The attachment bond between caregivers and children is so crucial that should there be disrupted attachment (mother leaving the country), children are at significant social, emotional, education, psychological risk/hardship not excluding financially as adults and presently as a family.

Cited and researched protective factors against Depression include: Supportive relationships with family members Positive physical development, Academic achievement/intellectual development, High self-esteem, Emotional self-regulation, healthy coping skills and problem-solving skills, Engagement and connections in two or more of the following contexts: school, with peers, in athletics, employment, religion, and culture. Among the protective factors listed, client meets nearly one of the protective factors. Due to his avoiding emotional triggers and dysregulation,wife serves as sole protective factor and caregiver for client. His health has been impacted and is now experiencing somatic symptoms attributed which have been compounded by potential loss of wife who is his primary support and caregiver for children.

As widely cited “Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. During these years, a child’s newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change as billions of integrated neural circuits are established through the interaction of genetics, environment and experience. Optimal brain development requires a stimulating environment, adequate nutrients and social interaction with attentive caregivers. Unsafe conditions, negative interactions and lack of educational opportunities during these early years can lead to irreversible outcomes, which can affect a child’s potential for the remainder of his or her life.”

*The Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development*, identified how crucial the attachment bond is to a child’s development. This form of communication affects the way your child develops mentally, physically, intellectually, emotionally, and socially. While attachment occurs naturally as you, the parent or caretaker, care for your baby’s needs, the quality of the attachment bond varies.

* A *secure* attachment bond ensures that your child will feel secure, understood, and be calm enough to experience optimal development of his or her nervous system. Your child’s developing brain organizes itself to provide your child with the best foundation for life: a feeling of safety that results in eagerness to learn, healthy self-awareness, trust, and empathy.
* An *insecure* attachment bond fails to meet your child’s need for security, understanding, and calm, preventing the child’s developing brain from organizing itself in the best ways.
* This can inhibit emotional, mental, and even physical development, leading to difficulties in learning and forming relationships in later life.

 The 2000 study found that the critical aspect of the child–primary caretaker relationship is NOT based on quality of care, educational input, or even the bond of love that develops between parent and infant. Rather, it is based on the quality of the nonverbal communication process that takes place between caregiver and child. In this family’s instance, the primary caregiver is the mother who has breastfed all 3 children, primarily responsible for disciplining, redirecting and with infant full-time.

In August 2012, *The Trauma and Mental Health Report* examined these issues with an article entitled “The Traumatic Effects of Forced Deportation on Families.” The author Anjani Kapoor reported that even brief forced separation from caregivers frequently causes “long-term disturbance among children.” He went on to say that “psychologists have noted signs of depression, anxiety, and even post-traumatic stress in some of these children.”