Research

Mental Health and Long-term Opioid Analgesic Receipt 423
Quinn and colleagues described a cohort of 1 million commercially insured adolescents receiving opioids and found that 3 recipients per 1000 (0.3%) transitioned to long-term opioid therapy within 3 years. Adolescents with a range of prior mental health conditions and treatments had substantially greater rates of transitioning from initial opioid receipt to long-term opioid therapy. Long-term opioid therapy rates were low among commercially insured adolescent opioid recipients overall but were substantially higher among those with preexisting mental health conditions and treatments.

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder After Brain Injury 437
In this prospective cohort study that included 187 children, Narad and colleagues found that severe traumatic brain injury and lower levels of maternal education significantly increased the risk of developing secondary attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Family dysfunction significantly increased risk within the group with traumatic brain injury but not the orthopedic injury control group. Both injury and environmental factors were associated with the risk of secondary attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder development, with new onset even years postinjury, highlighting the importance of continued monitoring of high-risk patients.

Association Between Tobacco Advertising and Tobacco Use 444
In a population-based study including 10 989 participants, Pierce and colleagues found that receptivity to tobacco advertising at wave 1 was significantly associated with committed never tobacco users aged 12 to 17 years progressing to susceptibility and tobacco product use at 1-year follow-up in wave 2. For never tobacco users aged 12 to 21 years at wave 1, receptivity to electronic cigarette advertising was significantly associated with ever use of conventional cigarettes at wave 2. Receptivity to tobacco product advertising is associated with progression to tobacco use among young never tobacco users, and receptivity to electronic cigarette marketing is associated with later conventional cigarette smoking.

Vaccination After Autism Spectrum Disorder Diagnosis 469
In a cohort study of 3716 children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and 483 961 children without ASD, Zerbo and colleagues found that children with ASD were less likely to be fully vaccinated for vaccines recommended between age 4 to 6 years. The younger siblings were also less likely to be fully vaccinated for vaccines recommended at any age. Children with ASD and their younger siblings are at increased risk of vaccine-preventable diseases.

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Original Investigation
Effect of a Health Care Professional Communication Training Intervention on Adolescent Human Papillomavirus Vaccination
AF Dempsey and Coauthors
Association of Severity of Coronary Artery Aneurysms in Patients With Kawasaki Disease and Risk of Later Coronary Events
M Miura and Coauthors
Peer Reviewers List
JAMA Pediatrics Peer Reviewers in 2017