A large body of literature exists examining mechanisms through which childhood adversity exerts an effect on psychopathology in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Multifaceted definitions have been conjured for childhood adversity, but a recent framework developed by McLaughlin and Sheridan proposed distinct mechanisms of action exerted by experiences of deprivation and threat in early development. Deprivation is conceptualized as the lack of expected stimulation that scaffolds neural networks and promotes cognitive development, while threat is defined is the experience of perpetrated, feared or observed violence. <Write about the importance of findings that substantiate neurophysiological changes divergently associated with deprivation and threat experiences – important because childhood adversity is a critical risk factor of psychopathology (explaining 30% of risk of developing internalizing or externalizing pathology throughout the life course) and the discovery of neurophysiological sequelae provides a foothold in explaining the etiology of psychiatric illness.

Works of research illustrating mechanisms linking deprivation and threat experiences to psychiatric outcomes in large part look at one mecha