



Promise and pitfalls of using neuroscience research to inform adolescent health policy

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American Public Health Association Annual Meeting
November 6, 2007

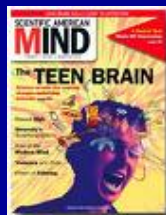


Overview

- Neurodevelopment in adolescence
- The promise
- The pitfalls
- Implications for social policy:
understanding environmental influences
on development

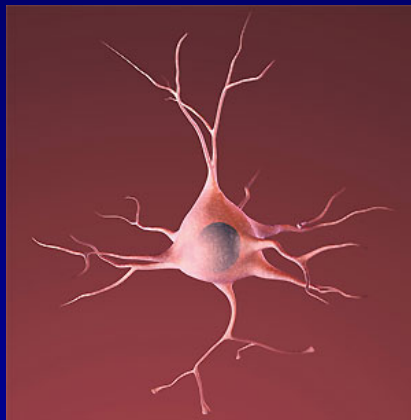
Why all the fuss about the teen brain?

- New finding, contradicts previous understandings
- Explanation for teen behavior?
- Media attention, court cases, books



Brain development in adolescence

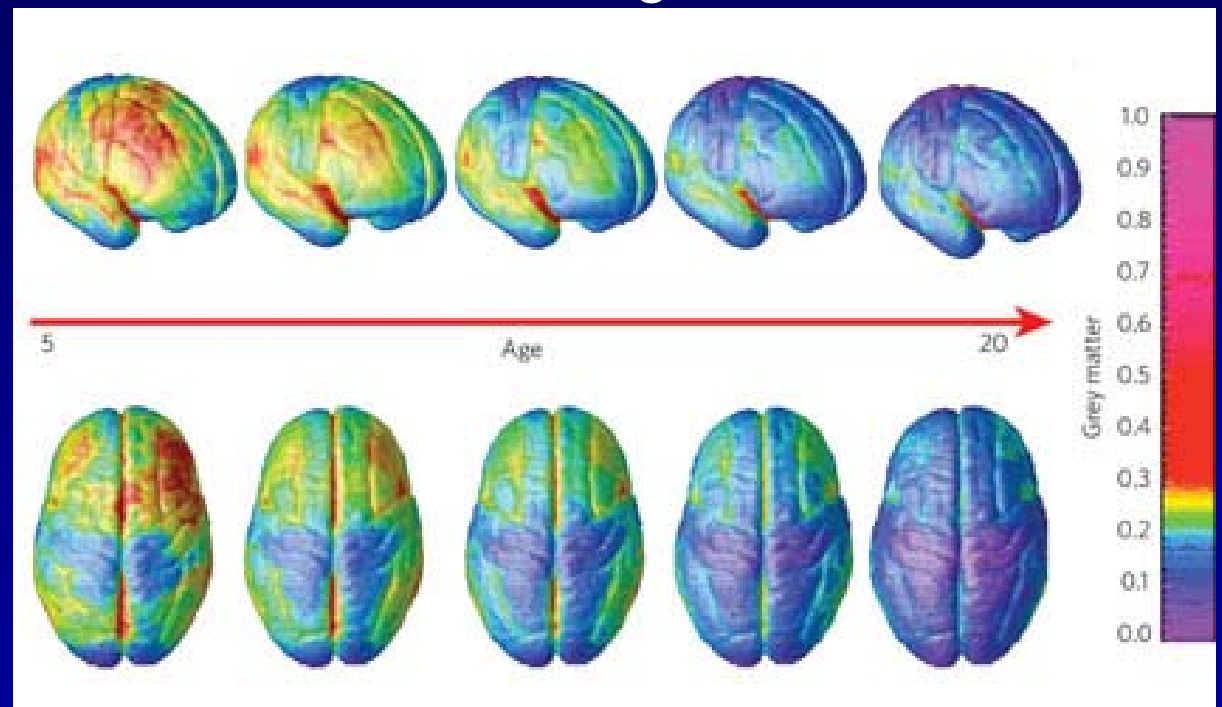
I. Overproduction



ADERC, NIH 2006



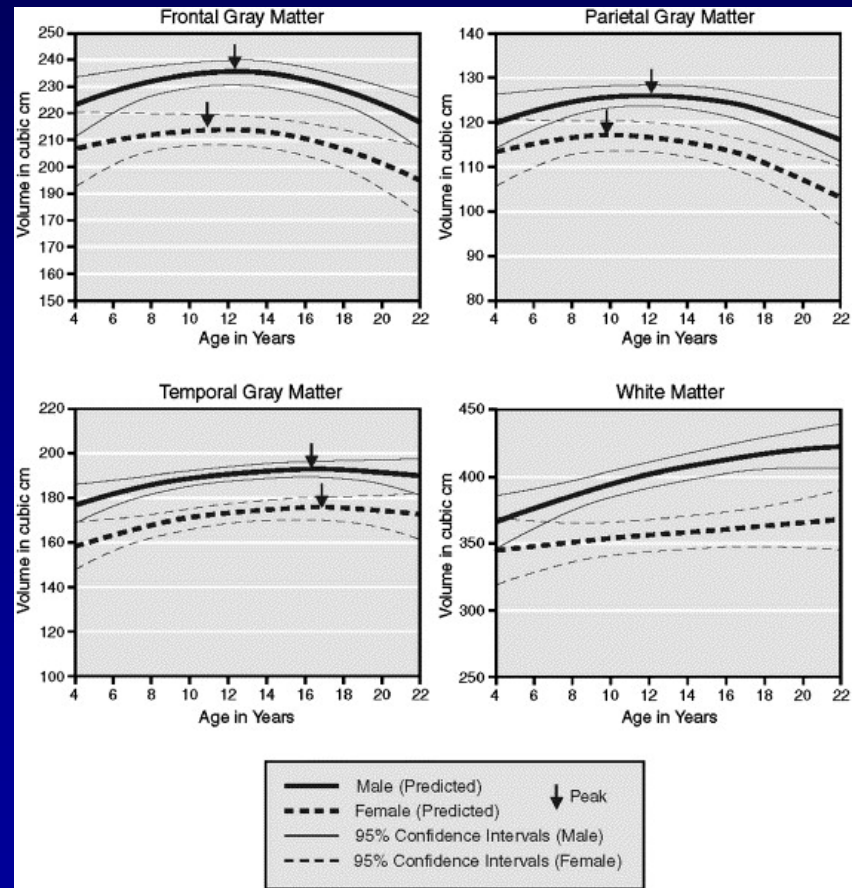
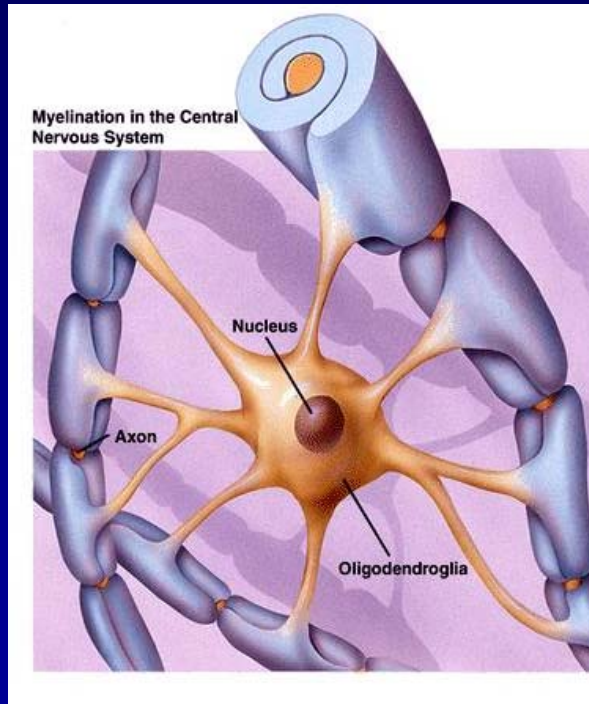
II. "Pruning"



Giedd J. 2006. *Nature* 442(24); 865

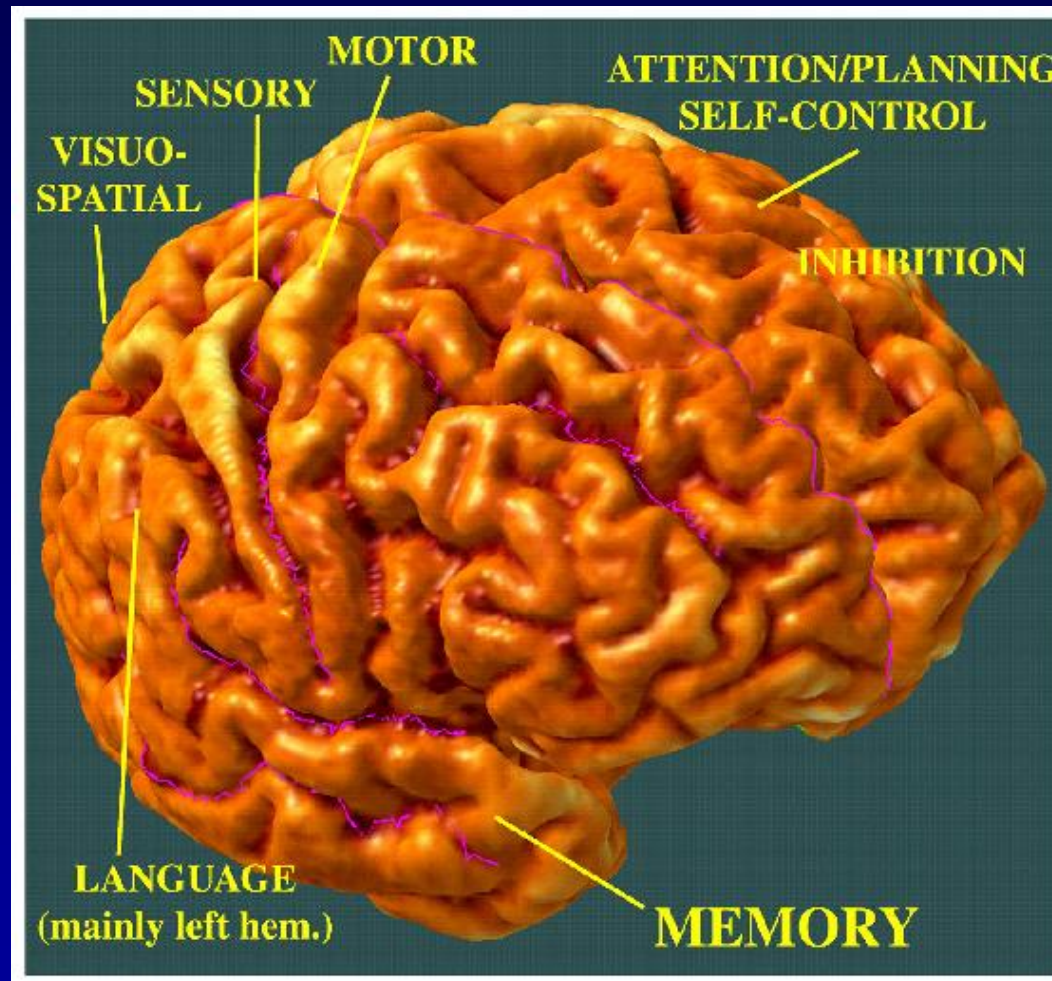
Brain development in adolescence

III. Myelination



Lenroot & Giedd, 2006

“Judgment is last to develop”



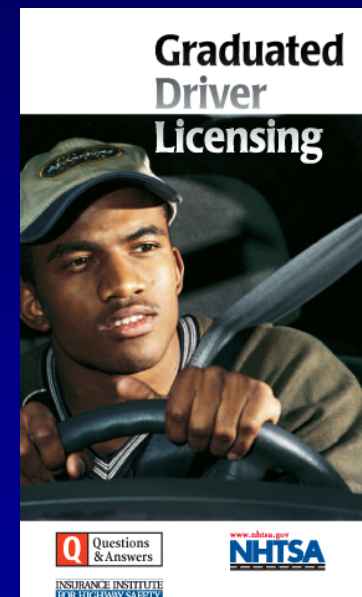
P. Thompson, UCLA Laboratory on Neuro Imaging

Harnessing research for policy

- Brakes of brain come online late
- Risk-taking & immature decision-making developmental imperatives
- Role of public health policy:
create a safety net
 - ✓ Reduce consequences of poor decisions
 - ✓ Phase in risk over time

Johnson, 2005.

The promise of developmentally appropriate health policy...



“Be careful, or else”

Phase in risk over time

Pitfalls: are we getting ahead of ourselves?

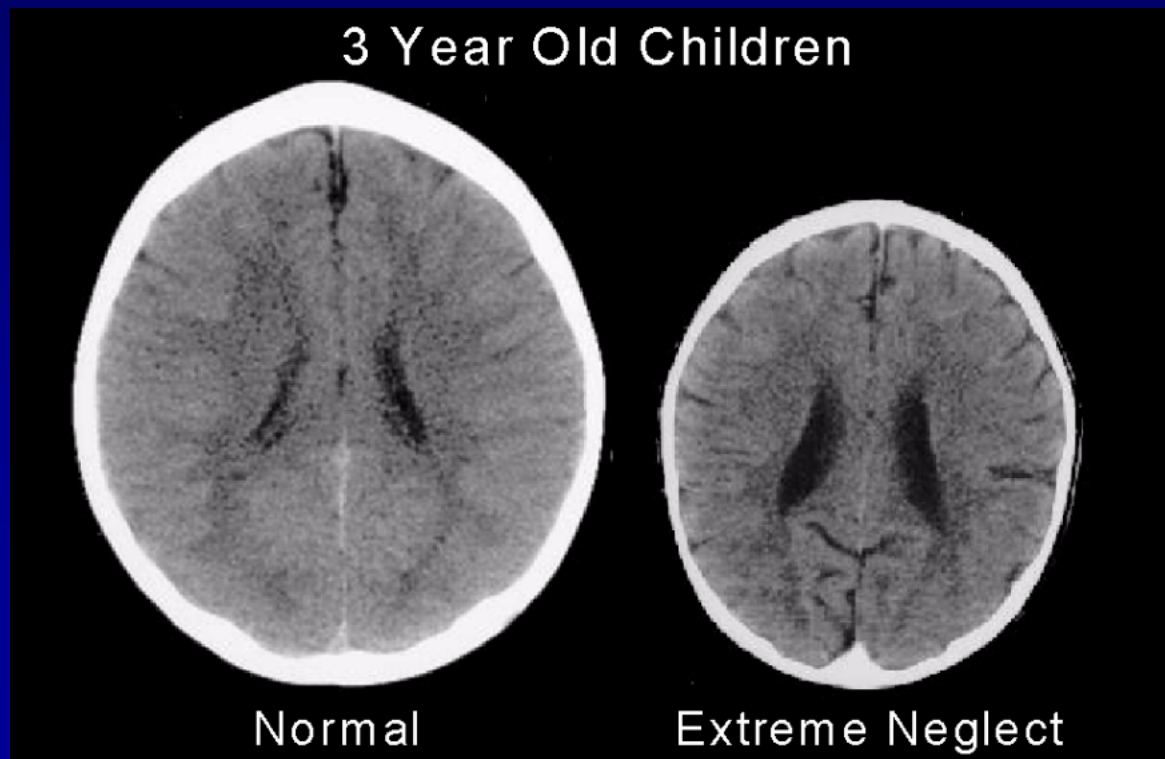
- Developmental neuroscience in its infancy
 - Debate over generalizability of structure to behavior
- Policy precedes science
 - Juvenile death penalty
 - Parental notification for abortion



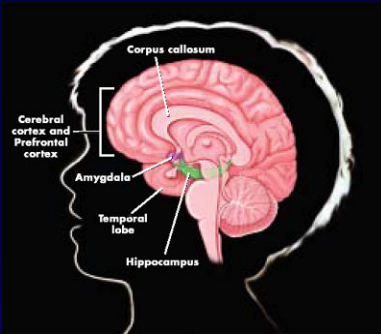
A broader perspective on the
implications of neuroscience
research for policy: the
consequences of failing our youth

The brain reflects its environment

- Lifecourse consequences



© B.D. Perry, 1997; CIVTAS Childtrauma Programs



Example: youths in violent neighborhoods in L.A.

- Brains similar to combat veterans (Carrion 2007)
- Deficiencies in EF, physiological hyper-arousal (Perry 2005; Beers 2002)
- Developmental delays, problems with social relationships and academic achievement (Carrion 2002)
 - Failure of social policy to protect vulnerable kids and ensure healthy development

Implications for health policy

- Risk-taking and immature judgment are part of adolescence, neural basis or not
- Need provide surrogate frontal lobes
 - Reduce severity of consequences, phase in risk over time
- Neurodevelopment undergirded by basic social policy
 - Shore up social ecology of adolescence