

Examples of an Annotated Bibliography Entry

Chen, E, Turiano, N.A., Mroczek, D.K., & Miller, G.E. (2016). Association of Reports of Childhood Abuse and All-Cause Mortality Rates in Women. *JAMA Psychiatry*, Published online August 17, 2016. Doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2016.1786.

This article researches the link of childhood abuse to mortality rates in adulthood. The authors credit research linking childhood abuse to a variety of adult psychiatric, mental health, and physical health issues. The study uses a self-report instrument of over 6,000 adults. The study took into consideration age, sex, race, socio-economic status and personality variable. Follow-up study was done at 20 years and found that both physical and emotional abuse for women, but not for men, could contribute to a vulnerability to premature mortality. The authors suggest the victims of child abuse (emotional, physical, or sexual) could benefit from greater attention aimed at promoting health.

Ellenbogen, J. M., M.D. (2005). Cognitive benefits of sleep and their loss due to sleep deprivation. *Neurology*, 64(7), 25-27. Retrieved December 30, 2016, from www.neurology.org/content/64/7/E25.full.

This article addresses the issue of sleep deprivation in medical school residents, cognitive benefits of sleep, use of performance enhancing medications, and ethical issues regarding sleep loss in medical training. The article supports the theory that sleep loss results in cognitive functioning deficits as well as addressing research supporting benefits of sleep in enhancing cognitive performance. The issue of performance-enhancing drug use by residents is seen as having potential negative side effects as well as not preventing cognitive impairment. Ethically, loss of sleep may be detrimental to the medical residents and result in negative outcomes for patients. The article provides important information regarding ethics in medical training and treatment of patients. It addresses the potential for negative outcome not only for patients, also for residents themselves. The article supports the need for adequate sleep in memory formation, problem solving and decision making. These skills are essential for medical doctors.

Content by Florida State College at Jacksonville is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).