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Child Abuse

Nugent NR, Goldberg A, Uddin M.

Topical Review: The Emerging Field of Epigenetics: Informing Models of Pediatric Trauma and Physical Health.

J Pediatr Psychol. 2016 Jan-Feb;41(1):55-64. PMID: [25825520](#)

Review of epigenetic changes [changes to DNA caused by environment and life experiences] in children exposed to trauma, subsequent stress hormone and immune function, and psychological and physical health outcomes.

Davies FC, Coats TJ, Fisher R, Lawrence T, Lecky FE.

A profile of suspected child abuse as a subgroup of major trauma patients.

Emerg Med J. 2015 Dec;32(12):921-5. PMID: [26598630](#)

From a British registry of 14,845 children suffering major trauma, 5.2% were suspected child abuse. Nearly all of these cases occurred in the age group of 0-5 year, with 76.3% under 1 year of age. "Compared with accidental injury, suspected victims of abuse have higher overall injury severity scores, have a higher proportion of head injury and a threefold higher mortality rate of 7.6%."

Berger RP, Panigrahy A, Gottschalk S, Sheetz M.

Effective Radiation Dose in a Skeletal Survey Performed for Suspected Child Abuse.

J Pediatr. 2016 Apr;171:310-2. PMID: [26831745](#)

From Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, effective dose of a skeletal survey for suspected child abuse in infants was estimated to be a low 0.2 mSv (Sievert = measure of ionizing radiation dose) when optimizing imaging techniques using digital radiography. [This compares to an average 3.10 mSv/year a person is exposed to in background radiation.] "Radiation concern should not be an overriding factor when deciding whether skeletal survey is needed in cases of possible physical abuse."

Greiner MV, Greiner HM, Caré MM, et. al.

Adding Insult to Injury: Nonconvulsive Seizures in Abusive Head Trauma.

J Child Neurol. 2015 Nov;30(13):1778-84. PMID: [25900138](#)

Over 11 years at Cincinnati Children's Hospital, 36.8% of children with abusive head trauma had EEG [brain wave] monitoring. Of those, 27.4% showed evidence of nonconvulsive seizures and 4.1% nonconvulsive status epilepticus. [Brain waves showed a seizure pattern, but the child had no external visible physical seizure.]

Stamoulis C, Vanderwert RE, Zeanah CH, Fox NA, Nelson CA.

Early Psychosocial Neglect Adversely Impacts Developmental Trajectories of Brain Oscillations and Their Interactions.

J Cogn Neurosci. 2015 Dec;27(12):2512-28. PMID: [26351990](#)

Measurable oscillation ("brain waves") is a fundamental property of nerve activity and critical for cellular communication. Romanian children who experienced institutional neglect in early life showed a profound impact on nerve maturation and oscillation, potentially impairing communication between local and long-distance brain networks.

Font SA.

Child Protection Investigations in Out-of-Home Care: Perpetrators, Victims, and Contexts.

Child Maltreat. 2015 Nov;20(4):251-7. PMID: [26224743](#)

From a Wisconsin database of over 96,000 placements in out-of-home care, 4% of all placements were investigated for maltreatment, of which 9% were substantiated. "Neglect was the most commonly alleged maltreatment type in informal kinship care, whereas physical abuse was most commonly alleged in all other placement types. Children who were female, Black, or between ages 6 and 10 experienced heightened risk of maltreatment in out-of-home care."

Deutsch SA, Fortin K.

Physical Health Problems and Barriers to Optimal Health Care Among Children in Foster Care.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2015 Oct;45(10):286-91. PMID: [26364980](#)

Review of physical health problems for youth in foster care.

Deutsch SA, Lynch A, Zlotnik S, et. al.

Mental Health, Behavioral and Developmental Issues for Youth in Foster Care.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2015 Oct;45(10):292-7. PMID: [26409926](#)

Complex mental and behavioral health, social-emotional, and developmental needs of youth in foster care.

Gabrielli J, Hambrick EP, Tunno AM, et. al.

Longitudinal Assessment of Self-Harm Statements of Youth in Foster Care: Rates, Reporters, and Related Factors.

Child Psychiatry Hum Dev. 2015 Dec;46(6):893-902. PMID: [25534966](#)

“Youth residing in foster care placements represent a group at unique risk for self-harm given their adverse life experiences, transient home placements, and disruptions in social support networks.” In this study 135 foster youth between ages of 8 and 11 years, at 3 time points over 6 months, were asked if they wanted to die or hurt themselves. There was little agreement between self-report and caregiver report.

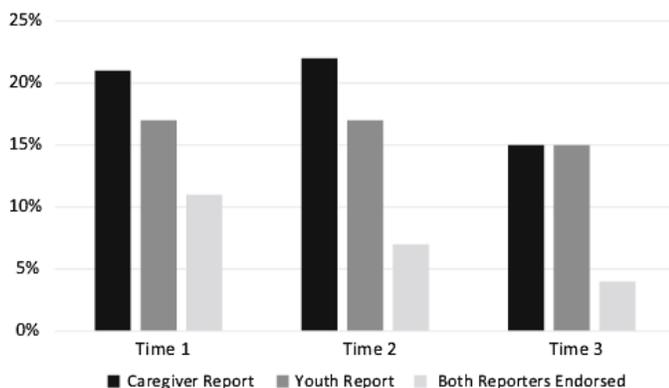


Fig. 1 Percent endorsement of self-harm by reporter type across time points

Guterman K.

Unintended pregnancy as a predictor of child maltreatment.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:160-9. PMID: [26070372](#)

From the Fragile Families study, “Mothers’ reports of unintended pregnancy are associated with psychological aggression, and neglect. Fathers’ reports of unintended pregnancy are associated with physical aggression. Identifiable in the earliest stages of caregiving, unintended pregnancy may be an important risk-factor in predicting and understanding child maltreatment.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Moore SE, Scott JG, Ferrari AJ, et. al.

Burden attributable to child maltreatment in Australia.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:208-20. PMID: [26056058](#)

“Overall, an estimated 23.5% of self-harm, 20.9% of anxiety disorders and 15.7% of depressive disorders burden in males; and 33.0% of self-harm, 30.6% of anxiety disorders and 22.8% of depressive disorders burden in females was attributable to child maltreatment.”

Ramo-Fernández L, Schneider A, Wilker S, Kolassa IT.

Epigenetic Alterations Associated with War Trauma and Childhood Maltreatment.

Behav Sci Law. 2015 Oct;33(5):701-21. PMID: [26358541](#)

Review of traumatic stress changes to the neuroendocrine and immune systems, and transmission of stress transgenerationally through biologic, genetic, and environmental changes.

Su S, Jimenez MP, Roberts CT, Loucks EB.

The role of adverse childhood experiences in cardiovascular disease risk: a review with emphasis on plausible mechanisms.

Curr Cardiol Rep. 2015 Oct;17(10):88. PMID: [26289252](#)

Review of the evidence for a connection between adverse childhood experiences and adult cardiovascular disease, including possible physiological pathways, and the importance of this knowledge for public health policy.

Blanco L, Nydegger LA, Camarillo G, et. al.

Neurological changes in brain structure and functions among individuals with a history of childhood sexual abuse.

Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2015 Oct;57:63-9. PMID: [26363666](#)

Review of research articles, summarizing the effects of childhood sexual abuse on brain structure and subsequent mental and behavioral health problems.

Powers A, Fani N, Pallos A, Stevens J, Ressler KJ, Bradley B.

Childhood abuse and the experience of pain in adulthood: the mediating effects of PTSD and emotion dysregulation on pain levels and pain-related functional impairment.

Psychosomatics. 2014 Sep-Oct;55(5):491-9. PMID: [24360527](#)

As part of an NIH-funded study of 814 adults, “Although causality cannot be determined in the present study, these findings suggest that PTSD may serve as the pathway between exposure to childhood abuse and the development of pain-related conditions in adulthood.”

Oberleitner LM, Smith PH, Weinberger AH, et. al.
Impact of Exposure to Childhood Maltreatment on Transitions to Alcohol Dependence in Women and Men.

Child Maltreat. 2015 Nov;20(4):301-8. PMID: [26130105](#)

From a national survey with 34,653 participants, individuals who experienced childhood maltreatment initiated alcohol use 1 year earlier than those not maltreated; women with a history of childhood maltreatment were particularly vulnerable to “telescoping” – acceleration from time of initiation of alcohol use to dependence.

Fuller-Thomson E, West KJ, Sulman J, Baird SL.

Childhood Maltreatment Is Associated with Ulcerative Colitis but Not Crohn's Disease: Findings from a Population-based Study.

Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2015 Nov;21(11):2640-8. PMID: [26230860](#)

From a large Canadian national survey, adults who were physically or sexually abused during childhood (but not who witnessed DV), were more than twice as likely to report a diagnosis of ulcerative colitis than those not maltreated. None of these abuse factors were associated with Crohn’s disease. UC and Crohn’s are both inflammatory bowel disorders, but have different mechanisms of bowel damage and treatment options.

Afifi TO, Taillieu T, Zamorski MA, et. al.

Association of Child Abuse Exposure with Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Plans, and Suicide Attempts in Military Personnel and the General Population in Canada.

JAMA Psychiatry. 2016 Mar;73(3):229-38. PMID: [26817953](#)

Comparing both military and civilian Canadian population survey databases, military personnel were more likely to have experienced child abuse (46.3-51.5% vs. 33.1%), and all types of child abuse exposure were associated with increased likelihood of suicidality.

Adolescents

DeHart DD, Moran R.

Poly-victimization among girls in the justice system: trajectories of risk and associations to juvenile offending.

Violence Against Women. 2015 Mar;21(3):291-312. PMID: [25680799](#)

From Life History Calendars of 100 delinquent girls, girls in Juvenile facilities reported very high levels of victimization and violence exposure, and using substances to cope, with peaks prior to school age and again in adolescence.

Simon VA, Smith E, Fava N, Feiring C.

Positive and Negative Posttraumatic Change Following Childhood Sexual Abuse Are Associated With Youths' Adjustment.

Child Maltreat. 2015 Nov;20(4):278-90. PMID: [26092440](#)

“Beginning in adolescence, autobiographical reasoning skills emerge that allow youth to reconsider memories of past CSA (childhood sexual abuse) experiences to make inferences about who they are, what their life means, and what their future may hold...Results of the current study reveal that the lens of adolescents and young adults with CSA histories is largely negative.”

Cisler JM, Sigel BA, Kramer TL, et. al.

Amygdala response predicts trajectory of symptom reduction during Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy among adolescent girls with PTSD.

J Psychiatr Res. 2015 Dec;71:33-40. PMID: [26522869](#)

34 adolescent girls with PTSD related to physical sexual assault were enrolled in Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. Those whose pre-treatment brain scans showed increased activation in the amygdala area of the brain to both fearful and neutral images, showed less benefit in reduction of symptoms after 12 sessions of treatment.

do Prado CH, Grassi-Oliveira R, Wieck A, et. al.

The impact of childhood maltreatment on redox state: Relationship with oxidative damage and antioxidant defenses in adolescents with no psychiatric disorder.

Neurosci Lett. 2016 Mar 23;617:173-7. PMID: [26845563](#)

30 Brazilian adolescents without psychiatric disorder but reporting childhood maltreatment, compared to a control group without maltreatment, showed evidence of significant oxidative stress (a measure of a cell’s lack of ability to repair itself).

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Fry D, Anderson J, Hidalgo RJ, et. al.

Prevalence of violence in childhood and adolescence and the impact on educational outcomes: evidence from the 2013 Peruvian national survey on social relations.

Int Health. 2016 Jan;8(1):44-52. PMID: [26782352](#)

In a national study of Peruvian adolescents, there was a “strong association between violence at home and failing a course or repeating a grade for girls and being expelled for boys.”

Campbell AM, Thompson SL.

The emotional maltreatment of children in domestically violent homes: Identifying gaps in education and addressing common misconceptions. The risk of harm to children in domestically violent homes mandates a well-coordinated response.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:39-49. PMID: [26364914](#)

Review of the effects of children's exposure to domestic abuse, with discussion of misconceptions regarding lack of harm to child if they did not see violent acts, are too young to be affected, harm ends when DV is resolved, etc. "Future efforts must include advances in research, education, and the development of a consistent method of responding to these incidents at the community-level to encourage a well-coordinated and effective multi-disciplinary response."

Maddoux JA, Liu F, Symes L, et. al.

Partner Abuse of Mothers Compromises Children's Behavioral Functioning Through Maternal Mental Health Dysfunction: Analysis of 300 Mother-Child Pairs.

Res Nurs Health. 2016 Apr;39(2):87-95. PMID: [26694769](#)

Of 300 mothers seeking assistance for IPV, "severity of abuse had a direct effect on maternal mental health functioning, which in turn had a direct effect on child behavioral functioning."

Briggs-Gowan MJ, Pollak SD, Grasso D, et. al.

Attention bias and anxiety in young children exposed to family violence.

J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2015 Nov;56(11):1194-1201.

PMID: [26716142](#)

Young children (mean age 4.7 years) exposed to violence at home showed greater attention and focus toward threat in a laboratory setting, which in turn was associated with their increased anxiety.

Knight KE, Menard S, Simmons SB, Bouffard LA, Orsi R.

Life Course and Intergenerational Continuity of Intimate Partner Aggression and Physical Injury: A 20-Year Study.

Violence Vict. 2016;31(3):381-401. PMID: [27076093](#)

Analysis of a 20 year study on the perpetuation of violence. "Together, these findings imply that some but not all forms of IPA (intimate partner abuse) are common, continuous, and intergenerational. Life course continuity appears stronger than intergenerational continuity."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Sanchez SE, Islam S, Zhong QY, Gelaye B, Williams MA.

Intimate Partner Violence Is Associated with Stress-Related Sleep Disturbance and Poor Sleep Quality during Early Pregnancy.

PLoS One. 2016 Mar 29;11(3):e0152199. PMID: [27023005](#)

For 634 pregnant Peruvian women a history of lifetime IPV, particular IPV during the past year, was significantly associated with stress-related sleep disturbance and poor sleep quality during pregnancy.

McFarlane J, Nava A, Gilroy H, Maddoux J.

Child Brides, Forced Marriage, and Partner Violence in America: Tip of an Iceberg Revealed.

Obstet Gynecol. 2016 Apr;127(4):706-13. PMID: [26959211](#)

Of 277 mothers who reported IPV to shelter or justice services, 17% reported a forced marriage attempt. Of those (one in six women) reporting a forced marriage attempt, 45% were younger than 18 years of age, 23% experienced death threats, 60% reported a pregnancy, and 43% a marriage to that person. This group of woman also reported more intimate partner sexual abuse, physical health symptoms, and behavior problems in the children.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Finnbogadóttir H, Dykes AK, Wann-Hansson C.

Prevalence and incidence of domestic violence during pregnancy and associated risk factors: a longitudinal cohort study in the south of Sweden.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2016 Aug 17;16:228. PMID: [27530993](#)

Of 1939 pregnant Swedish women, 5.1% reported domestic abuse in the past year, and 2.0% during pregnancy. The strongest risk factors for DV during pregnancy were a history of DV, being single/living alone (8.4 times increased risk), symptoms of depression (3.8) and lack of sleep (3.8).

Sexual Assault

U. S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report
Sexual Violence Data: Actions needed to Improve Clarity and Address Differences across Federal Data Collection Efforts

GAO-16-546 Aug 2016

<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-546>

“Four federal agencies—the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Justice (DOJ)—manage at least 10 efforts to collect data on sexual violence, which differ in target population, terminology, measurements, and methodology...These data collection efforts use 23 different terms to describe sexual violence...GAO recommends that OMB (Office of Management and Budget, which has the authority to coordinate federal statistics) establish a federal interagency forum on sexual violence data.”

Seña AC, Hsu KK, Kellogg N, et. al.

Sexual Assault and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Adults, Adolescents, and Children.

Clin Infect Dis. 2015 Dec 15;61 Suppl 8:S856-64. PMID: [26602623](#)

Multiple experts joined to assist in updating the 2015 CDC sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines. New recommendations are specific for adults, adolescents, and children. Guidelines at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/>

Basile KC, Breiding MJ, Smith SG.

Disability and Risk of Recent Sexual Violence in the United States.

Am J Public Health. 2016 May;106(5):928-33. PMID: [26890182](#)

From a national survey, disabled women were 3.3 times more likely to experience a recent rape.

Perry R, Murphy M, Rankin KM, Cowett A, Harwood B.

Practices Regarding Rape-related Pregnancy in U.S. Abortion Care Settings.

Womens Health Issues. 2016 Jan-Feb;26(1):67-73. PMID: [26621607](#)

In this national survey of U.S. abortion providers (21% response rate), only 49.8% reported screening for pregnancy resulting from rape, and only 19.7% had a specific protocol for care of these women.

Valenstein-Mah H, Larimer M, Zoellner L, Kaysen D.

Blackout Drinking Predicts Sexual Revictimization in a College Sample of Binge-Drinking Women.

J Trauma Stress. 2015 Oct;28(5):484-8. PMID: [26401899](#)

Of 162 binge-drinking female undergrads at one university, adolescent sexual victimization was an important predictor of sexual revictimization in college women, and blackout drinking was a unique risk factor for revictimization. 24.6% of women in the study were revictimized in the 30 days following the initial survey.

Milliken J, Paul LA, Sasson S, Porter A, Hasulube J.

Sexual Assault Disclosure Recipients' Experiences: Emotional Distress and Changes in the Relationship with the Victim.

Violence Vict. 2016;31(3):457-70. PMID: [27074789](#)

For 69 female undergrad at 3 universities who received disclosure from a sexual assault victim, predictors of distress included greater closeness to the victim and greater confusion about how to help. “Implications for improving the disclosure experience via psychoeducational interventions are presented.”

Human Trafficking

Ombelet W, Johnson M.

Baby factories in Nigeria: a new and challenging source of abuse.

Reprod Biomed Online. 2016 Jan;32(1):4-5. PMID: [26751941](#)

“Baby refers to any place where pregnant women and young teenage girls are voluntarily or forcefully impregnated and kept illegally until their babies are born and then sold for monetary gains - in practice they are usually disguised as hospitals, maternity homes, social welfare homes or orphanages.” Human trafficking from baby factories ranked the third most common crime in Nigeria, after drug trafficking and financial fraud.

Cultural Issues

Lopez V, Dustman P, Williams T.

Drug-involved Mexican-origin girls' HIV prevention needs: A pilot study.

Women Health. 2016;56(3):326-44. PMID: [26362876](#)

From 18 in-depth interviews with drug-involved Mexican-origin adolescent girls, the young women recommended that HIV prevention programs should be girl-centered, include trained peer facilitators who share the same street background, omit scare tactics, emphasize individual empowerment skills, and address important concerns including skills and strategies regarding relationships with older men, teenage motherhood, sexual infidelity, sexual coercion, and dating violence.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Piel J.

Expanding Slayer Statutes to Elder Abuse.

J Am Acad Psychiatry Law. 2015 Sep;43(3):369-76. PMID: [26438815](#)

Discussion of recent expansion of the common law dictum that “people must not benefit from their crimes” to include disqualifying persons from inheriting if they had been involved with financial abuse or exploitation of the deceased.

Perpetrators

Sturup J, Karlberg D, Fredriksson B, Lihoff T, Kristiansson M.
Risk assessments and recidivism among a population-based group of Swedish offenders sentenced to life in prison. Crim Behav Ment Health. 2016 Apr;26(2):124-35. PMID: [25639934](#)

In this study of 96 Swedish perpetrators who were given a life sentence, almost one quarter were released during the study period. 19% reoffended, with average time to recidivism 10 months. Antisocial behavior was the only factor significantly associated with recidivism.

Selwyn J, Meakings S.

Adolescent-to-Parent Violence in Adoptive Families.

Br J Soc Work. 2016 Jul;46(5):1224-1240. PMID: [27559224](#)

Discussion of adolescent-to-parent violence, which includes coercive control, domination and intimidation. Parents/adoptive parents were fearful of violence, and delayed seeking help due to stigma and shame. The response from services was often to blame the parents and begin CPS proceedings.

Police and Court Systems

Huebner RA, Posze L, Willauer TM, Hall MT.

Sobriety Treatment and Recovery Teams: Implementation Fidelity and Related Outcomes.

Subst Use Misuse. 2015;50(10):1341-50. PMID: [26441320](#)

Lessons learned in implementing integrated service delivery strategies for both child welfare and substance abuse treatment, which led to increased parental sobriety and parental retention of child custody.

Thakkar MJ, Jaffe AM, Vander Linden RS.

Guidelines for Conducting a Victim-Sensitive Interview.

J Child Sex Abus. 2015;24(7):717-30. PMID: [26440602](#)

“The purpose of this article is to provide standardized guidelines that can assist individuals from various occupational fields in conducting victim sensitive interviews.”

Providers

Gear C, Koziol-McLain J, Wilson D, Clark F.

Developing a response to family violence in primary health care: the New Zealand experience.

BMC Fam Pract. 2016 Aug 20;17(1):115. PMID: [27542353](#)

For primary health care clinics to respond to those experiencing family violence, “The strong commitment of key people dedicated to addressing family violence is essential for response sustainability.”

Schilling S, Fortin K, Forkey H.

Medical Management and Trauma-Informed Care for Children in Foster Care.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2015 Oct;45(10):298-305. PMID: [26381646](#)

“Health care providers can impact the health of foster children by screening for the negative health consequences of trauma, advocating for trauma-informed services, and providing trauma-informed anticipatory guidance to foster parents.”

Quint EH.

Adolescents with Special Needs: Clinical Challenges in Reproductive Health Care.

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2016 Feb;29(1):2-6. PMID: [26542013](#)

Adolescents with special needs have unique reproductive challenges, and clinicians need to “evaluate the teenager’s reproductive knowledge, risk for abuse and coercion, and her ability to consent to sexual activity if she requests contraception.”

Michl LC, Handley ED, Rogosch F, Cicchetti D, Toth SL.

Self-Criticism as a Mechanism Linking Childhood Maltreatment and Maternal Efficacy Beliefs in Low-Income Mothers With and Without Depression.

Child Maltreat. 2015 Nov;20(4):291-300. PMID: [26318693](#)

The more mothers of infants had experienced childhood maltreatment themselves, the more they perceived themselves as less efficacious as mothers. This was mediated more by their own self-criticism than depressive symptoms.

Rhodes AM.

Claiming peaceful embodiment through yoga in the aftermath of trauma.

Complement Ther Clin Pract. 2015 Nov;21(4):247-56. PMID: [26573451](#)

From a yoga class for adult women with complex trauma histories, women felt that yoga “improved connections with and sense of ownership and control over their bodies, emotions and thoughts.”

Prevention

Herrenkohl TI, Higgins DJ, Merrick MT, Leeb RT.

Positioning a public health framework at the intersection of child maltreatment and intimate partner violence: Primary prevention requires working outside existing systems.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:22-8. PMID: [25979133](#)

“There is currently a pressing need to invest more broadly in a set of public health goals that emphasize the primary prevention of CM (child maltreatment) and IPV and promotion of healthy child development...these co-occurring types of family violence have extremely damaging and sometimes life-altering long-term effects for children and their adult caregivers—and they are very costly to society in financial and social terms.”

Zlotnik S, Wilson L, Scribano P, Wood JN, Noonan K.

Mandates for Collaboration: Health Care and Child Welfare Policy and Practice Reforms Create the Platform for Improved Health for Children in Foster Care.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2015 Oct;45(10):316-22. PMID: [26403650](#)

Enhanced collaboration between healthcare and child welfare systems: “As pediatricians engage in cross-system efforts, they should keep in mind the following common elements to enhance their impact: embed staff with health expertise within child welfare settings, identify long-term sustainable funding mechanisms, and implement models for effective information sharing.”

Merritt DH, Snyder SM.

Correlates of optimal behavior among child welfare-involved children: Perceived school peer connectedness, activity participation, social skills, and peer affiliation.

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2015 Sep;85(5):483-94. PMID: [26460707](#)

Protective factors for children involved in the child welfare system included perceived positive peer friendships, positive social skills, and participation in a part-time job.

Horan JM, Widom CS.

From Childhood Maltreatment to Allostatic Load in Adulthood: The Role of Social Support.

Child Maltreat. 2015 Nov;20(4):229-39. PMID: [26260146](#)

Following a group of children over time, maltreated children reported lower levels of social support in childhood, young adulthood, and middle adulthood compared to nonmaltreated controls. Particularly for women, perceived lack of social support was associated with more health problems in middle adulthood. “These results suggest the importance of interventions designed to help individuals to identify reliable members of their changing social convoy that can provide consistent, optimal support to mitigate the long-term impact of the maltreatment.”

Mohamadirizi S, Kordi M.

The relationship between multi-dimensional self-compassion and fetal-maternal attachment in prenatal period in referred women to Mashhad Health Center.

J Educ Health Promot. 2016 Jun 23;5:21. PMID: [27500174](#)

In this Iranian study, there was a significant correlation between degree of maternal self-compassion and the quality of fetal-maternal attachment.

Researchers

Myhill A.

Measuring coercive control: what can we learn from national population surveys?

Violence Against Women. 2015 Mar;21(3):355-75. PMID: [25680801](#)

“While the prevalence of situational violence is fairly symmetrical, coercive controlling abuse is highly gendered, with women overwhelmingly the victims. The authors conclude that more comprehensive measures are required in national surveys that consider a wider range of controlling behaviors as well as the meaning and impact of abuse.”

Lloyd K, Devine P.

The inclusion of open-ended questions on quantitative surveys of children: Dealing with unanticipated responses relating to child abuse and neglect.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:200-7. PMID: [25952476](#)

How researchers can and should minimize distress in children participating in abuse research, from both a methodological and ethical perspective.

Other of Interest

Freisthler B, Gruenewald PJ, Wolf JP.

Examining the relationship between marijuana use, medical marijuana dispensaries, and abusive and neglectful parenting.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:170-8. PMID: [26198452](#)

In this telephone survey of 3,023 parents from 50 California mid-size cities in 2009, past year parental marijuana use was associated with increased rates of physical child abuse. Authors note some parents report using marijuana to prevent them from hitting their children, suggesting that at least some marijuana-using parents may have higher aggression tendencies. In addition, marijuana may increase anxiety or paranoia in some people.

Potter SJ.

Reducing Sexual Assault on Campus: Lessons from the Movement to Prevent Drunk Driving.

Am J Public Health. 2016 May;106(5):822-9. PMID: [26985614](#)

Practical article for activism, comparing strategies from the drunk driving movement to reduce campus sexual assault.

Fowler PJ, McGrath LM, Henry DB, et. al.

Housing mobility and cognitive development: Change in verbal and nonverbal abilities.

Child Abuse Negl. 2015 Oct;48:104-18. PMID: [26184055](#)

Looking at effects of housing stability in 2,442 at risk families, graph shows growth of cognitive development in children aged 4-14 years over time by number of housing moves in the prior 12 months. Similar patterns emerged for verbal and nonverbal skills.

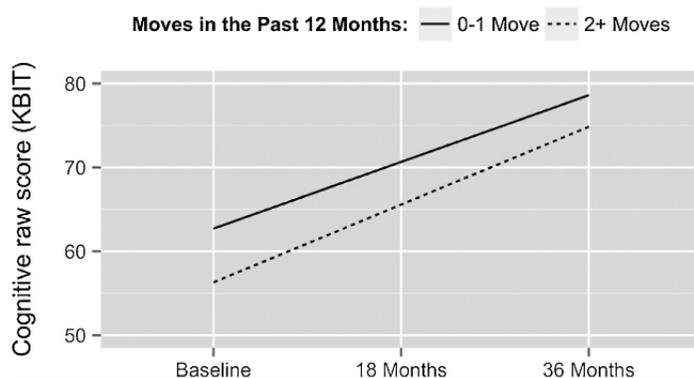


TABLE 3—Application of the 5-Level Social–Ecological Framework to Drunk Driving and Campus Sexual Assault

Social–Ecological Framework Levels	Drunk Driving	Campus Sexual Assault
Individual	K-12 education about alcohol's effects on behavior Ignition locks	Education to increase awareness of sexual assault and of situations in which it might occur Services to aid victims
Relationship	Public-service announcements that offer strategies to prevent a friend from driving drunk, including designated-driver programs Public-service announcements and educational materials that encourage parents to discuss drunk driving with children	Awareness of how to respond when a friend discloses an assault Training on how to defuse a risky situation or deter a sexual assault Materials to help parents educate children on how to avoid or handle risky situations Public service announcements that use social media (e.g., TV, radio, Twitter, Facebook) to inform bystanders about ways to prevent campus sexual assault
Community	High-school programs (SADD) Community programs (MADD) Server-training programs Sobriety checkpoints	Partnerships between campus communities and crisis centers to provide appropriate care to victims Development, dissemination, and enforcement of campus sexual misconduct policies Sensitivity training for law-enforcement officers Prevention training for all constituents: administration, faculty, staff, and students Development and distribution of guides for media outlets on suitable terminology for victims and perpetrators Alcohol policies that limit the availability of alcohol (e.g., alcohol-free dorms, higher alcohol pricing in campus communities)
Institutional	Statutory consequences for individuals (arrest, loss of license) and states (loss of federal funding)	Federal enforcement of Title IX amendments and the Violence Against Women Act
Societal	Decreased tolerance of drunk driving; widespread adoption of methods to discourage drunk driving, including designated drivers	Use of social media to challenge prevailing views of victims and perpetrators Vigorous responses to messages that reinforce rape myths

Note. MADD=Mothers Against Drunk Driving; SADD=Students Against Drunk Driving.