

center-based EHS programs, and (3) the effectiveness of the PFR intervention in buffering EHS children from toxic stress. Results are expected to identify impacts of the PFR intervention for parents and children and will be used to make recommendations about maintenance and sustainability of this intervention model in EHS programs.

Sample: Approximately 300 EHS children and families

Measures: Risk Factors for Toxic Stress

- Parent demographic survey
- Stress reactivity (e.g., cortisol measurements)
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) scale
- CAGE-Adapted to Include Drugs (CAGE-AID)
- Parenting Stress Index: Short Form (PSI/SF)

Child Measures

- Battelle Development Inventory, Second Edition (BDI-2)
- Brief Infant-Toddler Social and Emotional Assessment (BITSEA)
- Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire - Very Short Form (ECBQ-VSF)
- Infant Behavior Questionnaire - Revised - Very Short Form (IBQ-R-VSF)

Family Measures

- Three-Bag Observational Assessment

University of Denver

Project Title: A Microsocial Video-Coaching Intervention for Toxically Stressed EHS Families

Principal Investigator: Sarah Watamura

Co-Investigators: Phillip Fisher Amanda Moreno

Project Funding Years: 2011 – 2016

Project Abstract: This study seeks to understand how toxic stress leads to psychological and physical health problems and identify ways to buffer children enrolled in Early Head Start (EHS) from such stressors. Specifically, the project has the following objectives: (1) identify families at risk for dysregulated stress physiology as a function of toxic stress exposure, (2) implement the preventative intervention Filming Interactions to Nurture Development (FIND) to improve child's well being, (3) assess the effectiveness of the intervention's implementation, and (4) assess the effectiveness of the FIND and the FIND plus Parent Focused Support (PFS) interventions. Families will be randomly assigned to one of three conditions: (1) EHS standard supports; (2) EHS standard supports plus FIND, a microsocial video-feedback intervention; or (3) EHS standard supports plus FIND with a parent-focused mental health support module (FIND+PFS). The project includes careful attention to factors influencing implementation success and aims to create a fully scalable intervention. Results are expected to determine whether interventions targeted at parenting in general, and caregiver sensitivity in particular, among toxically stressed EHS families improve child development outcomes.

Sample: 360 EHS families

Proposed Measures:

Goal 1 Measures of Toxic Stress

- Demographic Risk Screening Measure
- Family Finances Questionnaire
- Adverse Childhood Experiences Study' Family Health History Questionnaire
- Psychosocial Risk Screening Measure
- Adverse Childhood Experiences Study' Family Health History Questionnaire
- Collection of Child Diurnal Cortisol

Goal 2 Measures: Implementation Effectiveness Surveys, interviews and focus groups to evaluate constructs such as:

- Dosage, content, and fidelity of services as delivered
- Parents' and therapists' perceptions of satisfaction and barriers

Goal 3 Measures: Caregivers

- Brief Symptom Inventory
- Parent Daily Report
- Parenting Behavior During Dyadic Interactions Presenting Challenges to the Child
- Parent diurnal and stress reactive cortisol
- Three-bag observational assessment

Goal 3 Measures: Child

- Infant Toddler Social Emotional Assessment
- Child Behavior During Dyadic Interactions Presenting Challenges to the Child
- Child diurnal and stress reactive cortisol

University of Maryland School of Social Work

Project Title: Buffering Children from Toxic Stress through Attachment-Based Intervention: An Early Head Start-University Partnership

Principal Investigator: Lisa Berlin

Co-Principal Investigator: Brenda Jones Harden

Project Funding Years: 2011 – 2016

Project Abstract: The project is being conducted in collaboration with four Early Head Start programs in the greater Washington, DC area that serve predominantly new immigrant Latino families. Together we are conducting a randomized trial of home-based Early Head Start services with and without a supplemental, attachment-based parenting program, Dozier's "Attachment and Biobehavioral Catch-up" (ABC) intervention. There are three key goals: (1) define criteria for identifying EHS families at risk for experiencing toxic stress and validate these criteria empirically; (2) evaluate through a randomized trial the