Search Results: Biological Outcomes of Early-Life SES and Early Child Development
(please see Appendix 1 for search context and details)

Categories explored in search
I Poverty, Biological Outcomes
a) Activity, fitness, obesity
b) Cardiovascular, metabolic, cardiac
c) Cortex, brain, frontal
d) Cortisol, stress
e) Epigenetic
f) Immune, immunological, respiratory
g) Microbiome
h) Neural
i) Neurobiological
j) Telomere

I POVERTY – BIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES

a) Activity, fitness, obesity


b) Cardiovascular, metabolic, cardiac


Relationship of Sleep Duration and Regularity with Dietary Intake Among Preschool-Aged 


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Deprivation, Are Associated With Accelerated Biological Aging in Children and Adolescents. 

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and diabetes in later life: a study of biopsychosocial pathways. Psychosomatic medicine. 

60. Van Rossem R, Pannecoucke I. Poverty and a child’s height development during early childhood: A 


c) Cortex, brain, frontal


d) Cortisol, stress


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85. Raymond C, Marin MF, Majeur D, Lupien S. Early child adversity and psychopathology in adulthood: HPA axis and cognitive dysregulations as potential mechanisms. Prog...


e) Epigenetic


f) Immune, immunological, respiratory


g) Microbiome


h) Neural


i) Neurobiological

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   Early life adversity and increased delay discounting: 
   Findings from the Family Health Patterns project. 

2. Gianaros PJ, Manuck SB. 
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   Recent advances in understanding the neurobiology of 
   childhood socioeconomic disadvantage. 

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   Early life inflammation and neurodevelopmental outcome in Bangladeshi infants growing up in adversity. 

   Febrile illness and pro-inflammatory cytokines are associated with lower neurodevelopmental scores in Bangladeshi infants living in poverty. 

7. John CC, Black MM, Nelson III CA. 
   Neurodevelopment: The Impact of Nutrition and Inflammation During Early to Middle Childhood in Low Resource Settings. 

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   Childhood poverty and recruitment of adult emotion regulatory neurocircuitry. 


10. Palacios-Barrios EE, Hanson JL. 
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    Neurobiological correlates of psychosocial deprivation in children: A systematic review of neuroscientific contributions. 

12. Richter LM. 

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j) Telomere


APPENDIX 1

Specific Question:
What literature is available in relation to outcomes of early-life poverty on child development or lifecourse trajectories? Foci include:

- Activity, fitness, obesity
- Cardiovascular, metabolic, cardiac
- Cortex, brain, frontal
- Cortisol, stress
- Epigenetic
- Immune, immunological, respiratory
- Microbiome
- Neural
- Neurobiological
- Telomere

Search Context:
The Social Exposome work involves reviewing the recently published scientific and grey literature reports relating to socioeconomic status, early childhood environments, and outcomes (e.g., SES context, children’s early environment, and effects on endocrine system).

Literature search objective:
To conduct a rapid, broad literature search for articles related to search context items noted above. Scientific articles and grey literature will be included. Articles will be identified through UBC EbscoHost (which will provide access to Medline, CINAHL, and Biomedical Reference Collection), Google Scholar, and Google.

Geographic area of interest: Canada (although other regions are included in this list)
Limits: Date parameter: Emphasis is on recent literature, although older articles are included); English; Type: Human

PDFS:
PDFs can be provided on request.

Search Terms (next page):
Search Terms - PECO Structure (Variants and Boolean operator combinations of terms above)

Population
(child OR children OR infant OR toddler OR kid OR puberty)
(prenatal OR postnatal OR perinatal OR pre-term OR “born early” OR infancy)
(family OR families)
(parent OR caregiver OR guardian OR maternal OR paternal)
(pregnancy OR pregnant OR birth OR pediatric OR paediatric)

Exposure
(SES OR socioeconomic OR status OR deprivation OR “economic disparity” OR index OR “low resource” OR poverty OR “low income”)

Comparison
(high income OR wealthy)

Outcome
Biological, Neurobiological
(biological OR cardiovascular OR CVD OR respiratory OR heart)
(symptom OR chronic OR disorder)
(bmi OR index OR weight OR obesity OR regulation)
(biological OR neurobiological)
(brain OR cortex OR frontal) // (structure OR development OR volume)
(cortisol OR stress) // (physiology OR physiologic OR response OR inflammation)
(epigenetic OR gene OR brain OR cortex)
(immune OR immunity OR inflammation OR stress)
(height OR telomere)
(frontal OR brain OR child OR volume OR HPA OR structure)
(immune OR immunological OR endocrine) // (system OR function OR inflammation)
(metabolic OR metabolism)
(neural OR neurobiological OR neurocircuitry)
microbiome
telomere

Next Steps:
If more specific information is requested, scientific and grey literature may be scoped accordingly. Topic areas are still broad; Researchers may wish to identify key articles, look up index key words for those articles, and pursue citation chaining (e.g., manual review of bibliographies; author-specific snowballing; similar articles through Scopus, PubMed). Requestor may wish to look more specifically at sub-topics and deepen searches once niche is identified.

Endnote Library: see Child Development.enl (subgroup “SES, ECD, biological outcomes”)