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Child maltreatment in Kenya, Zambia, and the Netherlands : a cross-cultural comparison of prevalence, psychopathological sequelae, and mediation by PTSS

Mbagaya, C.V.

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**Child Maltreatment in Kenya,
Zambia and The Netherlands:
A Cross-Cultural Comparison of
Prevalence, Psychopathological Sequelae,
and Mediation by PTSS**

Catherine V. Mbagaya

1. Childhood sexual abuse in African countries affects as many males as it does females. (*this thesis*)
2. Neglect in childhood is the most prevalent of all child maltreatment experiences across cultures and is associated with the most types of psychopathological symptoms. (*this thesis*)
3. Posttraumatic stress symptomatology (PTSS) is one of the mechanisms through which child maltreatment leads to psychopathology. (*this thesis*)
4. The interpretation of neglect during childhood varies across different socio-cultural groups and this influences the mechanisms linking childhood neglect with adult psychopathology across the different groups. (*this thesis*)
5. Cross-cultural research on child maltreatment is important because it brings to fore the role of societal norms in allowing or reducing child maltreatment.
6. Cross-cultural studies of child maltreatment and its consequences demonstrate the “no group difference hypothesis” in the association between child maltreatment and psychopathology.
7. Validation of evidence-based interventions in different socioeconomic contexts would enable the adoption of appropriate child maltreatment prevention and treatment strategies.
8. In order to develop a proper information base on all forms of child maltreatment in Africa, African researchers must be ingenious in collecting information on child maltreatment from schools, homes, and institutions and use these to develop studies modelled on the American NIS and The Dutch NPM that would yield more valid data .
9. In the eyes of children there are no seven wonders of the world but seven million. (derived from *Walt Streightiff*)
11. Learning keeps the mind young and failure to advance implies an aging mind.