Association Between Self-reported Childhood Sexual Abuse and Adverse Psychosocial Outcomes

Results From a Twin Study

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Background: Increased risk for serious adverse outcomes has been associated with a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Whether these risks are directly attributable to CSA rather than family background remains controversial.

Methods: Structured psychiatric telephone interviews were conducted from February 1996 to September 2000 with both members of 1991 same-sex pairs (1159 female and 832 male pairs) from a young adult Australian volunteer twin panel (mean [SD] age, 29.9 [2.5] years). A binary composite CSA variable was constructed from responses to 5 component questions. The association between CSA and adverse psychosocial outcomes was examined, controlling for family background.

Results: A history of CSA, reported by 16.7% of the women and 5.4% of the men, was more common among those reporting parental alcohol-related problems. Significantly increased risk was observed in women reporting a history of CSA for subsequently occurring major depression, suicide attempt, conduct disorder, alcohol dependence, nicotine dependence, social anxiety, rape after the age of 18 years, and divorce; most similar risks reached statistical significance in men. The greatest risks were associated with CSA involving intercourse. Childhood sexual abuse–negative twins (ie, those who denied having experienced CSA) from CSA-discordant pairs compared with other CSA-negative individuals had increased risk for many adverse outcomes suggesting correlated family background risk factors. Childhood sexual abuse–positive members (ie, those who reported having experienced CSA) of CSA-discordant pairs had significantly greater risk for all 8 examined adverse outcomes than their co-twins.

Conclusions: Self-reported CSA was associated with increased risk for adverse outcomes, controlling for family background. Family background risk factors also were associated with adverse outcome risk. Discordant pair analysis seems to provide an effective means of controlling for family background risk factors.

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INCREASED RISK for serious negative outcomes has been reported for individuals with a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA).1-3 However, 2 major methodological issues, ascertainment or selection bias and confounding aspects of the family environment (eg, parental alcoholism), complicate interpretation of reported associations. Many investigations have relied on samples ascertained via agency involvement1-3 (with CSA of greater severity occurring in more problematic family environments) or from clinical populations1-3,5 (with higher rates of psychiatric illness and greater functional impairment). Still, general population studies have confirmed findings from these samples including increased risk for psychiatric illness (anxiety disorders,6-11 depression,6,7,9,10,12-14 alcohol abuse and/or dependence,6,7,11,14,15 drug abuse and/or dependence,5,7,10 eating disorders,7,14,16 conduct disorder,6-10 and borderline personality disorder17) and other adverse outcomes (suicide attempt,6,14 current smoking,18 sexual revictimization,16,19,20 and relationship problems12,14,16,20,21) associated with self-reported CSA. Most studies have used retrospective designs (ethically mandated interventions preclude entirely naturalistic, prospective approaches), and are, therefore, subject to retrospective reporting bias. One study1 that assessed psychiatric diagnoses prospectively during adolescence and CSA history (required to have occurred before the age of 16 years) retrospectively at the age of 18 years found increased rates of subsequently occurring psychiatric disorders, particularly when CSA involved intercourse.

Disentangling direct CSA effects from family background risk factors has proved...
SUBJECTS AND METHODS

SUBJECTS

Subjects were members of the young adult cohort of the Australian Twin Register, a volunteer twin panel born between January 1, 1964, and December 31, 1971. Almost all were registered with the panel between 1980 and 1982 by their parents in response to approaches either through school systems or mass media appeals. All data reported herein are from a comprehensive assessment completed from February 1996 through September 2000 by trained lay interviewers. Verbal consent was first obtained from participants as per the protocol approved by the institutional review boards of Washington University, St Louis, Mo, and Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Australia. Of 4010 pairs that could be traced, interviews were completed with both members of 2765 pairs (69% pairwise response rate) and 1 member of an additional 733 pairs.

The most common reasons for nonparticipation included refusal by twin, incapacitation and/or death, and lack of available contact information. Singletons, 661 opposite-sex pairs, and pairs in which either member gave no response to CSA items or responded problematically (see the “Assessment of CSA” section) were excluded from analyses reported herein. The current sample included the remaining monozygotic and dizygotic same-sex pairs (N=1991) in which both twins responded to at least 1 CSA component question. The sample was 58.2% female and had a mean (SD) age of 29.9 (2.5) years. Twins were asked for the “age at which they first lived apart” rather than whether they were raised together. The 19 individuals (0.5%) who reported having first lived apart before the age of 14 years included both members of only 3 pairs. Because of the ambiguous wording and the relatively few like-sex twin pairs involved, no twin pairs were excluded on this basis.

ASSESSMENT OF CSA

The current analyses focus on 5 questions about CSA (Table 1) from which, consistent with other reports, a composite CSA variable was developed for use in further analyses. Data from 43 pairs were excluded from all analyses because at least 1 twin endorsed a CSA item (other than having been raped, see “Assessment of Outcome Measures and Covariates” section) but reported an onset age of 18 years or older for all endorsed CSA items. Data from 8 pairs, in which 9 of 13 CSA-positive individuals failed to provide an age of CSA occurrence, were retained in the analyses. Childhood sexual abuse was considered to have involved intercourse if respondents reported having been raped before the age of 18 years. Missing data on the occurrence of rape (n=4) or its onset and recency (n=4) in 8 CSA-positive subjects led to their exclusion from analyses incorporating either CSA involving intercourse or rape at the age of 18 years or older.

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOME MEASURES AND COVARIATES

A standardized psychiatric diagnostic assessment, an adaptation of the Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism (SSAGA), was administered via telephone. The interview enabled lifetime DSM-IV diagnoses of major depressive disorder, conduct disorder, and alcohol and/
or nicotine dependence. Nondiagnostic sections included questions about marital history, contemplated or attempted suicide, traumatic events, parental alcohol-related problems, family background, and “social anxiety” (≥1 social fear causing impairment in functioning). Rape occurring at the age of 18 years or older was included as an outcome measure.80 Divorce was examined conditional on having been married. Onset information was obtained for all outcomes other than divorce.

Maternal and paternal alcohol-related problems were assessed by a single question asked about each parent. Other measures of family background risk factors included as control variables in some analyses were (1) parental fighting, coded positive if parents “often” fought or argued in the twin’s presence; (2) parental conflict, coded positive with report of “a lot” of conflict and tension between parents when the twins were between the ages of 6 and 13 years; (3) step-parent presence, that is, having been raised by a stepparent or adoptive parent during part of childhood; (4) neglect, a composite variable reflecting any positive response to “serious neglect,” usually punished by either parent in a harsh nonphysical way, or necessary medical therapy not provided after injury; and (5) physical abuse, a composite variable reflecting any positive response to physical abuse, purposely hurt by an adult relative, or hit by either parent so hard that it “often” or “sometimes” hurt the next day. To minimize retrospective recall bias, covariates were coded to reflect a positive response by either twin.

DATA ANALYSIS

Primary statistical analyses were performed using SAS and the Stata Statistics and Data Analysis Package (version 6.0). An α level of .05 was required for statistical significance. The robust variance estimator option in Stata (Stata Corp, College Station, Tex) was used to obtain 95% CIs adjusted for the statistical nonindependence of twin-pair observations. Childhood sexual abuse risk associated with the respondents’ responses to questions about their parents’ problematic drinking was examined. To investigate possible reporting bias, a logistic regression was performed that examined CSA risk via the use of dummy variables coded to represent respondents’ and co-twins’ responses to parental drinking items.

Comparisons were made between the age at onset of outcomes and CSA occurrence. Survival analysis was performed separately by gender using Cox proportional hazards regression models to calculate hazard ratios representing the risks for adverse outcomes associated with prior occurrence of CSA. Logistic regression models that controlled for gender were fitted to test for indirect, family background contributions to the associations between outcome measures and the respondent’s and co-twin’s CSA histories. These analyses used dummy variables coded to represent whether respondents reported CSA involving intercourse and for CSA-negative respondents, whether the co-twin was CSA-positive. Members of pairs in which neither twin reported CSA served as the control group for these analyses. Analyses were then repeated including family background variables. Conditional logistic regression was used to determine the relative risks for adverse outcomes in the CSA-positive vs CSA-negative members of discordant twin pairs. Additional conditional logistic analyses were performed to determine whether estimates of intrapair risk differed by gender, zygosity (ie, monozygote or dizygote), or whether CSA involved intercourse.

RESULTS

All putative CSA component items were more commonly endorsed by women (Table 1). Of 477 subjects who endorsed at least 1 of these items, 67 (14.0%) endorsed 1 item, 156 (32.7%) 2, 190 (39.8%) 3, 59 (12.4%) 4, and 5 (1.0%) 5; the mean (SD) was 2.54 (0.92) items. The Cronbach α coefficient values were 0.79 (overall and women) and 0.75 (men). Given very good internal consistency, the overlap of endorsement across these nonmutually exclusive items, and the report’s focus on comparison of discordant pairs, a dichotomous composite variable representing endorsement of at least 1 of these items, henceforth referred to as CSA, was deemed appropriate for use in further analyses. Prevalence rates for CSA were 16.7% and 5.4% for women and men, respectively.

A history of CSA was reported by 31.9% of those reporting vs 11.1% of those denying maternal alcohol-related problems (OR, 3.75; 95% CI, 2.62-5.36) and 19.5% reporting vs 9.5% denying paternal alcohol-related problems (OR, 2.32; 95% CI, 1.85-2.91). When co-twins’ reports were also incorporated into a logistic model, the ORs for self-reported CSA were as follows: for both twins reporting maternal alcohol-related problems, OR 3.09 (95% CI, 1.79-5.33); respondent only reported maternal alcohol-related problems, OR 4.50 (95% CI, 2.79-7.25); and co-twin only reported maternal alcohol-related problems, OR 2.08 (95% CI, 1.19-3.65). Similar values for paternal alcohol-related problems were as follows: both twins reporting 2.62 (95% CI, 2.00-3.45); respondent only, OR 1.87 (95% CI, 1.31-2.68); and co-twin only, 1.25 (95% CI, 0.83-1.87). The fact that CSA was more strongly correlated with the respondent’s report of maternal alcohol-related problems (Wald χ² = 8.47, P = .004) with a similar trend for paternal alcohol-related problems (Wald χ² = 3.59, P = .06) indicates that a mild retrospective recall bias is contributing to the associations.

Childhood sexual abuse began early (mean [SD] age at onset 10.8 [4.06] years), generally preceding the onset of adverse outcomes. Childhood sexual abuse onset predated that of social fears by a mean of 1.7 years (95% CI, 0.3-3.1) and suicide attempt by a mean of 8.9 years (95% CI, 7.1-10.7). Childhood sexual abuse’s onset similarly predated the onset of each of the following examined psychiatric disorders: conduct disorders by a mean of 1.7 years (95% CI, 0.4-3.0); major depressive disorder by a mean of 10.3 years (95% CI, 9.3-11.2); alcohol dependence by a mean of 10.5 years (95% CI, 9.4-11.6); and nicotine dependence by a mean of 10.6 years (95% CI, 9.7-11.4).
When survival analysis was used to examine the risk for adverse outcomes subsequent to reported CSA occurrence, significantly increased hazard ratios were found in women for all examined outcomes and in men for all but divorce and social anxiety (Table 2). The highest risks were for conduct disorder, suicide attempt, and rape at the age of 18 years or older.

Adverse outcome risks were examined as a function of the extent of CSA reported by the respondent (whether intercourse was involved) and, in CSA-negative respondents, whether the co-twin reported having experienced CSA. As demonstrated by the ORs reflecting their comparison to individuals from CSA-negative concordant pairs (Table 3), those reporting a history of CSA involving intercourse had the highest risks for all examined adverse outcomes, which were significantly greater than those for either group of CSA-negative respondents and exceeding those for individuals positive for CSA not involving intercourse for all outcomes other than major depression and social anxiety. Their risks were highest for conduct disorder, suicide attempt, and rape at the age of 18 years or older with respective ORs of 14.53 (95% CI, 8.58-24.60), 14.64 (95% CI, 9.18-23.34), and 10.03 (95% CI, 5.66-17.81) vs individuals from CSA-negative concordant pairs. Those reporting a history of CSA not involving intercourse had significantly higher risks for all adverse outcomes other than divorce when compared with individuals from CSA-negative concordant pairs. Consistent with the hypothesis of a significant family background effect, CSA-negative respondents whose co-twin was CSA-positive also had significantly higher risks for all adverse outcomes other than major depression and divorce when compared with members of CSA-negative concordant pairs. The risks for CSA-positive individuals for whom abuse did not involve intercourse exceeded those for CSA-negative, co-twin-positive individuals only for major depression and social anxiety. When these analyses were repeated controlling for family background variables, ORs were attenuated to varying degrees but the aforementioned pattern largely remained. Despite controlling for these family background variables, increased risk was still observed for CSA-negative, co-twin-positive individuals for 5 of 8 outcomes.

In this large twin study, we found that individuals reporting a history of CSA had increased risk for subsequently occurring adverse outcomes of depression, suicide attempt, conduct disorder, alcohol and/or nicotine dependence, social anxiety, rape after the age of 18 years old, and divorce. Our data suggest that CSA occurs in the context of family background risk factors that contribute to adverse outcome risk. We provide strong evidence that CSA is associated with substantial risk not explained by these factors.

The association of CSA with risk for negative outcomes has been extensively documented. In survival analyses, we observed consistently elevated hazard ratios affirming that CSA is associated with increased risks.

### Table 1. Component Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) Questions, Endorsement Rates, and Risk by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSA Questions</th>
<th>Women (n = 2318)</th>
<th>Men (n = 1664)</th>
<th>Risk by Gender, OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before age 18 years were you ever forced into sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual activity?</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.10 (3.05-5.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before you were 16 years old, were there any sexual contacts between you and anyone other than a family member who was 5 or more years older than you were? By sexual contact I mean their touching your sexual parts, you touching their sexual parts, or sexual intercourse.</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.52 (1.03-2.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before you were 16 years old, were there any sexual contacts between you and any family members, like a parent or stepparent, grandparent, uncle, aunt, brother or sister, or cousin? By sexual contact I mean their touching your sexual parts, you touching their sexual parts, or sexual intercourse.</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>7.94 (4.34-14.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How about event 5 (You were raped (Someone had sexual intercourse with you when you did not want to, by threatening you or using some degree of force).)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.63 (2.88-7.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apart from event 5 did event 6 (You were sexually molested (someone touched or felt your genitals when you did not want them to)) ever happen to you?</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.45 (2.54-4.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite CSA variable</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.51 (2.70-4.55)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values are given as percentages unless otherwise indicated. OR indicates odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.
† Coded positively in the present context where subjects responded to follow-up question that contact was “ever forced.”
‡ Coded positively in this context where subjects responded to further questions that contact involved either an adult or the use of force by a child.
§ Description in parentheses not read by interviewer to protect confidentiality (appeared in list form in a booklet mailed before the interview to which interviewers directed respondents at the beginning of this section). Traumatic event questions were skipped when respondents had misplaced their booklets.
¶ Binary variable with the presence of any positively coded above item defined as CSA.

When conditional logistic regression was used to examine the relative risks for adverse outcomes in the CSA-positive vs the CSA-negative members of CSA-discordant pairs, increased risks were noted for all of the examined adverse outcomes (Table 4). Odds ratios for this intrapair comparison ranged from 1.56 for major depression (95% CI, 1.06-2.29) and alcohol dependence (95% CI, 1.01-2.40) to 7.50 (95% CI, 1.72-32.80) for divorce. Three separate discordant pair analyses (results not given) that examined whether estimates of intrapair risk differed by gender, zygosity, and the extent of CSA (if intercourse was involved) reported by the CSA-positive pair member found no significant differences.
risk for subsequently occurring negative outcomes in women and men; hazard ratios were highest for conduct disorder, rape after the age of 18 years, and suicide attempt. We relaxed the criterion that outcomes must occur subsequent to CSA in further analyses to facilitate comparisons within our report and with the literature, and because of onset-determination issues (eg, less severe CSA often predated CSA involving intercourse).

In the comparison of outcomes as a function of the respondent's and co-twin's CSA history, the highest risks for adverse outcomes were associated with CSA involving intercourse, a replication of other reports. With control for family background risk factors, these risks were diminished to varying degrees but remained significant. Individuals who reported CSA not involving intercourse had increased risk for all outcomes except divorce; significance was retained (other than for social anxiety) with control for family background risk factors.

The results of comparisons involving CSA-negative individuals whose co-twins were CSA-positive deserve further discussion. These individuals displayed significantly greater risk for most outcomes than members of CSA-negative pairs, strong evidence that the family backgrounds of those who experience CSA are also, on average, associated with considerable risk. However, despite controlling for family background risk factors that included parental alcohol-related problems, fighting, and conflict, presence of a stepparent, physical abuse, and neuropsychiatric disorders, the risk for CSA-negative individuals whose co-twins were CSA-positive was significantly greater than that for CSA-positive individuals whose co-twins were CSA-negative.
neglect, many of these risks retained significance. Moreover, few significant differences were found with comparison to CSA-positive, intercourse-negative respondents. A recent examination26 found that unreliability in CSA reporting largely consisted of false-negative reports in CSA-positive individuals. Similar reporting problems in our sample might explain these findings, particularly if CSA false-negative respondents were more forthcoming about psychosocial outcomes. The closeness of twin relationships could have further blurred distinctions if the nonabused twin’s supportiveness led to greater co-twin resiliency at some personal cost. Alternatively, the pattern of risks retaining significance in CSA-negative, co-twin-positive individuals suggests that we may have inadequately controlled for familial risk factors associated with impulsivity and substance abuse. Because all ORs were higher (though not significantly so) for CSA-positive, intercourse-negative individuals than CSA-negative, co-twin CSA-positive individuals, the lack of significance for these comparisons may have resulted from limited power.

In discordant pairs analyses, we observed significantly greater risk for all 8 examined adverse outcomes in CSA-positive respondents vs their CSA-negative co-twins. Because data from CSA false-negative reports would reduce risk estimates, our values are likely conservative. Despite the aforementioned finding of greater risks associated with CSA involving intercourse, we observed no significant heterogeneity of conditional ORs as a function of CSA severity in these discordant pair analyses. Greater levels of family background risk factors occurring in association with CSA involving intercourse may have contributed to our difficulty distinguishing risks associated with less severe CSA. Discordant pair analysis appears to provide an effective means of controlling for family background risk factors across a range of CSA severity.

Two prior twin studies23,24 used discordant pair analyses to estimate the association between CSA history and negative outcomes. Although few comparisons reached significance in either report, the ORs for the same outcomes essentially fell within our study’s 95% CIs. Presumably, because these studies included considerably fewer discordant pairs, their power to detect differences was limited. One investigation23 also found no significant zygosity effect in discordant pair analyses.

General population studies6,7,14,16,20,21 have attempted to control for family background factors by identifying important predictors and entering them as control variables in regression models. They typically have reported risks for adverse outcomes associated with CSA to be preserved but considerably decreased in magnitude. This approach may have been overly conservative with considerable correlation of predictor variables (collinearity), including CSA history, limiting significance. In controlling for family background risk factors, we accepted either twin’s report of their presence to minimize retrospective recall bias. By definition, this approach could not alter discordant pair analysis results. As noted, we found evidence persisted for family background effects notwithstanding the inclusion of control variables into the logistic models.

Despite our cutoff for CSA (age 18 years) being the highest limit used commonly,3 our sample’s mean age of CSA occurrence (10.8 years) is similar to values previously reported.2,3,11,30,31 The prevalence of CSA in our sample is consistent with that for contact CSA in general population samples.2,3,30-35 Our rates for CSA involving intercourse were essentially identical to those in a New Zealand study.32 Previous reports have also found higher CSA rates associated with parental alcoholism3,32,33,34 and female gender1,8,10,23,30-32,34 with smaller gender differences when abuse involved extrafamilial perpetrators.30

Associations between self-reported CSA and earlier smoking initiation and heavier tobacco use have previously been reported.30 A positive relationship has been found between the total number of adverse childhood experiences and risk for subsequent smoking behavior.18 Our finding that, controlling for family background risk factors, self-reported CSA is associated with significantly increased nicotine-dependence risk is a logical extension of these results.3,5,18,36

Our results must be interpreted in the context of potential biases from the following sources: (1) retrospective reporting, (2) CSA definition, (3) sample selection, and (4) assumptions made in control for family background. A bias would result from the use of retrospective self-report data if individuals currently experiencing problems were more likely to recall prior abuse, resulting in an inflation of the observed associations. However, a recent examination29 of the stability of CSA reports found no relationship of predictor variables (collinearity), including CSA history, limiting significance. In controlling for family background factors, we accepted either twin’s report of their presence to minimize retrospective recall bias. By definition, this approach could not alter discordant pair analysis results. As noted, we found evidence persisted for family background effects notwithstanding the inclusion of control variables into the logistic models.

Table 4. Within-Pair Comparison of Adverse Outcome Risks in Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA)–Positive vs CSA-Negative Members of 283 Same-Sex Discordant Pairs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome (No. of Doubly Discordant Pairs)</th>
<th>Within-Pair Risk</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major depression (110)</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.06-2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide attempt (41)</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.37-5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct disorder (32)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.35-6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence (87)</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.01-2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine dependence (119)</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.18-2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social anxiety (50)</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>1.27-4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape, aged ≥18 y (32)</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1.18-5.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce (17)</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>1.72-32.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*OR indicates odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.
involved either another child within the family or someone outside the family at least 5 years older. Those who have suggested that males suffer less consequences after CSA may object to combining data across gender, however, we found no evidence for a significant gender effect.

A selection bias may have arisen from the panel’s initial recruitment since parents aware of abuse may have been less likely to volunteer their twins. The similarities of CSA prevalence and characteristics to other reports suggest that this bias was limited. Similarly, it is unlikely that telephone assessment introduced any substantial bias over face-to-face approaches. Our exclusion of pairs in which either twin was not interviewed could have eliminated the most severely abused individuals reducing the magnitude of effects attributed to CSA. A post hoc examination including data from same-sex twins with noninterviewed co-twins revealed that CSA-positive women were actually more likely to belong to pairs where both twins were interviewed; no significant differences were observed for male subjects.

We controlled for family background risk factors between rather than within pairs to minimize reporting bias. However, the CSA-positive twin may have received a larger dose of trauma or differentially negative treatment. Alternatively, additional stressors may have had a larger influence on either twin. Our approach could have biased estimates in either direction. Finally, we cannot infer a causal link from results for CSA-discordant pairs. It remains possible that other unmeasured risk factors, for which the twins are discordant, predict both increased risk of CSA and other outcomes.

In the largest sample of CSA-discordant same-sex pairs thus evaluated, we observed significantly greater risk for all 8 examined adverse outcomes in CSA-positive respondents vs their co-twins. The most straightforward interpretation of our results is that there is a direct association between CSA and risk for adverse outcomes. We also provide evidence that family background risk factors contribute increased negative outcome risk. These findings demonstrate the considerable potential of sibling research for dissecting the direct and correlated family background effects associated with CSA.

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