The lasting adverse effects of child maltreatment on adult health issues are clear. Adults who were abused or neglected as children are at a greater risk for a variety of adverse physical and mental health conditions when compared with adults who were not maltreated as children. Preventing child abuse and neglect not only protects children, it creates healthier adults. (1-5)

Individuals who experienced childhood abuse and neglect have an increased risk for a variety of physical ailments, including: (1-6)

- Autoimmune Disorders (6-8)
- Arthritis (6, 8-9)
- Lung Disease (6, 9-10)
- Heart Disease (6, 11)
- Obesity & Increased BMI (8, 12-15)
- Migraines & Frequent Headaches (16-18)
- Hypertension (6, 19)
- GI Disorders (6, 20)
- Peptic Ulcers (6, 21)
- Type 2 Diabetes (6, 22)
- Liver Disease (6, 23)
- Chronic Pain (24-25)

Adults who experienced child abuse and neglect may also experience negative mental health conditions well into adulthood, including: (3, 8, 26)

- Depression (26-29)
- Anxiety (26, 29)
- PTSD (26, 29)
- Suicide Attempts (26, 29-31)
- Sleep Disorders (29)
- Panic Disorders (26)
- Phobias (26)

Adults who were maltreated as children are more likely to engage in behaviors that put them at further risk for negative physical and mental health outcomes, including: (1)

- Alcohol Related Problems (8, 26, 32)
- Drug Use (8, 28)
- Eating Disorders (12, 29)
- Poor Pre- and Post-Natal Care (33)
- Anti-Social Behaviors (28)
- Sexual Risk Behaviors (3, 8, 34-36)
- Daily Cigarette Smoking (37)
- Self-Mutilation (38)

Individuals who experienced maltreatment during childhood utilize more medical and mental health services, including more emergency room visits resulting in higher healthcare costs. (38-41)

Women with a history of child sexual abuse are much more likely to be revictimized sexually and physically as adults. (8, 35, 42-43)
REFERENCES


