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„Family ties and children-adults health“

This broad presentation elaborates objectively on the most up-to-date knowledge on biochemical and psychobiological aspects of parental loss and other childhood adversities during divorce involving minor children. So far divorce involving minor children was unfortunately considered by authorities only as a purely juridical problem and this approach has often allowed a completely different approach according to the Courts.

Now scientific research, also making use of animal models, is demonstrating the biological basis of the problem and the indisputable consequences on the wellbeing and health of children. The researches cited in this review were identified by searching the databases in PubMed, PsycINFO, Social Science Research Index, MedSciNet and considered able to give a meaningful contribute to several areas:

1- biological consequences of parental loss and childhood adversities divorce-correlated in humans (more in detail: A-influence on hormones like ACTH, Growth Hormone, Oxytocine, Thyroid hormones and TSH. B - Cytokines as Tumor Necrosis Factor and Interleukin 6 -and consequences on a broad range of diseases-. C- Chromosomes and genes D- Immunitary system. E- CRP levels. D- Influence on puberty and height).

2 - comparison between possible effects of shared and sole parenting on child and young adult health (effect regarding the following childhood adversity and situations: A-family conflict B-parental loss C-general wellbeing).

The innovative conclusion of this review (the most complete ever on this topic and just published on double blind peer reviewed "Journal of Health Psychology

Open" <http://hpo.sagepub.com/content/3/2/2055102916678105.full.pdf+html>) is that this argument is primarily a question of public health and that it is necessary to further harmonise practices in this area such as in the medical world where shared and common guidelines usually exist.