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Child Abuse

Flaherty E, Legano L, Idzerda S, et. al.

Ongoing Pediatric Health Care for the Child Who Has Been Maltreated.

Pediatrics. 2019 Apr;143(4). pii: e20190284. PMID: [30886109](#)

This report/review provides “guidance to pediatricians about how they can best oversee and foster the optimal physical health, growth, and development of children who have been maltreated and remain in the care of their biological family or are returned to their care by Child Protective Services agencies.”

Mikolajczak M, Brianda ME, Avalosse H, Roskam I.

Consequences of parental burnout: Its specific effect on child neglect and violence.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:134-145. PMID: [29604504](#)

Concept of “parental burnout” similar to work burnout, “resulting from enduring exposure to chronic parenting stress. It encompasses three dimensions: an overwhelming exhaustion related to one’s parental role, an emotional distancing from one’s children, and a sense of ineffectiveness in one’s parental role. Resultant consequences from 1551 Belgian parents include: “escapism and suicidal thoughts, addictions, sleep disorders, marital conflicts, a partner estrangement mindset, and neglect and violence towards one’s child(ren).”

Nobes G, Panagiotaki G, Russell Jonsson K.

Child homicides by stepfathers: A replication and reassessment of the British evidence.

J Exp Psychol Gen. 2019 Jun;148(6):1091-1102. PMID: [30247060](#)

After controlling for multiple factors, up to age 4, stepfathers are 6 times more likely to fatally assault children than genetic fathers.

Van Horne BS, Caughy MO, Canfield M, et. al.

First-time maltreatment in children ages 2-10 with and without specific birth defects: A population-based study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Oct;84:53-63. PMID: [30053644](#)

From a research summary, children aged 2-10 years with Down syndrome were 34%, and those with cleft lip/palate were 26% more likely to have been maltreated than those without birth defects. These groups plus those with a spina bifida diagnosis were 3 to 11 times more at risk for medical neglect.

Escobar MA Jr, Wallenstein KG, Christison-Lagay ER, et. al.
Child abuse and the pediatric surgeon: A position statement from the Trauma Committee, the Board of Governors and the Membership of the American Pediatric Surgical Association.

J Pediatr Surg. 2019 Jul;54(7):1277-1285. PMID: [30948199](#)

“The American Pediatric Surgical Association (APSA) endorses the concept of child physical abuse as a traumatic disease that justifies the resource utilization of a trauma system to appropriately evaluate and manage this patient population including evaluation by pediatric surgeons...APSA encourages the admission of a suspected child abuse patient to a surgical trauma service because of the potential for polytrauma and increased severity of injury and to provide reliable coordination of services.”

Abdy NA, Martinez R, Chea I, Boczar B, Nuño T, Woolridge D.

A pilot study demonstrating the efficacy of transcutaneous bilirubin meters to quantitatively differentiate contusions from Congenital Dermal Melanocytosis.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:108-112. PMID: [29587197](#)

Bilirubin is a breakdown product of blood. In this pilot study, skin bilirubin levels (using a special light meter) of bruises were 4 times higher compared to adjacent skin. In contrast, skin bilirubin levels of birthmarks were the same level as adjacent skin. “TCB Spectrometry as a novel diagnostic technique has the potential to discern [bruises from birthmarks] and may therefore have the ability to compliment the use of physical assessment alone.”

Shapiro M.

Pediatric Depression: When Does Parental Refusal for Treatment Constitute Medical Neglect?

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2018 Jun;57(6):363-365. PMID: [29859549](#)

Review of criteria for alleging medical neglect in the pediatric population, and how these criteria can be applied to pediatric depression.

Soto Martinez ME, Love JC, Pinto DC, et. al.

The Infant Injury Database: A Tool for the Study of Injury Patterns in Medicolegal Investigations of Child Abuse.

J Forensic Sci. 2019 Nov;64(6):1622-1632. PMID: [31265140](#)

With at present over 635 pediatric autopsy cases archived, “This paper introduces the Infant Injury Database to the forensic community and demonstrates its potential utility for child abuse and infant fatality investigations. The database is intended to be a source of evidence-based research for coroners/medical examiners and clinicians in the recognition and diagnosis of child abuse.”

Wilkinson B, John RM.

Understanding Masturbation in the Pediatric Patient.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2018 Nov - Dec;32(6):639-643. PMID: [30075984](#)

In this thorough review of childhood masturbatory behavior, median age to begin is between 1.5 and 2.7 years with peak at age 5, on average 2-4 times daily for 3.9-10.0 minutes. See box for concerns re: sexual abuse.

BOX. Inappropriate childhood sexual behaviors

Putting mouth on genitals or breasts	Imitating sexual sounds
Requesting to participate in sexual acts	Inserting tongue while kissing
Masturbating with objects	Undressing with other individuals
Inserting objects into vagina/anus	Imitating sexual behavior with dolls
Imitating sexual intercourse	Requesting to see inappropriate television or internet

Note. Adapted from Chiesa and Goldson (2017).

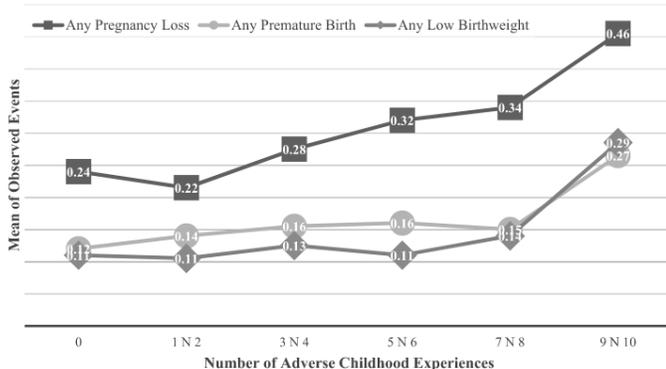
Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Mersky JP, Lee CP.

Adverse childhood experiences and poor birth outcomes in a diverse, low-income sample.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2019 Oct 28;19(1):387. PMID: [31660899](#)

“Exposure to a greater number of ACEs increased the risk of pregnancy loss, preterm birth, and low birthweight. The relationship between ACEs and pregnancy loss largely followed a dose-response pattern, while the associations between ACEs and both preterm birth and low birthweight appeared to be at least partly non-linear. The latter findings signify potential threshold effects, meaning that some poor birth outcomes may emerge only when an individual is exposed to a critical level of adversity.



Lee RS, Oswald LM, Wand GS.

Early Life Stress as a Predictor of Co-Occurring Alcohol Use Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Alcohol Res.

2018;39(2):147-159. PMID: [31198654](#)

Review of the mechanisms that underlie the link between early life stress (ELS) exposure, PTSD and alcohol use disorder. “Physiologically, the observed relationships are the result of ELS-induced, long-lasting, maladaptive changes in the stress and reward systems in the brain” that include certain genetic and epigenetic factors.

Chandan JS, Thomas T, Gokhale KM, et. al.

The burden of mental ill health associated with childhood maltreatment in the UK, using The Health Improvement Network database.

Lancet Psychiatry. 2019 Nov;6(11):926-934. PMID: [31564467](#)

Using multi-decade data from over 11 million UK individuals, see graph below on the odds of developing a mental health issue in those maltreated in childhood.

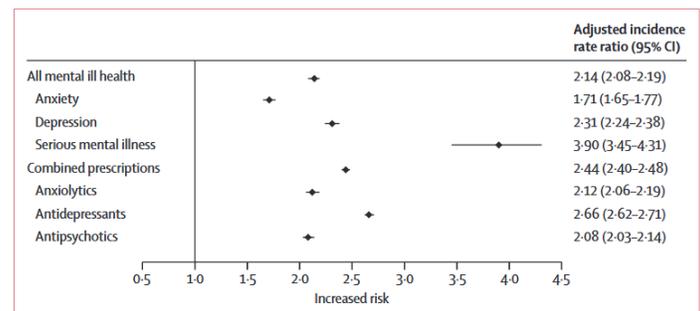
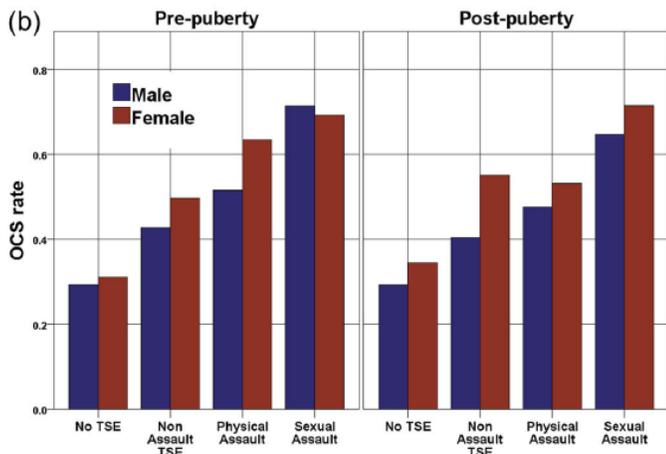


Figure 2: The risk of developing mental ill health or incident mental health-related drug prescriptions during the study period in those exposed versus those unexposed to childhood maltreatment

Barzilay R, Patrick A, Calkins ME, Moore TM, Gur RC, Gur RE. **Association between early-life trauma and obsessive compulsive symptoms in community youth.**

Depress Anxiety. 2019 Jul;36(7):586-595. PMID: [31066996](#)

From a group of 7054 nonmental-help seeking youth in Philadelphia, traumatic stress events (TSE) were associated with higher rates of obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS).



Laditka SB, Laditka JN.

An Enduring Health Risk of Childhood Adversity: Earlier, More Severe, and Longer Lasting Work Disability in Adult Life.

J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci. 2019 Jan 1;74(1):136-147. PMID: [29432605](#)

Graph below shows national work disability data for adults with 4+ACEs (compared to 0 ACEs), and the impact of specific adversities. The greatest impact on adult work disability was childhood bullying.

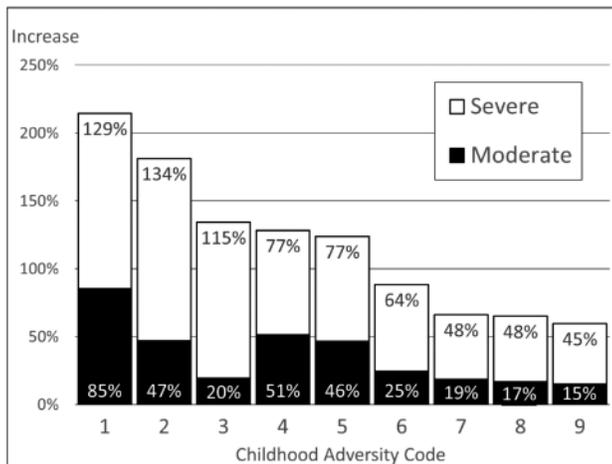


Figure 1. Increase in the percentage of years ages 30–65 with moderate and severe work disability for individuals reporting four or more childhood adversities, compared to individuals reporting none of the adversities. Data source: Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Childhood adversity codes: 1=bullied; 2=single parent; 3=parent education ≤ grade 8; 4=fair or poor childhood health; 5=unsafe neighborhood; 6=neighbors not reliable for help; 7=parents divorced; 8=parent unemployment; 9=financial struggle.

Wall-Wieler E, Almquist Y, Liu C, Vinnerljung B, Hjern A. **Intergenerational transmission of out-of-home care in Sweden: A population-based cohort study.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Sep;83:42-51. PMID: [30016744](#)

From a Swedish national registry, parents with a history of out-of-home-care (OHC) had lower levels of education and employment and were more likely to have a history of substance misuse, psychiatric disorders, and criminal convictions. After adjusting for all of these social and behavioral characteristics, children who had one parent and particularly if both parents had a history of OHC were significantly more likely to be placed in care. “To reduce this intergenerational transmission of OHC, more supportive services should be provided to OHC alumni when they transition into parenthood.”

Adolescents

Frankel AS, Bass SB, Patterson F, Dai T, Brown D.

Sexing, Risk Behavior, and Mental Health in Adolescents: An Examination of 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.

J Sch Health. 2018 Mar;88(3):190-199. PMID: [29399839](#)

From a survey of Pennsylvania 9th-12th grade students, 29% reported consensual sexting, while 3% reported nonconsensual sexting. Consensual sexting was significantly more likely in students who reported depressive symptoms, electronic bullying, suicide attempts, current tobacco use, and current alcohol use.

Kobulsky JM, Yoon S, Bright CL, Lee G, Nam B.

Gender-Moderated Pathways From Childhood Abuse and Neglect to Late-Adolescent Substance Use.

J Trauma Stress. 2018 Oct;31(5):654-664. PMID: [30338572](#)

From a long-term survey of 1161 youth, for males and females, early childhood neglect directly predicted substance use severity and early substance use. Anger was an important factor in this association.

Morrow AS, Villodas MT.

Direct and Indirect Pathways From Adverse Childhood Experiences to High School Dropout Among High-Risk Adolescents.

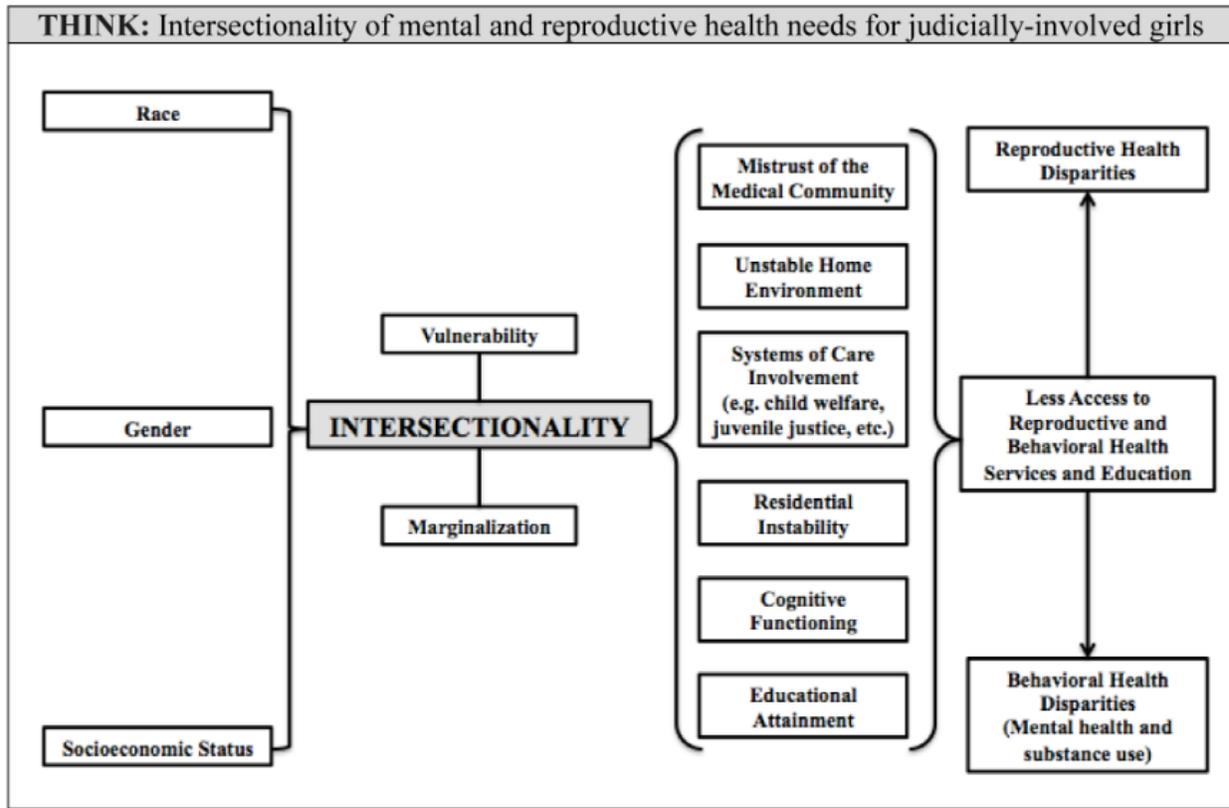
J Res Adolesc. 2018 Jun;28(2):327-341. PMID: [28736884](#)

Of 728 adolescents with a history of abuse and neglect, ACEs were directly and independently associated with school dropout, and also indirectly associated with dropout through poor reading achievement and externalizing (anger) problems.

Kelly MA, Barnert E, Bath E.

Think, Ask, Act: The Intersectionality of Mental and Reproductive Health for Judicially Involved Girls.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2018 Oct;57(10):715-718. PMID: [30274642](#)



Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Chiesa AE, Kallechey L, Harlaar N, et. al.

Intimate partner violence victimization and parenting: A systematic review.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:285-300. PMID: [29665506](#)

In this research review, the non-offending IPV parent was less likely to have positive parenting skills, and more likely to show physical aggression and neglect.

Gartland D, Giallo R, Woolhouse H, Mensah F, Brown SJ.
Intergenerational Impacts of Family Violence - Mothers and Children in a Large Prospective Pregnancy Cohort Study.

EClinicalMedicine. 2019 Aug 19;15:51-61. PMID: [31709414](#)

Of 1507 pregnant Australian women followed for 4 years, multiple maternal exposures (childhood abuse, IPV, poor physical health, poor mental health) “each independently added to increased odds of emotional-behavioral difficulties” in the child.

Anderson RE, Edwards LJ, Silver KE, Johnson DM.

Intergenerational transmission of child abuse: Predictors of child abuse potential among racially diverse women residing in domestic violence shelters.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov;85:80-90. PMID: [30170920](#)

From an assessment of 211 mothers residing in domestic violence shelters, “Results suggest that IPV-related PTSD symptoms, rather than exposure to abuse (i.e., childhood abuse or IPV), is most strongly associated with child abuse potential in recent IPV survivors.”

Adhia A, Drolette LM, Vander Stoep A, et. al.

The impact of exposure to parental intimate partner violence on adolescent precocious transitions to adulthood.

J Adolesc. 2019 Dec;77:179-187. PMID: [31760205](#)

From a large national study, participants exposed to IPV in childhood were at higher risk to experience precocious transitions to adulthood, including engaging in early sex, dropping out of high school, early full-time employment, early marriage, and early parenthood.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Dichter ME, Sorrentino AE, Haywood TN, et. al.

Women's Healthcare Utilization Following Routine Screening for Past-Year Intimate Partner Violence in the Veterans Health Administration.

J Gen Intern Med. 2018 Jun;33(6):936-941. PMID: [29423623](#)

Of 8888 female patients across 13 VA facilities who were screened for IPV and followed for 6 months, those who screened positive were twice as likely to have an inpatient stay, 70% returned for an outpatient visit within 14 days and >95% within 6 months, and more than one in four had an emergency department visit.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Rosen T, Mehta-Naik N, Elman A, et. al.

Improving Quality of Care in Hospitals for Victims of Elder Mistreatment: Development of the Vulnerable Elder Protection Team.

Jt Comm J Qual Patient Saf. 2018 Mar;44(3):164-171. PMID: [29499813](#)

Description of an innovative, multidisciplinary emergency department-based intervention for elder abuse victims, the Vulnerable Elder Protection Team, with consultation service available 24/7 “to improve identification, comprehensive assessment, and treatment for potential victims of elder abuse or neglect.”

Burnett J, Dyer CB, Clark LE, Halphen JM.

A Statewide Elder Mistreatment Virtual Assessment Program: Preliminary Data.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2019 Jan;67(1):151-155. PMID: [30221757](#)

After a web-based virtual elder maltreatment expert team of consultants were established, in the first 8 months, 300 APS clients from all regions of Texas were referred for assessment. Team members provided mental health assessments, about half performed virtually; medical assessments; guardianship filings; employee misconduct registry reviews; and more than 230 interdisciplinary team meetings to discuss case findings, safety plans, and medical and social interventions.

LGBTQ Concerns

Dettlaff AJ, Washburn M, Carr LC, Vogel AN.

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) youth within welfare: Prevalence, risk and outcomes.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:183-193. PMID: [29625324](#)

From a national survey of children who were referred to child welfare, approximately 15.5% of all system involved youth identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual. This group was statistically over-represented and was more likely to meet criteria for adverse mental health outcomes.

Lucas CL, Goldbach JT, Mamey MR, Kintzle S, Castro CA.

Military Sexual Assault as a Mediator of the Association Between Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Depression Among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Veterans.

J Trauma Stress. 2018 Aug;31(4):613-619. PMID: [30088291](#)

Of 2583 veterans, LGB were more likely to experience military sexual assault than non-LGB veterans (32.7% vs. 16.4%), probable depression (47.9% vs. 36.0%), and probable PTSD (41.2% vs. 29.8%).

Beckman K, Shipherd J, Simpson T, Lehavot K.

Military Sexual Assault in Transgender Veterans: Results From a Nationwide Survey.

J Trauma Stress. 2018 Apr;31(2):181-190. PMID: [29603392](#)

Of 221 transgender veterans, 15.2% of transgender women and 30.0% of transgender men reported military sexual assault (MSA). MSA in this group was associated with past month PTSD symptoms severity, current depression symptoms severity, and past year drug use.

Sexual Assault

Salazar LF, Swartout KM, Swahn MH, et. al.

Precollege Sexual Violence Perpetration and Associated Risk and Protective Factors Among Male College Freshmen in Georgia.

J Adolesc Health. 2018 Mar;62(3S):S51-S57. PMID: [29455718](#)

Of 1133 male freshmen from 30 4-year colleges and universities in Georgia, 19.3% self-reported perpetrating sexual violence before college. Risk factors for perpetration included “more sexual media consumption, heavy episodic drinking, hypermasculine beliefs, and peers who endorsed sexual violence.” Protective factors included knowledge of effective sexual consent and stronger family functioning.

Holland KJ, Cortina LM, Freyd JJ.

Advocating alternatives to mandatory reporting of college sexual assault: Reply to Newins (2018).

Am Psychol. 2019 Feb-Mar;74(2):250-251. PMID: [30762390](#)

Authors of a prior article which examined policies requiring reporting of student disclosures of sexual assault to university authorities, with or without student consent, respond to a commentary. The commentary described several conflicts with campus policy and the American Psychological Association's ethics code, and that author offered practical advice to "responsible employees", such as disclosures to students about reporting mandates. "In this reply, we encourage psychologists to push the envelope further. In addition to better understanding and managing reporting responsibilities, psychologists should advocate for policies that respect survivor autonomy, dignity, and right to self-determination."

Holliday R, Monteith LL.

Seeking help for the health sequelae of military sexual trauma: a theory-driven model of the role of institutional betrayal.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2019 May-Jun;20(3):340-356. PMID: [30714879](#)

"Perceptions of institutional betrayal may decrease survivors' likelihood of disclosing MST and utilizing necessary treatment through VHA or affiliated institutions. A theoretical model of the role of institutional betrayal on help-seeking is proposed."

Human Trafficking

Koegler E, Mohl A, Preble K, Teti M.

Reports and Victims of Sex and Labor Trafficking in a Major Midwest Metropolitan Area, 2008-2017.

Public Health Rep. 2019 Jul/Aug;134(4):432-440. PMID: [31170033](#)

Using data from a social services agency at a major Midwest metropolitan area, 213 human trafficking tips were received and 82 potential victims identified. Labor trafficking was more common than sex trafficking, and included male and female children and adults. "Most victims were from Mexico (n = 68), the United States (n = 47), Asia (n = 31), and Central and South America (n = 23). Potential victims were exploited in several industries including agriculture, construction, commercial sex, and landscaping."

Gordon M, Salami T, Coverdale J, Nguyen PT.

Psychiatry's Role in the Management of Human Trafficking Victims: An Integrated Care Approach.

J Psychiatr Pract. 2018 Mar;24(2):79-86. PMID: [29509177](#)

"Addressing the health and safety needs of this very vulnerable patient population requires the collaboration and integration of multiple community, medical, and psychiatric service providers." This general review article for psychiatry covers an overview of human trafficking, and the importance of psychiatry for intervention and reintegration.

Hansen S, Melzer-Lange M, Nugent M, Yan K, Rabbitt A.

Development and Assessment of an Online Training for the Medical Response to Sex Trafficking of Minors.

Acad Pediatr. 2018 Nov - Dec;18(8):965-968. PMID: [30098443](#)

In this small study, an online minor sex trafficking educational training that included definition, nature, and local scope; trauma-informed communication strategies; identification and screening in a medical setting; medical and legal responses; and identifying local resources, more than doubled the number of patients identified a 3 month follow-up. Free training available at <https://www.mcw.edu/departments/pediatrics/divisions/child-advocacy-and-protection/sex-trafficking-resources/online-training>

Perpetrators

Martschuk N, Goodman-Delahunty J, Powell MB, Westera NJ.

Similarities in modi operandi of institutional and non-institutional child sexual offending: Systematic case comparisons.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Oct;84:229-240. PMID: [30121015](#)

In this study of Australian child sex offenders, striking similarities were found in offending patterns and grooming strategies for both institutional and non-institutional offenders, with practices more related to age of the child. Offenders "most frequently attempted to isolate children physically or emotionally, and then engaged in efforts to maintain secrecy" and "protracted abuse experienced by many of the victims was, at times, facilitated by the lack of support from their family members."

Police and Court Systems

Andersen JP, Di Nota PM, Beston B, et. al.

Reducing Lethal Force Errors by Modulating Police Physiology.

J Occup Environ Med. 2018 Oct;60(10):867-874. PMID: [30020222](#)

Using biofeedback to reduce physiological reactions to stress during lethal force simulation training for 54 Canadian police officers reduced subsequent lethal force errors by 2/3, and was maintained for 12 months afterwards. "Understanding the objective, physiological, and largely unconscious nature of the threat appraisal process and its associated behavioral responses sheds light on why occupational interventions that target purely cognitive pathways (eg, attitude change) or repetitive weapons practice (eg, traditional use of force training) may not result in dramatic reductions in lethal force decision errors related to threat responding." Increasing the parasympathetic (calming) system balances the threat response and improves the accuracy of perception.

Suttipapit P.

Forensic Spermatozoa Detection.

Am J Forensic Med Pathol. 2019 Dec;40(4):304-311. PMID: [31687979](#)

Review of specimen collection for sperm detection, current laboratory procedures, and the development of future alternative methods. Author champions long-term specimen preservation in light of upcoming future testing procedures.

Auka N, Valle M, Cox BD, et. al.

Optical tweezers as an effective tool for spermatozoa isolation from mixed forensic samples.

PLoS One. 2019 Feb 7;14(2):e0211810. PMID: [30730950](#)

Description of use of "optical tweezers" via laser to find individual sperm from various specimens and collect them together. It takes approximately 50 sperm to perform a DNA analysis.

Providers

Roberts BW.

Caring for Patients With Adverse Childhood Experiences.

Radiol Technol. 2019 Nov;91(2):141-157. PMID: [31685590](#)

Excellent and thorough article on ACEs for radiology technologists (or anyone!) – background, health effects, theoretical frameworks for stress, neuroplasticity, epigenetics, recent research areas,

promoting resilience and protective community, and using trauma-informed care with pediatric patients who have experienced abuse, to minimize patient stress and avoid need for repeat imaging/increased radiation dosage due to motion artifacts.

Dube SR.

Continuing conversations about adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) screening: A public health perspective.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov;85:180-184. PMID: [29555095](#)

Further discussion on ACEs screening, citing "the concerns about overly diagnosing patients without knowing what to do". Author feels "Presently, we have a public health crisis...we are at a critical juncture to pragmatically address and prevent ACEs...this is best accomplished by ensuring that the collection and use of data is non-diagnostic, multi-generational, trauma-informed, and includes assessment of patient resiliency. Ethically speaking, we really cannot afford to wait another twenty years to take the needed action for addressing and preventing ACEs."

Sonney J, Willgerodt M, Lindhorst T, Brock D.

Elizabeth: Typical or Troubled Teen? A Training Case for Health Professionals to Recognize and Report Child Maltreatment.

MedEdPORTAL. 2018 Apr 27;14:10712. PMID: [30800912](#)

"An interprofessional case-writing faculty team convened to develop this case [of child maltreatment] and the affiliated materials, including video vignettes, faculty training, comprehensive faculty guide, evaluations, and trainee resources." [Link](#) to full article and all educational-related materials for the case (download appendices).

Zeanah CH, Humphreys KL.

Child Abuse and Neglect.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2018 Sep;57(9):637-644.

PMID: [30196867](#)

Review article for psychological assessment and support of maltreated children. Authors point out that the various forms of child maltreatment lead to increased risk of psychopathology, neurodevelopment disorders such as ADHD, substance use disorder, academic problems, and delinquency. Racial and ethnic disparities and racism are factors. More effective care can be provided when clinicians are knowledgeable about the priorities, values and language of the legal and child protection systems. Assessments are complex and require more time; treatment often needs to be multimodal; and the caregiving context, which may include multiple caregivers, require careful evaluation.

Sullivan CM, Goodman LA.

Advocacy With Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: What It Is, What It Isn't, and Why It's Critically Important.

Violence Against Women. 2019 Dec;25(16):2007-2023.

PMID: [31718528](#)

“Survivors of intimate partner violence arrive at the doors of domestic violence (DV) programs with a wide variety of needs, including long-term safety and healing, housing, economic stability, health and well-being, and community connection. Although some DV programs offer holistic approaches to survivors, many focus the vast majority of their attention and resources on providing emotional support and safety planning rather than advocating with survivors for their access to needed resources and opportunities. Although services focused on emotional support and safety planning are important, they alone are not likely to result in the life changes that many survivors are seeking.”

Prevention

Temcheff CE, Letarte MJ, Boutin S, Marcil K.

Common components of evidence-based parenting programs for preventing maltreatment of school-age children.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:226-237. PMID: [29631254](#)

After a research review, 14 programs that have been shown to be effective for preventing child maltreatment and were intended for parents of children ages 6-12 were analyzed as to common components. While this does not prove that these components were effective, this is the start of a more focused assessment of these programs. Some of these components included a cognitive-behavioral or social learning orientation; and topics such as child rearing practices, family communication, and regulating emotions.

Barr RG, Barr M, Rajabali F, et. al.

Eight-year outcome of implementation of abusive head trauma prevention.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Oct;84:106-114. PMID: [30077049](#)

In this Canadian study involving 354,477 parents between 2009-2016, the education intervention of the “Period of Purple Crying” was implemented through maternal and public health units in one province, resulting in a 35% reduction in infant (<24 months old) abusive head trauma admissions.

Jaime MCD, McCauley HL, Tancredi DJ, et. al.

Implementing a Coach-Delivered Dating Violence Prevention Program with High School Athletes.

Prev Sci. 2018 Nov;19(8):1113-1122. PMID: [29748899](#)

Focus groups with coaches and athletes offered insights on the implementation, feasibility, and acceptability of the Coaching Boys into Men program within school-based athletic programs. “Key facilitators to program implementation include support from the violence prevention advocate, the ease of integrating CBIM into the sports season, and using the program materials. Barriers to implementation included finding sufficient time for the program, dynamics of delivering sensitive program content, and participant constraints.”

Researchers

Loxton D, Powers J, Townsend N, Harris ML, Forder P.

Longitudinal inconsistency in responses to survey items that ask women about intimate partner violence.

BMC Med Res Methodol. 2019 Oct 29;19(1):201. PMID:

[31664906](#)

Using survey data collected repeatedly over time from 13,715 Australian women, IPV data collected at one time point involved around a 12% false negative or false positive response. “To increase reliability, IPV should be measured on more than one occasion, using different techniques.”

Wall MA, Jenney A, Walsh M.

Conducting evaluation research with children exposed to violence: How technological innovations in methodologies and data collection may enhance the process.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov;85:202-208. PMID: [29366597](#)

“Research and program evaluation processes that engage children and youth are becoming much more common due to influences from children's rights and the acknowledgement that children have the capacity to contribute to research.”

Schwab-Reese LM, Hovdestad W, Tonmyr L, Fluke J.

The potential use of social media and other internet-related data and communications for child maltreatment surveillance and epidemiological research.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov;85:187-201. PMID: [29366596](#)

“Social media and internet-based technologies may be a promising approach to address the existing issues with child maltreatment data collection. However, it is necessary to account for the issues within each type of data collection approach and carefully validate the approach. In addition, researchers should thoughtfully consider the ethical issues associated with both child maltreatment research and internet-based research and take steps to protect participants before conducting future studies.

Table 1
Summary of Social Media and Internet-based Approaches to Surveillance or Epidemiologic Research.

Method	Example Topics Studied	Strengths	Weaknesses
Active Data Collection			
Crowdsourcing	Infectious disease: influenza; malaria; dengue Non-infectious disease: cancer; asthma Health behavior/environment: availability of tobacco; cost of diverted prescriptions	Cost-effective; easy recruitment; geographical diversity; access to some hidden/rare subpopulations; research-driven data	Underrepresentation of people of color; volunteer bias; requirement for internet access; poor sustained participant engagement
Online Recruitment	Infectious disease: respiratory infection Non-infectious disease: respiratory distress; diabetes	Access to previously unreachable population; research-driven data	Volunteer bias; requirement for internet access;
Passive Data Collection			
Internet Search Query	Infectious disease: influenza; dengue fever; malaria; listeria; HIV; norovirus; hepatitis; tuberculosis; Non-infectious disease: cancer; multiple sclerosis Mental health: depression; anxiety; suicide Health behavior/environment: availability of tobacco; vaccination; drug use; preconception care	Low cost; some support for real-time validity	Questionable validity; poor sustained predictive ability; limited ability to control for confounders
Media Reports	Infectious disease: H1N1 Health behavior/environment: drowning; sudden cardiac death	Real-time availability; curated databases searchable by disease, location, source, and date	Resource intensive collection of reports by individuals; potential bias due to media sensitivity
Internet death notices	Mortality data	High correspondence to death records; nearly real-time data availability	Only applicable to mortality research
Forums	Infectious disease: foodborne illness Non-infectious disease: diabetes	Low cost	Limited information; potential lack of generalizability
Restaurant reviews	Infectious disease: foodborne illness	Low cost; real-time data availability	Potential confounding
Flexible or Combined Approaches			
Twitter	Infectious disease: influenza; H1N1; Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Health behavior/environment: e-cigarettes; dental pain; cardiac arrest; drug use; suicide; vaccination	Low cost; large number of observations; real-time data availability	Potentially missing covariates; potentially limited generalizability to overall population
Facebook	Health behavior/environment: obesity; general physical health; autism; water fluoride Mental health: autism; depression; alcohol abuse	Low cost; large number of observations; real-time data availability	Potentially missing covariates; potentially limited generalizability to overall population

Other of Interest

Peterson C, Florence C, Klevens J.

The economic burden of child maltreatment in the United States, 2015.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Dec;86:178-183. PMID: [30308348](#)

Using the most recent data and recommended methods to update reported costs from a 2008 report, “the estimated nonfatal child maltreatment per-victim lifetime cost went from \$210,012 (2010 USD) to \$830,928 (2015 USD) and increased the fatal per-victim cost from \$1.3 to \$16.6 million. The estimated US population economic burden of child maltreatment based on 2015 substantiated incident cases (482,000 nonfatal and 1670 fatal victims) was \$428 billion, representing lifetime costs incurred annually. Using estimated incidence of investigated annual incident cases (2,368,000 nonfatal and 1670

fatal victims), the estimated economic burden was \$2 trillion.”

Bothe DA, Olness KN, Reyes C.

Overview of Children and Disasters.

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2018 Oct/Nov;39(8):652-662. PMID: [30059416](#)

“Currently, throughout the world, there are nearly 40 million children displaced by natural or man-made disasters. The special needs of children in disasters are often unrecognized, yet children comprise half of disaster victims. The purpose of this review is to provide information on (1) demographics related to children and disasters, both domestic and international; (2) risks for children who experience disasters; (3) programs that help children in disasters; and (4) training programs on the special needs of children in disasters.