

Memories of childhood abuse and neglect have greater impact on mental health than the experience itself, suggests study

July 5 2023



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New research from the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience (IoPPN) at King's College London and City University

New York, published in *JAMA Psychiatry*, has found that the way childhood abuse and/or neglect is remembered and processed has a greater impact on later mental health than the experience itself.

The authors suggest that, even in the absence of documented evidence, clinicians can use patients' self-reported experiences of abuse and neglect to identify those at risk of developing mental health difficulties and provide early interventions.

Researchers conducted a large longitudinal study following 1,196 participants to age 40 years to investigate how experiences of childhood abuse and/or neglect (maltreatment) impact the development of emotional disorders in adulthood.

The study found that young adults who retrospectively self-reported experiences of childhood maltreatment before age 12 had a greater number of depressive or anxiety episodes over the subsequent decade than those who did not remember maltreatment, even if they had an official court record.

In contrast, participants who had an official record of childhood maltreatment, but no retrospective recall of the experience, had a similar number of emotional disorder episodes in adulthood as those with no experience of maltreatment.

Andrea Danese, Professor of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry at King's IoPPN and joint author of the study, said, "Our study reveals that how a person perceives and remembers experiences of childhood abuse or neglect has greater implications on future emotional disorders than the experience itself."

"The findings show that, even in the absence of documented evidence of childhood maltreatment, clinicians can use information provided by their

clients to identify those at greater risk for subsequent mental health difficulties. The findings also suggest that early interventions that help cope with memories of abuse and/or neglect may prevent emotional problems later on."

Participants were interviewed about their self-reported retrospective experiences of childhood maltreatment and their current and past mental health. They were then re-interviewed to measure the course of depression and anxiety symptoms.

Further analyses revealed that the association between self-reported experiences of [childhood](#) maltreatment and a greater number of subsequent anxiety and depression episodes was partly explained by participants' current and past mental health, which was reported during their first interview. The authors explain that this could be because emotional disorders can negatively bias memories, making participants' more likely to recall negative events.

Professor Danese said, "A better understanding of how memories of child [maltreatment](#) are maintained and exacerbated over time, and of how the memories affect daily functioning, could provide new insights to develop effective interventions."

More information: Andrea Danese et al, Associations Between Objective and Subjective Experiences of Childhood Maltreatment and the Course of Emotional Disorders in Adulthood, *JAMA Psychiatry* (2023). [DOI: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.2140](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.2140)

Provided by King's College London

Citation: Memories of childhood abuse and neglect have greater impact on mental health than the

experience itself, suggests study (2023, July 5) retrieved 29 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-07-memories-childhood-abuse-neglect-greater.html>

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