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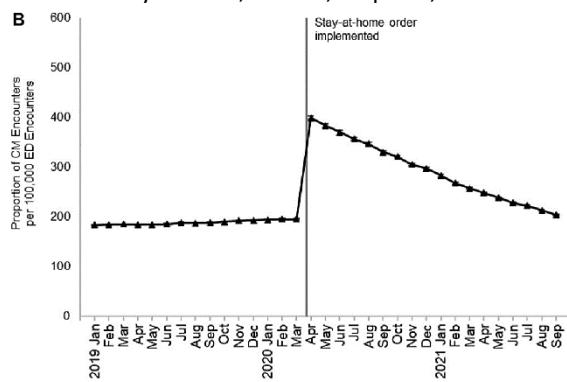
Child Abuse

Negriff S, Huang BZ, Sharp AL, DiGangi M.

The impact of stay-at-home orders on the rate of emergency department child maltreatment diagnoses.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug 6;132:105821. PMID: [35939889](#)

Using data from the Kaiser system in California of children with at least one ED visit (407,228 total visits) between Jan 1, 2019 and Sep 30, 2021, in the month following California state pandemic lockdown, while the total number of ED visits significantly decreased, the rate of visits for child maltreatment doubled and then gradually returned to baseline. Increased risk was higher for children < 4 years old, female, Hispanic, and Black.



Yu JA, Bayer ND, Beach SR, Kuo DZ, Houtrow AJ.

A National Profile of Families and Caregivers of Children with Disabilities and/or Medical Complexity.

Acad Pediatr. 2022 Aug 21:S1876-2859(22)00413-2. PMID: [36002069](#)

From a large national survey, comparing children with no special needs, those with special healthcare needs (CSHCN), those with special healthcare needs and significant disabilities (CSHCN-SD), and those with medical complexity (CMC), the parents of CSHCN-SD and CMC were more likely to report feeling bothered by (adjusted odds ratio 5.0 and 6.3) and angry at their child (aOR 3.0 and 3.1); felt 40% less family resilience; were more likely to report 3+ ACEs for their child (aOR 3.3 and 3.7);

were less likely to be able to cover basics (aOR 2.6 and 3.3); and more likely to report caregivers having to change jobs due to their child's care (aOR 3.1 and 5.0). "Development and testing of interventions specifically targeting the well-being of CSHCN-SD and CMC families and caregivers is needed."

Hornor G.

Genital Examination of the Prepubertal Female: Essentials for Pediatric Nurse Practitioners.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2022 Sep-Oct;36(5):489-499. PMID: [35987556](#)

Article discusses, with pictures, normal female child anatomy and variants, common genital complaints and conditions, and signs of abuse.

BOX 3. Child and caregiver sexual abuse education

1. Explain to the child that everyone has private parts—parts of their body that no one should touch, kiss, tickle, hurt, or put anything in
 2. What are your private parts? Have the child verbally tell you or point to their private parts
 3. What should you do if anyone bothers or tries to bother your private parts?
 4. Do you tell or keep it a secret?
-
5. Who could you tell if anyone bothered your private parts? Ensure the child can name at least two adults
 6. You could also tell your teacher, nurse practitioner (doctor, nurse, etc.), or a policeman
 7. Has anyone ever touched, tickled, kissed, or hurt your private parts?
 8. Who is allowed to help you with your private parts if you need help?

Bentivegna K, Grant-Kels JM, Livingston N.

Cutaneous manifestations of child abuse and neglect: Part I.

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2022 Sep;87(3):503-516. PMID: [35339586](#)

Detailed summary of skin manifestations of abuse with multiple pictures; and assessment, management, and reporting responsibilities when abuse is suspected. Article includes tips on taking forensic photographs and communication with the family.

Table I. Best questions to ask a child aged ≥ 3 years

-
- What happened here? (point to the injury)
 - Tell me more about that
 - And then what happened?
-

Bentivegna K, Grant-Kels JM, Livingston N. **Cutaneous mimics of child abuse and neglect: Part II.** J Am Acad Dermatol. 2022 Sep;87(3):519-531. PMID: [35339589](#)

Detailed review with pictures of skin mimics of abuse, including skin disorders, skin manifestations of other conditions, and cultural practices.

Lewis L, Borg S, Alison L, et. al. **Parathyroid hormone changes in infants investigated for inflicted injury; an observational retrospective single centre cohort study.** Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep;131:105775. PMID: [35803027](#)

As in adults, where parathyroid hormone (PTH - a hormone involved in bone metabolism) is temporarily elevated in bone or head injuries, in this study 332 children with abusive fractures or head injury also had elevated PTH. Authors note that a single elevated PTH may not represent a hereditary bone condition (a mimic of abuse), and if there is concern, needs to be followed over time.

Kang J. **Spanking and children's social competence: Evidence from a US kindergarten cohort study.** Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug 1;132:105817. PMID: [35926250](#)

From a national study, "Lifetime experience of spanking by age 5 was associated with higher externalizing behaviors [anger, aggression] at ages 6 and 7, and with lower self-control and interpersonal skills at age 6. These results remained significant after cases of frequent spanking were excluded."

Winter SM, Dittrich K, Dörr P, et. al. **Immediate impact of child maltreatment on mental, developmental, and physical health trajectories.** J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2022 Sep;63(9):1027-1045. PMID: [35266137](#)

Comparing 86 children aged 3-5 years with emotional or physical abuse or neglect to a control group of children without maltreatment over the following 2 years, maltreated children had increased psychiatric diagnoses; externalizing (anger, aggression) and internalizing (depression, anxiety) symptoms; impairments in cognitive, verbal, and motor development; and greater numbers of medical symptoms.

Pankowiak A, Woessner MN, Parent S, et. al. **Psychological, Physical, and Sexual Violence Against Children in Australian Community Sport: Frequency, Perpetrator, and Victim Characteristics.** J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 9:8862605221114155. PMID: [35944902](#)

From an online survey of 886 Australian adults from the general public, retrospectively reporting experiences of violence during childhood community sport, "82% of respondents experienced violence in sport as a child. Psychological violence was most prevalent (76%), followed by physical (66%) and sexual (38%) violence. Peers perpetrated the highest rates of psychological violence (69%), and the rates of physical and psychological violence by coaches (both >50%) were also high. Age, sexual orientation, disability, and hours of weekly sport participation as a child were all associated with childhood experience of violence in sport."

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Okwori G, Stewart S, Quinn M, Lawson D. **Health Care Burden and Expenditure Associated with Adverse Childhood Experiences in Tennessee and Virginia.** J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2021 Aug 18;15(3):727-739. PMID: [35958731](#)

The purpose of this article was "to estimate attributable burden and costs of conditions associated with exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Tennessee (TN) and Virginia (VA) during 2017...Eight chronic diseases (asthma, obesity, hypertension, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), depression, cardiovascular disease, and arthritis) and two risk factors (smoking and drinking) associated with ACEs were analyzed in adults...The total costs associated with ACEs were about \$15.5 billion (\$3948 per person) and \$20.2 billion (\$6288 per person) in TN and VA, respectively. This study emphasizes the need to reduce ACEs due to high health and financial costs."

Cranner JR, Lake ES, Barr AC, Kirby KE, O'Neill M. **Childhood Adversity Among Adults With Chronic Pain: Prevalence and Association With Pain-related Outcomes.** Clin J Pain. 2022 Sep 1;38(9):551-561. PMID: [35777964](#)

Of 1794 adults presenting for treatment at a multidisciplinary pain management center, "Participants endorsing ≥4 ACEs had significantly worse pain-related outcomes and lower quality of life compared with individuals reporting fewer ACEs. Having ≥3 ACEs was associated with higher anxiety and depression levels. Experiences of childhood neglect negatively affected mental health-related outcomes independent of the number of ACEs." There were no sex differences regarding outcomes.

Hemady CL, Speyer LG, Kwok J, et. al.

Using network analysis to illuminate the intergenerational transmission of adversity.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2022 Aug 18;13(2):2101347. PMID: [36016844](#)

"By using network analysis, we were able to map out the web of relationships between ACEs, and found that when one ACE is present, other types of ACEs are likely to be present as well. Our network also demonstrated the complex interplay between ACEs, prenatal risk factors, and infant preterm birth and low birthweight. Physical abuse was the only childhood adversity linked directly to low birthweight."

Kern A, Khouri B, Frederickson A, Langevin R.

The associations between childhood maltreatment and pregnancy complications: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

J Psychosom Res. 2022 Sep;160:110985. PMID: [35816769](#)

From a research review, maternal childhood maltreatment was associated with preterm birth (odds ratio = 1.27), low birth weight (OR = 1.42) and gestational diabetes (relative risk = 1.37); however authors found high levels of variability in data generation, and made suggestions for future research.

Gaietto K, Celedón JC.

Child maltreatment and asthma.

Pediatr Pulmonol. 2022 Sep;57(9):1973-1981. PMID: [35583017](#)

"In this article, we examine epidemiologic studies of child maltreatment and asthma and asthma-related outcomes, review the evidence for potential mechanisms underlying the child maltreatment-asthma association, and discuss future directions."

Kletenik I, Holden SK, Sillau SH, et. al.

Gender disparity and abuse in functional movement disorders: a multi-center case-control study.

J Neurol. 2022 Jun;269(6):3258-3263. PMID: [35098346](#)

Functional movement disorders (FMD), frequently cared for in neurology clinics, involve abnormal movements such as tremor, muscle contraction or abnormal postures, and muscle weakness. Historically, FMD was called "conversion disorder", and considered a psychological disorder caused by the conversion of emotional processes into symptoms. Using self-reported trauma data from 696 patients with FMD from 6 clinic sites, 35.3% of women and 11.5% of men reported a lifetime history of sexual abuse with controls reporting 10.6% and 5.6%. 36.5% of women and 27.8% of men with FMD reported lifetime physical abuse with

controls reporting 17.0% and 19.4%. Among women, a history of sexual abuse increased the odds of FMD by a factor of 4.57 and physical abuse by a factor 2.80, while a history of both sexual and physical abuse increased the odds of FMD by 7.99 compared to other neurologic disease controls.

Bristow LA, Afifi TO, Salmon S, Katz LY.

Risky Gambling Behaviors: Associations with Mental Health and a History of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

J Gambl Stud. 2022 Sep;38(3):699-716. PMID: [34164766](#)

Of 1000 adult parents, mean age 45.2 years, 86.5% female, "Except for emotional neglect and household mental illness, all other ACEs significantly increased the likelihood of being an at-risk/problem gambler (when compared to non-gambler)...three of the five new ACEs (i.e., spanking, parental gambling, and poverty) remained significant after adjusting for sociodemographic factors and they were among the highest odds ratios for an increased likelihood of at-risk/problem gambling."

Kong J, Easton SD, Zhang Y.

Sexual and Marital Satisfaction in Older Adulthood: Effects of Childhood and Adulthood Violence Exposure.

Gerontologist. 2022 Aug 17:gnac126. PMID: [35976151](#)

Of 5,391 Wisconsin adults in their early 70s, "Childhood sexual abuse was directly associated with lower levels of sexual and marital satisfaction in late adulthood. Other ACEs were associated with currently not being married and greater numbers of marriages. Furthermore, other ACEs were significantly associated with low levels of marital satisfaction through IPV victimization."

Lüönd AM, Wolfensberger L, Wingenbach TSH, et. al.

Don't get too close to me: depressed and non-depressed survivors of child maltreatment prefer larger comfortable interpersonal distances towards strangers.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2022 May 30;13(1):2066457. PMID: [35957629](#)

Using the stop-distance method (i.e. a team member approached participants until the latter indicated discomfort), authors assessed CIPD (comfortable interpersonal distance) in 84 adults with a self-reported history of childhood maltreatment (CM) with and without depressive symptoms, and 57 adult controls without a history of CM or depressive symptoms. CIPD results were 68 cm (26.8 in) for controls; 86 cm (33.9 in) for all adults with CM, depressed and non-depressed; and 145 cm (57.1 in) for adults with CM and depression. For adults with CM and without depression, only emotional abuse showed increased CIPD over controls.

Adolescents

Salo M, Appleton AA, Tracy M.

Childhood Adversity Trajectories and Violent Behaviors in Adolescence and Early Adulthood.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug;37(15-16):NP13978-NP14007.

PMID: [33858246](#)

Using data from the Avon Longitudinal Study, "Childhood adversity trajectories exhibited a strong dose-response relation with physical fighting and weapon carrying, with particularly pronounced relations for violent behaviors persisting across both adolescence and early adulthood."

Hamstra C, Fitzgerald M.

Longitudinal Effects from Childhood Abuse to Bullying Perpetration in Adolescence.

J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2022 Jan 31;15(3):869-881. PMID:

[35958700](#)

From a national study of adolescents, "childhood abuse was associated with higher levels of depression, anxiety, anger, dissociation, posttraumatic stress, and poor social skills. Only anxiety and poor social skills at age 12 were significantly associated with bullying perpetration when adolescents were 14...Clinicians, teachers, and school administrators may desire to focus efforts on reducing anxiety and increasing social skills to mitigate bullying perpetration."

Barnes M, Szilassy E, Herbert A, et. al.

Being silenced, loneliness and being heard: understanding pathways to IVP & abuse in young adults.

BMC Public Health. 2022 Aug 17;22(1):1562. PMID:

[35974354](#)

From interviews with 17 young adult UK females who had experienced IPVA, "All women interviewed experienced at least one type of maltreatment, parental domestic violence, or bullying during childhood. Nearly all experienced IPVA and most had been multi-victimised. Findings indicated a circular pathway: early trauma led to isolation and loneliness, negative labelling and being silenced through negative responses to help seeking, leading to increased experiences of loneliness and intensifying vulnerability to further violence and abuse in young adulthood. The pathway was compounded by intersectionality. Potential ways to break this cycle of loneliness included being heard and supported, especially by teachers.

Cibralic S, Alam M, Mendoza Diaz A, et. al.

Utility of screening for adverse childhood experiences (ACE) in children and young people attending clinical and

healthcare settings: a systematic review.

BMJ Open. 2022 Aug 25;12(8):e060395. PMID: [36008078](#)

In this research review (through June 2021) of performing ACEs screening in healthcare settings servicing children and adolescents, authors note that while administration of ACE tools was found to be feasible and acceptable, they did not recommend widespread ACE screening since "no follow-up data were collected to determine whether participants accessed services and/or the impact of accessing services."

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Reiter JE, Grossman SF, Perkins NH, et. al.

Parenting in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence: Understanding Mothers' Perceptions.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 17:886260522118612. PMID:

[35978540](#)

Of 16 females who experienced IPV during both childhood and adulthood, and had at least one school-aged child, "One of the major findings from this work is that women did all within their power to foster close, loving, and nurturing relationships with their children, even when the odds were very much stacked against them. Participants described cultivating strong relationships with their children despite histories of trauma in both childhood and adulthood. It would behoove professionals to move toward treatment methods and modalities that give credence to the strength and resilience survivors already display, without assuming that, because they may not be able to meet certain needs of their children, they are unable to meet all the needs of their children." This strengths-based approach promotes a holistic view of parenting among IPV survivors.

Berzenski SR, Yates TM.

The development of empathy in child maltreatment contexts.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug 18;133:105827. PMID: [35987049](#)

For 250 children, child emotional abuse and child neglect predicted decreased empathy at age eight, whereas child physical abuse and child exposure to domestic violence predicted increased empathy at age eight. However, children's negative representations of mother figures decreased the positive association between child physical abuse and empathy.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Seid AM, Mishra GD, Dobson AJ.

The association between childhood sexual abuse and historical intimate partner violence with body mass index and diabetes: Evidence from the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health.

Prev Med. 2022 Aug;161:107134. PMID: [35803359](#)

From a national Australian women's study, women who experienced childhood sexual abuse only, historical intimate partner violence only, or both had higher risk of obesity and subsequent increased risk of diabetes, compared to women who did not experience either form of abuse.

Faustino MJ, Gavey N.

"You Feel Like Normal Sex is not Enough Anymore": Women's Experiences of Coercive and Unwanted Anal Sex with Men.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Sep;28(11):2624-2648. PMID: [34913380](#)

Interviews with 18 women revealed the "socially coercive effects of perceived norms intertwined with interpersonal coercion, leaving women feeling pressured to agree to, or little room to refuse, anal sex they did not want...showed the persistence of traditional presumptions of men's sexual entitlement to women, along with normative expectations to please a male partner even if that implies undesired, unpleasurable or painful sex."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Weissberger GH, Lim AC, Mosqueda L, et. al.

Elder abuse in the COVID-19 era based on calls to the National Center on Elder Abuse resource line.

BMC Geriatr. 2022 Aug 20;22(1):689. PMID: [35987616](#)

Comparing phone calls to the National Center on Elder Abuse resource line pre-covid and during the pandemic, there was no difference in proportion of reported abuse, or characteristics of elder or abuser. However, there were higher rates of physical, emotional, and multiple abuse reported.

Kilaberia TR, Stum MS.

Successful Family-Driven Intervention in Elder Family Financial Exploitation: A Case Study.

Gerontologist. 2022 Aug 12;62(7):1029-1037. PMID: [34606592](#)

This case report of elder financial abuse, which was not reported and was resolved by the family, illustrates principles of family systems and restorative justice. During its resolution, the victim's wishes were honored, the perpetrator supported and held accountable, and family relationship and functioning was restored.

Sexual Assault

Orchowski LM, Grocott L, Bogen KW, et. al.

Barriers to Reporting Sexual Violence: A Qualitative Analysis of #WhyIDidntReport.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Aug 9:10778012221092479. PMID: [35946129](#)

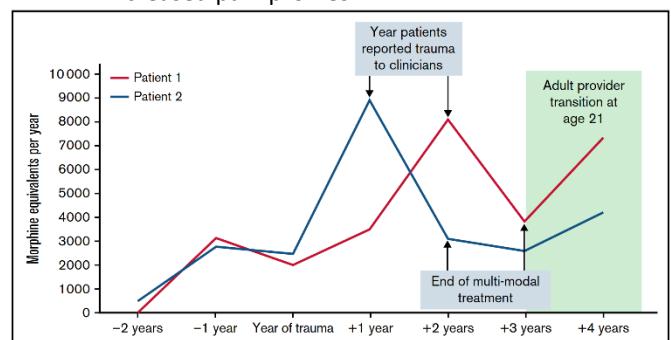
From an analysis of 500 tweets #WhyIDidntReport after sexual assault, "Barriers to reporting were identified across individual, interpersonal, and sociocultural levels. Common barriers to reporting included labeling of the experience, age, fear, privacy concerns, self-blame, betrayal/shock, the relation/power of the perpetrator, negative reactions to disclosure, and the belief/or personal experience-that reporting would not result in justice and societal norms."

Chopra M, Byrd J, Wuichet K, DeBaun MR.

Sexual violence as a precipitator of chronic pain in young adults with sickle cell disease.

Blood Adv. 2022 Aug 23;6(16):4831-4833. PMID: [35816686](#)

"Individuals with sickle cell disease and a history of interpersonal violence exposure were almost 5 times more likely to report chronic pain and >6 times more likely to report the use of opiate-based medications daily." Authors report 2 cases of 18 year-olds who experienced sexual assault and did not disclose to their treatment teams until 1-2 years later, when questions are asked about their increased pain profiles.



Bows H, Day A, Dhir A.

"It's Like a Drive by Misogyny": Sexual Violence at UK Music Festivals.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Aug 25:10778012221120443. PMID: [36007535](#)

"This paper presents the findings from the first UK study of sexual violence at music festivals...While misogyny and sexual violence are not specific to festivals, there are cultural and physical features of the festival environment which enable these actions. Several defining characteristics of modern commercialized festivals in the UK—hedonism, liminality, boundless spaces where problematic alcohol and drug consumption is normalized and excess is encouraged—are also observed in broader problematic "lad cultures"...Our participants also identified several spatial features specific to the festival environment—the design of festivals provides opportunities to harass and assault women with relative anonymity and in turn making reporting difficult."

Human Trafficking

Rapoza S.

Sex Trafficking: A Literature Review With Implications for Health Care Providers.

Adv Emerg Nurs J. 2022 Jul-Sep 01;44(3):248-261. PMID: [35900246](#)

"Health care providers are in a prime position to identify and assist sex trafficking survivors. However, they need to be aware of common risk factor presentations, and they need to be trained to offer assistance. Ongoing research is needed to determine the best way to develop, introduce, and evaluate these trainings."

Table 2. Risk factors for sex trafficking

• Lack of stable housing	• Limited English proficiency
• Foster care placement	• History of mental health disorder
• History of Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement	• Poverty
• Juvenile justice involvement	• Learning or physical disability
• Overall lack of positive role models	• Low self-esteem
• Substance use and addiction	• Racial/ethnic minority

LGBTQ Concerns

Stephenson R, Darbes LA, Rosso MT, et. al.

Perceptions of Contexts of Intimate Partner Violence Among Young, Partnered Gay, Bisexual and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men in the United States.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug;37(15-16):NP12881-NP12900. PMID: [33729057](#)

From interviews with 30 young men aged 15-19 who have sex with men in romantic partnerships, "participants described a range of experiences of IPV, including physical IPV, emotional IPV, sexual IPV, and controlling behaviors...Interventions that develop content on IPV and that reflect the lived realities of YGBMSM who are experiencing their first relationships are urgently needed. Study findings also support the need for training teachers, health care providers, and parents to identify signs of IPV and provide them with the knowledge and skills to talk to YGBMSM about relationships and violence to reduce IPV."

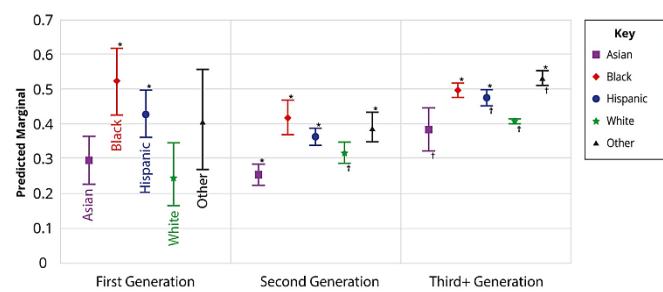
Race/Cultural Concerns

Zarei K, Kahle L, Buckman DW, Choi K, Williams F.

Parent-child nativity, race, ethnicity, and adverse childhood experiences among U.S. children.

J Pediatr. 2022 Aug 6:S0022-3476(22)00672-2. PMID: [35944710](#)

From a national children's health survey, "Across all racial and ethnic groups except Black individuals [where ACEs were consistently high], children in first- and second-generation households were less likely than those in third- and higher generation households to experience any ACEs related to household dysfunction. The prevalence of multiple ACEs generally increased with increasing generation across different racial and ethnic groups." (Table shows variations in estimated prevalence of ACEs by household generation, race, and ethnicity.)



Johnson JD, Cooper S, Badreldin N, Green C.

How Can We Get to Equitable and Effective Postpartum Pain Control?

Clin Obstet Gynecol. 2022 Sep 1;65(3):577-587. PMID: [35703219](#)

"This paper summarizes the history and existing literature that examines racial inequities in pain management, to propose guiding themes and suggestions for innovation."

Joseph B, Sakran JV, Obaid O, et. al.

**Nationwide Management of Trauma in Child Abuse:
Exploring the Racial, Ethnic, and Socioeconomic Disparities.**

Ann Surg. 2022 Sep 1;276(3):500-510. PMID: [35762605](#)

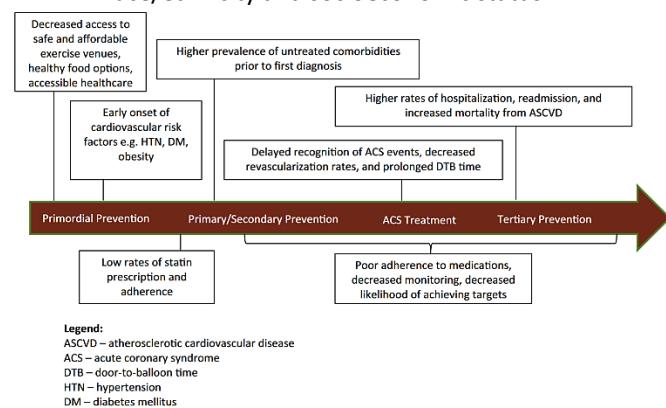
Using a database of more than 700 US trauma centers, of 7774 children for whom an abuse report was filed, mean age was 5 years, and the most common form of abuse was physical (92%), followed by neglect (6%), sexual (3%), and psychological (0.1%). The most common injury mechanisms were blunt trauma (63%), burns (10%), and penetrating trauma (10%). The most common perpetrator of abuse was a care provider/teacher (49.5%), followed by a member of the immediate family (30.5%), or a member of the extended/step/foster family (20.0%). Overall, 82% of abuse investigations were initiated for those with abuse reports. Of these, 33% resulted in a change of caregiver. “Black children were more likely to have abuse investigated, and Black and Hispanic children were more likely to experience change of caregiver after investigations, while privately insured children were less likely to experience both”.

Devareddy A, Sarraju A, Rodriguez F.

Health Disparities Across the Continuum of ASCVD Risk.

Curr Cardiol Rep. 2022 Sep;24(9):1129-1137. PMID: [35788894](#)

“There remain significant disparities in ASCVD [atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease = blocked arteries] diagnosis, management, and outcomes by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status.”



Shea T, Dotson S, Tyree G, et. al.

Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Inpatient Psychiatric Civil Commitment.

Psychiatr Serv. 2022 Aug 12:appips202100342. PMID: [35959533](#)

Of 4393 patients admitted to an inpatient psychiatric unit 2012-2018, 28% were involuntary admissions. “Patients of color were significantly more likely than White patients to be subjected to involuntary psychiatric hospitalization, and Black

patients and patients who identified as other race or multiracial were particularly vulnerable.”

Zhang D, Li G, Shi L, et. al.

Association between racial discrimination and delayed or forgone care amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Prev Med. 2022 Sep;162:107153. PMID: [35810933](#)

From a national survey conducted in Oct 2020, “Overall, 63.7% of respondents reported delaying or forgoing any healthcare during the pandemic. About 20.3% East/Southeast Asians, 18.6% non-Hispanic Blacks and 15.9% Hispanics reported experiences of racial discrimination, compared with 2.8% of non-Hispanic Whites. Experienced racial discrimination was associated with delaying/forgoing care among non-Hispanic Blacks (Adjusted odds ratios[AOR] = 4.58), Hispanics (AOR = 3.88), and East/Southeast Asians (AOR = 2.14).”

Perpetrators

Lane R, Short R, Jones M, et. al.

Relationship conflict and partner violence by UK military personnel following return from deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2022 Sep;57(9):1795-1805. PMID: [35661897](#)

From a survey of 5437 UK military personnel following deployment in the middle east, “34.7% reported relationship conflict (arguing with partner) and 3.4% reported perpetrating physical IPV post-deployment. There were similar rates of self-reported physical IPV perpetration among males and females. Among our male sample, factors associated with both relationship conflict and physical IPV perpetration post-deployment included being in the Army compared with the Royal Air Force, higher levels of childhood adversity, higher levels of military trauma exposure and recent mental health and alcohol misuse problems.”

Chopra J, Sambrook L, McLoughlin S, et. al.

Risk factors for intimate partner homicide in England and Wales.

Health Soc Care Community. 2022 Sep;30(5):e3086-e3095. PMID: [35178829](#)

Using data from 263 homicides following intimate partner abuse 2011-2020 in England and Wales, risk factors for homicide included stalking, separation, and the victim being in a new relationship. Sociodemographic risk factors included higher levels of deprivation, lower income, and higher barriers to housing and services.

Police and Court Systems

Henry N, Gavey N, Johnson K.

Image-Based Sexual Abuse as a Means of Coercive Control: Victim-Survivor Experiences.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Aug 22:10778012221114918.

PMID: [35989679](#)

This article reports on the findings of a study involving interviews with 29 women and one gender-diverse person who experienced image-based sexual abuse as part of a pattern of “coercive control”. The authors argue that abusive partners use intimate imagery as a means of exerting power and control, and as a tactic of intimidation, entrapment, and degradation. They note that law, policy, and practice responses should recognize the gendered nature of image-based sexual abuse and its growing use as a means of coercive control.

O'Donovan S, van den Heuvel C, Baldock M, Byard RW.

An overview of suicides related to motor vehicles.

Med Sci Law. 2022 Aug 24:258024221122187. PMID:

[36000305](#)

A review of autopsy reports from Adelaide, South Australia over a 16-year period from January 2005 to December 2020 was undertaken to provide an overview of cases in which a vehicle had been integral to the successful completion of a suicide. “A number of different types of vehicle-related suicide methods were identified, including cases where vehicles had been used as secure places for suicide or where the vehicle had been used to cause significant blunt force trauma or to enter a lethal environment such as water.” (Please also consider that vehicles can be used by abusers in acts of suicide/homicide that may appear as “accidents”.)

Providers

Giallo R, Fogarty A, Savopoulos P, et. al.

Capturing the experiences of clinicians implementing a new brief intervention for parents and children who have experienced family violence in Australia.

Health Soc Care Community. 2022 Sep;30(5):e1599-e1610.

PMID: [34587313](#)

“The current study aimed to capture the voices of clinicians delivering a brief dyadic intervention for women and their children after family violence exposure, the Brief Relational Intervention and Screening (BRISC)...Clinicians considered key strengths of BRISC to be related to the intervention principles, including the hopeful and relationship-

focused approach, the intervention implementation such as the timing, structure and flexibility, as well as the systems and processes in place, such as intake and triage, supervision structure and their team environment. Challenges described by clinicians included aspects of delivery such as limited referral options and safety concerns, the nature of the program including the mechanics of delivery, and specific role challenges such as vicarious trauma.”

Selvaraj K, Korpics J, Osta AD, et. al.

Parent Perspectives on Adverse Childhood Experiences & Unmet Social Needs Screening in the Medical Home: A Qualitative Study.

Acad Pediatr. 2022 Aug 22:S1876-2859(22)00410-7. PMID: [36007805](#)

“We interviewed 25 English-speaking and 15 Spanish-speaking parents who were mostly female, racial/ethnic minorities with ≥1 ACE. Four themes were identified: (1) Pediatricians should ask about ACE and USN [unmet social needs]. (2) Disclosure is a longitudinal process, not a discrete event. (3) Barriers to disclosure are significant, involving concrete and emotional risks for the family. (4) Trauma-informed providers and practices support disclosure...Even if providers screen using trauma-informed principles, parents may prefer not to disclose ACE initially because they regard disclosure as a stepwise process. These findings contribute to a new conceptual framework for thinking of ACE screening not merely as a way to generate information, but as an interactive, therapeutic relationship-building activity irrespective of whether or when it produces disclosure.”

Cruz D, Lichten M, Berg K, George P.

Developmental trauma: Conceptual framework, associated risks and comorbidities, and evaluation and treatment.

Front Psychiatry. 2022 Jul 22;13:800687. PMID: [35935425](#)

Authors outline the concept of Developmental Trauma Disorder (DTD). “Developmental Trauma (DT) refers to the complex and pervasive exposure to life-threatening events that (1) occurs through sensitive periods of infant and child development, (2) disrupts interpersonal attachments, (3) compromises an individual’s safety and security operations, (4) alters foundational capacities for cognitive, behavioral, and emotional control, and (5) often contributes to the development of complex PTSD in adulthood.”

Vu TH, Bishop J, McGill L, et. al.

Using systems-mapping to address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and trauma: A qualitative study of stakeholder experiences.

PLoS One. 2022 Aug 18;17(8):e0273361. PMID: [35980992](#)

In systems mapping projects (SMP), diverse stakeholders work together to document the forces that are creating the outcomes and patterns within the community. 16 stakeholders in Eastern North Carolina used this process and all participants strongly recommended it to other communities. "Systems mapping is a feasible, transferable, and promising modality for understanding and addressing ACEs at the individual, interpersonal, and community-levels, as well as for putting community voices at the forefront of efforts to address ACEs.

["How to" full article](#)

racism for use in perinatal improvement initiatives." The tool covers 3 factors, including "Humanity," measuring experiences of safety and accountability, autonomy, communication, and empathy; "Racism," measuring experiences of neglect and mistreatment; and "Kinship," measuring hospital denial and disruption of relationships between Black mothers and their child or support system.

Pavone V, Vescio A, Lucenti L, et. al.

Diagnostic Tools in the Detection of Physical Child Abuse: A Systematic Review.

Children (Basel). 2022 Aug 20;9(8):1257. PMID: [36010147](#)

After a detailed research review, authors found 7 child physical abuse screening tools, which were analyzed in detail, and all found to be suboptimal in various ways.

Prevention

Puls HT, Chung PJ, Anderson C.

Universal Child Care as a Policy to Prevent Child Maltreatment.

Pediatrics. 2022 Aug 1;150(2):e2022056660. PMID:

[35909150](#)

"Better access to quality child care might also reduce family stress, supervisory neglect, and families' need to use inappropriate alternative caregivers, who may perpetrate physical or sexual abuse. Greater spending on child care for lower-income families has been associated with lower rates of maltreatment, foster care placements, and maltreatment-related fatalities...Given that 1 year's incidence of investigated child maltreatment costs the United States economy an estimated \$2 trillion, investments in child care and early education must be weighed against the maltreatment that they may prevent."

Researchers

White VanGompel E, Lai JS, Davis DA, et. al.

Psychometric validation of a patient-reported experience measure of obstetric racism© (The PREM-OB Scale™ suite).

Birth. 2022 Sep;49(3):514-525. PMID: [35301757](#)

"We sought to develop a valid patient-reported experience measure (PREM) of Obstetric Racism© in hospital-based intrapartum care designed for, by, and with Black women as patient, community, and content experts...The PREM-OB Scale™ suite is a valid tool to characterize and quantify obstetric

Other of Interest

Houry DE, Simon TR, Crosby AE.

Firearm Homicide and Suicide During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Implications for Clinicians and Health Care Systems.

JAMA. 2022 May 17;327(19):1867-1868. PMID: [35536830](#)

Firearms are the method of injury for most homicides and suicides (79% and 53%, respectively, in 2020). A recent report released by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found a 35% increase in the firearm homicide rate in the US between 2019 and 2020, and with this increase, the firearm homicide rate in 2020 was the highest in more than 25 years....counties with higher poverty levels already had the highest firearm homicide rates, and these counties also experienced the greatest increases...In 2020, among males aged 10 to 24 years, non-Hispanic Black youth had the highest firearm homicide rate, and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native youth had the highest firearm suicide rate, and these groups experienced the largest rate increases from 2019...Health care professionals and systems have an essential role in comprehensive strategies to reduce violence and suicide and corresponding inequities in communities...Clinicians and health systems could intervene and prevent future violence through strategies such as counseling on lethal means, trauma-informed care, and hospital-based interventions."