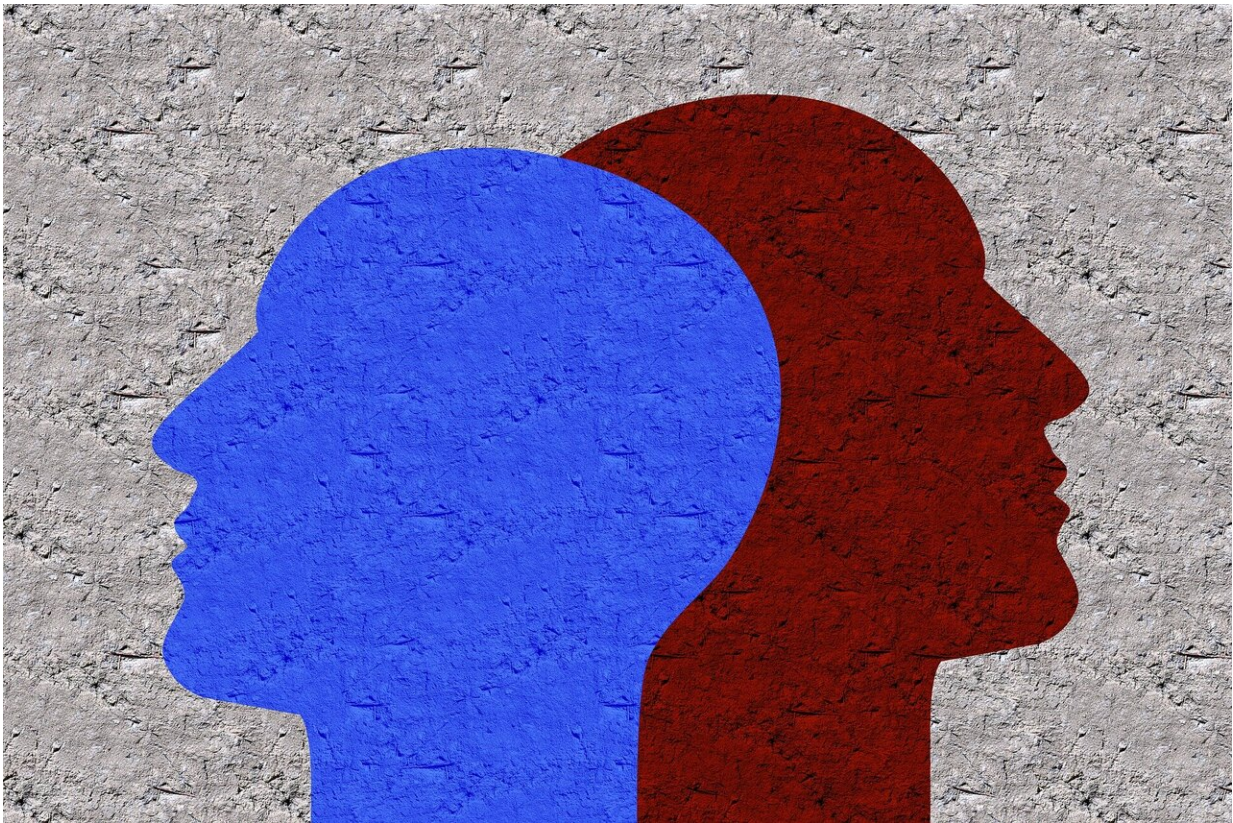


# Exploring the influence of complex trauma on mental health and cognitive function

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New research from King's College London has explored whether different types of trauma confer the same risk of future mental illness, in the first study of its kind.

The study, published in the *British Journal of Psychiatry*, investigated the theory that traumas occurring at an early age, that involve interpersonal violence, and are repeated could represent a particularly detrimental type of [trauma](#) named complex trauma.

Participants were from the E-Risk Study, which tracks the development of 2,232 children born England and Wales in 1994-1995. They were assessed for complex trauma exposure (such as repeated child abuse), exposure to other non-complex traumas (such as car accidents), as well as mental health problems and cognitive function at age 18.

The researchers found that [young people](#) who had been exposed to complex trauma had more severe mental health problems and cognitive impairments, compared not only to trauma-unexposed peers, but also to those exposed to non-complex traumas. These difficulties were seen across several mental health disorders and cognitive domains.

The researchers also found that several early childhood vulnerabilities, measured at age 5, predicted later exposure to complex trauma, but not non-complex trauma. These vulnerabilities also largely explained the associations between complex trauma exposure and cognitive impairments.

Professor Andrea Danese, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at King's IoPPN says that their "findings highlight that not all difficulties experienced by people exposed to complex trauma are necessarily caused by the exposure. The pre-existing vulnerabilities that increase risk of complex trauma exposure also seem to be responsible for cognitive impairments. Clinicians should therefore avoid making causal assumptions in their formulations and aim to address vulnerabilities in their management plans."

Nevertheless, the researchers found that early childhood vulnerabilities

did not explain [mental health problems](#) linked with complex trauma. This finding suggests that features of the trauma (such as severity) or responses to the trauma (such as self-blame) could lead to mental health disorders. Further research that provides a better understanding of these underlying mechanisms could inform the development of new, more effective interventions for the mental illness experienced by people exposed to complex trauma.

**More information:** Stephanie J. Lewis et al, Unravelling the contribution of complex trauma to psychopathology and cognitive deficits: a cohort study, *The British Journal of Psychiatry* (2021). [DOI: 10.1192/bjp.2021.57](#)

Provided by King's College London

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