

## Online Supplementary Material

van Tilburg MA, Runyan D, Zolotor AJ, et al. Unexplained gastrointestinal symptoms after abuse in a prospective study of young children at risk for abuse or neglect. *Ann Fam Med*. 2010;8(2):134-140.

<http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/content/full/8/2/134/DC1>

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### Supplemental Appendix 1. Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)

LONGSCAN is a multisite, longitudinal study exploring the antecedents and consequences of child maltreatment. LONGSCAN includes a consortium that consists of a coordinating center and 5 independently-conducted prospective longitudinal studies of child maltreatment. Samples differ by site and were carefully chosen to vary by levels of exposure to maltreatment. The Midwestern study comprises 100 infants receiving services after a report of child maltreatment to Child Protective Services (CPS), 100 similarly reported families who have received follow-up only from the state welfare agency, and 100 neighborhood-matched infants. The Eastern study comprises 284 children recruited from a university-based pediatric clinic who were identified as nonorganic failure to thrive, at risk of human immunodeficiency virus infection, or low-income and from the inner city. The Southeastern study includes 70 children who were identified as newborns at high risk (eg, extreme poverty, young maternal age, single parenthood, or low birth weight) for poor outcomes by a state public program, along with 140 matched children who were not reported for maltreatment. The Northwestern sample includes 261 children reported to CPS and subsequently classified by CPS social workers as at "moderate risk" for future maltreatment. The Southwestern sample includes 330 children who were maltreated and had been placed in foster care within the first 42 months of life.

All children entered the study by age 4 years or 6 (N = 1,354) and are observed in detail at regularly scheduled intervals (age 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years). Central study design and materials were similar for all children regardless of site or maltreatment status. Sites are now completing interviews with youth aged 12 years and up. At the moment of data extraction for this study, not enough data were obtained at ages 14, 16, and 18 years, but at least 90% of the data was collected at age 12 years. Because one study site was still recruiting data for subjects at age 12 years, retention rates cannot be computed. We know, however, that among those who are aged 6 to 8 years, 91.6% of the sample has been retained.

The recruitment, measures, and data collection procedures of this study have been reported previously.<sup>1,2</sup> Interviewers were trained in a common protocol. Institutional review boards at every site approved the study protocols. Parents and children gave informed consent to participate in the study. More information about LONGSCAN methods can be found at <http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/>.

#### References

1. Runyan DK, Curtis P, Hunter WM et al. LONGSCAN: A consortium for longitudinal studies of maltreatment and the life course of children. *Aggression and Violent Behav*. 1998;3(3):275-85.
2. English D, Bangdiwala S, Runyan DK. The dimensions of maltreatment: introduction. *Child Abuse Negl* 2005;29(5):441-60.