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Child Abuse

Finkelhor D, Turner HA, Shattuck A, Hamby SL.

Prevalence of Childhood Exposure to Violence, Crime, and Abuse: Results From the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence.

JAMA Pediatr. 2015 Aug;169(8):746-54. PMID: [26121291](#)

In a large national study 2013-2014, 37.3% of US youth experienced a physical assault during the study year, with 9.3% sustaining an injury. 15.2% experienced maltreatment by a caregiver, and 5.8% witnessed an assault between parents. 4.6% of girls aged 14-17 experienced sexual assault.

Mitchell KJ, Hamby SL, Turner HA, Shattuck A, Jones LM.

Weapon Involvement in the Victimization of Children.

Pediatrics. 2015 Jul;136(1):10-7. PMID: [26055846](#)

From a large national survey, >1 in 4 children (>17.5 million youth in the US) have been exposed to violence involving a weapon in their lifetimes either as witnesses or as victims.

Acker SN, Roach JP, Partrick DA, et. al.

Beyond morbidity and mortality: the social and legal outcomes of non-accidental trauma.

J Pediatr Surg. 2015 Apr;50(4):604-7. PMID: [25840071](#)

Comparing abusive head trauma databases at a single institution during two time periods (1996-2001 and 2006-2010), mortality rate (19.7%) and discharge to foster care (37%) did not differ between the two time periods. Suspected perpetrators pled or were found guilty in only 29% of cases (50% in fatalities, 21.5% non-fatalities).

Raghavan R, Brown DS, Allaire BT, Garfield LD, Ross RE.

Medicaid expenditures on psychotropic medications for maltreated children: a study of 36 States.

Psychiatr Serv. 2014 Dec 1;65(12):1445-51. PMID: [25178250](#)

Children participating in a large national survey and from households under investigation for suspected child abuse and neglect were twice as likely to use psychotropic drugs as a control group, especially antidepressants and antimanic drugs.

Campbell KA, Olson LM, Keenan HT.

Critical Elements in the Medical Evaluation of Suspected Child Physical Abuse.

Pediatrics. 2015 Jul;136(1):35-43. PMID: [26101359](#)

Through expert consensus, required and highly recommended elements of a child abuse pediatrics evaluation for 3 common presentations of suspected physical abuse (intracranial hemorrhage, long bone fracture, and isolated skull fracture) in children aged 0 to 60 months are presented.

Klein B, Damiani-Taraba G, Koster A, Campbell J, Scholz C.

Diagnosing attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children involved with child protection services: are current diagnostic guidelines acceptable for vulnerable populations?

Child Care Health Dev. 2015 Mar;41(2):178-85. PMID:

[24942100](#)

"Children with maltreatment histories are much more likely to have other factors contributing to behavioural and attentional regulation difficulties that may overlap with or mimic ADHD-like symptoms, including language and learning problems, post-traumatic stress disorder, attachment difficulties, mood disorders and anxiety disorders. A higher number of children in the child welfare system are diagnosed with ADHD and provided with psychotropic medications...A reassessment in the approach to ADHD-like symptoms in children exposed to confirmed (or suspected) maltreatment (e.g. neglect, abuse) is required."

Zand DH, Pierce KJ, Nibras S, Maxim R.

Parental risk for the maltreatment of developmentally delayed/disabled children.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2015 Mar;54(3):290-2. PMID: [2487233](#)

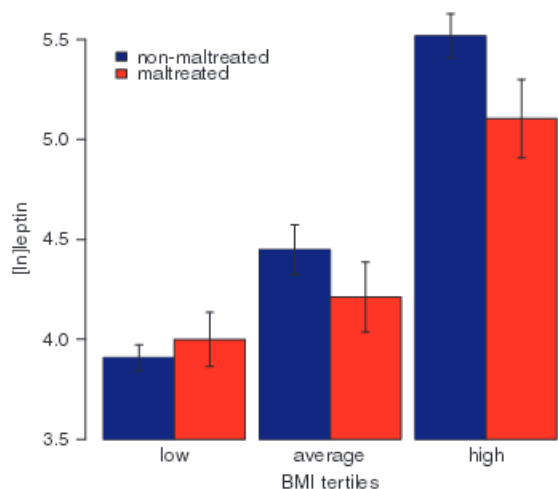
From a survey of 84 parents of developmentally delayed/disabled children, "more of our parents harbored inappropriate expectations of their children and less empathetic awareness of their child's needs than a normative sample." Authors suggest that at well child visits, in addition to anticipatory guidance, pediatricians ask about expectations and provide more education about the child's specific circumstances as well as parental support resources – especially with regard to parent-child communication.

Danese A, Dove R, Belsky DW, et. al.

Leptin deficiency in maltreated children.

Transl Psychiatry. 2014 Sep 23;4:e446. PMID: [25247591](#)

Evaluating 170 12-year old children, and controlling for a variety of factors, leptin response was blunted in those exposed to maltreatment. Leptin is a hormone involved in inflammation and energy balance. In the graph below, increasing body mass index (BMI), which is supposed to trigger increased leptin levels, did not do so appropriately in abused children, leading to less feelings of “fullness” when eating. Authors conclude “Leptin deficiency may contribute to onset, persistence and progression of physical health problems in maltreated children.”



Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Blosnich JR, Andersen JP.

Thursday's child: the role of adverse childhood experiences in explaining mental health disparities among lesbian, gay, and bisexual U.S. adults.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2015 Feb;50(2):335-8. PMID: [25367679](#)

From a large national survey, adults identifying themselves as LGB were significantly more likely than heterosexuals to report mental health problems. However, this group also reported significantly more ACEs, and once this analysis was included, LGB status was no longer associated with mental distress. Authors note that this group may have had even higher ACEs if an expanded ACE instrument had been used, which includes peer-to-peer/bullying and community violence, rather than just household focus.

Fernández-Montalvo J, López-Goñi JJ, Arteaga A.

Psychological, physical, and sexual abuse in addicted patients who undergo treatment.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 May;30(8):1279-98. PMID: [24992952](#)

Of 252 Spanish patients being treated for drug addiction, lifetime history of abuse was 37.8% for men and 79.6% for women. Those with a history of abuse exhibited more severe addictions and more comorbidities.

Wosu AC, Gelaye B, Williams MA.

History of childhood sexual abuse and risk of prenatal and postpartum depression or depressive symptoms: an epidemiologic review.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2015 Oct;18(5):659-71. PMID: [25956589](#)

In a review of research, childhood sexual abuse was consistently associated with depression during pregnancy, but was not consistently associated with postpartum depression.

Bockers E, Roepke S, Michael L, Renneberg B, Knaevelsrud C. Risk recognition, attachment anxiety, self-efficacy, and state dissociation predict revictimization.

PLoS One. 2014 Sep 19;9(9):e108206. PMID: [25238153](#)

Of 85 German adult women, those who had experienced childhood abuse and were re-victimized as adults, compared to those with childhood abuse only or no abuse, were shown to have less ability to recognize risky situations, more anxiety about attachment to others, less self-efficacy, and more inclination toward dissociation (losing touch with reality).

Adolescents

Ganella DE, Allen NB, Simmons JG, et. al.

Early life stress alters pituitary growth during adolescence.

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2015 Mar;53:185-94. PMID: [25622011](#)

Following 91 adolescent/mother pairs over time, brain scans showed accelerated pituitary gland growth in female adolescents exposed to high levels of maltreatment, and in both males and females exposed to maternal dysphoric behavior (extreme feelings, self-destructiveness, anxiousness, and victimization attitude). Large pituitary gland volume has been implicated in various psychiatric disorders and alterations in the stress hormone system, and authors suggest this study may demonstrate a mechanism for increased vulnerability to future mental health issues.

Goff B, Tottenham N.

Early-life adversity and adolescent depression: mechanisms involving the ventral striatum.

CNS Spectr. 2015 Aug;20(4):337-45. PMID: [25511634](#)

Review of the effects of early life adversity on the ventral striatum, a brain structure involved in reward-processing and vulnerability to depression.

Jernbro C, Tindberg Y, Lucas S, Janson S.

Quality of life among Swedish school children who experienced multitype child maltreatment.

Acta Paediatr. 2015 Mar;104(3):320-5. PMID: [25418954](#)

From a national cross-sectional study of 3202 grade nine Swedish pupils, 20% reported at least one type of maltreatment, which significantly impacted quality of life.

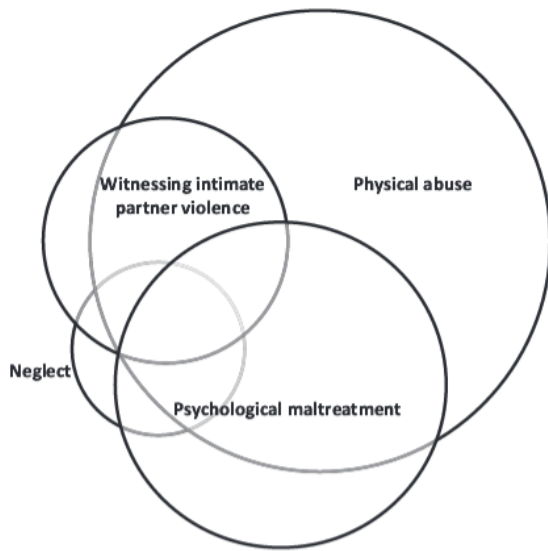
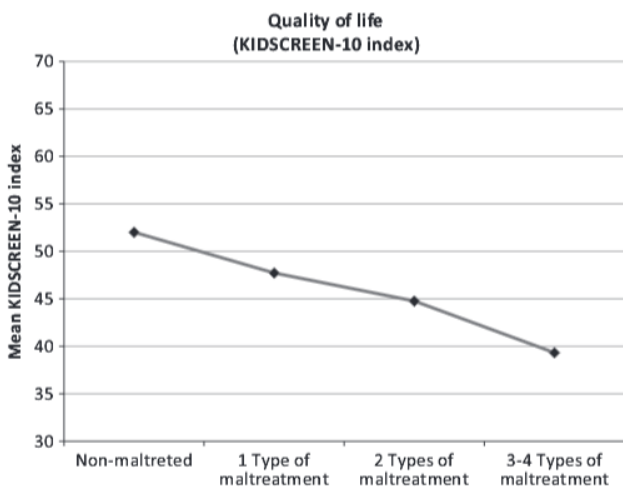


Figure 1 Approximate overlap of maltreatment types (based on manual mathematical calculations).



Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Randell KA, O'Malley D, Dowd MD.

Association of Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Current Child Adversity.

JAMA Pediatr. 2015 Aug;169(8):786-7. PMID: [26030177](#)

From a mid-west Headstart center, children of parents with higher personal ACE scores were more likely to experience adversities such as exposure to IPV. “Approaching pediatrics as a 2-generation practice through routine assessment of parental ACE may enable physicians to better address risk for and consequences of ACE. Parents who have experienced toxic stress themselves may have difficulty providing the safe, stable, and nurturing relationship that is key for resilience in a child. “

Table. Association Between Parental ACE Score and Current Child Adversity*

Child Adverse Experience	Parental ACE Score			
	1-3		≥4	
	No. (%)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	No. (%)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Prolonged separation from family	21 (24)	3.6 (1.1-11.0)	25 (37)	6.8 (2.2-21.3)
Homelessness	13 (15)	2.7 (0.7-10.1)	26 (39)	10.4 (2.9-36.9)
Death of family or close friend	27 (30)	2.0 (0.9-4.7)	27 (41)	3.2 (1.4-7.7)
Neglect	7 (8)	4.1 (0.5-34.2)	13 (21)	12.7 (1.6-101.1)
Intimate partner violence exposure	16 (18)	11.0 (1.4-85.3)	30 (47)	44 (5.7-339.1)
Household				
Criminal activity	28 (31)	2.0 (0.9-4.8)	34 (51)	3.7 (1.6-8.5)
Substance abuse	9 (10)	1.3 (0.4-4.5)	23 (35)	6.3 (2.0-19.8)
Community violence exposure	10 (11)	9.5 (1.2-74.1)	14 (22)	13.8 (1.7-108.3)

Sipsma H, Ofori-Atta A, Canavan M, Udry C, Bradley E.

Empowerment and use of antenatal care among women in Ghana: a cross-sectional study.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2014 Nov 1;14:364. PMID: [25361525](#)

In a cross-sectional study of Ghana women who had been pregnant in the past year, and after controlling for socio-demographic factors, women experiencing physical abuse in a relationship during the past year were 5.12 times less likely to have received adequate prenatal care.

Ahlf-Dunn SM, Huth-Bocks AC.

Intimate partner violence and infant socioemotional development: the moderating effects of maternal trauma symptoms.

Infant Ment Health J. 2014 Jul-Aug;35(4):322-35. PMID: [25798485](#)

For 120 low-income, ethnically diverse women and infants, infants whose mothers experienced IPV during the first year after birth displayed significantly more socioemotional problems at 12 months. Different maternal PTSD symptoms directly influenced the extent of these problems.

McDonald SE, Collins EA, Nicotera N, et. al.

Children's experiences of companion animal maltreatment in households characterized by intimate partner violence.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015Dec;50:116-27. PMID: [2652082](#)

From interviews with 58 children ages 7-12 who were exposed to IPV, "Five themes emerged from the qualitative data, the most common being children's exposure to pet abuse as a power and control tactic against their mother in the context of IPV. Other themes were animal maltreatment to discipline or punish the pet, animal cruelty by a sibling, children intervening to prevent pet abuse, and children intervening to protect the pet during a violent episode. Results indicate that children's experiences of pet abuse are multifaceted, potentially traumatic, and may involve multiple family members with diverse motives."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Hoelle RM, Elie MC, Weeks E, et. al.

Evaluation of healthcare use trends of high-risk female intimate partner violence victims.

West J Emerg Med. 2015 Jan;16(1):107-13. PMID: [25671018](#)

Using data linkage from cross-referencing databases of Medicaid-eligible women in Florida 1.5 years before and 1.5 years after an IPV report, 83% of healthcare visits were in the ED. ED use escalated approaching the victim's reported abuse episode and de-escalated significantly afterwards. Presenting complaints varied (ob/gyn, infection, trauma) and did not reveal unique identifiers.

Sinayobye Jd, Hoover DR, Shi Q, et. al.

Prevalence of shingles and its association with PTSD among HIV-infected women in Rwanda.

BMJ Open. 2015 Mar 6;5(3):e005506. PMID: [25748413](#)

"Our study found a significant independent relationship between PTSD and reported shingles, suggesting that PTSD may be associated with immune compromise."

Suslo R, Trnka J, Siewiera J, Drobnik J.

Hypoxia-related brain dysfunction in forensic medicine.

Adv Exp Med Biol. 2015;837:49-56. PMID: [25315625](#)

In this review of hypoxia [lack of oxygen] to the brain [which can be caused by non-lethal strangulation], hypoxia can cause new conditions and symptoms such as anxiety, agitation, aggressive behavior, euphoria, or hallucinations.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Iverson KM, Vogt D, Dichter ME, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence and Current Mental Health Needs Among Female Veterans.

J Am Board Fam Med. 2015 Nov-Dec;28(6):772-6. PMID:

[26546653](#)

From a survey of female veterans, 37% reported past year IPV. Even after controlling for military sexual trauma, age and race, women reporting IPV were 3.02 times more likely to meet criteria for depression and 2.35 times for PTSD.

Schirk DK, Lehman EB, Perry AN, et. al.

The impact of social support on the risk of eating disorders in women exposed to intimate partner violence.

Int J Womens Health. 2015 Nov 25;7:919-31. PMID:

[26648759](#)

Among 302 women with lifetime exposure to IPV, a high risk of an eating disorder was significantly more frequent among women with a low social support score, and was also associated with risky alcohol use.

Khalifeh H, Moran P, Borschmann R, et. al.

Domestic and sexual violence against patients with severe mental illness.

Psychol Med. 2015 Mar;45(4):875-86. PMID: [25180908](#)

From a British crime survey, compared to the general population, patients with severe mental illness are at substantially increased risk of domestic and sexual violence, leading to direct increased risk of attempted suicide.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Dong X.

Screening for Elder Abuse in Healthcare Settings: Why Should We Care, and Is It a Missed Quality Indicator?

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2015 Aug;63(8):1686-8. PMID: [26277299](#)

Discussion of reasons for and methods of routine elder abuse screening and management.



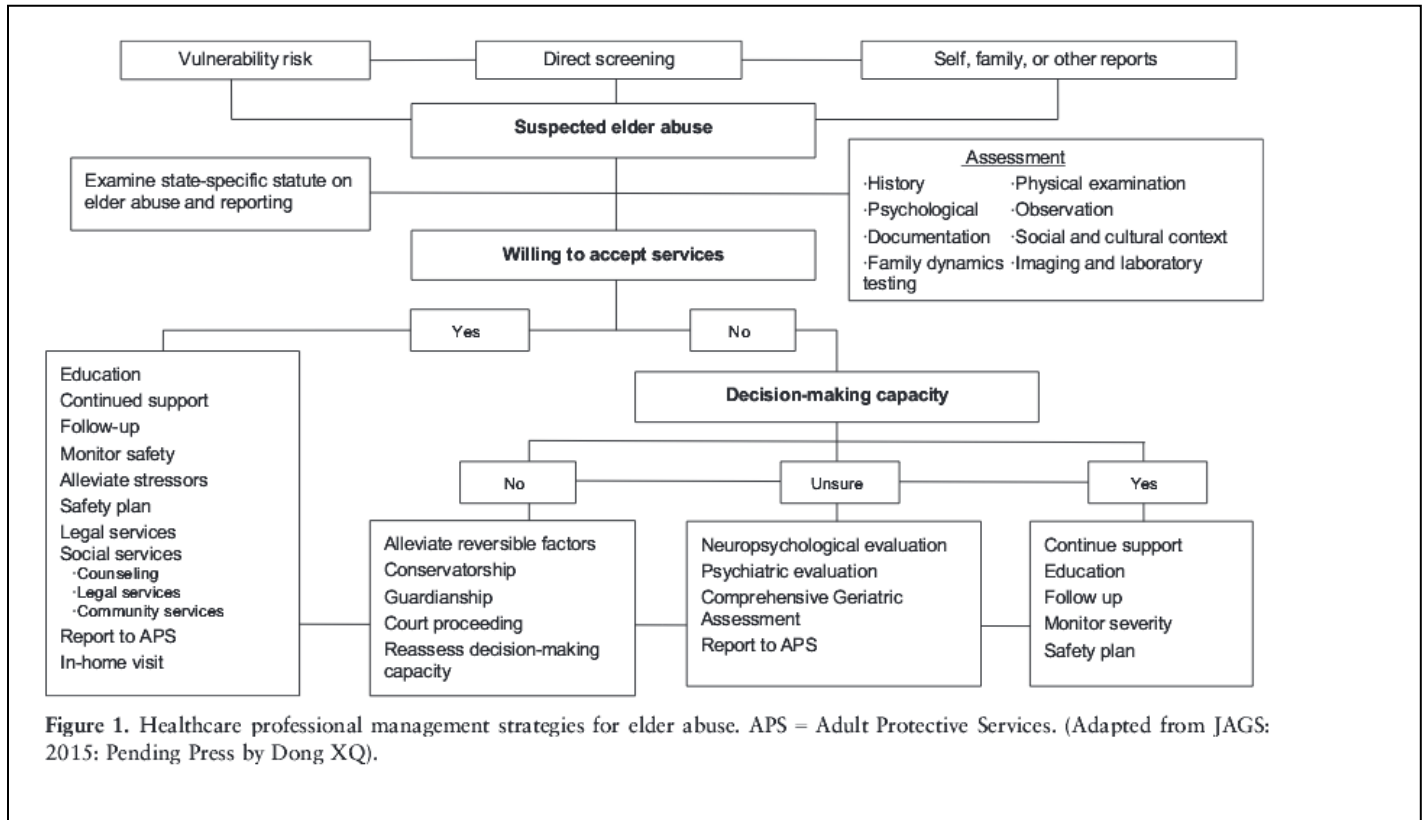


Figure 1. Healthcare professional management strategies for elder abuse. APS = Adult Protective Services. (Adapted from JAGS: 2015: Pending Press by Dong XQ).

O'Brien JG.

Screening for Elder Abuse and Neglect.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2015 Aug;63(8):1689-91. PMID: [26280811](#)

Discussion of reasons against routine elder abuse screening, including lack of interest by providers, dementia issues, overstretched adult protective services, and lack of community resources and programs acceptable to the victim.

Du Mont J, Kosa D, Macdonald S, Elliot S, Yaffe M.

Determining Possible Professionals and Respective Roles and Responsibilities for a Model Comprehensive Elder Abuse Intervention: A Delphi Consensus Survey.

PLoS One. 2015 Dec 2;10(12):e0140760. PMID: [26630030](#)

Canadian experts reviewed the literature in a modified Delphi process to determine which professionals would be important to include in a comprehensive elder abuse intervention, and their roles.

Jirik S, Sanders S.

Analysis of elder abuse statutes across the United States, 2011-2012.

J Gerontol Soc Work. 2014;57(5):478-97. PMID: [24811323](#)

Statute analysis on state and federal levels of definitions, reporting requirements, training, and consequences for failure to report elder abuse.

Wangmo T, Teaster PB, Grace J, et. al.

An ecological systems examination of elder abuse: a week in the life of adult protective services.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2014;26(5):440-57. PMID: [24965803](#)

During a study week following APS workers, 1002 calls alleging elder abuse were received, with 167 investigated. Results describe characteristics of the calls and investigations.

Sexual Assault

Kingree JB, Thompson M.

A comparison of risk factors for alcohol-involved and alcohol-uninvolved sexual aggression perpetration.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 May;30(9):1478-92. PMID: [24997103](#)

In analyzing risk factors for college sexual assault (SA) from a survey of 638 male college students, binge drinking was associated with alcohol-involved SA perpetration, and impulsivity, rape myth attitudes, and hostility toward women were associated risk factors for alcohol-uninvolved perpetration.

Cavness S, Choudhury A, Sensabaugh G.

Hospital wet mount examination for the presence of sperm in sexual assault cases is of questionable value.

J Forensic Sci. 2014 May;59(3):729-34. PMID: [24588253](#)

In comparing 501 case reports of sexual assault evaluations, “wet mounts” (looking at samples under a microscope) found sperm only 41% of the time when sperm was detected in a crime lab by other means. “These findings demonstrate that wet mount examinations are of little value in guiding subsequent analyses in the crime laboratory or in corroborating other investigative aspects of the case.”

Anastario MP, Adhiambo Onyango M, Nyanyuki J, et. al.
Time series analysis of sexual assault case characteristics and the 2007-2008 period of post-election violence in Kenya.

PLoS One. 2014 Aug 29;9(8):e106443. PMID: [25170917](#)

Using data from 3 healthcare facilities in Kenya before and after an election that resulted in 3 months of community violence, during the violence there was a 22% increase in rape cases where survivors did not know the perpetrator, a 20% increase in cases with more than one perpetrator (perpetrators included civilians, security forces and police), and an 18% increase in survivors waiting >1 month to report to a healthcare facility.

Human Trafficking

Orme J, Ross-Sheriff F.

Sex Trafficking: Policies, Programs, and Services.

Soc Work. 2015 Oct;60(4):287-94. PMID: [26489349](#)

Social work review of anti-sex trafficking policies, programs, and services both domestically and globally, with discussion of prevention.

Grace AM, Lippert S, Collins K, et. al.

Educating health care professionals on human trafficking.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2014 Dec;30(12):856-61. PMID:

[25407038](#)

It is estimated that 28-50% of trafficking victims in the US encounter healthcare professionals. This controlled study of a brief educational intervention in multiple EDs in the San Francisco Bay area demonstrated increased ED provider knowledge about and recognition of HT victims.

Cultural Issues

Brown T, Herman J

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Abuse Among LGBT People: A Review of Existing Research

The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. November 2015.

<http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Intimate-Partner-Violence-and-Sexual-Abuse-among-LGBT-People.pdf>

Yoshihama M, Tolman RM.

Using interactive theater to create socioculturally relevant community-based intimate partner violence prevention.

Am J Community Psychol. 2015 Mar;55(1-2):136-47. PMID: [25589439](#)

Discussion of the challenges and limitations encountered in using interactive theater to increase awareness of IPV in South Asian communities.

Mulumeoderhwa M, Harris G.

Forced sex, rape and sexual exploitation: attitudes and experiences of high school students in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Cult Health Sex. 2015;17(3):284-95. PMID: [25118073](#)

From interviews with Congolese high school students, “The majority of boys felt that they were entitled to sex from their girlfriends and that if persuasion was unsuccessful, the use of force was legitimate; this, in their minds, did not constitute rape. Girls, on the other hand, were clear that such forced sex was rape. However it may be understood, rape was perceived as having increased in recent years and was explained by weak legal systems, pornography and provocative dressing by girls.”

Perpetrators

McLeod DA.

Female offenders in child sexual abuse cases: a national picture.

J Child Sex Abus. 2015;24(1):97-114. PMID: [25635900](#)

From a review of all 2010 US CPS reports, slightly over 20% of substantiated child sexual abuse cases involved a primary perpetrator who was female, and of whom 68% of their child victims were female. Female sexual offenders were more likely to be a parent of the victim than male offenders (77.8% vs. 31.3%). The presence of DV in the home made it 2.5 times more likely that the primary perpetrator was female.

Shorey RC, Elmquist J, Anderson SE, Stuart GL.
Dispositional Mindfulness and Aggression Among Women in Residential Substance Use Treatment.

Subst Use Misuse. 2015;50(14):1840-4. PMID: [26623520](#)

For 137 women in residential substance misuse treatment, low dispositional mindfulness was associated with increased aggression (physical, verbal, and aggressive attitude). Authors suggest mindfulness-based interventions may help concurrent treatment of substance misuse and aggression.

Police and Court Systems

Jiang Y, DeBare D, Perez B, Viner-Brown S.

Intimate Partner Violence/Problem and Victims in Rhode Island.

R I Med J (2013). 2015 Nov 2;98(11):45-9. PMID: [26517257](#)

From a Rhode Island database, 80.9% of the IPV-related suicide victims were male and 74.6% of the IPV-associated homicide victims were female. 20% of IPV-related homicides were “corollary victims”, including children. Of IPV suicide victims > 50% had a current mental health problem, and over 25% an alcohol problem.

Providers

Messing JT, Ward-Lasher A, Thaller J, Bagwell-Gray ME.

The State of Intimate Partner Violence Intervention: Progress and Continuing Challenges.

Soc Work. 2015 Oct;60(4):305-13. PMID: [26489351](#)

“Over the past 40 years, intimate partner violence (IPV) has evolved from an emerging social problem to a socially unacceptable crime...It is imperative that social workers in all areas of practice are aware of IPV policies, services, and laws. Social workers' challenge moving forward is to develop innovative and evidence-based interventions that serve all victim-survivors of IPV.”

Burton CW, Carlyle KE.

Screening and intervening: evaluating a training program on intimate partner violence and reproductive coercion for family planning and home visiting providers.

Fam Community Health. 2015 Jul-Sep;38(3):227-39. PMID: [26017001](#)

Feedback from providers on roll-out of an IPV screening training program, detailing their struggles despite toolkits and training.

Walker J, Allan HT.

Cervical screening and the aftermath of childhood sexual abuse: are clinical staff trained to recognise and manage the effect this has on their patients?

J Clin Nurs. 2014 Jul;23(13-14):1857-65. PMID: [24942268](#)

Cervical screening staff may require training and professional support (clinical supervision) to increase their confidence when providing safe and sensitive practice for childhood sexual abuse survivors. “If staff feel more confident and competent...women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse might participate in the screening programme more readily.”

Kinsella P, Uebergang M.

Disclosures of sexual abuse: what do you do next?

Aust Fam Physician. 2015 Mar;44(3):122-4. PMID: [25770577](#)

Short and practical article with good case examples of what to do when an adult patient discloses childhood sexual abuse.

Wilson JM, Fauci JE, Goodman LA.

Bringing trauma-informed practice to domestic violence programs: A qualitative analysis of current approaches.

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2015 Nov;85(6):586-99. PMID: [26594925](#)

Authors summarized writings on trauma-informed care in human service systems and identified core themes of Establishing emotional safety, Restoring choice and control, Facilitating connection, Supporting coping, Responding to identity and context, and Building strengths, each of which comprised a set of concrete practices.

Örmon K, Torstensson-Levander M, Sunnqvist C, et. al.

The duality of suffering and trust: abused women's experiences of general psychiatric care—an interview study.

J Clin Nurs. 2014 Aug;23(15-16):2303-11. PMID: [24372702](#)

A small interview study of women experiencing IPV seen in general psychiatry revealed feeling cared for, being listened to and supported vs. not being believed and being left with “burdens of guilt”. “Abused women are subjected to psychiatric environments where staff are divided into groups of those who believed in and supported the abused women and those who regarded experiences of abuse as a secondary issue and focused on the mental disorder.”

Baird K.

Women's lived experiences of domestic violence during pregnancy (2).

Pract Midwife. 2015 Oct;18(9):37-40. PMID: [26638654](#)
Dilemmas and challenges for midwives in identifying and supporting women who have experienced DV.

Mountjoy M.

Doubt.

Curr Sports Med Rep. 2015 Mar-Apr;14(2):77-9. PMID: [25756998](#)

“Nonaccidental violence in sport is composed of various forms of maltreatment including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse as well as gender and sexual harassment, hazing, bullying, homophobia, neglect, forced exertion, medical mismanagement, and similar mistreatments. The term violence has been adopted by international athlete welfare advocacy groups...” Article discusses this topic for sports medicine physicians.

Prevention

Rowe LS, Jouriles EN, McDonald R.

Reducing sexual victimization among adolescent girls: a randomized controlled pilot trial of my voice, my choice.

Behav Ther. 2015 May;46(3):315-27. PMID: [25892168](#)
After a 90-minute assertive resistance training program for high school girls that emphasized skill practice in an immersive virtual environment (IVE), at 3 month follow-up participants reported less psychological and sexual victimization.

Researchers

Devries KM, Child JC, Elbourne D, Naker D, Heise L.

"I never expected that it would happen, coming to ask me such questions": Ethical aspects of asking children about violence in resource poor settings.

Trials. 2015 Nov 11;16(1):516. PMID: [26558829](#)
Description of experiences in designing and implementing a protocol for middle and poor-income countries with limited local services when research questions identify abused children.

Langeland W, Smit JH, Merckelbach H, et. al.

Inconsistent retrospective self-reports of childhood sexual abuse and their correlates in the general population.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2015 Apr;50(4):603-12. PMID: [25416457](#)

A sample of 2462 Dutch adults aged 40 and over were asked about extra-familial childhood sexual abuse (CSA) at two time points 4-6 weeks apart. 29.5% gave discrepant answers. Reports of less severe abuse, intra-familial CSA and early parental separation predicted inconsistency. Reasons provided varied from misunderstanding to emotions such as feeling embarrassed, or to practical considerations such as lack of privacy while filling out the questionnaire.

Ernst JS, Ramsey-Klawnsnik H, Schillerstrom JE, et. al.

Informing evidence-based practice: a review of research analyzing adult protective services data.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2014;26(5):458-94. PMID: [24965804](#)
This review of APS-related research identifies increased knowledge gained about elder mistreatment and self-neglect and highlights needs for specific additional research.

Other of Interest

Frewen P, Rogers N, Flodrowski L, Lanius R.

Mindfulness and Metta-based Trauma Therapy (MMTT): Initial Development and Proof-of-Concept of an Internet Resource.

Mindfulness (N Y). 2015;6(6):1322-1334. Epub 2015 Apr 9. PubMed PMID: [26609330](#)

In a pilot study on the use of an internet-based program for mindfulness training for traumatized patients, 177 participants found the site credible and helpful in improving self-regulation and decreasing mental health symptoms. They preferred meditations to journaling, and those with increased PTSD symptoms liked metta (lovingkindness) meditations less than other participants. Access to the site is restricted, but a good explanation of the use of mindfulness in this trauma context can be found at <https://mmtt.ca/About.php>.

Weathered JL.

Child sexual abuse and the media: a literature review.

J Child Sex Abus. 2015;24(1):16-34. PMID: [2563589](#)
“The media play an important role in practice, policy, and public perception of child sexual abuse, in part by the way in which news stories are framed. Child sexual abuse media coverage over the past 50 years can be divided into five time periods based on the types of stories that garnered news coverage and the ways in which public policy was changed.”