Appendix O: Clinical evidence – forest plots

0.1	Biological factors	3
0.2	Psychosocial interventions for interventions for children on the edge of care	7
O.2.1 Video	feedback versus control	
	feedback versus counselling	
	t-child psychotherapy versus control	
	t-child psychotherapy versus home visiting	
	t sensitivity and behaviour training versus control	
O.2.6 Home	visiting versus control	15
O.2.7 Home	visiting and parent-child psychotherapy versus control	19
O.2.8 Psych	otherapy versus control	20
O.2.9 Cogni	tive behavioural therapy versus control	20
O.2.10	Cognitive behavioural therapy versus psychotherapy	20
0.2.11	Cognitive behavioural therapy versus counselling	21
0.2.12	Counselling versus control	21
0.3	Psychosocial interventions for children on the edge of care who have been or are at risk of maltreatment	21
O.3.1 Home	visiting versus control	21
O.3.2 Paren	t child psychotherapy versus control	24
O.3.3 Paren	t child psychotherapy versus home visiting	25
	t sensitivity and behaviour training	
O.3.5 Video	feedback versus control	28
	na-focused cognitive behavioural therapy versus parent child otherapy	30
0.4	Psychosocial interventions for children who are in care	30
O.4.1 Video	feedback versus control	30
O.4.2 Paren	tal training, education and support versus usual care	33
O.4.3 Multid	imensional treatment foster care programme versus usual care	34
O.4.4 Paren	t sensitivity training versus control	35
O.4.5 Foste	r care versus institutionalised	36
	es that provided placement disruption as an outcome but did not ure attachment	38
0.5	Psychosocial interventions for children who have been adopted	41
O.5.1 Video	feedback versus control	41
O.5.2 Paren	tal sensitivity and behaviour training versus control	42
O.5.3 Paren	tal education, training and support versus control	44

Abbreviations

5HTTLPR or 5-HTTLPR serotonin transporter gene (long long/short long/short short allele carrier

(II/sI/ss) variants)

CI confidence interval

COMT catechol-O-methyltransferase

df degrees of freedom
DRD4 dopamine D4 receptor
GABA Subunit A Receptor

M-H Mantel-Haenzsel

O.1 Biological factors

Figure O.1: Association between DRD4-7 repeat allele and disorganised attachment

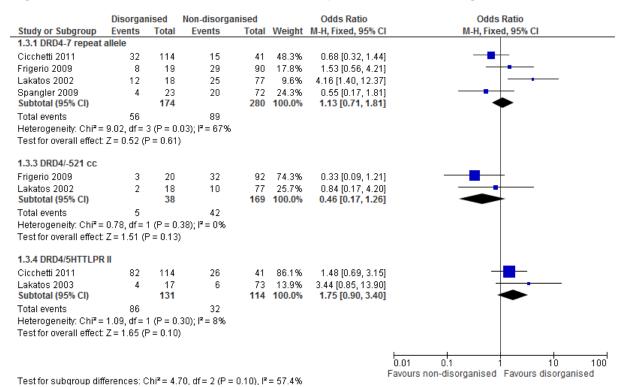
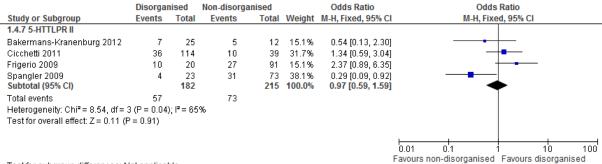


Figure O.2: Association between 5-HTTLRP II and disorganised attachment



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.3: Association between 521 COMT GABRA and disorganised attachment

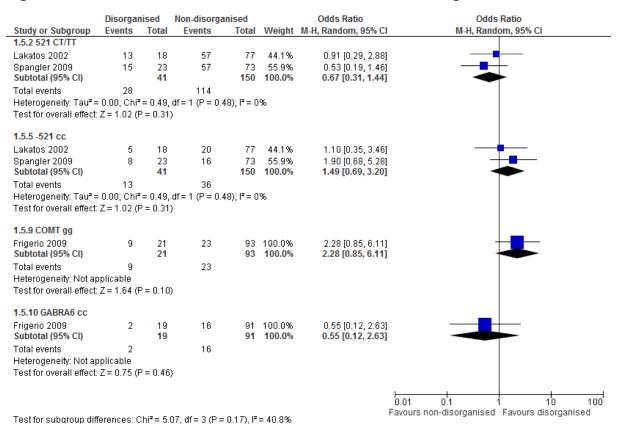


Figure O.4: Association between DRD4-7 repeat allele, DRD4/-521 cc and secure attachment

	Secu	re	Insecure			Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI		
1.6.1 DRD4 7 repeat a	allele								
Frigerio 2009	19	59	18	50	66.4%	0.84 [0.38, 1.87]			
Spangler 2009	16	60	7	32	33.6%	1.30 [0.47, 3.58]	_		
Subtotal (95% CI)		119		82	100.0%	1.00 [0.54, 1.86]	•		
Total events	35		25						
Heterogeneity: Chi²=	0.43, df =	1 (P=	0.51); l ² =	= 0%					
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.01 (P = 0.9	19)						
1.6.8 DRD4/-521 cc							<u></u>		
Frigerio 2009	12	51	13	51	100.0%	0.90 [0.36, 2.22]	-		
Subtotal (95% CI)		51		51	100.0%	0.90 [0.36, 2.22]	•		
Total events	12		13						
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable								
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.23 (P = 0.8	32)						
							0.01 0.1 1 10 100		
							Favours insecure Favours secure		
Test for subgroup diffe	erences:	Chi ^z = I	0.03, df=	1 (P =	0.85), $I^2 =$	0%	Tarvaio incocaro Tavouro occuro		

Figure O.5: Association between 5-HTTLPR and secure attachment

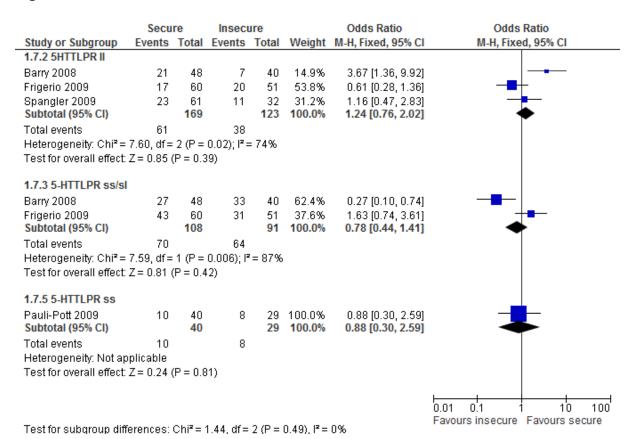


Figure O.6: Association between -521, GABRA, COMT and secure attachment

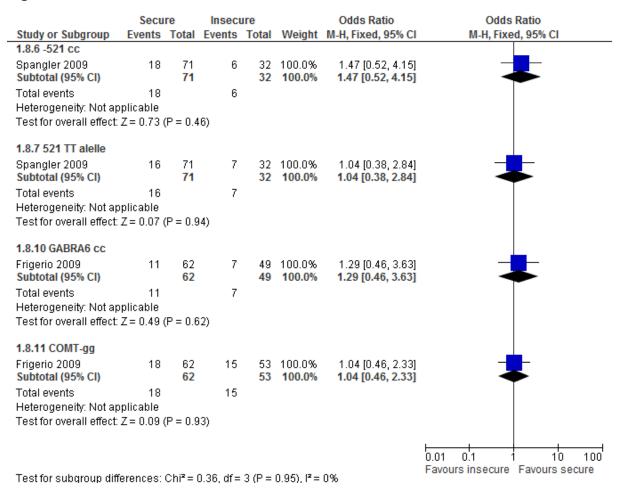


Figure O.7: Concordance between genetic background and secure attachment: comparing monozygotic with dizygotic twins

	MZ_Biological si	blings	DZ_Non biol	logical		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Bokhorst 2003	32	57	49	81	21.1%	0.84 [0.42, 1.66]	
Constantino 2006	26	33	13	14	4.6%	0.29 [0.03, 2.57]	· · ·
Fearon 2014	127	288	89	261	61.9%	1.52 [1.08, 2.15]	-
O'Connor 1991	40	57	34	53	12.5%	1.31 [0.59, 2.92]	
Total (95% CI)		435		409	100.0%	1.30 [0.98, 1.72]	•
Total events	225		185				
Heterogeneity: Chi²=	4.23, df = 3 (P = 0.	$(24); I^2 = 2$	9%				0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.80 (P = 0.07)						Favours DZ_non biological Favours MZ_biological

O.2 Psychosocial interventions for interventions for children on the edge of care

O.2.1 Video feedback versus control

Figure O.8: Sensitivity (1–30 months)

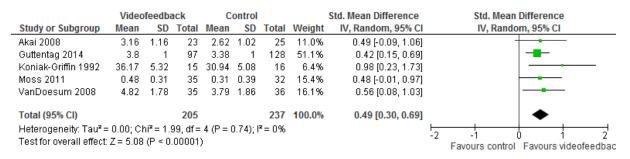


Figure O.9: Secure attachment (2–5 months)

	Videofeed	back	Conti	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Bernard 2012	31	60	20	60	39.4%	1.55 [1.00, 2.39]	-
Moran 2005	28	49	19	50	40.2%	1.50 [0.98, 2.31]	 -
Moss 2011	23	35	9	32	20.4%	2.34 [1.28, 4.27]	
Total (95% CI)		144		142	100.0%	1.66 [1.27, 2.19]	•
Total events	82		48				
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:			•	0.46);	l² = 0%		0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours control Favours videofeedbac

Figure O.10: Insecure attachment (2–5 months)

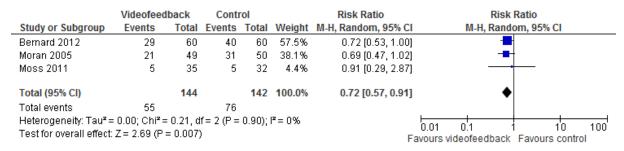


Figure 0.11: Disorganised attachment (2–5 months)

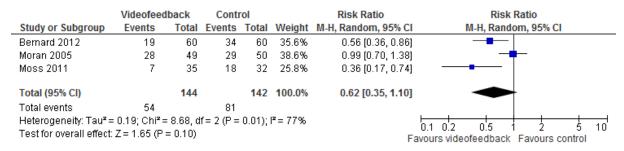


Figure 0.12: Externalising behaviour (2 months)

	Video	feedba	ack	(Control			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
Moss 2011	57.85	9.84	35	57.54	12.61	32	100.0%	0.03 [-0.45, 0.51]	_	
Total (95% CI)			35			32	100.0%	0.03 [-0.45, 0.51]	-	
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•		.91)					Fa	-2 -1 0 1 avours videofeedback Favours control	

Figure O.13: Internalising behaviour (2 months)

	Video	feedb	ack Control					Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
Moss 2011	54.43	7.44	35	55.56	11.45	32	100.0%	-0.12 [-0.60, 0.36]	-	
Total (95% CI)			35			32	100.0%	-0.12 [-0.60, 0.36]	•	
Heterogeneity: Not a Test for overall effect			.63)					Fa	-2 -1 0 1	2

Figure O.14: Sensitivity/responsiveness at follow-up (1–6 months)

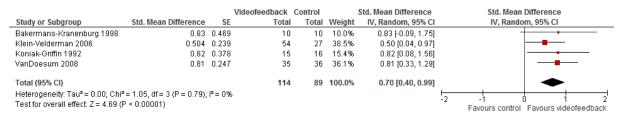


Figure O.15: Secure attachment at follow-up (dichotomous measure) (+3 months)

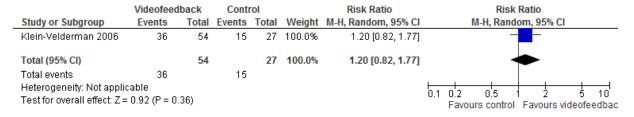


Figure O.16: Secure attachment at follow-up (continuous measure) (+6 months)

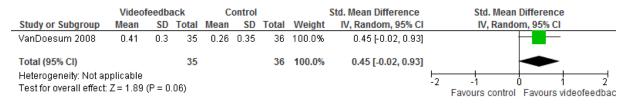


Figure 0.17: Externalising behaviour at follow-up (+6 months)

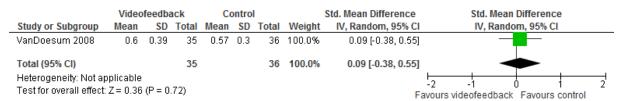


Figure 0.18: Internalising behaviour at follow-up (+6 months)

	Video	feedba	ack	C	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean D)ifference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI		IV, Randon	n, 95% CI	
VanDoesum 2008	0.45	0.23	35	0.39	0.16	36	100.0%	0.30 [-0.17, 0.77]		+		
Total (95% CI)			35			36	100.0%	0.30 [-0.17, 0.77]		-	•	
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:			.21)					F	-2 avours vide	-1 0 eofeedback	1 Favours co	ontrol 2

Figure 0.19: Secure attachment at follow-up (+56 months)

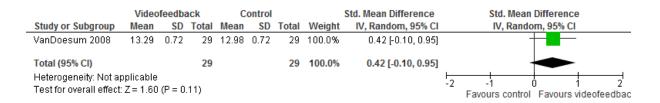


Figure O.20: Externalising behaviour at follow-up (+56 months)

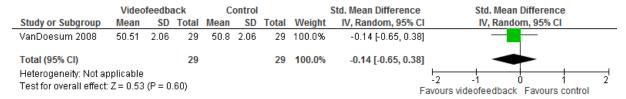
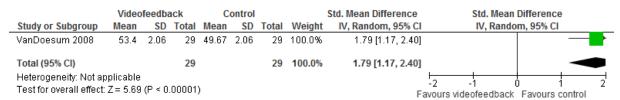
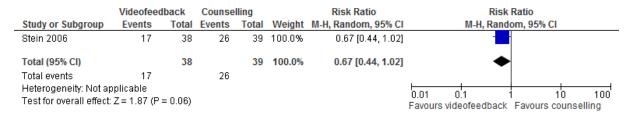


Figure O.21: Internalising behaviour at follow-up (+56 months)



O.2.2 Video feedback versus counselling

Figure O.22: Insensitivity (6 months)



O.2.3 Parent-child psychotherapy versus control

Figure O.23: Sensitivity/responsiveness (1–12 months)

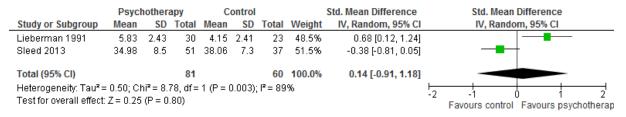


Figure O.24: Secure attachment (dichotomous measure) (1-16 months)

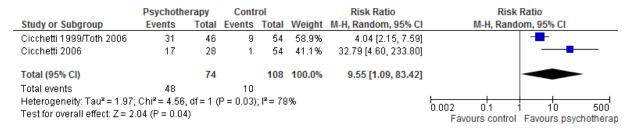


Figure O.25: Secure attachment (continuous measure) (12 months)

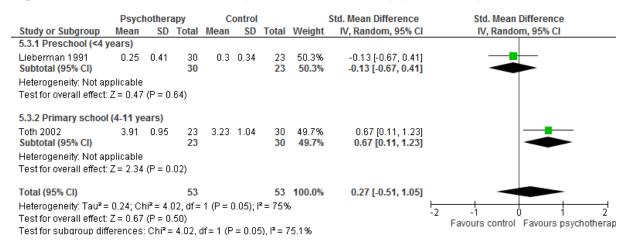


Figure O.26: Insecure attachment (continuous measure) (12 months)

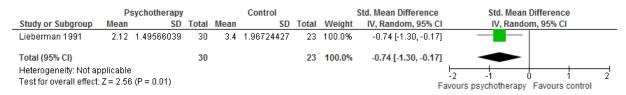


Figure O.27: Insecure attachment (dichotomous measure) (1–16 months)

	Psychothe	егару	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	1	M-H, Random, 95%	CI
Cicchetti 1999/Toth 2006	10	46	23	54	83.9%	0.51 [0.27, 0.96]	-	
Cicchetti 2006	2	28	11	54	16.1%	0.35 [0.08, 1.47]		
Total (95% CI)		74		108	100.0%	0.48 [0.27, 0.86]	•	
Total events	12		34						
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.23, df = 1 (P = 0.63); I² = 0% Test for overall effect: Z = 2.49 (P = 0.01)									
Test for overall effect. $Z = Z$.	.49 (F = 0.01	,				ı	Favours	psychotherapy Favours	control

Figure O.28: Disorganised attachment (1–16 months)

	Psychothe	егару	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	M-H, Rand	om, 95% CI	
Cicchetti 1999/Toth 2006	5	46	22	54	28.2%	0.27 [0.11, 0.65			
Cicchetti 2006	9	28	42	54	71.8%	0.41 [0.24, 0.72			
Total (95% CI)		74		108	100.0%	0.37 [0.23, 0.59]	•		
Total events	14		64						
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	$Chi^2 = 0.69$	df = 1 (P = 0.41	$ ^2 = 09$	%		0.1 0.2 0.5	1 1 1	10
Test for overall effect: $Z = 4$.	19 (P < 0.00	101)				ı	avours psychotherapy	Favours contro	

Figure O.29: Secure attachment at follow-up (+12 months)

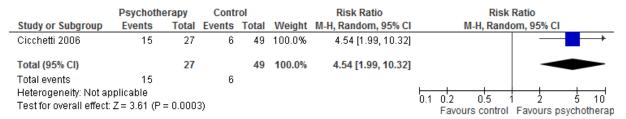
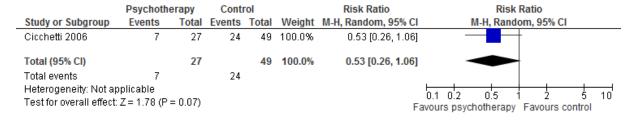


Figure O.30: Insecure attachment at follow-up (+12 months)



Figure O.31: Disorganised attachment at follow-up (+12 months)



O.2.4 Parent-child psychotherapy versus home visiting

Figure O.32: Secure attachment (dichotomous measure) (12 months)

	Psychothe	егару	Home vi	siting		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Cicchetti 2006	17	28	12	22	100.0%	1.11 [0.69, 1.81]	— —
Total (95% CI)		28		22	100.0%	1.11 [0.69, 1.81]	-
Total events	17		12				
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•	= 0.66)					0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours home visiting Favours psychotherapy

Figure O.33: Secure attachment (continuous measure) (16 months)

	Psych	other	ару	Hom	e visiti	ng		Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Toth 2002	1.7	2.08	23	2.38	1.42	34	100.0%	-0.39 [-0.93, 0.14]	— —
Total (95% CI)			23			34	100.0%	-0.39 [-0.93, 0.14]	
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•		.15)						-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours home visiting Favours psychotherapy

Figure O.34: Less likely to have an insecure attachment (12 months)

	Psychothe	егару	Home vi	siting		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Cicchetti 2006	26	28	22	22	100.0%	0.93 [0.82, 1.06]	•
Total (95% CI)		28		22	100.0%	0.93 [0.82, 1.06]	♦
Total events	26		22				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						01 02 05 1 2 5 10
Test for overall effect:	Z=1.05 (P	= 0.29)					Favours home visiting Favours psychotherapy

Figure O.35: Disorganised attachment (12 months)

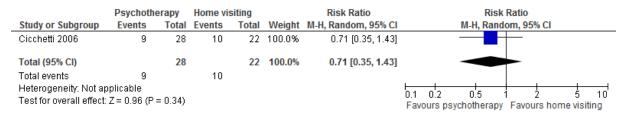


Figure 0.36: Secure attachment at follow-up (+12 months)

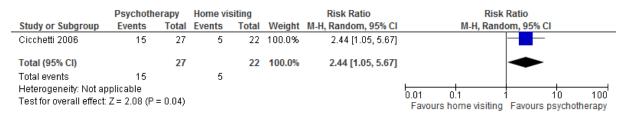
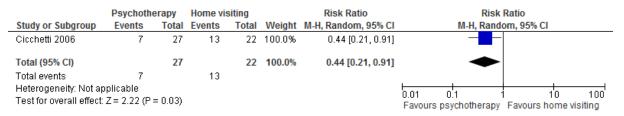


Figure O.37: Less likely to have insecure attachment at follow-up (+12 months)

	Favours psychoth	егару				Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio			
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI			
Cicchetti 2006	22	27	18	22	100.0%	1.00 [0.76, 1.30]	-			
Total (95% CI)		27		22	100.0%	1.00 [0.76, 1.30]	*			
Total events	22		18							
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•						0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours psychotherapy Favours home visiting			

Figure O.38: Disorganised attachment at follow-up (+12 months)



0.2.5 Parent sensitivity and behaviour training versus control

Figure O.39: Sensitivity/responsiveness (1–13 months) (pre-school 1–13 months) (primary school 3–4 months)

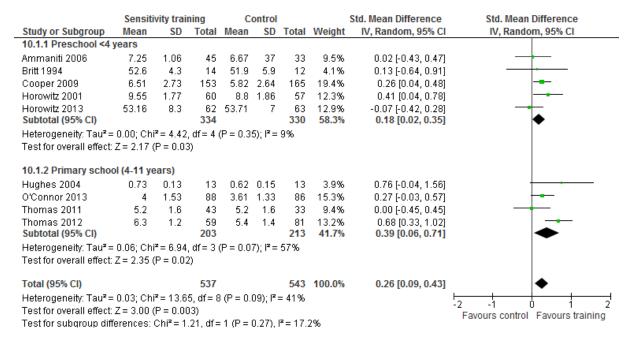


Figure O.40: Externalising behaviour (3–4 months)

	Sensiti	ivity trai	ning	С	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
Thomas 2011	63.3	11.3	42	65.4	10.3	36	36.0%	-0.19 [-0.64, 0.25]		
Thomas 2012	59	12.6	57	62.9	11.1	89	64.0%	-0.33 [-0.67, 0.00]	-	
Total (95% CI)			99			125	100.0%	-0.28 [-0.55, -0.01]	•	
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:				(P = 0.6	2); l²=	0%			-2 -1 0 1 Favours training Favours contr	

Figure O.41: Internalising behaviour (3–4 months)

	Sensiti	vity trai	ning					Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Thomas 2011	55.1	12.5	42	54	11.1	36	35.8%	0.09 [-0.35, 0.54]	-
Thomas 2012	56.5	10.9	57	55.1	12.2	89	64.2%	0.12 [-0.21, 0.45]	-
Total (95% CI)			99			125	100.0%	0.11 [-0.16, 0.38]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:	•			(P = 0.9	2); l²=	0%			-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours training Favours control

Figure O.42: Negative parenting attitudes (3–4 months)

	Sensit	ivity trai	ning	Control				Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Thomas 2011	174	119.3	40	170.8	105.9	36	34.6%	0.03 [-0.42, 0.48]	-
Thomas 2012	137.1	110.7	59	149.1	103.4	91	65.4%	-0.11 [-0.44, 0.22]	-
Total (95% CI)			99			127	100.0%	-0.06 [-0.33, 0.20]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:		-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours training Favours control							

Figure O.43: Sensitivity/responsiveness at follow-up (+6 months)



Figure O.44: Secure attachment at follow-up (+6 months)

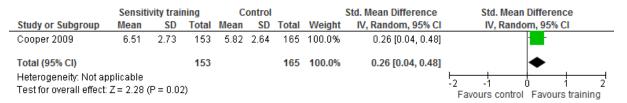


Figure O.45: Less likely to have an insecure attachment at follow-up (+6 months)



Figure O.46: Less likely to have disorganised attachment at follow-up (+6 months)



O.2.6 Home visiting versus control

Figure O.47: Sensitivity/responsiveness (1–36 months)

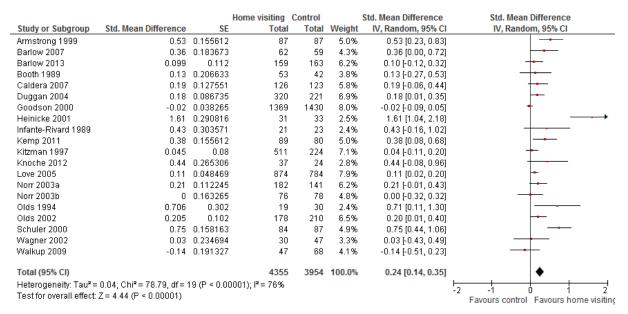


Figure O.48: Secure attachment (dichotomous measure) (12 months)

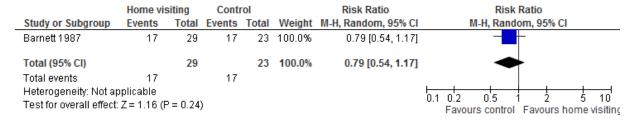


Figure O.49: Secure attachment (continuous measure) (1-24 months)

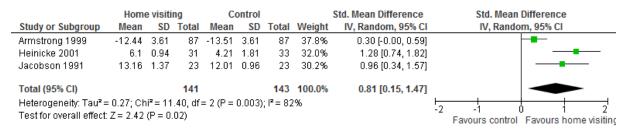


Figure O.50: Insecure attachment (12-24 months)

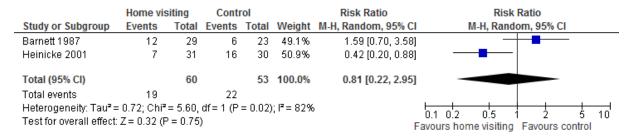


Figure O.51: Externalising behaviour (7–36 months)

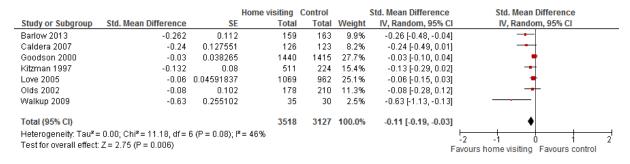


Figure O.52: Internalising behaviour (7–36 months)

Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Home visiting Total		Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% C	
Barlow 2013	-0.137	0.112	159	163	26.5%	-0.14 [-0.36, 0.08	_ +
Caldera 2007	-0.29	0.127551	126	123	23.9%	-0.29 [-0.54, -0.04	_ -
Goodson 2000	0.03	0.038265	1440	1415	39.0%	0.03 [-0.04, 0.10] 🛉
Walkup 2009	-0.35	0.252551	35	30	10.7%	-0.35 [-0.84, 0.14	1
Total (95% CI)			1760	1731	100.0%	-0.13 [-0.32, 0.06	ı
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:	= 0.02; Chi² = 8.98, df = 3 : Z = 1.37 (P = 0.17)	(P = 0.03);	I²= 67%				-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours home visiting Favours control

Figure O.53: Mental development (9–36 months)

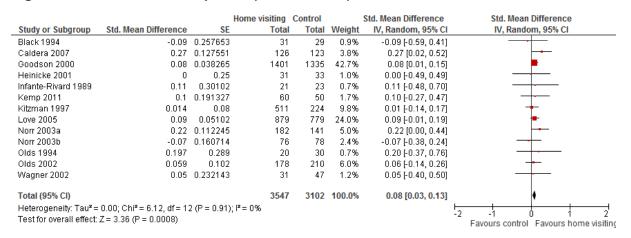


Figure O.54: Motor development (13–24 months)

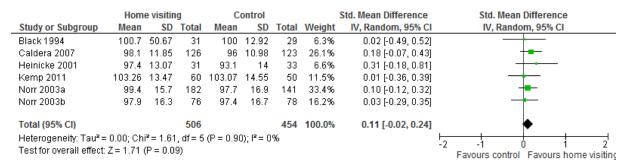


Figure 0.55: Parenting attitudes (24–25 months)

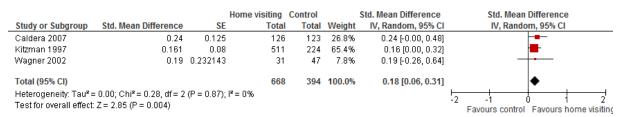


Figure O.56: Secure attachment at follow-up (+1 month)

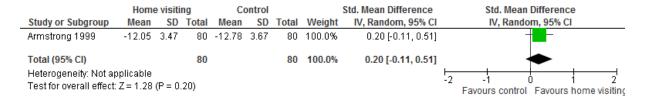


Figure O.57: Sensitivity/responsiveness at follow-up (+1-10 months)

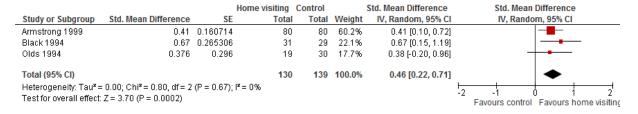


Figure O.58: Mental development at follow-up (+6–10 months)

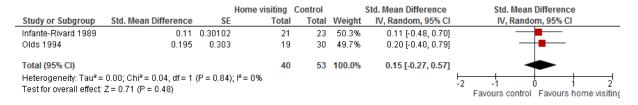


Figure O.59: Motor development at follow-up (+6 months)

	Home	visiti	ng	Control				Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	D Total Mean SD Total		Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI		
Infante-Rivard 1989	118.4	8.8	21	114.2	13.2	23	100.0%	0.36 [-0.23, 0.96]	+
Total (95% CI)			21			23	100.0%	0.36 [-0.23, 0.96]	-
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•	(P = 0	.23)						-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours control Favours home visiting

Figure O.60: Sensitivity/responsiveness at follow-up (+22 months)

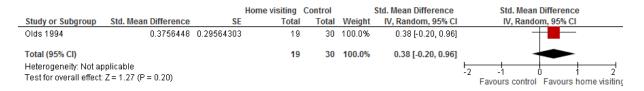


Figure O.61: Less likely to have internalising behaviour at follow-up (+48 months)

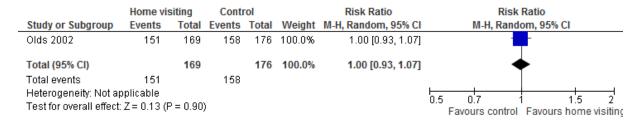


Figure O.62: Less likely to have externalising behaviour at follow-up (+48 months)

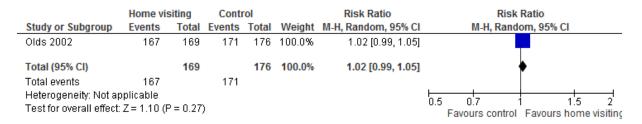


Figure O.63: Mental development (+22 months)

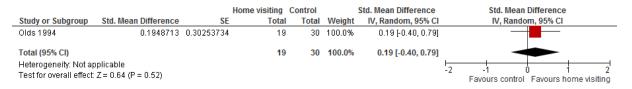


Figure O.64: Less likely to have internalising behaviour at follow-up (+84 months)

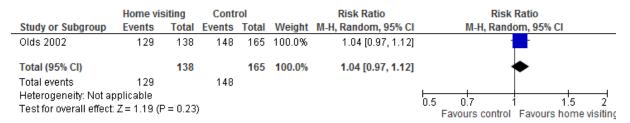
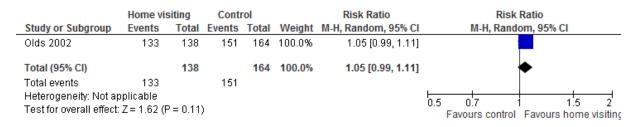


Figure O.65: Less likely to have externalising behaviour at follow-up (+84 months)



O.2.7 Home visiting and parent-child psychotherapy versus control

Figure O.66: Sensitivity/responsiveness (4 months)

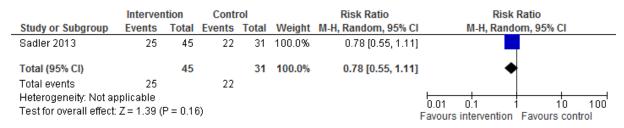


Figure O.67: Secure attachment (12 months)

	Interven	ition	Conti	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio			
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI			
Sadler 2013	26	41	15	41	100.0%	1.73 [1.09, 2.76]	-			
Total (95% CI)		41		41	100.0%	1.73 [1.09, 2.76]	◆			
Total events	26		15							
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						0.01 0.1 1 10	100		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.32 (P = 0.03	2)				Favours control Favours inter			

Figure O.68: Disorganised attachment (12 months)



O.2.8 Psychotherapy versus control

Figure O.69: Sensitivity/responsiveness (12 weeks)



Figure O.70: Sensitivity/responsiveness at follow-up (+6 weeks)

	Psycl	Psychotherapy Control					Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mear	Diffe	rence		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI		IV, Rand	om, 9	5% CI	
Suchman 2010	37.06	3.39	23	34.61	3.38	24	100.0%	0.71 [0.12, 1.30]					-
Total (95% CI)			23			24	100.0%	0.71 [0.12, 1.30]			-		
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•		.02)						<u>-2</u>	-1 Favours control	0 Fav	1 ours psy	2 chotherap

Figure 0.71: Insecure attachment at follow-up (+6 weeks)



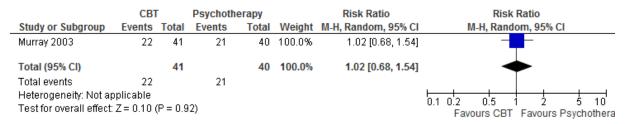
O.2.9 Cognitive behavioural therapy versus control

Figure 0.72: Insecure attachment (14 months)



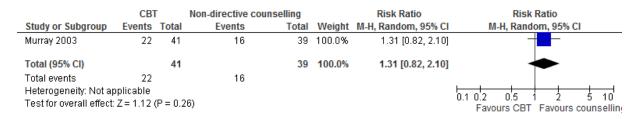
O.2.10 Cognitive behavioural therapy versus psychotherapy

Figure 0.73: Insecure attachment (14 months)



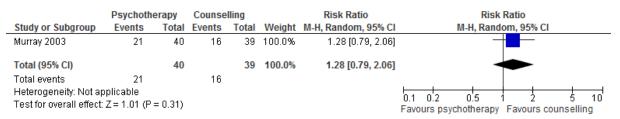
O.2.11 Cognitive behavioural therapy versus counselling

Figure 0.74: Insecure attachment (14 months)



Cognitive behavioural therapy versus counselling for children on the edge of care

Figure 0.75: Insecure attachment (14 months)



O.2.12 Counselling versus control

Figure 0.76: Insecure attachment (14 months)



O.3 Psychosocial interventions for children on the edge of care who have been or are at risk of maltreatment

O.3.1 Home visiting versus control

Figure 0.77: Sensitivity/responsiveness

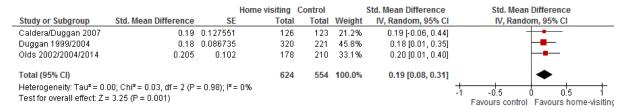


Figure 0.78: Parenting attitudes

	Hom	ne visitii	ng	(Control			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference			
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI		IV, Random, 95	% CI	
Caldera/Duggan 2007	130	18.64	126	125.6	17.12	123	39.0%	0.24 [-0.00, 0.49]		-		
Fergusson 2005	10.14	1	184	9.88	1	207	61.0%	0.26 [0.06, 0.46]		-		
Total (95% CI)			310			330	100.0%	0.25 [0.10, 0.41]		•		
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.0 Test for overall effect: Z =				P = 0.93); I ^z = 0°	%			-2	-1 0 Favours control Favor	urs home-	2 visiting

Figure 0.79: Externalising behaviour

Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Home visiting Total		Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% C	
Caldera/Duggan 2007	-0.24	0.127551	126	123	21.1%	-0.24 [-0.49, 0.01	ıj -
Fergusson 2005	-0.27	0.0816	184	207	47.1%	-0.27 [-0.43, -0.11	ıj 🛨 一
Olds 2002/2004/2014	-0.08	0.102	178	210	31.8%	-0.08 [-0.28, 0.12	2 1 —
Total (95% CI)			488	540	100.0%	-0.20 [-0.32, -0.08	a •
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0. Test for overall effect: Z =	00; Chi² = 2.21, df = 2 (P = 3.36 (P = 0.0008)	= 0.33); l² =	10%				-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours home visiting Favours control

Figure O.80: Internalising behaviour

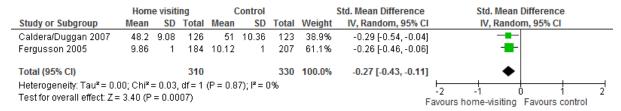


Figure O.81: Mental development

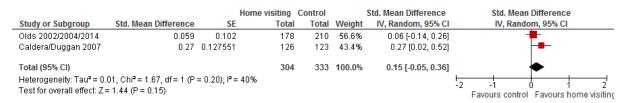


Figure O.82: Motor development

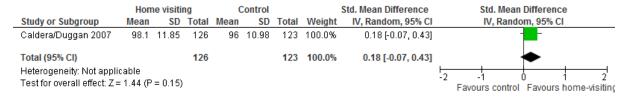


Figure O.83: Child abuse reports (12 weeks mid treatment)



Figure 0.84: Child abuse report

	Home vis	siting	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio		Risk R	atio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	I	M-H, Randor	m, 95% CI	
Caldera/Duggan 2007	13	147	14	150	23.0%	0.95 [0.46, 1.95]]	-+	_	
Fergusson 2005	36	184	44	207	77.0%	0.92 [0.62, 1.36]]	-		
Total (95% CI)		331		357	100.0%	0.93 [0.66, 1.31]]	•		
Total events	49		58							
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.0	•		= 1 (P = 0	1.94); l²	= 0%		0.01	01 1	10	100
Test for overall effect: Z=	0.43 (P =	0.67)					0.0.	home visiting		

Figure O.85: Severe physical assault

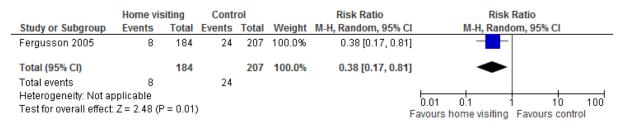


Figure O.86: Externalising behaviour (2-year follow-up)

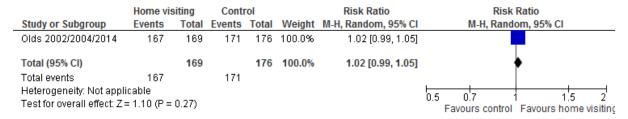


Figure O.87: Internalising behaviour (2-year follow-up)

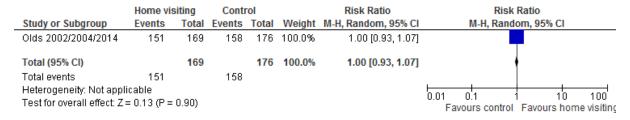


Figure O.88: Externalising behaviour (7-year follow-up)

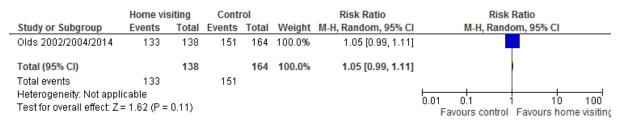


Figure O.89: Externalising behaviour (7-year follow-up)

	Home vis	siting	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Olds 2002/2004/2014	129	138	148	165	100.0%	1.04 [0.97, 1.12]	
Total (95% CI)		138		165	100.0%	1.04 [0.97, 1.12]	•
Total events	129		148				
Heterogeneity: Not appl							0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect: Z	= 1.19 (P =	0.23)					Favours control Favours home visiting

O.3.2 Parent child psychotherapy versus control

Figure O.90: Secure attachment

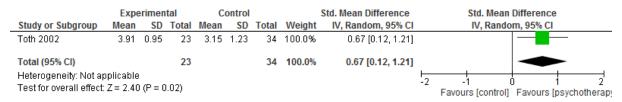


Figure O.91: Less likely to have insecure attachment



Figure O.92: Insecure attachment

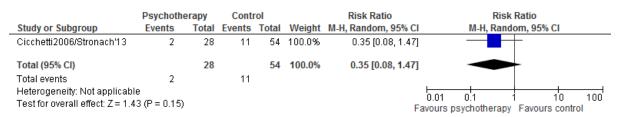


Figure O.93: Disorganised attachment

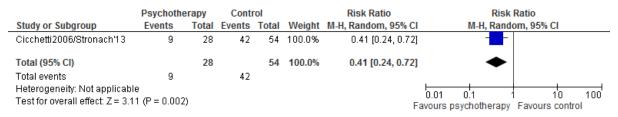


Figure O.94: Maternal maladaptive representations

	Psychotherapy			C	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference				
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI		IV, Random, 95% CI		1	
Toth 2002	1.7	2.08	23	2.38	1.42	34	100.0%	-0.39 [-0.93, 0.14]			_		
Total (95% CI)			23			34	100.0%	-0.39 [-0.93, 0.14]		-	-		
Heterogeneity: Not a Test for overall effect			.15)					F	-2 avours [psyd	+ -1 (chotherapy)	Favours	[control	

Figure O.95: Secure attachment (12-month follow-up)

	Psychotherapy		Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio				
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Rand	om, 95% Cl		
Cicchetti2006/Stronach'13	15	27	6	49	100.0%	4.54 [1.99, 10.32]					
Total (95% CI)		27		49	100.0%	4.54 [1.99, 10.32]			•		
Total events	15		6								
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 3.6		03)					0.01 0 Favo).1 urs control	1 1 Favours p	0 osyc	100 hotherap

Figure O.96: Less likely to have a secure attachment (12-month follow-up)



Figure O.97: Disorganised attachment (12-month follow-up)

Psychotherapy		егару	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Cicchetti2006/Stronach'13	7	27	24	49	100.0%	0.53 [0.26, 1.06	-
Total (95% CI)		27		49	100.0%	0.53 [0.26, 1.06]	•
Total events Heterogeneity: Not applicable	7		24				
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.78						ı	0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours psychotherapy Favours control

O.3.3 Parent child psychotherapy versus home visiting

Figure O.98: Secure attachment



Figure 0.99: Secure attachment

	Psycl	hother	ару	Hom	e visit	ing		Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Rando	om, 95% CI	
Toth 2002	3.91	0.95	23	3.23	1.04	30	100.0%	0.67 [0.11, 1.23]			_
Total (95% CI)			23			30	100.0%	0.67 [0.11, 1.23]			-
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:			.02)						-2 -1 Favours home visiting	0 favours ps	2 ychotherapy

Figure O.100: Less likely to have an insecure attachment

Psychotherapy			Home vi	siting		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Rand	om, 95% CI	
Cicchetti2006/Stronach'13	26	28	22	22	100.0%	0.93 [0.82, 1.06]			
Total (95% CI)		28		22	100.0%	0.93 [0.82, 1.06]	•		
Total events	26		22						
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 1.05							0.01 0.1 Favours home visiting	10 Favours psyd	100 hotherapy

Figure O.101: Disorganised attachment

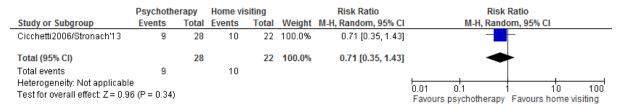


Figure O.102: Maternal maladaptive representations

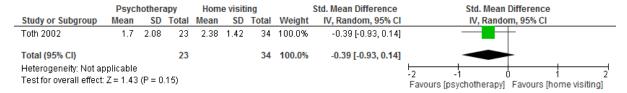


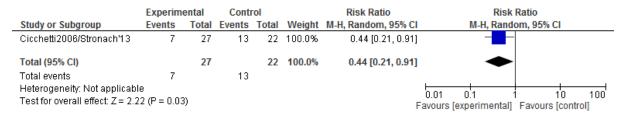
Figure O.103: Secure attachment (12-month follow-up)



Figure O.104: Less likely to have an insecure attachment (12-month follow-up)



Figure O.105: Disorganised attachment (12-month follow-up)



0.3.4 Parent sensitivity and behaviour training

Figure 0.106: Sensitivity/responsiveness

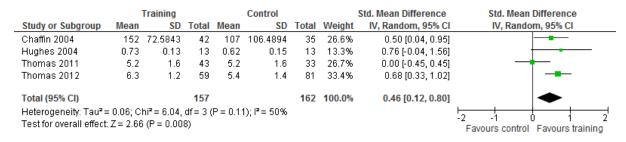


Figure 0.107: Negative parenting behaviours

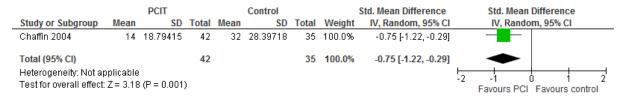


Figure 0.108: Negative parenting attitudes



Figure 0.109: Internalising behaviour

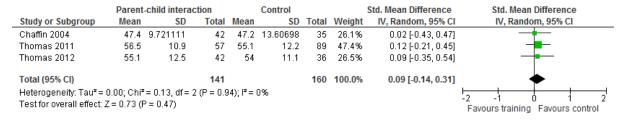


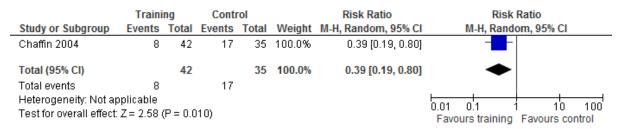
Figure 0.110: Externalising behaviour

	Parent	-child interac		Control			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Chaffin 2004	55.3	14.25763	42	56.4	23.66432	35	26.3%	-0.06 [-0.51, 0.39]	-
Thomas 2011	63.3	11.3	42	65.4	10.3	36	26.6%	-0.19 [-0.64, 0.25]	
Thomas 2012	59	12.6	57	62.9	11.1	89	47.2%	-0.33 [-0.67, 0.00]	-
Total (95% CI)			141			160	100.0%	-0.22 [-0.45, 0.01]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect: .			(P = 0.6	32); l² =	0%				-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours training Favours control

Figure 0.111: Child abuse potential

	Experimental			(Control			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Thomas 2011	174	119.3	40	170.8	105.9	36	34.6%	0.03 [-0.42, 0.48]	-
Thomas 2012	137.1	110.7	59	149.1	103.4	91	65.4%	-0.11 [-0.44, 0.22]	-
Total (95% CI)			99			127	100.0%	-0.06 [-0.33, 0.20]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau 2 = 0.00; Chi 2 = 0.24, df = 1 (P = 0.62); I^2 = 0% Test for overall effect: Z = 0.47 (P = 0.64)									-2 -1 0 1 2 Favours [Training] Favours [control]

Figure 0.112: Re-report of physical abuse



O.3.5 Video feedback versus control

Figure 0.113: Sensitivity/responsiveness

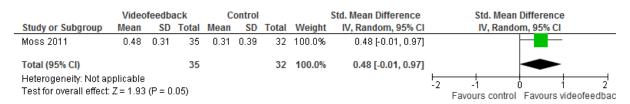


Figure 0.114: Secure attachment

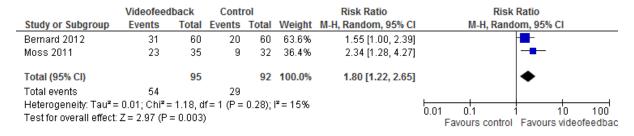


Figure 0.115: Insecure attachment

	Videofeed	back	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI		
Bernard 2012	29	60	40	60	92.9%	0.72 [0.53, 1.00]			
Moss 2011	5	35	5	32	7.1%	0.91 [0.29, 2.87]			
Total (95% CI)		95		92	100.0%	0.74 [0.54, 1.00]	•		
Total events	34		45						
Heterogeneity: Tau ^z =			f=1 (P=	0.69);	l²=0%		0.01 0.1 1 10	100	
Test for overall effect:	= 0.05)				Fa	avours videofeedback Favours co	ntrol		

Figure O.116: Disorganised attachment

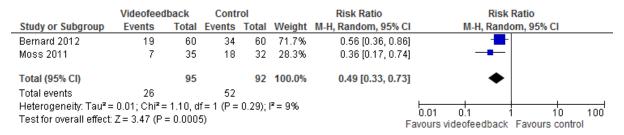


Figure 0.117: Externalising behaviour

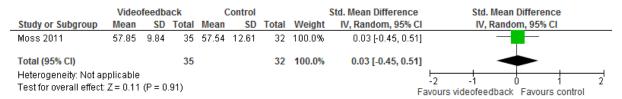


Figure 0.118: Internalising behaviour



O.3.6 Trauma-focused cognitive behavioural therapy versus parent child psychotherapy

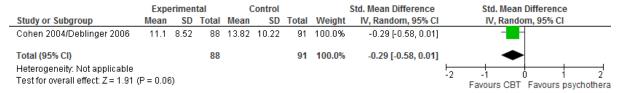
Figure 0.119: Sensitivity/responsiveness

Experimental		tal	C	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Cohen 2004/Deblinger 2006	90.28	6.5	88	87.95	8.09	91	100.0%	0.32 [0.02, 0.61]	-
Total (95% CI)			88			91	100.0%	0.32 [0.02, 0.61]	•
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 2.10	(P = 0.04))						Fav	-2 -1 0 1 2 vours psychotherapy Favours CBT

Figure 0.120: Internalising behaviour

	Expe	erimen	tal	Control Std. Mean Differen			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference			
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Randon	n, 95% CI	
Cohen 2004/Deblinger 2006	8.02	7.21	88	11.41	8.87	91	100.0%	-0.42 [-0.71, -0.12]	-		
Total (95% CI)			88			91	100.0%	-0.42 [-0.71, -0.12]	•		
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 2.76 (P = 0.00	16)							-2 -1 0 Favours CBT I	2 Favours psychothera	

Figure 0.121: Externalising behaviour



O.4 Psychosocial interventions for children who are in care

O.4.1 Video feedback versus control

Figure O.122: Effect of video feedback on secure attachment in pre and primary school-aged children who are in care

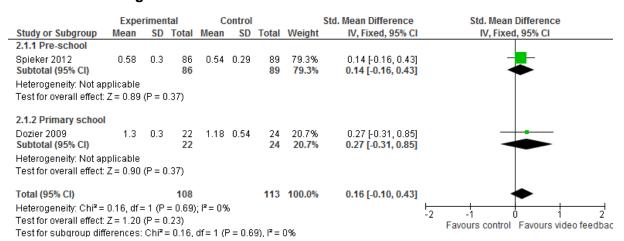
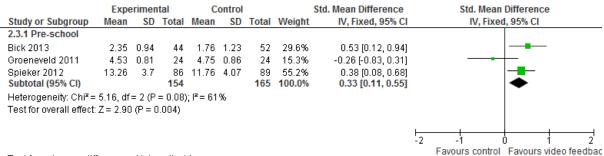


Figure O.123: Effect of video feedback on maternal sensitivity in preschoolaged children who are in care



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.124: Effect of video feedback on attachment difficulties in primary school-aged children who are in care

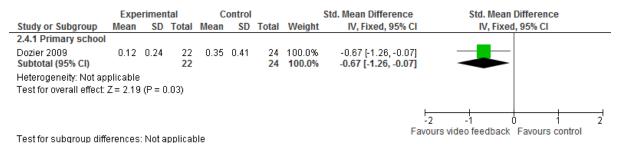


Figure O.125: Effect of video feedback on parenting stress and mental wellbeing for carers of primary school-aged children

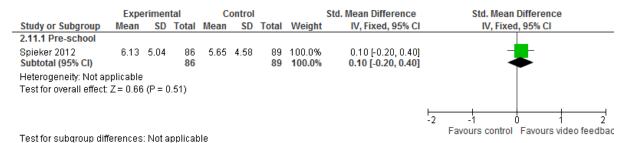
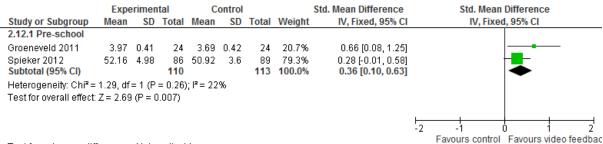
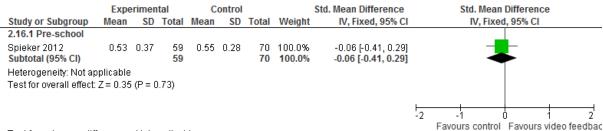


Figure O.126: Effect of video feedback on parenting attitude/knowledge/behaviour for carers of preschool-aged children



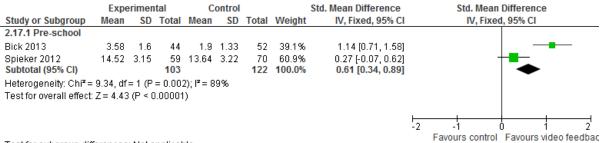
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.127: Effect of video feedback on secure attachment 6 months postintervention for carers of preschool-aged children



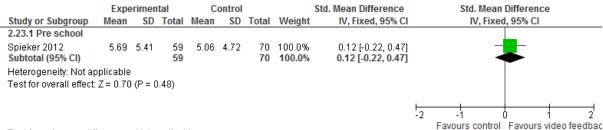
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.128: Effect of video feedback on maternal sensitivity 6–12 months post-intervention for carers of preschool-aged children



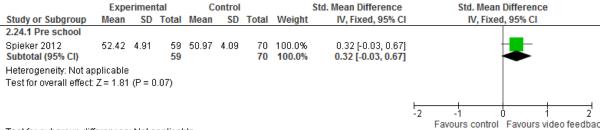
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.129: Effect of video feedback on parenting attitude/knowledge/behaviour 6 months post-intervention for carers of preschool-aged children



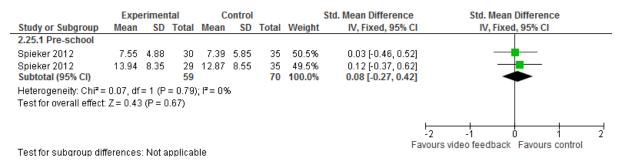
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.130: Effect of video feedback on parenting stress and wellbeing 6 months post-intervention for carers of preschool-aged children



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.131: Effect of video feedback on externalising/internalising behaviour 6 months post-intervention on preschool-aged children



0.4.2 Parental training, education and support versus usual care

Figure O.132: Effect of parental training, education and support intervention on reactive attachment disorder of primary school-aged children who are in care

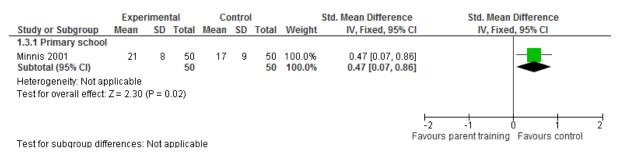


Figure O.133: Long-term effect of parental training, education and support intervention (9 months post) on reactive attachment disorder of primary school-aged children who are in care

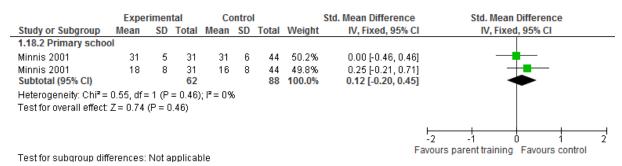


Figure O.134: Long-term effects of parental training, education and support intervention (9 months post) on internalising/externalising behaviour of primary school-aged children who are in care

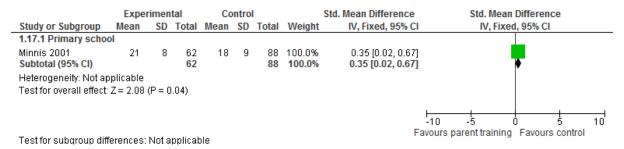
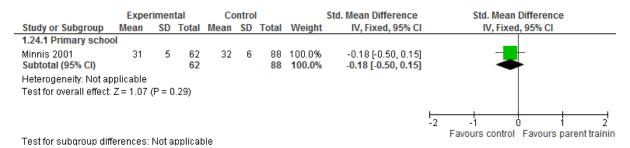


Figure O.135: Long-term effects of parental training, education and support intervention (9 months post) on mental wellbeing of primary school-aged children who are in care



O.4.3 Multidimensional treatment foster care programme versus usual care

Figure O.136: Effect of multidimensional treatment foster care programme on secure attachment of preschool-aged children who are in care

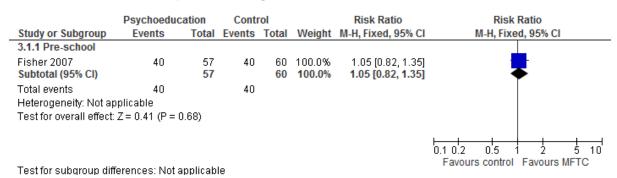


Figure O.137: Effect of multidimensional treatment foster care programme on attachment difficulties of preschool-aged children who are in care

	Experim	ental	Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
3.5.1 Pre-school							
Fisher 2007	26	29	27	30	64.7%	1.00 [0.84, 1.18]	•
Fisher 2007	19	28	15	30	35.3%	1.36 [0.87, 2.11]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		57		60	100.0%	1.12 [0.92, 1.37]	*
Total events	45		42				
Heterogeneity: Chi²=	2.60, df=	1 (P = 0	$(11); I^2 = I$	61%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.14 (F	P = 0.25)				
							0102 05 1 2 5 10
							Favours control Favours MTFC

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

O.4.4 Parent sensitivity training versus control

Figure O.138: Effect of parental sensitivity training on attachment difficulties of preschool- up to secondary school-aged children who are in care

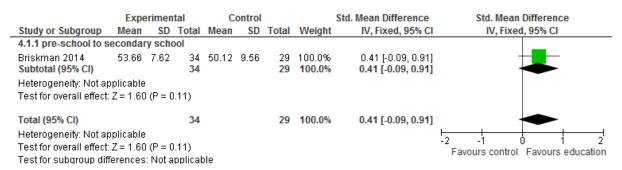


Figure O.139: Effect of parental sensitivity training on internalising/externalising behaviour of preschool- up to secondary school-aged children who are in care

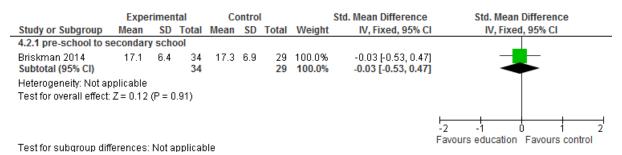


Figure O.140: Effect of parental sensitivity training on parental attitude/knowledge/ behaviour of preschool- up to secondary school-aged children who are in care

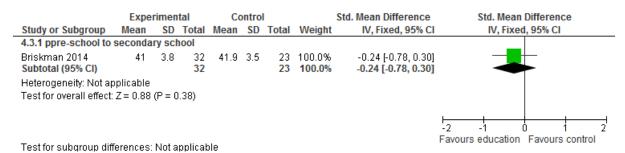


Figure O.141: Effect of parental sensitivity training on child behavioural problems of pre- up to secondary school-aged children who are in care

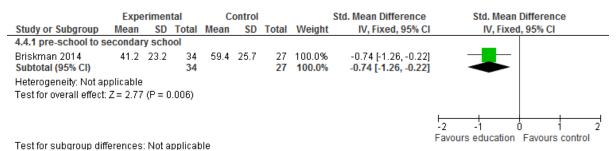
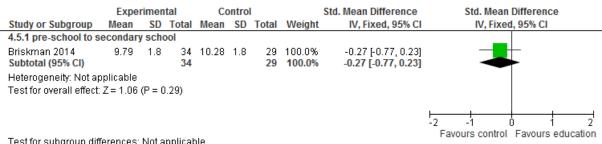


Figure O.142: Effect of parental sensitivity training on quality of life of preschool- up to secondary school-aged children who are in care



restror subgroup differences, 140t applicable

0.4.5 Foster care versus institutionalised

Figure O.143: Long-term effects (11–36 months) of entering foster care (with training and support) versus staying institutionalised on secure attachment of preschool-aged children who are in care

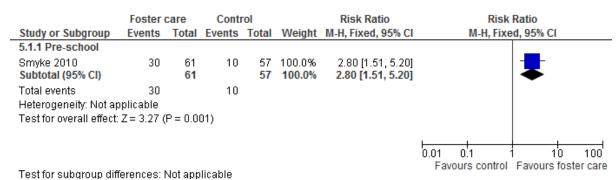


Figure O.144: Long-term effects (11–36 months) of entering foster care (with training and support) versus staying institutionalised on attachment difficulties of preschool-aged children who are in care

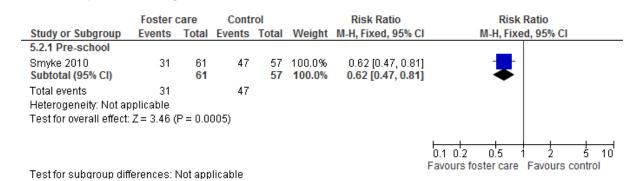


Figure O.145: Long-term effects (11–36 months up to 5.5–7.5 years) of entering foster care (with training and support) versus staying institutionalised on reactive attachment disorder of pre and primary school-aged children who are in care

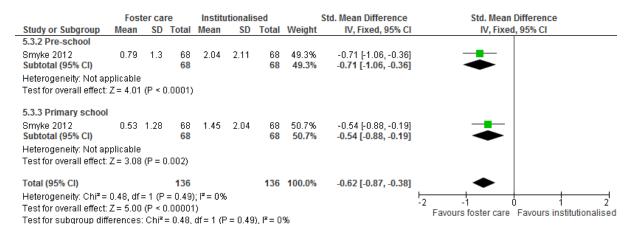
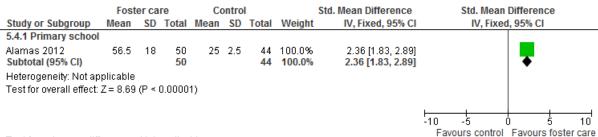


Figure O.146: Long-term effects (5.5–7.5 years) of entering foster care (with training and support) versus staying institutionalised on social skills of primary school-aged children who are in care



O.4.6 Studies that provided placement disruption as an outcome but did not measure attachment

Figure O.147: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement disruption of primary to secondary school-aged children in care

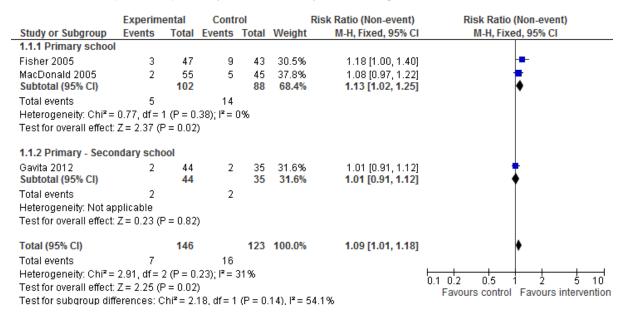


Figure O.148: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement disruption of primary school-aged children in care

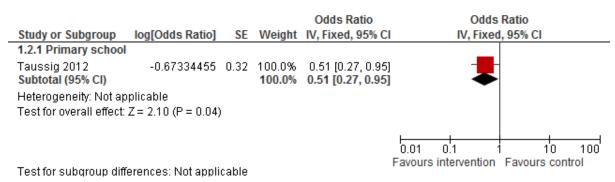


Figure O.149: Effects of parental education, training and support on positive exists from care of primary school-aged children in care

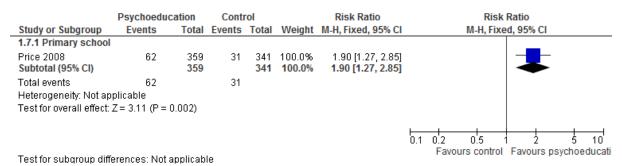
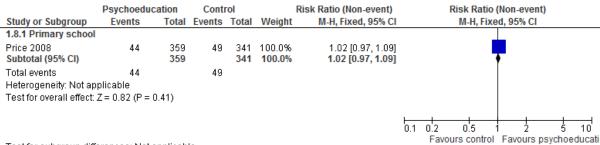


Figure O.150: Effects of parental education, training and support on negative exists from care of primary school-aged children in care



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.151: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement stability of primary school-aged children in care

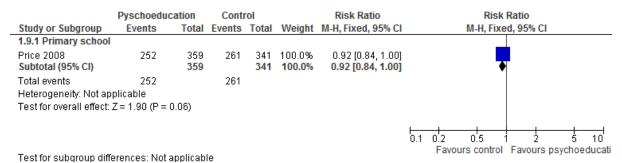


Figure O.152: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement disruption of secondary school-aged children in care

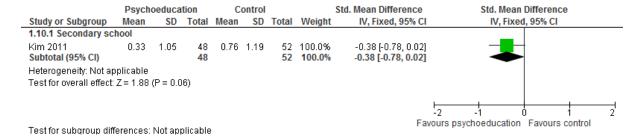


Figure O.153: Effects of parental education, training and support on the carer's quality of parenting of primary to secondary school-aged children

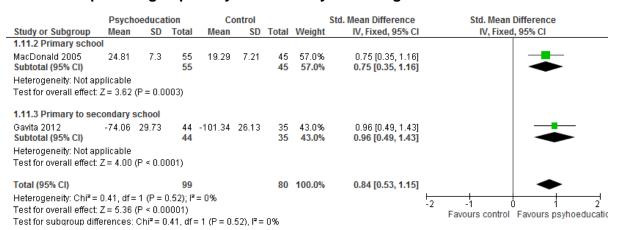


Figure O.154: Effects of parental education, training and support on delinquency of secondary school-aged children

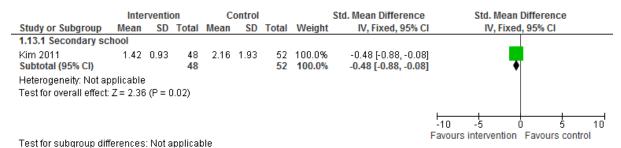


Figure O.155: Effects of parental education, training and support on

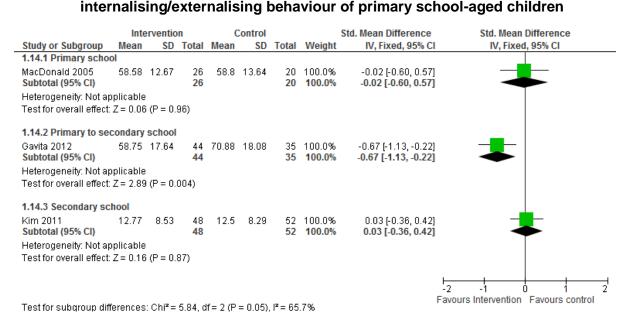


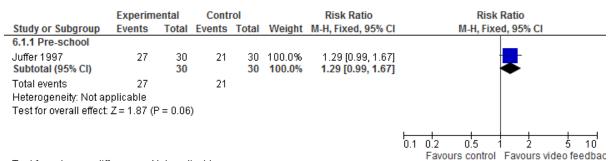
Figure O.156: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement disruptions after the intervention in primary school-aged children

	Intervention		Control			Risk Ratio (Non-event)	Risk Ratio	(Non-event)
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixe	ed, 95% CI
1.19.2 Primary schoo	I							
MacDonald 2005	4	49	4	40	59.0%	1.02 [0.89, 1.17]		•
Taussig 2012 Subtotal (95% CI)	20	56 105	27	54 94	41.0% 100.0%	1.29 [0.92, 1.79] 1.13 [0.96, 1.33]		◆
Total events	24		31					
Heterogeneity: Chi ^z = :	2.82, df=	1 (P = 0)	0.09); l ^z =	65%				
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.46 (I	P = 0.14	4)					
Total (95% CI)		105		94	100.0%	1.13 [0.96, 1.33]		•
Total events	24		31					
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = :	2.82, df=	1 (P = 0)	0.09); l ^z =	65%			01.02 05	1 2 5 10
Test for overall effect: $Z = 1.46$ (P = 0.14)								Favours Intervention
Test for subgroup diffe	erences: N	Vot ann	licable				i avouis control	i avours intervention

O.5 Psychosocial interventions for children who have been adopted

O.5.1 Video feedback versus control

Figure O.157: Effects of video feedback on secure attachment



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 0.158: Effects of video feedback on maternal sensitivity

	Experimental Control Std. Mean Differen				Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference			
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
6.2.1 Pre-school									
Juffer 1997 Subtotal (95% CI)	5.8	1.5	30 30	5.2	1.5	30 30	100.0% 100.0%	0.39 [-0.12, 0.91] 0.39 [-0.12, 0.91]	
Heterogeneity: Not a	pplicable								
Test for overall effect	: Z = 1.51	(P = 0)).13)						
									-2 -1 0 1 2
									Favours control Favours video feedba

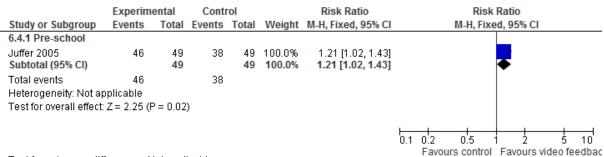
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 0.159: Effects of video feedback on likelihood of having attachment difficulties

	Experimental		Conti	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio					
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI			M-H, Fixe	ed, 95%	CI	
6.3.1 Pre-school												
Juffer 1997 Subtotal (95% CI)	27	30 30	21	30 30	100.0% 100.0%	1.29 [0.99, 1.67] 1.29 [0.99, 1.67]				•		
Total events Heterogeneity: Not a Test for overall effect		° = 0.06	21									
							0.1	0.2 Favo	0.5 urs control	1 2 Favour	5 rs video	10 feedbac

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.160: Effects of video feedback on likelihood of having disorganised attachment



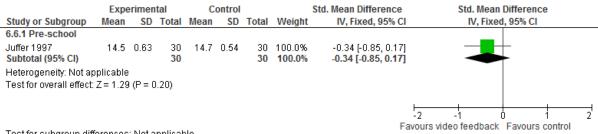
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 0.161: Effects of video feedback on parental behaviour

	Expe	rimen	ıtal	Control			Std. Mean Difference			Std. Mean Difference			
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	6 CI IV, Fixed,			5% CI	
6.5.1 Pre-school													
Juffer 1997 Subtotal (95% CI)	5.9	1.7	30 30	4.5	1.5	30 30	100.0% 100.0%	0.86 [0.33, 1.39] 0.86 [0.33, 1.39]				•	
Heterogeneity: Not a Test for overall effect		(P = 0	0.001)										
								F-0	-2	-1 doo foodb	0 0	1 vours control	<u></u>
Tack for a colonia con difference and blak a colonia della								Fa	vours vic	ueo reedo	ack Fal	vours control	

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

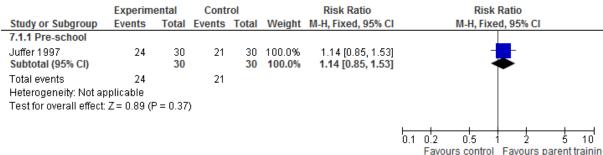
Effects of video feedback on child behaviour **Figure 0.162:**



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

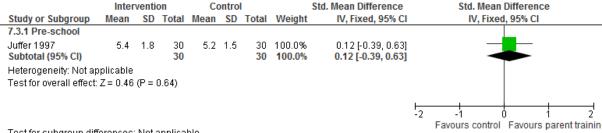
0.5.2 Parental sensitivity and behaviour training versus control

Figure 0.163: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on secure attachment



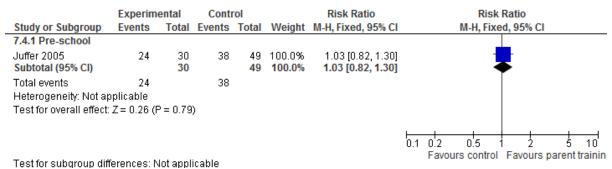
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.164: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on maternal sensitivity



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.165: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on likelihood of having disorganised attachment



restror subdroup differences, (40) applicable

Figure O.166: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on internalising/externalising behaviour

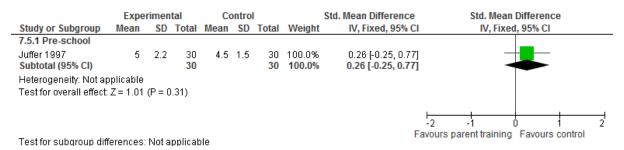


Figure O.167: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on parental behaviour

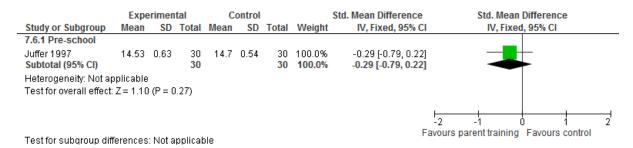
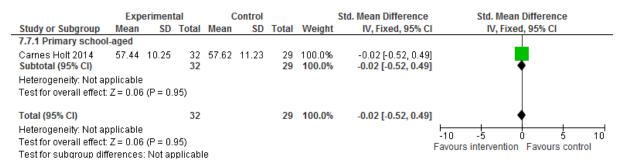


Figure O.168: Effects of parental sensitivity and behaviour training on maternal empathy (lower is better)

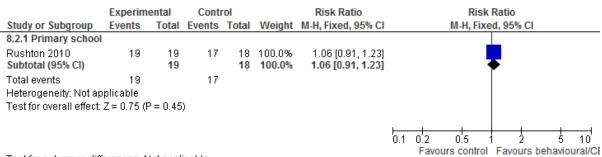
	Intervention			Control				Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean Difference			
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% C	IV, Random, 95% CI				
Carnes-Holt 2014	27.36	8.01	31	43.37	10.84	27	100.0%	-1.67 [-2.28, -1.07]				
Total (95% CI)			31			27	100.0%	-1.67 [-2.28, -1.07]	l	•			
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	•		0.00001)					-10 Favours (e)	-5 (xperimental)) 5 Favours (co	10	

Figure O.169: Effects of Parental sensitivity and behaviour training on child behaviour CBCL total problems (lower is better)



O.5.3 Parental education, training and support versus control

Figure O.170: Effects of parental education, training and support on likelihood of improving attachment by >50%



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.171: Effects of parental education, training and support on internalising/externalising behaviour

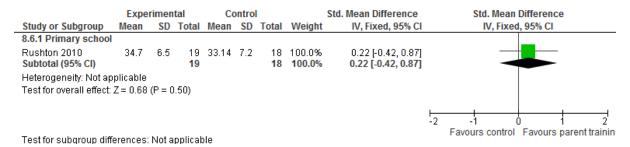
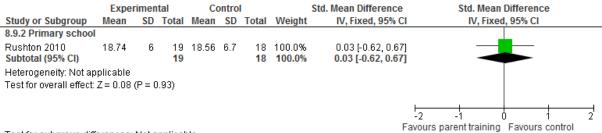


Figure O.172: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement problems



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure O.173: Effects of parental education, training and support on quality of parenting

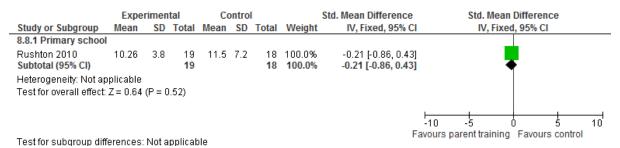


Figure O.174: Effects of parental education, training and support on externalising/internalising behaviour at 6 months follow-up

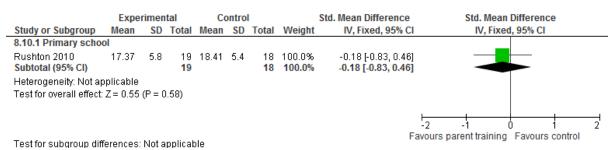


Figure O.175: Effects of parental education, training and support on placement problems at 6 months follow-up

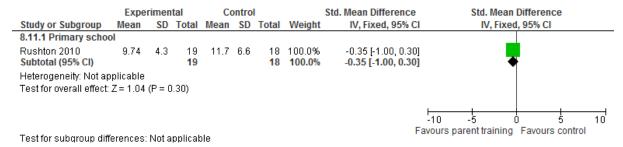


Figure O.176: Effects of parental education, training and support on quality of parenting at 6 months of follow-up

