

Child trama 5

Philosophy



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Annotated Bibliography Hillis, S. D., Anda, R. F., Felitti, V. J., & Marchbanks, P. A. (2001). Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study. *Family Planning Perspectives*, 33(5), 206-211.

Summary:

In this article authored by S. D. Hillis et al discusses whether childhood trauma such as exposure to household abnormality and various forms of abuse and violence have long-term consequences on risky sexual behaviors. The article also focuses on whether harmful childhood experiences like physical and sexual abuse show any connection to ensuing unintended pregnancies and infection of sexually transmitted diseases. However, the article cites that the extents to which risky sexual behavior in women are affiliated with exposure to unfavorable experiences in childhood is not well understood (S. D. Hillis 206)

This article highlights that these harmful consequences of participation in risky sexual behaviors are disproportionately higher in women than men, which might be influenced by several factors like biological factors. The study claims that biologically women are more susceptible to sexually transmitted infections and likeliness of asymptomatic infections that remains undetected for long. Therefore, they are at higher risk of complications than men (S. D. Hillis 206).

The article study outlines outcomes affiliated with risky sexual behavior in women that includes sexual transmission of more than 25 infectious organisms, vaginal cancer, cervical cancer, abortion, infertility, still birth, violence related trauma, death etcetera. In addition, the study outlines that the women engaging in risky sexual behavior risk their unborn suffering such

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effects as low birth weight, prematurity, pneumonia, neural damage, ocular infections or even death (S. D. Hillis 206).

This article further evaluates a study research carried out to determine adverse childhood experiences on about 5, 060 female members of a managed care organization. The research revealed information of seven categories of harmful childhood experiences the women underwent namely emotional, physical, or sexual abuse; or even having a battered mother, substance abusing, mentally ill or criminal household members. They concluded that cumulative harmful childhood experiences and such risky behavior as an early onset of intercourse, or even having more sexual partner's poses a greater risk of Aids infection (S. D. Hillis 206).

The article further highlights that women exposed to multiple types of harmful childhood experiences have 50% increase likelihood of unintended first pregnancy. This study claims that such pregnancies end up in abortion besides increased chances of maternal and infants complications. In addition, this study evaluates the affiliation between adverse childhood experiences, risky sexual behaviors and early intercourse regarding how they contribute to STDs infections and unintended pregnancy (S. D. Hillis 207).

1) Why was this study important to conduct?

Based on my opinion I feel there was a need to conduct this research to be able to derive and know possible causes and major contributing factors in child trauma. I think this will help in educating how to prevent child abuse, negligence and even how to raise you kids offering them necessary protection. Secondly, this statistics can help the responsible authority to come up with tough measures in a constitution to help cub this in human

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acts. In addition, the study can help to evaluate the necessary counseling to the victims and help in proper family planning.

2) How does this study fit-in with prior research? That is, how does this study improve on one's understanding of the topic of child trauma?

The main objective of this study is to shed more light on the matter subject besides warning people about consequences of child trauma and repercussions of indulging in risky sexual behavior. Therefore, the study improves one's understanding why he or she should provide protection to all family members especially children at lower age besides initiating dialogue to warn them about risks they undertake when trying to achieve early intimacy. In addition, the study enlightens an individual how and why he or she should develop health relationship with children besides indulging in risky sexual behaviors.

3) What was (were) the main finding(s) of the research?

The main finding of this research was to find the history of adverse childhood experiences and risky sexual behavior, their cause's effects and consequences. In addition, to provide facts that can be applied outside research setting.

4) Who were the participants in this study?

The main participants in this study research were mainly women as well as adults aged 25 and above who were members of Kaiser Permanente in San Diego, California.

5) How might a study like this be improved upon?

In future research I think, this type of study should increase the number of interviewees from the current used. In addition, I feel that next time they ought to include men for I believe women might have hidden some

information pertaining them, both gender research is crucial. They should also offer counseling sessions to affected victims to minimize psychological suffering.

Assessing:

From this article study highlighting adverse childhood experiences and risky sexual behavior in men and women it will be essential in showing the side effects and consequences of exposed adverse child experiences besides indulging in risky sexual behavior. Hence, educate one the importance of protecting a child from exposed adverse experiences besides minimizing risky sexual behavior.

Reflecting:

This article is reliable and valid as it highlights first hand information of the contributing factors in children trauma and consequences of risky sexual behavior besides their adverse effects. Hence the main objective is educate more about the issue and how one should take the necessary precautions in upbringing and protecting children rights.

Work Cited

Hillis, S. D., Anda, R. F., Felitti, V. J., & Marchbanks, P. A. (2001). Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study. *Family Planning Perspectives*, 33(5), 206-211.