

## Annotated Bibliography

Ahmed, Azza, et al. "Parental Opioid Abuse: Barriers to Care, Policy, and Implications for Primary Care Pediatric Providers." *National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioner*, Elsevier, 2017.

The author of this source is Michelle K. Spehr, Jennifer Coddington, Azza Ahmed, and Elizabeth Jones. Each author is uniquely qualified to speak on this subject. Spehr is a nurse at Riley Hospital for Children and Coddington is a clinical associate professor as well as the Director of the Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Master's Program at Purdue University. Ahmed is an associate professor in the School of Nursing at Purdue University, and Jones is a clinical assistant professor in the School of Nursing at Purdue University. This paper is a review of difficulties faced by the healthcare system when handling parental opioid abuse and recommendation of measure that should be taken to aid in this dilemma. The authors state that children with prenatal exposure must be closely monitor for the first couple years of life to ensure proper development. Secondly, the authors state that children with post-natal exposure to parental drug abuse must be watched to ensure mental health. The audience of this source is intended to be those working in the healthcare sector, but anyone interested in substance abuse can benefit from reading this study. This source most definitely carries the bias of the healthcare system and prefers healthcare providers over child protective services. Limitations of this source, though, is that federal and state laws have been updated to aid in the epidemic and therefore the analysis of government programs is not adequate. Overall, this is a helpful source because it explores effects that prenatal exposure can have in conjunction with post-natal exposure.

Benoit, Renee, et al. "Parental Opioid Abuse: A Review of Child Outcomes, Parenting, and Parenting Intervention." *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, vol. 27, 2018. 2082 – 2099.

The authors of this source are Virginia Peisch, Alexandra D. Sullivan, Nicole Lafko Breslend, Renee Benoit, Stacey C. Sigmon, Greg L. Forehand, Jessica Strolin-Goltzman, and Rex Forehand. Each author is a researcher at the University of Vermont focusing on psychology, and in particular either developmental psychology or substance abuse disorders. This article is a review of various studies and a summary of their own study that investigates (1) are children's well-being with parents with opioid addiction (PWOA) at risk, (2) if so what is at risk, and finally (3) what programs can aid in parental intervention. The results of this study conclude that children's education level and social functioning are negatively impacted by parental opioid abuse, but the authors were not able to conclusively say that if parenting styles are impacted by opioids. The audience of this source is - as directly stated by the authors - physicians, politicians, psychologists, and the general public in order to provide more research into the current opioid epidemic. The authors believe that they have no bias, but from their language it is evident that they believe the opioid addiction level in the US is abnormally high. This source is extremely helpful because it details out how children's education level is affected by parental opioid abuse and provides outside studies to consult. The limitation is that there is a lack of evidence regarding how the parenting style of a parent with substance abuse disorder style affects a child's well-being.

Catalano, Richard. "Predicting Functional Resilience among Young-Adult Children of Opiate-Dependent Parents." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 44, 2009. 283 – 290.

The authors of this source are Martie Skinner, Kevin Haggerty, Charles Fleming, Richard Catalano. Each author is a member of the Social Development Research Group in the School of Social Work at the University of Washington. This study summarizes and provides statistics to a study completed by the authors. In the study, the researchers measured the functionality of children whose parents are dependent on opioids. Functionality was measure by resilience, which was defined as avoidance of drugs, avoidance of criminality, and societal involvement. It was found that only 24% of children were resilient adults and girls were more likely to be resilient than boys. The audience for this source would be anyone interested in diving further into the science of substance abuse disorders - in particular students, doctors, and policy makers. The bias of this source is not directly evident, but all the researchers approached this issue with social work in mind since they are employed by the School of Social Work. This source was helpful because it broadly shows that children whose parents abuse opioids are often negatively affected.

Elk, Ronith, et al. "Behavioral and Emotional Problems among Children of Opiate- and Cocaine-Dependent Parents." *The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 1999

The authors of this source are Catherine Stanger, Stephen T. Higgins, Warren K. Bickel, Ronith Elk, John Grabowski, Joy Schmitz, Leslie Amass, Kimberly C. Kirby, and Angela Seracini. All

the authors are professors of either psychology or psychiatry at various universities across the United States, including the University of Vermont, the University of Texas, and Columbia University. Their audience includes doctors, politicians, and social-workers as well as those interested in the opioid crisis. This study, which took place in the 1980's through the 1990's, was a study of children whose parents were in treatment for either cocaine or heroin addiction and what the effects were on the children. They found that these children were at more risk for attention problems, impulsivity, high stress, as well as socioeconomic disparity than children whose parents were not dependent on heroin or cocaine. There are many limitations of this study. Two of those are that children's behavior was self-report from the parents and this does not account for children whose parents aren't being treated for addiction. Finally, the study took place in the 1980's and 1990's and does not account for the current opioid crisis. Regardless, this study is helpful since it was longitudinal and showed the long-term effects in the same random sample in a ten-year period of time.

Kepple, Nancy Jo. "The Complex Nature of Parental Substance Use: Examining Past Year and Prior Use Behaviors as Correlates of Child Maltreatment Frequency," *Substance Use & Misuse*, vol. 52, no. 6, 2017. 811 – 821.

The author of this source is Nancy Jo Kepple, a professor in the School of Social Work at the University of Kansas. She is a credible source due to the fact her research specializes on the effects that having substance dependent parents have on children. The source is a brief report of her study's findings, that was conducted to explore the impact of maltreatment by substance dependent parents on children. Her study took a multifaceted approach to understanding the aforementioned issue. The results were that there is a clear connection between child

maltreatment and parental substance abuse - when a parent abuses a substance, their child is more likely to experience maltreatment and the consequences of maltreatment. The audience for this study is anyone interested in learning more about the relationship between addicted parents and their children, but most notably this is geared towards other scientists. This source has no clear bias - but was funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, - it does have limitations, though. As stated by the author, in order to make broad sweeping claims, more research must be done on larger sample size. Regardless, this source is useful because it shows how parental substance abuse puts children at a higher risk for maltreatment and the consequences of maltreatment.

Storch, Eric A., et al. "Opioid Prescription Rates and Child Removals: Evidence from Florida."

*Health Affairs*, vol. 37, no. 1, 2018, 134 -139.

The authors of this source are Troy Quast, Eric A. Storch, and Svetlana Yampolskaya. Quast is currently a professor of health policy in the College of Public Health at the University of South Florida, Storch is a professor in the College of Medicine at Baylor University, and Yampolskaya is a professor in the College of Behavioral and Community Sciences University of South Florida. The audience of this statistical analysis is particularly Florida residents but also key stakeholders such as parents, prescribers, and patients. In this paper, the author analyzed the relationship between rates of opioid prescription and rates of child removal in Florida. They found that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that when one increases the other increases as well. Although there is no apparent bias, all three professors approach this issue without first-

hand knowledge and with an academic background. This source is helpful because it does not only look at illegal opioid abuse, it captures legal use of opioids as well.