

MEDICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY ON ABUSE FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENC COUNCIL OCTOBER 2010

This summary includes selected research articles relating to abuse indexed by the National Library of Medicine Aug 2010. To obtain a copy of the abstracts, go to pubmed.gov, and place the Pubmed ID numbers (PMID) in the search box, separated by commas.

Child Abuse

Boynton-Jarrett R, Fargnoli J, Suglia SF, Zuckerman B, Wright RJ.

Association between maternal intimate partner violence and incident obesity in preschool-aged children: results from the Fragile Families and Child Well-being Study.

Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2010 Jun;164(6):540-6. PMID: 20530304.

In a study in which children in over 1500 families were following to 5 years of age, 16.5% of these preschool children were obese, and 49.4% of the mothers reported some form of IPV (intimate partner violence). At age 5, children of mothers with chronic IPV were 1.80 times more likely to be obese, which was especially true for girls – 2.21 times more likely.

van Tilburg MA, Runyan DK, Zolotor AJ, Graham JC, et al,

Unexplained gastrointestinal symptoms after abuse in a prospective study of children at risk for abuse and neglect.

Ann Fam Med. 2010 Mar-Apr;8(2):134-40. PMID: 20212300.

In a group of 845 children followed from age 4 through 12, maltreatment was associated with increased risk of unexplained gastrointestinal symptoms, more so if the child also experienced psychological distress.

Drury SS, Theall KP, Smyke AT, Keats BJ, Egger HL, Nelson CA, Fox NA, Marshall PJ, Zeanah CH.

Modification of depression by COMT val158met polymorphism in children exposed to early severe psychosocial deprivation.

Child Abuse Negl. 2010 Jun;34(6):387-95. PMID: 20403637.

A group of neglected Rumanian orphans were randomized to either usual institutional care or a newly created foster care program. Certain variations of a gene related to stress hormone production protected institutionalized children from symptoms of depression, but gene type showed no difference for children in foster care (exploring gene vs. environment).

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Chartier MJ, Walker JR, Naimark B.

Separate and cumulative effects of adverse childhood experiences in predicting adult health and health care utilization.

Child Abuse Negl. 2010 Jun;34(6):454-64. PMID: 20409586.

Canadian study of almost 10,000 people showed significant independent effects of adverse child experiences on poor adult health, disability, and increased healthcare utilization.

Perepletchikova F, Kaufman J.

Emotional and behavioral sequelae of childhood maltreatment.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2010 Oct;22(5):610-5. PMID: 20736837.

Review article on the sequelae of childhood maltreatment, including high revictimization rates especially for girls, serious consequences for sexually abused boys (15 fold increased risk of suicide attempt, 45 fold increased risk of perpetrating DV), with recent findings on genetic and environmental risks and protective factors.

Goldsmith RE, Jandorf L, Valdimarsdottir H, Amend KL, Stoudt BG, Rini C, Hershman D, Neugut A, Reilly JJ, Tartter PI, Feldman SM, Ambrosone CB, Bovbjerg DH.

Traumatic stress symptoms and breast cancer: the role of childhood abuse.

Child Abuse Negl. 2010 Jun;34(6):465-70. PMID: 20400179.

In a group of 330 newly diagnosed breast cancer patients from 8 public and private hospitals, those with a history of childhood abuse were significantly more likely to experience intrusive traumatic symptoms relating to their breast cancer diagnosis.

Tietjen GE, Brandes JL, Peterlin BL, Eloff A, Dafer RM, Stein MR, Drexler E, Martin VT, Hutchinson S, Aurora SK, Recober A, Herial NA, Utley C, White L, Khuder SA.

Childhood maltreatment and migraine (part I). Prevalence and adult revictimization: a multicenter headache clinic survey.

Headache. 2010 Jan;50(1):20-31. PMID: 19845782.

An online survey of 1348 patients diagnosed with migraine from 11 headache treatment centers in the US and Canada showed that 58% had experienced some or multiple forms of childhood maltreatment, which was associated with a high rate of adult revictimization (43%) as well as depression and anxiety.

Tietjen GE, Brandes JL, Peterlin BL, Eloff A, Dafer RM, Stein MR, Drexler E, Martin VT, Hutchinson S, Aurora SK, Recober A, Herial NA, Utley C, White L, Khuder SA.

Childhood maltreatment and migraine (part II). Emotional abuse as a risk factor for headache chronification.

Headache. 2010 Jan;50(1):32-41. PMID: 19845781.

From the same study group above, child maltreatment was a significant risk factor for chronic headache, severe headache-related disability, and younger age of migraine onset, even after controlling for depression and anxiety.

Tietjen GE, Brandes JL, Peterlin BL, Eloff A, Dafer RM, Stein MR, Drexler E, Martin VT, Hutchinson S, Aurora SK, Recober A, Herial NA, Utley C, White L, Khuder SA.

Childhood maltreatment and migraine (part III). Association with comorbid pain conditions.

Headache. 2010 Jan;50(1):42-51. PMID: 19845780.

From the above study, women with a history of migraine and child maltreatment, and controlling for depression and anxiety, were at increased risk of having a comorbid other pain condition such as irritable bowel syndrome, arthritis or fibromyalgia.

Cannon EA, Bonomi AE, Anderson ML, Rivara FP, Thompson RS.

Adult health and relationship outcomes among women with abuse experiences during childhood.

Violence Vict. 2010;25(3):291-305. PMID: 20565002.

In a random telephone sample of 3568 insured women and correlated with health plan databases, in women who had experienced childhood abuse, and independently in women who had observed IPV during childhood but were not abused, both groups had poorer health status and greater use of mental and physical healthcare services, compared to women with no such exposures.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Wu V, Huff H, Bhandari M.

Pattern of physical injury associated with intimate partner violence in women presenting to the emergency department: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2010 Apr;11(2):71-82. PMID: 20430799.

In a review of medical research articles, the following statistics were found about type of injuries that women presented with to emergency departments: unwitnessed head, neck or facial injuries – 24 times more likely to be due to IPV; chest, abdominal or pelvic injuries – neutral; upper or lower extremities – significantly less likely to be due to IPV; multiple injuries – 15 times more likely to be due to IPV.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Turcotte-Seabury CA.

Anger management and the process mediating the link between witnessing violence between parents and partner violence.

Violence Vict. 2010;25(3):306-18. PMID: 20565003.

In a sample of 14,252 college students from the International Dating Violence Study, both male and female students who had witnessed interparental violence were significantly more likely to perpetrate violence on their dating partners, and to show limited anger management abilities.

Cultural Issues

Tillman S, Bryant-Davis T, Smith K, Marks A.

Shattering silence: exploring barriers to disclosure for African American sexual assault survivors.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2010 Apr;11(2):59-70. PMID: 20430798.

Authors summarize reasons why African American women are less likely to disclose or seek help after sexual assault, and recommend culturally relevant interventions.

Raj A, Sabarwal S, Decker MR, Nair S, Jethva M, Krishnan S, Donta B, Saggurti N, Silverman JG.

Abuse from In-Laws during Pregnancy and Post-Partum: Qualitative and Quantitative Findings from Low-income Mothers of Infants in Mumbai, India.

Matern Child Health J. 2010 Aug 1. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 20680670.

In a study of over 1,000 Indian women drawn from an infant immunization clinic, 26.3% reported physical and non-physical (including forced heavy domestic labor, food denial and prevention of medical care) abuse from in-laws. Women who reported perinatal physical or sexual abuse from husband were 5.33 times more likely to report in-law abuse.

Linos N, Khawaja M, Al-Nsour M.

Women's autonomy and support for wife beating: findings from a population-based survey in Jordan.

Violence Vict. 2010;25(3):409-19. PMID: 20565010.

A representative sample of over 5,000 Jordanian women found that 87.5% felt that wife beating was justified in at least some situations.

Perpetrators

Lippert T, Cross TP, Jones L, Walsh W.

Suspect confession of child sexual abuse to investigators.

Child Maltreat. 2010 May;15(2):161-70. PMID: 20410024.

Similar rates of partial or full confession (30%) of child sexual abuse suspects was consistent across four different communities. Confession was more likely when when "suspects were younger and when more evidence of abuse was available, particularly child disclosure and corroborative evidence. These results suggest...the value of methods that facilitate child disclosure and seek corroborative evidence.

Police and Court System

Katz C, Hershkowitz I.

The effects of drawing on children's accounts of sexual abuse.

Child Maltreat. 2010 May;15(2):171-9. PMID: 19926626.

In this British study of investigative child sexual abuse interviews, compared to a control group, and regardless of child's age, gender, type of abuse, and time delay, children who drew about the event during the interview disclosed more free recall of important information, including details about people, actions, time and location.

Cerulli C, Edwardsen EA, Duda J, Conner KR, Caine E.

Protection order petitioners' health care utilization.

Violence Against Women. 2010 Jun;16(6):679-90. PMID: 20445078.

In a group of 95 women seeking protective orders in family court, despite the fact that 85% had public or private health insurance, 39% reported delaying medical care, and 14% had not obtained any medical care. Authors suggest connecting women using the courts with needed health care services, as part of comprehensive care of IPV victims.

Logan TK, Walker R.

Civil protective order effectiveness: justice or just a piece of paper?

Violence Vict. 2010;25(3):332-48. PMID: 20565005.

On evaluation of 210 women six months after obtaining a protective order: 1) 50% did not have the PO violated; 2) even among those who experienced violations, there were significant reductions in harm; 3) women were less fearful and in general felt that the PO was fairly or extremely effective; 4) stalking was a significant risk factor for PO violations and sustained fear.

Hamilton M, Worthen MG.

Sex Disparities in Arrest Outcomes for Domestic Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2010 Aug 31. [Epub ahead of print] PMID:20724294.

This article analyzed over 14,000 DV police calls from a Rhode Island database, and examined how certain legal and extralegal factors were involved in police decisions on making an arrest, varying by perpetrator sex.

Providers

O'Reilly R, Beale B, Gillies D.

Screening and intervention for domestic violence during pregnancy care: a systematic review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2010 Oct;11(4):190-201. PMID: 20688785.

In a review of research studies, standardized screening for DV during pregnancy, and recurrent screening throughout pregnancy, both resulted in higher identification rates than usual care.

Kellogg ND;

Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, American Academy of Pediatrics. Clinical report--the evaluation of sexual behaviors in children.

Pediatrics. 2009 Sep;124(3):992-8. PMID: 19720674.

Description for clinicians of normal childhood sexual behaviors, to help differentiate problem behaviors.

Hornor G.

A normal ano-genital exam: sexual abuse or not?

J Pediatr Health Care. 2010 May-Jun;24(3):145-51. PMID: 20417886.

Educational review article for child primary care providers on ano-genital anatomy, normal changes with puberty, and implications of findings with regards to child sexual abuse allegations.

McMillan HJ, Yang M, Jones HR.

Brachial plexopathy and nonaccidental injury: role of the neurologist.

J Child Neurol. 2010 May;25(5):620-2. PMID:20413805.

Brief review for neurologists of suspicious signs and symptoms of child abuse, in the context of a child with arm weakness and pain.

Leventhal JM, Murphy JL, Asnes AG.

Evaluations of child sexual abuse: recognition of overt and latent family concerns.

Child Abuse Negl. 2010 May;34(5):289-95. PMID: 20347146.

“We describe 10 concerns-six of parents: (1) should we believe our child?; (2) worries about the child's body; (3) expressing emotions; (4) why the child delayed in telling; (5) how to talk to my child; (6) when will the perpetrator be arrested?; and four of children: 7) who will know about this?; (8) protecting one's parents; (9) worry about one's own body; and (10) what about my sexuality?”

Gironde MW, Lefever KH, Anderson EA.

Dental students' knowledge about elder abuse and neglect and the reporting responsibilities of dentists.

J Dent Educ. 2010 Aug;74(8):824-9. PMID: 20679451.

Per a survey of 291 UCLA dental students, the majority did not feel adequately trained to identify/report elder abuse.

Other of Interest

Casey E, Smith T.

"How can I not?": men's pathways to involvement in anti-violence against women work.

Violence Against Women. 2010 Aug;16(8):953-73. PMID: 20679189.

Findings of interviews with 27 men who have become involved in organizations dedicated to decreasing violence against women suggest that men's engagement “is a process that occurs over time, that happens largely through existing social networks, and that is influenced by exposure to sensitizing experiences, tangible involvement opportunities and specific types of meaning making related to violence.”

Wozniak JA, McCloskey KA.

Fact or fiction? Gender issues related to newspaper reports of intimate partner homicide.

Violence Against Women. 2010 Aug;16(8):934-52. PMID: 20679188.

In an analysis of newspaper articles covering female vs. male perpetrators of IPV homicide, there was no difference in reporting based on gender. However, domestic violence was not mentioned in 72% of the articles.

Currie J, Widom CS.

Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect on adult economic well-being.

Child Maltreat. 2010 May;15(2):111-20. PMID:20425881.

In a group of children with court substantiated childhood physical or sexual abuse or neglect who were followed to approx. age 40, compared to a matched control group of children, abused or neglected children had lower levels of education, employment, earnings and assets as adults. This was particularly true for women.

Corso PS, Fertig AR.

The economic impact of child maltreatment in the United States: are the estimates credible?

Child Abuse Negl. 2010 May;34(5):296-304. PMID: 20347486.

Analysis and critique of prior published estimates of fiscal impact of child abuse, with recommendations.