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Child Abuse

Skellern CY.

Child protection: a 50-year perspective.

J Paediatr Child Health. 2015 Jan;51(1):87-90. PMID:

[25534472](#)

50 year retrospective with significant milestones toward our current understanding and management of child abuse and neglect.

Merry MS, Voigt K.

Risk, harm and intervention: the case of child obesity.

Med Health Care Philos. 2014 May;17(2):191-200. PMID:

[24346516](#)

"We aim to demonstrate the enormous ethical complexity that is prevalent in child obesity cases."

Katz C, Barnetz Z.

The behavior patterns of abused children as described in their testimonies.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jun;38(6):1033-40. PMID: [24035397](#)

From the transcripts of interviews with 224 abused Israeli children, children in the sexual abuse group reported more fight and flight behavior and in the physical abuse group more self-change behavior. Self-change is the child trying to make sense of the situation by adjusting their behavior: "Daddy was yelling on me because I didn't do my homework, so I told him I am sorry you are right and brought him his belt."

Anderson B, Thimmesch I, Aardsma N, et. al.

The prevalence of abnormal genital findings, vulvovaginitis, enuresis and encopresis in children who present with allegations of sexual abuse.

J Pediatr Urol. 2014 Dec;10(6):1216-21. PMID: [25127358](#)

Of 1280 children with median age 6 years evaluated for non-acute allegations of sexual abuse, there were no genital findings in 44.7%. 14% had vulvovaginitis. Bedwetting was reported in 13% of 5-9 year olds, 14.7% of 10-16 year olds and 18.2% of 17-18 year olds suspected of being abused.

Barber I, Perez-Rossello JM, Wilson CR, Kleinman PK.

The yield of high-detail radiographic skeletal surveys in suspected infant abuse.

Pediatr Radiol. 2015 Jan;45(1):69-80. PMID: [24997790](#)

From an analysis of skeletal surveys performed for suspected abuse in 567 infants (mean age 4.4 months) at a large urban children's hospital, previously unsuspected fractures were noted in 20%. Long-bone fractures were the most common (26%) followed by skull (24%), rib cage (14%), and clavicle (4.2%).

Paroskie A, Carpenter SL, Lowen DE, et. al.

A two-center retrospective review of the hematologic evaluation and laboratory abnormalities in suspected victims of non-accidental injury.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1794-800. PMID:

[24928052](#)

In this review of children presenting with bruising and/or intercranial bleeding and suspected abuse, 0.7% were diagnosed with a medical condition predisposing to bleeding. However, "hemostatic evaluation is inconsistent. Abnormal tests are not routinely repeated, and investigation for the most common bleeding disorder, von Willebrand disease, is rare."

Messina N, Jeter K, Marinelli-Casey P, West K, Rawson R.

Children exposed to methamphetamine use and manufacture.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1872-83. PMID:

[17383002](#)

Detailed analysis of the risks to children, and lack of standardized aftercare and data collection in situations of children exposed to methamphetamine use and manufacture. Besides numerous reports of explosions, child poisonings, burns, neglect, and abuse, there is also an association with lack of basic hygiene, neglected animals, foul odors, and various types of firearms, knives and pornography found in many locations. In most cases children were present within a foot of manufacturing equipment and supplies. For further information and FAQs, see www.nationaldec.org.

Miller BS, Spratt EG, Himes JH, et. al.

Growth failure associated with early neglect: pilot comparison of neglected US children and international adoptees.

J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab. 2015 Jan;28(1-2):111-5. PMID: [25153568](#)

In comparing groups of previously-institutionalized international adoptees living in stable home environments for at least 2 years, US born neglected children, and controls, the international adoptees showed significantly more severe growth failure in height and head circumference than the US neglect group. This may reflect the effects of chronic vs. intermittent deprivation.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

May-Ling JL, Loxton D, McLaughlin D.

Trauma exposure and the subsequent risk of coronary heart disease among mid-aged women.

J Behav Med. 2015 Feb;38(1):57-65. PMID: [24923258](#)

Using data from 6 surveys over 15 years and including 9276 Australian women, after adjusting for age, women who reported any-age trauma exposure were 1.54 times more likely to report new onset of coronary heart disease.

Almuneef M, Qayad M, Aleissa M, Albuhairan F.

Adverse childhood experiences, chronic diseases, and risky health behaviors in Saudi Arabian adults: a pilot study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1787-93. PMID: [24974249](#)

In a study confirming that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) can universally influence adult health, for 931 adult Saudis (57% female, 85% at least a college education, 58% married), 32% had 4 or more ACEs, and only 18% did not have any ACEs. Those with 4 or more ACEs were more likely to have: diabetes (2.1 times increased), hypertension (2.2), liver disease (9.3), depression (21.2), anxiety (8.2), and illicit drug use (21.5).

Lake S, Hayashi K, Milloy MJ, et. al.

Associations between childhood trauma and non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs.

Addict Behav. 2015 Apr;43:83-8. PMID: [25588793](#)

67.0% of 1697 Canadian injection drug users reported at least one type of childhood trauma. Various types of childhood trauma were independently associated with an almost two-fold increased history of non-fatal overdose.

Drevin J, Stern J, Annerbäck EM, et. al.

Adverse childhood experiences influence development of pain during pregnancy.

Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2015 Aug;94(8):840-6. PMID: [25965273](#)

For 232 pregnant Swedish women asked about adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and bodily pain during the last trimester of pregnancy, having any ACE was associated with higher pain intensity, and higher number of ACEs was associated with higher number of pain locations.

Swanson LM, Hamilton L, Muzik M.

The role of childhood trauma and PTSD in postpartum sleep disturbance.

J Trauma Stress. 2014 Dec;27(6):689-94. PMID: [25403425](#)

Of 173 women after delivery, those with a history of childhood abuse were 4-9 times more likely to have sleep complaints (falling asleep and staying asleep), depending on type of abuse.

Skjothaug T, Smith L, Wentzel-Larsen T, Moe V.

Prospective fathers' adverse childhood experiences, pregnancy-related anxiety, and depression during pregnancy.

Infant Ment Health J. 2015 Jan-Feb;36(1):104-13. PMID: [25452223](#)

Using data collected from 881 Norwegian fathers at 5 time points during pregnancy, fathers with higher ACE scores reported more pregnancy-related anxiety and depressive feelings. "The whole family system needs to be considered during pregnancy to provide optimal healthcare."

Adolescents

Kastbom ÅA, Sydsjö G, Bladh M, Priebe G, Svedin CG.

Sexual debut before the age of 14 leads to poorer psychosocial health and risky behaviour in later life.

Acta Paediatr. 2015 Jan;104(1):91-100. PMID: [25213099](#)

For 3432 Swedish high school seniors, sexual debut prior to age 14 "was positively correlated with risky behaviours, such as the number of partners, experience of oral and anal sex, health behaviours, such as smoking, drug and alcohol use, and antisocial behaviour, such as being violent, lying, stealing and running away from home."

Stern E, Cooper D, Greenbaum B.

The relationship between hegemonic norms of masculinity and men's conceptualization of sexually coercive acts by women in South Africa.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Mar;30(5):796-817. PMID: [24928253](#)

From interviews with 50 South African men with a range of ages, cultural and racial backgrounds and urban and rural sites, “Many men described feeling unready for their first sexual experiences but pressured to do so by their peers and female partners, who were often older...for many of these men, such experiences were uncomfortable and unrewarding.”

Yeater EA, Montanaro EA, Bryan AD.

Predictors of sexual coercion and alcohol use among female juvenile offenders.

J Youth Adolesc. 2015 Jan;44(1):114-26. PMID: [25107488](#)

Of 245 female juvenile offenders aged 14-17 followed for two years, sexual coercion at baseline predicted subsequent alcohol use, which then predicted sexual revictimization at 24 months “suggesting that female juvenile offenders may be using alcohol to cope with the psychological and emotional consequences of victimization. Alcohol use is [then] linked to increased risk for repeat sexual coercion.”

Schimmenti A, Passanisi A, Gervasi AM, Manzella S, Famà FI.
Insecure attachment attitudes in the onset of problematic Internet use among late adolescents.

Child Psychiatry Hum Dev. 2014 Oct;45(5):588-95. PMID: [24338269](#)

In an assessment of 310 Italian high school students, risk factors for Problematic Internet Use were being male, having suffered childhood physical or sexual abuse, and being preoccupied with relationships while having anxious and avoidant attachment attitudes.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Bair-Merritt MH, Mandal M, Epstein NB, et. al.

The context of violent disagreements between parents.

BMC Public Health. 2014 Dec 24;14:1324. PMID: [25539581](#)

In-depth interviews with 7 couples experiencing severe verbal or physical aggression revealed the main acute triggers to be arguments about the division of household labor and parenting, particularly for parents of infants. “Children were present during IPV and often intervened in conflicts involving severe violence. Parents' perceptions of the effects of IPV on their children ranged from minimal to major emotional distress, with men describing more significant impact than women.”

Baba K, Kataoka Y.

Identifying child abuse and neglect risk among postpartum women in Japan using the Japanese version of the Kempe Family Stress Checklist.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1813-21. PMID: [25189711](#)

6.9% of 174 Japanese postpartum women scored high risk for possible future child abuse/neglect. The three most important factors associated with a high score were: past mental illness (increased risk 341.1 times more likely), IPV (68.0) and unemployed partner (14.5).

Gibson C, Callands TA, Magriples U, Divney A, Kershaw T.

Intimate partner violence, power, and equity among adolescent parents: relation to child outcomes and parenting.

Matern Child Health J. 2015 Jan;19(1):188-95. PMID: [24781878](#)

For 300 adolescent parents and their infants assessed at six and 12 months after delivery, IPV was associated with poorer infant temperament and lower parenting competence, partly caused by depression. Poorer parent-parent relationship equity and higher power differential was related to poorer infant social and fine motor development.

Baird K.

Women's lived experiences of domestic violence during pregnancy.

Pract Midwife. 2015 Mar;18(3):27-31. PMID: [26349329](#)

Interviews with women who experienced DV before, during and after pregnancy revealed “During pregnancy the women were physically attacked, including blows and kicks to the pregnant abdomen; they were punched, slapped, kicked, bitten, pushed around, held by the throat and attempts at strangulation occurred for two of the women.” These women also experienced sexual abuse, enforced isolation, extreme psychological distress and feelings of vulnerability about themselves and their unborn children.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Davidov DM, Larrabee H, Davis SM.

United States emergency department visits coded for intimate partner violence.

J Emerg Med. 2015 Jan;48(1):94-100. PMID: [25282121](#)

From a US database of emergency departments 2006-2009 there were 112,664 visits coded for domestic violence, 7% of whom were males. 5% of visits results in hospital admission. "The mean charge was \$1904.69 for treat-and-release visits and \$27,068.00 for hospitalizations. Common diagnoses included superficial injuries and contusions, skull/face fractures, and complications of pregnancy."

Dourado SM, Noronha CV.

Visible and invisible marks: facial injuries suffered by women as the result of acts of domestic violence.

Cien Saude Colet. 2015 Sep;20(9):2911-2920. PMID: [26331522](#)

From an analysis of police reports from one Brazilian city, 63.2% of battered women sustained injuries to the face and/or head and/or neck. "Facial injuries, especially permanent ones, tend to result in feelings of low self-esteem, shame and humiliation in the victim, causing severe psychological distress."

Hines DA, Douglas EM.

Health problems of partner violence victims: comparing help-seeking men to a population-based sample.

Am J Prev Med. 2015 Feb;48(2):136-44. PMID: [25442232](#)

For male IPV victims, 1601 surveyed online and 611 in person, after controlling for demographics, substance use, previous trauma and social support, men who experienced IPV had significantly poorer health, particularly with regard to post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, high blood pressure, sexually transmitted diseases, and asthma.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

de Castro F, Place JM, Billings DL, Rivera L, Frongillo EA.

Risk profiles associated with postnatal depressive symptoms among women in a public sector hospital in Mexico: the role of sociodemographic and psychosocial factors.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2015 Jun;18(3):463-71. PMID: [25416532](#)

Of 604 recently delivered women in Mexico City, 10.6% experienced postpartum depression. After survey analysis, authors note that this rate could be substantially decreased with "Early identification of psychosocial risk factors, specifically low social support, unplanned pregnancies, history of depression, and exposure to violence during pregnancy."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Jackson SL, Hafemeister TL.

How case characteristics differ across four types of elder maltreatment: implications for tailoring interventions to increase victim safety.

J Appl Gerontol. 2014 Dec;33(8):982-97. PMID: [25332305](#)

From interviews with elder victims of substantiated abuse and their caseworkers, "Pure financial exploitation was characterized by victim unawareness of financial exploitation and living alone. Physical abuse was characterized by victim's desire to protect the abusive individual. Neglect was characterized by isolation and victim's residing with the abusive individual."

Fraga S, Lindert J, Barros H, et. al.

Elder abuse and socioeconomic inequalities: a multilevel study in 7 European countries.

Prev Med. 2014 Apr;61:42-7. PMID: [24440160](#)

In assessing elder abuse in seven European countries, there was large variation relating to societal and community factors. However, in those countries with lower income inequity, there was a significant drop in elder financial abuse.

Wolff A, Stuckler D, McKee M.

Are patients admitted to hospitals from care homes dehydrated? A retrospective analysis of hypernatraemia and in-hospital mortality.

J R Soc Med. 2015 Jul;108(7):259-65. PMID: [25592963](#)

In a study of first hospital admissions of 21,610 British patients aged over 65, of those patients who were dehydrated (measured by a high serum sodium level), 9 out of 10 were from care homes vs. own homes. Care home residents were also two times more likely to die in the hospital.

Sexual Assault

FIGO Committee for Ethical Aspects of Human Reproduction and Women's Health.

Ethical issues after sexual assault.

Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2015 Feb;128(2):187-8. PMID: [25458412](#)

Committee Statement from the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics on basic needs and rights of sexual assault victims.

Santaularia J, Johnson M, Hart L, et. al.

Relationships between sexual violence and chronic disease.

BMC Public Health. 2014 Dec 16;14:1286. PMID: [25516229](#)

Using data from 4,886 Kansas adults who were asked about lifetime occurrence of sexual assault, “There was a significantly higher prevalence of health risk behaviors (heavy drinking, binge drinking and current smoking), chronic health conditions (disability, and current asthma) and mental health conditions (depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation) among women who ever experienced sexual assault compared to women who did not, even after adjustment for potential confounders.”

Mengeling MA, Booth BM, Torner JC, Sadler AG.

Reporting sexual assault in the military: who reports and why most servicewomen don't.

Am J Prev Med. 2014 Jul;47(1):17-25. PMID: [24854779](#)

Of 1339 telephone interviews with Midwestern currently-serving and veteran servicewomen, 205 experienced sexual assault in the military and of those 25% reported. “Those not reporting cited concerns of lack of confidentiality, adverse treatment by peers, and beliefs that nothing would be done. Officers were less likely to report than enlisted servicewomen.”

Beres MA, Senn CY, McCaw J.

Navigating ambivalence: how heterosexual young adults make sense of desire differences.

J Sex Res. 2014;51(7):765-76. PMID: [23924244](#)

In analyzing online “story completion” of a sexual interaction from 252 college students from Canada and New Zealand, authors refute the widespread “miscommunication assumption” as a cause of acquaintance rape. Rather, they found no evidence of miscommunication in situations with differences in desire. Instead, ambivalence about sexual activity was commonly described by women and men.

Human Trafficking

Turner-Moss E, Zimmerman C, Howard LM, Oram S.

Labour exploitation and health: a case series of men and women seeking post-trafficking services.

J Immigr Minor Health. 2014 Jun;16(3):473-80. PMID: [23649665](#)

Of 35 consecutive men and women who had been labor trafficked in the UK and were seeking services, 77% were male, mean age was 32.9 years, 40% reported physical violence while trafficked, 81% reported one or more physical health symptoms, and 57% reported symptoms of PTSD.

Salisbury EJ, Dabney JD, Russell K.

Diverting victims of commercial sexual exploitation from juvenile detention.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Apr;30(7):1247-76. PMID: [25038222](#)

Description of a pilot study in Washington State to divert commercially sexually exploited children out of Juvenile Detention and to connect them to community youth advocates and sexual assault resources.

Cultural Issues

Wahab S, Trimble J, Mejia A, et. al.

Motivational interviewing at the intersections of depression and intimate partner violence among African American women.

J Evid Based Soc Work. 2014;11(3):291-303. PMID: [24857557](#)

“This article focuses on design, training, and delivery of a culturally tailored, multi-faceted intervention that used motivational interviewing and case management to reduce depression severity among African American survivors of intimate partner violence.”

Martin-Storey A.

Prevalence of dating violence among sexual minority youth.

J Youth Adolesc. 2015 Jan;44(1):211-24. PMID: [24407932](#)

From a survey of 12,984 Massachusetts teens, 540 girls and 323 boys reported a non-heterosexual identity. “The results generally supported a higher prevalence of dating violence among sexual minority youth.”

Perpetrators

Maldonado RC, Watkins LE, DiLillo D.

The interplay of trait anger, childhood physical abuse, and alcohol consumption in predicting intimate partner aggression.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Apr;30(7):1112-27. PMID: [25012954](#)

From self-reports of 236 college students in a committed heterosexual dating relationship, “findings suggest that trait anger and a history of childhood physical abuse may increase tendencies to aggress against one's partner, whereas alcohol consumption may reduce individuals' abilities to manage these aggressive tendencies.”

Hiraoka R, Crouch JL, Reo G, et. al.

Pain tolerance, pain sensitivity, and accessibility of aggression-related schemata in parents at-risk for child physical abuse.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1840-7. PMID: [25073732](#)
Comparing groups of parents at high and low risk of abusing their children, when presented with stressful mental and physical tasks, high risk parents were more likely to report negative mood, increased pain perception, and increased aggressive attitudes.

Police and Court Systems

Dr. Rebecca Campbell

Neurobiology of Sexual Assault

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=usmJOYEpoec&list=PLplIUxHJ-xbp9l6BWri-pRaAgkaORLSZy&index=2>

3 short videos (4-5 min. each) on difficulties of the criminal justice system interaction with sexual assault victims due to brain changes caused by trauma. [Search of YouTube will also bring up longer lecture-type talks by Dr. Campbell]

Sathirareuangchai S, Phuangphung P, Leelaporn A, et. al.

The usefulness of Neisseria gonorrhoeae strain typing by Pulse-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) and DNA detection as the forensic evidence in child sexual abuse cases.

Int J Legal Med. 2015 Jan;129(1):153-7. PMID: [24801359](#)
Specific sensitive strain typing of gonorrhea can be used to identify a particular sexual abuser.

Cooper A, Quas JA, Cleveland KC.

The emotional child witness: effects on juror decision-making.

Behav Sci Law. 2014 Nov-Dec;32(6):813-28. PMID: [25537438](#)
In a mock juror setting with college students evaluating cases of potential child abuse, a child who was more emotional (regardless of whether the child cried) was viewed as more credible with more rendered guilty verdicts than a child who was less emotional.

Providers

Southwick S, Pietrzak R, Tsai J, Krystal J, Charney D.

Resilience: An Update.

PTSD Research Quarterly 2015 25(4):1-10.

<http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/newsletters/research-quarterly/V25N4.pdf>

Review of a research and clinical shift to focus on ways to assess and foster strengths and personal growth in the face of trauma and life adversity.

The National Crittenton Foundation and Aspen Institute
The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Survey: Toolkit for Providers

http://www.nationalcrittenton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ACEs_Toolkit.pdf

This toolkit presents “a clear articulation of the reasons for administering the survey, a protocol to guide agency use of the ACEs (including staff training), and the basis for beginning to gather data on the relationship between ACE scores and well-being domains.”

Osborn M.

Working with fathers to safeguard children: failure to work with fathers around the child occurs regularly.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jun;38(6):993-1001. PMID: [24931758](#)
Author discusses the need to systematically be more inclusive of fathers when families are involved with Child Protective Services.

Fincher D, VanderEnde K, Colbert K, et. al.

Effect of face-to-face interview versus computer-assisted self-interview on disclosure of intimate partner violence among African American women in WIC clinics.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Mar;30(5):818-38. PMID: [24923890](#)

368 African-American women in a WIC clinic disclosed high rates of lifetime and prior-year IPV, and were 2-10 times more likely to disclose types of abuse in face-to-face interviews than computer self-interview, regardless of race of interviewer.

Hetling A, Stylianou AM, Postmus JL.

Measuring financial strain in the lives of survivors of intimate partner violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Mar;30(6):1046-64. PMID: [24966323](#)

Knowing IPV survivors’ income doesn’t address other important factors such as ability to manage finances, credit card debt, or physical symptoms due to worry about finances. “The Financial Strain Survey (FSS) provides a useful tool for screening and understanding survivors’ complex financial needs.”

O'Connor M, Cox J, Castle DJ.

What can psychiatrists do to better support victims of family violence?

Australas Psychiatry. 2015 Feb;23(1):59-62. PMID: [25512972](#)

Discussion for psychiatrists of barriers, awareness and understanding of family violence.

MacDonald K, Sciolla AF, Folsom D, et. al.

Individual risk factors for physician boundary violations: the role of attachment style, childhood trauma and maladaptive beliefs.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2015 Jan-Feb;37(1):81-8. PMID: [25440724](#)

A potential link was found between childhood adversity and professional boundary difficulties from a questionnaire to 100 healthcare professionals attending a CME course on professional boundaries (most common boundary violation in attendees was sexual). One fifth reported moderate to severe childhood abuse, and 60% moderate to severe emotional neglect.

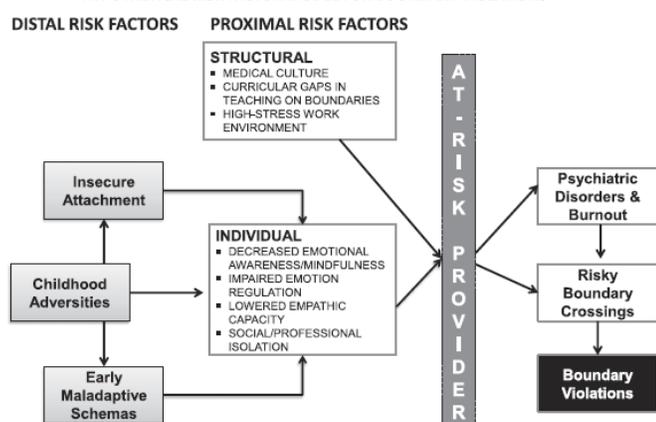
Jaime MC, McCauley HL, Tancredi DJ, et. al.

Athletic coaches as violence prevention advocates.

J Interpers Violence. 2015 Apr;30(7):1090-111. PMID: [25015237](#)

Using data from a pilot randomized controlled trial of “Coaching Boys into Men” at 16 Northern California high schools, “Relative to controls, intervention coaches showed increases in confidence intervening when witnessing abusive behaviors among their athletes, greater bystander intervention, and greater frequency of violence-related discussions with athletes and other coaches. Coaches reported the program was easy to implement and valuable for their athletes.”

HYPOTHETICAL RISK FACTOR MODEL FOR BOUNDARY VIOLATIONS



Prevention

Dubowitz H.

The Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK) Model: helping promote children's health, development, and safety: SEEK offers a practical model for enhancing pediatric primary care.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1725-33. PMID: [25443526](#)

Description of online training program with primary care provider and patient materials to address parental depression, substance abuse, major stress, intimate partner violence, food insecurity and discipline challenges. Two controlled trials with this training showed not only increased provider engagement, but in the intervention group there were 31% fewer CPS reports, fewer children with delayed immunization, and fewer instances of corporal punishment, severe physical assault and psychological aggression in the home.

<http://theinstitute.umaryland.edu/seek/>

Researchers

Rasmusson A, Abdallah C.

Biomarkers for Treatment and Diagnosis.

PTSD Research Quarterly 2015 26(1):1-14.

<http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/newsletters/research-quarterly/V26N1.pdf>

Review of use of lab and imaging biomarkers for PTSD.

Dubowitz H, Christian CW, Hymel K, Kellogg ND.

Forensic medical evaluations of child maltreatment: a proposed research agenda.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Nov;38(11):1734-46. PMID: [25224781](#)

Authors propose a research agenda around child maltreatment concerning five main topics to address knowledge gaps: sexual abuse, neglect, fractures, abusive head trauma, and physicians work in interdisciplinary settings.

Other of Interest

Levi J, Segal L, Rayburn J, Marin A, Miller A.

A Healthy Early Childhood Action Plan: Policies for a Lifetime of Well-Being.

Issue Report, Trust for America's Health and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, November 2015.

<http://healthyamericans.org/assets/files/TFAH-2015-EarlyChildhoodRpt%20FINAL.pdf>

"...highlights more than 40 policy target areas that are key to achieving national goals of reducing toxic stress and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and improving the lives of millions of children."

Murphey D, Cooper PM.

Parents Behind Bars: What Happens to Their Children?

Child Trends Report 2015.

<http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-42ParentsBehindBars.pdf>

At least 7% of US children have experienced parental incarceration, with far-reaching effects.

Fazel M, Karunakara U, Newnham EA.

Detention, denial, and death: migration hazards for refugee children.

Lancet Glob Health. 2014 Jun;2(6):e313-4. PMID: [25103292](#)

“Documented cases of children held in detention are available for more than 60 countries...the scarce evidence available suggests that poor facilities are widespread, with little attention paid to child protection, sanitation, safety, and access to education or health services...children and adolescents in detention report increased rates of deliberate self-harm and suicidal behaviour, voluntary starvation, severe depression, sleep difficulties, somatic complaints, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress reactions.”

Read J, Cartwright C, Gibson K, Shiels C, Haslam N.

Beliefs of people taking antidepressants about causes of depression and reasons for increased prescribing rates.

J Affect Disord. 2014 Oct;168:236-42. PMID: [25064809](#)

From an online survey of 1829 New Zealand adults who had taken prescribed anti-depressants during the preceding five years, 3 main factors were expressed as a perceived cause of depression: bio-genetic, adulthood stress, and childhood adversity. “Self-reported efficacy of the antidepressants was positively associated with bio-genetic causal beliefs, negatively associated with childhood adversity beliefs and unrelated to adulthood stress beliefs.”

Contreras D, Elacqua G, Martinez M, Miranda Á.

Income Inequality or Performance Gap? A Multilevel Study of School Violence in 52 Countries.

J Adolesc Health. 2015 Nov;57(5):545-52. PMID: [26372365](#)

Increasing levels of income inequity (GINI Index) in 45 countries is associated with increased school physical violence experienced by 9 year olds.

