

Policy Guidance: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

suggests parental drinking is predictive of adolescent alcohol use <sup>58</sup> and exposure to maternal substance use disorder is found to increase a child's risk for an alcohol use disorder at ages nineteen and twenty-six. <sup>59</sup> Similarly, another study found that young individuals exposed to drugs, either through prenatal drug exposure or witnessing parental addiction, during their developmental age were characterized by elevated rates of neuropsychological impairments. <sup>60</sup>

To address the negative health impact of household substance use on children throughout their life course, health care providers should be encouraged to screen for ACEs. <sup>61</sup>

Policy Guidance: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Intervening during or prior to the adolescent developmental period may ameliorate risky sexual behaviors and related health outcomes among children of incarcerated parents. 94 Support for policies that lower incarceration rates, criminal justice reform, and early intervention for children at riskn]TJ()0.5.3 (v)-5C t aavio3-5 (om)-2 (p)-3 (d)arrly ihldren of

Polic	y Guidance: Adverse Childh	ood Experiences (ACEs)				
	American Heart Association	2(i)4 (s4 (i726 (o[(adu	ı-0.8 Tfl2.5 (t) Tf .8 Tr	m4.9 ( (d)oc)3s /T41(s6	5 (oc)h 0339(io1.32 o1	.32 d 0

Policy Guidance: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) American Heart Association Advocacy Department 1150 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 300 Washington, D.C. 20036

## Policy Guidance: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

<sup>66</sup> Ridout, K.K., Khan, M.J., and S.J. Ridout. Adverse Childhood Experiences Run Deep: Toxic Early Life Stress, Telomeres, and Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number, the Biological Markers of Cumulative Stress. Bioassays. Sept 2018: 40(9): 1800077. DOI: 10.1002/bies.201800077

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Goodman, S.J., et al. Children's biobehavioral reactivity to challenge predicts DNA methylation in adolescence and emerging adulthood. Developmental Science. March 2019; 22(2):e12739. DOI: 10.1111/desc.12739

<sup>68</sup> Lucenko, B.A., et al. Childhood adversity and behavioral health outcomes for youth: An investigation using state administrative data. Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Sep;47:48-58. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.07.006. Epub 2015 Jul 31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Eismann, E.A., et al. Integration of the Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK) Model Across Primary Care Settings. Clinical Pediatrics. Volume 58, Issue 2, 1 February 2019, Pages 166-176. DOI: 10.1177/0009922818809481

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Teicher, M.H. Childhood trauma and the enduring consequences of forcibly separating children from parents at the United States border. BMC Medicine. Aug 2018; 16(1): 146. doi: 10.1186/s12916-018-1147-y

<sup>71</sup> Ridout, K.K., Khan, M.J., and S.J. Ridout. Adverse Childhood Experiences Run Deep: Toxic Early Life Stress, Telomeres, and Mi