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Child Abuse

Scott J, Grewal T, Brewster S, Khan A.

Optimizing imaging in the pediatric trauma patient, part 1: head and neck trauma.

Pediatr Emerg Med Pract. 2021 Aug 15;18(Suppl 8):1-39.

PMID: [34423962](#)

“This supplement reviews evidence-based recommendations for imaging decisions and interpretations in skull fractures, traumatic brain injuries, abusive head trauma, cervical spine injuries, and facial bone fractures. Examples demonstrating imaging modalities and specific findings for the types of injuries are also provided.”

Johnson BL, Gerzina EA, Naik-Mathuria B, et. al.

What happens after the hospital? An analysis of longitudinal care needs in children treated for child physical abuse.

J Pediatr Surg. 2021 Oct;56(10):1696-1700. PMID: [34167802](#)

Of 401 patients with median age of 7 years seen at a Level 1 pediatric trauma center with child physical abuse (CPA), mortality was 6%. 95% had recommended appointments with multiple specialty services, and compliance with all recommended visits during the first year after injury was 88%. Those with complex injuries were more likely to still be receiving care at 1 year (58% vs. 14%). “CPA management guidelines should include a mechanism to provide resources to these patients and manage multiple coordinating consultants.”

Nelson S, Borsook D, Bosquet Enlow M.

Targeting the stress response in pediatric pain: current evidence for psychosocial intervention and avenues for future investigation.

Pain Rep. 2021 Sep 3;6(3):e953. PMID: [34514276](#)

“Research indicates that youth with chronic pain report high rates of psychological stress, PTSS, and exposure to ACEs. In addition, a host of research has shown strong parallels between the neurobiology of pain processing and the neurobiology of stress exposure in both youth and adults.”

Kisely S, Strathearn L, Najman JM.

Risk Factors for Maltreatment in Siblings of Abused Children.

Pediatrics. 2021 May;147(5):e2020036004. PMID: [33820849](#)

Of 520 sibling pairs enrolled in an Australian study, “A notification in the first sibling was associated with a 60-fold increase in the likelihood of a notification in the second sibling, resulting in nearly three-quarters being the subject of a report. In terms of the subtypes, neglect revealed the strongest association, followed by sexual abuse.”

Malhi P, Bharti B.

School Bullying and Association with Somatic Complaints in Victimized Children.

Indian J Pediatr. 2021 Oct;88(10):962-967. PMID: [33527337](#)

Of 213 Indian schoolchildren with mean age 11.49 years, 42.7% were involved in bullying either as victims or as perpetrators. 26.8% reported victimization. A consistent positive association between victimization and bodily complaints was found. The most common physical symptoms reported by victims included headache (60.7%), chest pain (35.7%), stomach pain (33.9%), weakness (30.4%), and pain in arms and legs (19.6%). “Primary health care clinicians and pediatricians need to consider bullying as one of the potential risk factors when they encounter physical symptoms among pediatric patients.”

Willson E, Kerr G, Stirling A, Buono S.

Prevalence of Maltreatment Among Canadian National Team Athletes.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Sep 22;8862605211045096. PMID: [34549664](#)

From a survey of 995 current and former Canadian National Team athletes, 75% reported at least one form of abuse. “Neglect and psychological harm were most frequently reported, followed by sexual harm and physical harm. Female athletes reported significantly more experiences of all forms of harm. Athletes reportedly experienced more harmful behaviors during their time on the national team than before joining a national team. Coaches were the most common perpetrators of all harms except for sexual harm, which was most frequently perpetrated by peers.”

Zhang H, Li J, Sun B, Wei Q.

Effects of Childhood Maltreatment on Self-Compassion: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Sep 13;15248380211043825. PMID: [34510982](#)

From a research review, emotional abuse and neglect were negatively related to self-compassion at a moderate level; and physical abuse, sexual abuse, and physical neglect were negatively related to self-compassion at a small level. Authors urge self-compassion training in child abuse intervention programs.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Downing NR, Akinlotan M, Thornhill CW.

The impact of childhood sexual abuse and adverse childhood experiences on adult health related quality of life.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Oct;120:105181. PMID: [34247038](#)

From a large adult survey in Texas, "The prevalence of self-reported CSA [childhood sexual abuse] in the sample was 10.3%. Compared to the non-exposed group, individuals exposed to CSA were more likely to report their general health as poor (Adjusted Odds Ratio 1.51), report 14 or more physical unhealthy days (AOR 1.46), 14 or more mental unhealthy days (AOR 1.86), and 14 or more activity limitation days (AOR 2.22) in a month. Health-related quality of life outcomes were worse for respondents who reported being forced to have sex as a child compared with those who reported being touched or forced to touch someone."

Maunder RG, Wiesenfeld L, Lawson A, Hunter JJ.

The Relationship Between Childhood Adversity and Other Aspects of Clinical Complexity in Psychiatric Outpatients.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):9060-9076. PMID: [31339443](#)

Of 1315 mental health outpatients, 36.0% reported childhood abuse or neglect. After controlling for multiple factors, those with a history of childhood maltreatment were noted to have greater overall complexity, distress and disability. "Childhood abuse and neglect were associated with many characteristics that contribute to clinical complexity, and thus to suboptimal outcomes to standard, guideline-based care. Screening may alert psychiatrists to the need for intensive, patient-centered, and trauma-informed treatments."

Wilson-Genderson M, Heid AR, Cartwright F, Pruchno R. **Adverse childhood experiences, adult trauma, and depressive symptom trajectories.**

Aging Ment Health. 2021 Sep 20;1-9. PMID: [34541986](#)

From a survey of 5688 community adults aged 50-74, those with ACEs were more likely to have depressive symptoms in later life, and those with 2+ ACEs were significantly more likely to experience fear and distress from Hurricane Sandy. "Adverse childhood experiences can alter the way traumatic events in adulthood are experienced."

Sulaiman S, Premji SS, Tavangar F, Yim IS, Lebold M; MiGHT.

Total Adverse Childhood Experiences and Preterm Birth.

Matern Child Health J. 2021 Oct;25(10):1581-1594. PMID: [34036452](#)

From a research review, "nine studies report on birth outcomes for 6,087 women from a range of sociodemographic and ethnic backgrounds. Despite a wide range of study designs, measurement tools, and timings of ACEs exposure across studies, seven of the nine included studies showed significant relationships between ACEs and preterm birth."

Osofsky JD, Osofsky HJ, Frazer AL, et. al.

The importance of adverse childhood experiences during the perinatal period.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):350-363. PMID: [33734800](#)

For 303 pregnant women in a psychosocial obstetrics support program, almost ¼ reported 4+ ACEs. "Those reporting more overall ACEs also reported more symptoms of depression, posttraumatic stress, and increased tobacco use."

Testa A, Jackson DB, Ganson KT, Nagata JM.

Maternal Adverse Childhood Experiences and Pregnancy Intentions.

Ann Epidemiol. 2021 Sep 18;S1047-2797(21)00299-4. PMID: [34547446](#)

Using data from a North and South Dakota Pregnancy registry, women with 3+ ACEs were more than twice as likely to have an unwanted pregnancy (vs. an intended pregnancy) than those with 0 ACEs.

Adolescents

Hornor G.

Online Sexual Solicitation of Children and Adolescents.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2020 Nov-Dec;34(6):610-618. PMID: [33097171](#)

"This continuing education article will explore online sexual solicitation of child and adolescents in terms of definition, epidemiology, predictors, consequences, and implications for practice."

McNiss C, Kalarchian M, Laurent J.

Factors associated with childhood sexual abuse and adolescent pregnancy.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Oct;120:105183. PMID: [34245975](#)

From a research review, “Studies suggest that people who are abused in childhood through adolescence and are not believed when they report abuse may be at greater risk for pregnancy in adolescence.” Childhood sexual abuse was associated with a range of sexual risk-taking behavior (e.g., ineffectual contraception use, drug and alcohol use prior to sex, multiple partners) which could lead to adolescent pregnancy.

Labuhn M, LaBore K, Ahmed T, Ahmed R.

Trends and instigators among young adolescent suicide in the United States.

Public Health. 2021 Sep 18;199:51-56. PMID: [34547557](#)

From a large national survey of US high school students, “The factor most associated with suicide ideation was bullying (either electronic or physical), whereas the factor most associated with suicide attempt was sexual violence followed closely by physical bullying.”

Lanzillo EC, Zhang I, Jobes DA, Brausch AM.

The Influence of Cyberbullying on Nonsuicidal Self-Injury and Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior in a Psychiatric Adolescent Sample.

Arch Suicide Res. 2021 Sep 14:1-8. PMID: [34520697](#)

For 64 adolescents receiving psychiatric care, victims of online rumors were over 15 times more likely to engage in nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), as were all who reported involvement with illicit photographs. Participants who reported involvement in online rumors were nearly 16 times more likely to report a history of suicide attempt.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Lyons VH, Adhia A, Moe CA, et. al.

Risk Factors for Child Death During an Intimate Partner Homicide: A Case-Control Study.

Child Maltreat. 2021 Nov;26(4):356-362. PMID: [33375835](#)

“Perpetrator history of suicidal behavior, rape of the intimate partner victim, a non-biological child of the perpetrator living in the home, and perpetrator job stressors increased the odds, while prior separation of the IPV victim from the perpetrator decreased the odds of a child death during an IP homicide incident.”

Noble-Carr D, Moore T, McArthur M.

The Nature and Extent of Qualitative Research Conducted With Children About Their Experiences of Domestic Violence: Findings From a Meta-Synthesis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Oct;22(4):928-943. PMID: [31793402](#)

“Research conducted with children has expanded our understandings of children’s experiences of violence and developed our understandings of the pervasive and unremitting impact that domestic violence has on children’s lives...the qualitative studies included in this review provide ample evidence that children’s perspectives should be “central and critical to our understandings,” rather than “tokenistic ‘add-ons’ to adult contributions”.

Silva EP, Emond A, Ludermir AB.

Depression in childhood: The role of children's exposure to intimate partner violence and maternal mental disorders.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Sep 10;122:105305. PMID: [34517271](#)

For 630 Brazilian mother-child pairs, “IPV was associated with MDD [major depressive disorder] in 31.9% of the women. Depressive symptoms were reported in 15.7% of school-age children...exposure to both IPV and maternal MDD in the first year of life had the strongest association with childhood depression (Odds Ratio = 9.1).”

Sokol RL, Victor BG, Mariscal ES, Ryan JP, Perron BE.

Using administrative data to uncover how often and why supervisory neglect happens: Implications for child maltreatment prevention.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Sep 11;122:105321. PMID: [34520941](#)

Using administrative data from one midwestern state, of 11,208 child maltreatment investigations the most common maltreatment type was supervisory neglect (71%). From a deeper analysis of supervisory neglect cases, the most prevalent factor was domestic violence (45%), followed by caregiver’s substance-related problems (42%).

Romano E, Weegar K, Gallitto E, Zak S, Saini M.

Meta-Analysis on Interventions for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Oct;22(4):728-738. PMID: [31623532](#)

From a research review, “IPV exposure interventions are generally effective for improving children's emotional and behavioral well-being, although interventions would benefit from greater tailoring to children's specific needs. Interventions may also benefit from incorporating various content areas (both trauma-specific and non-trauma-specific) and from greater focus on ensuring the maintenance of treatment gains.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Campbell J, Matoff-Stepp S, Velez ML, Cox HH, Laughon K. **Pregnancy-Associated Deaths from Homicide, Suicide, and Drug Overdose: Review of Research and the Intersection with Intimate Partner Violence.**

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2021 Feb;30(2):236-244. PMID: [33295844](#)

“The leading causes of pregnancy-associated deaths, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, are homicide, suicide, and drug overdose. Intimate partner violence during pregnancy has been shown to contribute to maternal mortality from pregnancy-associated deaths. In this article...we review the prevalence, demographic characteristics, and possible factors leading to each cause of death, as well as evidence-based methods of identification, prevention, and intervention.” These deaths are preventable during pregnancy, and “are a public health concern of major importance and urgency because of the potentially devastating consequences for the mother, fetus/child, and family”.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Malihi ZA, Fanslow JL, Hashemi L, Gulliver PJ, McIntosh TKD. **Prevalence of Nonpartner Physical and Sexual Violence Against People With Disabilities.**

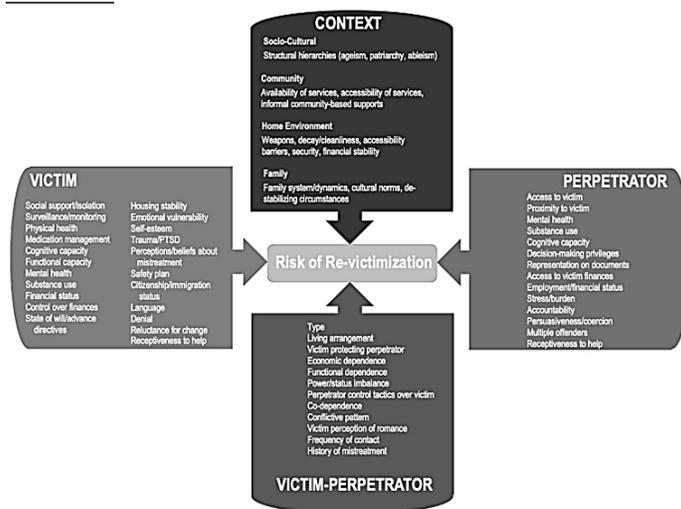
Am J Prev Med. 2021 Sep;61(3):329-337. PMID: [34419230](#)

From random interviews with 2887 New Zealand adults, “More people with disabilities reported nonpartner physical and sexual violence experience than those without disabilities...Women and men with psychological disabilities reported the highest prevalence rates of nonpartner physical and sexual violence. The main perpetrators of nonpartner physical violence for women with disabilities were parents and relatives (59.7%), whereas for men with disabilities, strangers (59.3%) were the main perpetrators. Among people with disabilities who reported nonpartner sexual violence, 43.5% of women and 60.0% of men never sought help.”

Burnes D, Elman A, Feir BM, et. al.

Exploring Risk of Elder Abuse Revictimization: Development of a Model to Inform Community Response Interventions.

J Appl Gerontol. 2021 Oct;40(10):1226-1230. PMID: [32584158](#)



Weissberger GH, Goodman MC, Mosqueda L, et. al. **Elder Abuse Characteristics Based on Calls to the National Center on Elder Abuse Resource Line.**

J Appl Gerontol. 2020 Oct;39(10):1078-1087. PMID: [31364442](#)

An analysis of elder abuse calls reported to the national Center on Elder Abuse Resource Line showed “Of the 1,939 calls, 818 (42.2%) alleged abuse, with financial abuse being the most commonly reported (54.9%). A subset of calls identified multiple abuse types (23.0%) and multiple abusers (18.2%). Physical abuse was most likely to co-occur with another abuse type (61/93 calls 65.6%). Family members were the most commonly identified perpetrators (46.8%).”

Nguyen AL, Mosqueda L, Windisch N, et. al. **Perceived Types, Causes, and Consequences of Financial Exploitation: Narratives From Older Adults.**

J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci. 2021 Apr 23;76(5):996-1004. PMID: [33423064](#)

From interviews with 31 cognitively healthy participants aged 50+ who had experienced financial abuse, “Categories of financial exploitation included (a) investment fraud, (b) wage theft/money owed, (c) consumer fraud, (d) imposter schemes, and (e) manipulation by a trusted person. Themes emerged around perceived causes: (a) element of trust, (b) promise of financial security, (c) lack of experience or awareness, (d) decision-making, and (e) interpersonal dynamics. Perceived consequences included negative and positive impacts around (a) finances, (b) financial/consumer behaviors (c) relationships and trust, (d) emotional impact, and (e) future outlook.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Roth LT, Garcia M, Soren K, Catalozzi M.

An unmet need for paediatric LGBTQ training.

Clin Teach. 2021 Oct;18(5):547-551. PMID: [34327832](#)

“In the first survey of residents regarding community resources (n = 30, 41% response rate), most did not know where to refer LGBTQ patients for mental health care (67%), transgender care (73%), support groups (87%), emergency shelters (86%) or family resources (87%). Ninety-seven per cent would refer to the social worker. In the second survey of trainees and faculty (n = 78, 71% response rate), most had little or no knowledge regarding pre-exposure prophylaxis (60%), post-exposure prophylaxis (54%), strategies for coming out (68%), homelessness/environmental risks (59%), gender dysphoria (63%), puberty blockade (77%), hormonal (78%) and surgical (81%) transitioning, domestic violence (58%), electronic medical record logistics (89%) and community resources (80%). Only 33% felt very comfortable eliciting a history about sexual orientation, 13% about gender identity and 14% about sexual practices.”

Kurdyla V, Messinger AM, Ramirez M.

Transgender Intimate Partner Violence and Help-Seeking Patterns.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):NP11046-NP11069. PMID: [31596167](#)

From an online survey, “transgender IPV survivors most commonly sought help from friends (76.7%), followed by mental health care providers (39.5%) and family (30.2%), whereas formal providers such as police, IPV telephone hotlines, and survivor shelters had low utilization rates...because most formal provider types appear to be underutilized and perceived more negatively by transgender survivors, renewed efforts are needed to tailor services, service advertising, and provider trainings to the needs of transgender communities.”

Canan SN, Jozkowski KN, Wiersma-Mosley JD, et. al.

Differences in Lesbian, Bisexual, and Heterosexual Women's Experiences of Sexual Assault and Rape in a National U.S. Sample.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):9100-9120. PMID: [31347442](#)

From a national survey of 1366 women, 1/3 each identifying as lesbian, bisexual and heterosexual, “63% of bisexual, 49% of lesbian, and 35% of heterosexual women reported experiencing rape in their lifetime. When holding all other social characteristics constant, sexual orientation

remained a significant predictor. Compared with the odds of heterosexual women experiencing sexual assault or rape, bisexual women (3.7 odds of victimization; 7.3 odds of repeat victimization) and lesbian women (3.2 odds of repeat victimization) were disproportionately victimized.”

Russell ST, Bishop MD, Saba VC, James I, Ioverno S.

Promoting School Safety for LGBTQ and All Students.

Policy Insights Behav Brain Sci. 2021 Oct;8(2):160-166. PMID: [34557581](#)

Authors provide suggestions for policy makers, school personnel, parents, and students to promote well-being for LGBTQ and all students through protective policies, professional development, access to information and support including curricula, and the presence of student-led clubs or organizations.

Race/Cultural Concerns

Eichstaedt JC, Sherman GT, Giorgi S, et. al.

The emotional and mental health impact of the murder of George Floyd on the US population.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2021 Sep 28;118(39):e2109139118. PMID: [34544875](#)

Using data from 2 very large US population surveys, “According to the Gallup data, in the week following Floyd's death, anger and sadness increased to unprecedented levels in the US population. During this period, more than a third of the US population reported these emotions. These increases were more pronounced for Black Americans, nearly half of whom reported these emotions. According to the US Census Household Pulse data, in the week following Floyd's death, depression and anxiety severity increased among Black Americans at significantly higher rates than that of White Americans. Our estimates suggest that this increase corresponds to an additional 900,000 Black Americans who would have screened positive for depression, associated with a burden of roughly 2.7 million to 6.3 million mentally unhealthy days.”

Hunter EA, Spears EC, Martz CD, et. al.

Racism-related stress and psychological distress: Black Women's Experiences Living with Lupus study.

J Health Psychol. 2021 Nov;26(13):2374-2389. PMID: [32228184](#)

From a study of 430 African American Women with Lupus, racism-related stress influenced general psychological distress, which in turn increased lupus disease activity.

Giurgescu C , Misra D P , Slaughter-Acey J C, et. al.
Neighborhoods, Racism, Stress, and Preterm Birth Among African American Women: A Review.

West J Nurs Res. 2021 Aug 28;1939459211041165. PMID: [34455864](#)

“This review focuses on potential stress-related pathways by which neighborhood disadvantage and racial discrimination increase the risk for PTB [pre-term birth] among African American women. Specifically, we propose cortisol, systemic inflammation, proteome and lipidome profiles, and telomere shortening [a measure of premature cell aging] as potential mediators linking these social determinants of health with PTB among African American women.

Diop MS, Taylor CN, Murillo SN, et. al.

This is our lane: talking with patients about racism.

Womens Midlife Health. 2021 Aug 28;7(1):7. PMID: [34454618](#)

“This review highlights the importance of addressing patients’ experiences of racism, utilizing the frameworks of trauma-informed care, structural competency, provider bias, and intersectionality. Furthermore, this review provides ways to engage in meaningful dialogue around discrimination and includes important patient-centric resources.”

Sexual Assault

Chiu YN, Leclerc B, Reynald DM, Wortley R.

Situational Crime Prevention in Sexual Offenses Against Women: Offenders Tell Us What Works and What Doesn't.

Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol. 2021 Jul;65(9):1055-1076. PMID: [32448033](#)

140 offenders convicted for sex offenses against women in Australia rate the efficacy of preventive measures.

Table 2. Collapsed Average Scores for SCP Strategies Considered Effective by Offenders (vs. Neutral or Ineffective) Across All Scenarios (N = 140).

Guardianship		Victim self-protective behavior	CPTED
Potential	Nearby		
Child relative, 84.3%	Adult in public location, 92.9%	Forceful verbal resistance, 87.3%	Motion-sensitive lights, 85.8%
Adult in public location, 80%	Security officer in public location, 91.4%	Speaks on phone, 85%	Emergency contact device, 81.4%
Known female, 77.8%	Child relative, 84.3%	Fights back, 84.5%	Nearby residents/businesses, 79.7%
Stranger female, 75%	Stranger female, 79.3%	Tries to run away, 83.1%	Visibility, 78.6%
Known male, 69.6%	Known female, 78.6%	Cries, 79.7%	CCTV, 76.9%
		Self-protection devices, 79.5%	Public security programs, 76.1%
		Knows self-defense, 75.9%	Businesses nearby (closed), 69.9%
		Non-forceful verbal resistance, 75.1%	No isolated places, 64.5%
		Sober, 58.5%	

Note. SCP = situational crime prevention; CPTED = crime prevention through environmental design.

Kelley SM, Zhang Y, O'Neal EN.

To Report or Not to Report? A Focal Concerns Analysis of Victim Reporting Decisions Following Victimization.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Sep 21;8862605211045333. PMID: [34547949](#)

Using national crime victim survey data, sexual assault victims were more likely to report when offenders threatened them with harm (i.e., suspect blameworthiness), when the offense occurred in a private location (i.e., protection of the community), and when they sought help from victim support agencies or medical treatment (i.e., practical considerations).

Beshers S, DiVita M.

Changes in Rape Myth Acceptance Among Undergraduates.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):9371-9392. PMID: [31387449](#)

Two samples of undergraduates in a northeastern university participated in an anonymous online survey in 2010 and 2017. Scores of rape myth acceptance significantly lessened between 2010 and 2017, with the greatest differences for the ‘She asked for it’ and ‘She lied’ subscales. In both years, male students and younger students were significantly more likely to endorse rape myths.

Hayes BE, O'Neal EN.

Differences in Nonresponse Bias and Victimization Reports Across Self-Administered Web-Based and Paper-and-Pencil Versions of a Campus Climate Survey.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Oct;27(12-13):2451-2476. PMID: [34170779](#)

For a standardized campus climate survey given to 5,137 students across 3 modes of collection, “Respondents were more likely to report victimization in the web-based surveys administered to online-only classes and via mass email compared to the paper survey.”

Human Trafficking

Panda P, Garg A, Lee S, Sehgal AR.

Barriers to the access and utilization of healthcare for trafficked youth in the United States.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Nov;121:105259. PMID: [34419901](#)

“Survivors of child trafficking in the U.S. experience a wide range of barriers to healthcare, and a lack of available trauma-informed healthcare. This study identified barriers to healthcare that can be considered by providers hoping to provide accessible and trauma-informed services to trafficked children.”

Diaz A, Arden M, Blaustein S, et. al.
Using School-Based Health Programs to Prevent Human Trafficking: The Mount Sinai Experience.

Ann Glob Health. 2021 Jun 8;87(1):47. PMID: [34164260](#)

“School-based health centers are available to all students attending a school and are often located in schools whose students have risk factors associated with human trafficking: those with a history of running away from home; unstable housing or homelessness; a history of childhood maltreatment or substance use; LGBTQ-identification; physical or developmental disabilities, including students who have Individualized Education Programs and need special education; gang involvement; and/or a history of involvement in child welfare or the juvenile justice system. The Mount Sinai Adolescent Health Center provides a model of the types of service school clinics can offer, including integrated medical, sexual, and reproductive health, health education, and behavioral and mental health.”

Perpetrators

Cheng P, Jaffe P.

Examining Depression Among Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Homicide.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):9277-9298. PMID: [31370737](#)

From an analysis of 135 homicide cases from a Canadian coroner’s homicide review committee, “depressed perpetrators were significantly older, more likely to commit homicide-suicide than homicide only, more likely to have prior threats or attempts of suicide, more likely to have been abused or witnessed domestic violence as a child than nondepressed perpetrators, and more likely to exhibit sexual jealousy.”

Sitney MH, Kaufman KL. A Chip Off the Old Block:

The Impact of Fathers on Sexual Offending Behavior.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Oct;22(4):961-975. PMID: [31910735](#)

From a research review, “the strongest impacts occur when sons are witness to their fathers engaging in acts of sexual abuse or domestic violence, in accordance with social learning theory. Father-son attachment or relationship quality also appears to have a measurable impact on the son’s engagement in sexual violence.”

Bouchard J, Wong JS.

Pathways to Engagement: An Exploratory Qualitative Analysis of Factors That Facilitate Men’s Engagement in IPV Intervention Programs.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Nov;27(14):2642-2663. PMID: [33432859](#)

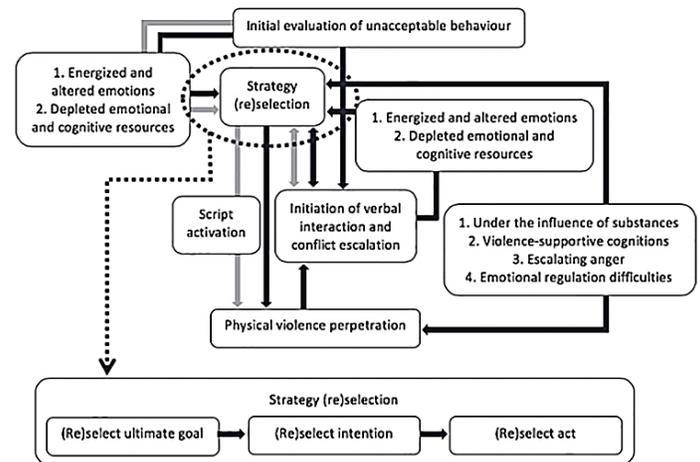
From a survey of 180 men from 12 IPV intervention programs, factors that increased men’s engagement included group cohesion (bonding/interacting with other participants and having a safe space to open up, and a feeling of universality by listening to other’s stories), therapeutic alliance (feeling facilitators treated them as equals and provided straightforward guidance), treatment-based factors (learning practical tools and strategies), and observations of personal transformation (gaining insight with “light bulb” moments).

Stairmand M, Polaschek DLL, Dixon L.

Perpetrators’ Perspectives on Family Violence: An Event Process Model.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):NP10132-NP10155. PMID: [31475605](#)

From interviews with 27 adults completing family violence perpetrator treatment programs, authors created a model of the cognitive, behavioral, contextual, and motivational components from a perpetrator’s perspective of a family violence event – background factors, event build-up, event, and post-event, showing the dynamic nature of family violence events and the role of situational and interpersonal contributors.



Section 3: Event

Police and Court Systems

Wallace ME, Vilda D, Theall KP, Stoecker C.

Firearm Relinquishment Laws Associated With Substantial Reduction In Homicide Of Pregnant And Postpartum Women.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2021 Sep

22:101377hlthaff202101129. PMID: [34550804](#)

“Homicide is a leading cause of death among women who are pregnant and up to one year postpartum in the United States. Most incidents are perpetrated by an intimate partner with a firearm...We found that state laws prohibiting possession of firearms and requiring relinquishment of firearms by people convicted of domestic violence-related misdemeanors were associated with substantial reductions in homicide of pregnant and postpartum women. State policy makers should consider further strengthening domestic violence-related firearm regulations and their enforcement.”

Providers

Hullenaar KL, Frisco M.

Understanding the Barriers of Violence Victims' Health Care Use.

J Health Soc Behav. 2020 Dec;61(4):470-485. PMID:

[33047974](#)

In an analysis of 9912 violent victimizations from a national database, survivors were significantly more likely to utilize formal healthcare services due to a significant injury, and significantly less likely if the incident was caused by a partner than a stranger, was a repeat episode vs. a new occurrence, and very significantly less if the event was a sexual assault vs. other types of violence.

Vatnar SKB, Leer-Salvesen K, Bjørkly S.

Mandatory Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence: A Mixed Methods Systematic Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Oct;22(4):635-655. PMID:

[31446848](#)

From an international research review on mandatory reporting of IPV, “Victims were generally supportive of a law requiring professionals to report IPV, although subsamples' attitudes opposing mandatory reporting were presented as main findings in a substantial number of studies. Group differences between abused or nonabused women and knowledge about mandatory reporting of IPV among professionals was mixed and inconclusive. Few professionals had actually reported IPV under

mandatory reporting. Empirical research appears to be scarce, with moderate to high degree of bias and with only limited recent development.”

Chang JC, Miller E, Thurston RC.

Addressing intimate partner violence with midlife women: awareness, support, empowerment.

Menopause. 2021 Sep 20;28(11):1313-1315. PMID:

[34547001](#)

In this brief overview for menopause clinicians, authors recommend that instead of IPV screening, disclosure and identification, clinicians utilize “a universal-education approach [which] raises awareness about IPV for all patients to understand that IPV is prevalent, that IPV is associated with numerous negative health consequences, and that help is available.”

Barishansky SJ, Shapiro P, Meyman G, et. al.

Reproductive endocrinologists' knowledge and attitudes in the identification of intimate partner violence.

Fertil Steril. 2021 Sep 16:S0015-0282(21)01934-8. PMID:

[34538458](#)

From a survey of 95 infertility physicians with a 46% response rate, most estimated that the prevalence of IPV in their practice to be rare (<1%), however, 33% reported between 1-5 active victims of IPV over the prior year. Only 17% were certain that their clinic had guidelines for detection or management of IPV.

Christensen M, Metcalfe LL, O'Reilly R.

Emergency department nurses experiences of female domestic violence presentations: A review of the qualitative literature.

Nurs Forum. 2021 Oct;56(4):925-937. PMID: [34350597](#)

From a research review of ED nurses caring for DV patients, feelings included “anger, rage, depression, guilt, helplessness, sadness, hopelessness, and cynicism...the emotional burden of care in supporting and protecting victims of DV can be immense for the nurses involved. This can lead to ED nurses distancing themselves from the patient as a means of emotional self-protection.”

Welfare-Wilson A, Adley L, Bell Z, Luby R.

COVID-19 and how the wearing of face coverings can affect those with an experience of trauma.

J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs. 2021 Oct;28(5):777-782. PMID:

[33587790](#)

“This paper provides an awareness of the link between trauma and the wearing of face coverings, and how their use could be re-traumatizing for those accessing services...and be able to offer suggestions to alleviate distress.”

Mihelicova M, Wegrzyn A, Brown M, Greeson MR.
Stressors of Rape Crisis Work From the Perspectives of Advocates With and Without Sexual Assault Victimization History.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):NP10766-NP10789. PMID: [31542983](#)

“Interviews were conducted with 18 current volunteer advocates, 11 of whom identified as survivors, from three rape crisis centers. Findings demonstrated stressors associated with: self-evaluation; rules or expectations of the role (including the crisis nature of the role); witnessing lack of client support; helplessness around sexual assault as a systems issue; identifying with the client; witnessing the physical and emotional impact on clients; and being reminded of their own assault...Findings have implications for supporting advocate well-being and overall organizational support of advocates. Such measures may ensure volunteer retention and maintain service quality.

DeJong M, Wilkinson S, Apostu C, Glaser D.
Emotional abuse and neglect in a clinical setting: challenges for mental health professionals.

BJPsych Bull. 2021 Sep 21:1-6. PMID: [34544522](#)
Practical and useful article, with Q&A “How to”.
“Emotional abuse or neglect [EAN] is a very common form of child maltreatment often considered difficult to recognise or define...We have attempted to highlight here dilemmas encountered by both adult and child mental health workers in this complex area and to suggest possible ways of resolving them.”

- (1) emotional unavailability, unresponsiveness and neglect
- (2) hostility, blame, denigration, rejection or scapegoating
- (3) developmentally inappropriate or inconsistent interactions with a child
- (4) exposure to frightening or distressing experiences
- (5) failure to recognise a child’s individuality and the psychological boundary between the parent/carer and child
- (6) failure to promote the child’s socialisation.

Prevention

Rostad WL, Ports KA, Tang S, Klevens J.
Reducing the Number of Children Entering Foster Care: Effects of State Earned Income Tax Credits.

Child Maltreat. 2020 Nov;25(4):393-397. PMID: [31973550](#)
“Children living in poverty are significantly more likely to be reported to the child welfare system and are overrepresented in foster care...a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit was associated with an

11% decrease in foster care entries compared to states without a state-level EITC after controlling for child poverty rate, racial/ethnic composition, education, and unemployment. Policies that strengthen economic supports for families may prevent child maltreatment and reduce foster care entries and associated costs.”

McGinty EE, Nair R, Assini-Meytin LC, et. al.
Impact of Medicaid Expansion on Reported Incidents of Child Neglect and Physical Abuse.

Am J Prev Med. 2021 Sep 21:S0749-3797(21)00404-9. PMID: [34561125](#)

From an analysis of states that did and did not expand Medicaid, Medicaid expansion states were associated with reductions of 13.4% - 16.0% in the average rate of child neglect reports per 100,000 children per state-year, relative to control states. Expansion was associated with a 16.6% - 18.7% reduction in the rate of first-time neglect reports. There were no statistically significant associations between Medicaid expansion and the rates of child physical abuse.

Anderson EJ, Krause KC, Meyer Krause C, et. al.
Web-Based and mHealth Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence Victimization Prevention: A Systematic Review.
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Oct;22(4):870-884. PMID: [31742475](#)

“We systematically evaluated current web- or mobile-based delivery methods for primary, secondary, and tertiary IPV victimization prevention...Computer-based screening with or without integrated education was the most common approach (26%), followed by safety decision aids (23%)...There was limited evidence whether mHealth interventions better addressed needs compared to conventional interventions.”

Adebahr R, Söderström EZ, Arver S, Jokinen J, Öberg KG.
Reaching Men and Women at Risk of Committing Sexual Offences - Findings From the National Swedish Telephone Helpline PrevenTell.

J Sex Med. 2021 Sep;18(9):1571-1581. PMID: [34303631](#)
“Men and women at risk of committing sexual crimes can be reached through a national helpline service and motivated to undergo further assessment and treatment.” For 1573 Swedish adults (119 women) contacting a helpline for sexual behavior, a preference for minors was reported by 24%, of whom 63% reported use of child sexual exploitation materials and 15% had committed child sexual abuse. Although callers were offered anonymity, 55% disclosed their identity and were enrolled for further assessment and treatment.

Armfield JM, Ey LA, Zufferey C, Gnanamanickam ES, Segal L.
Educational strengths and functional resilience at the start of primary school following child maltreatment.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Sep 4;122:105301. PMID: [34488051](#)
 Of 3414 high-risk children who had a maltreatment substantiation or investigation, CPS involvement was strongly associated with poorer functioning at school, but 51.2% demonstrated resilience. Predictors of resilience were being older, not having an emotional condition, and being read to at home. Boys who had been maltreated demonstrated few strengths and had less resilience than girls. Boys and girls who were read to regularly at home had more than three times the odds of showing resilience than children who were not read to at home.

Researchers

Lindhorst TP, Casey EA, Willey-Sthapit C, Toews B.
How Research Evidence is Defined, Acquired, and Shared Across Systems That Address Intimate Partner Violence.
 Violence Against Women. 2021 Sep 17:10778012211025999. PMID: [34533090](#)

“This exploratory study examined the flow of research evidence through systems that address intimate partner violence (IPV), including victim services, law enforcement, and criminal justice organizations. Qualitative interviews with representatives of these disciplines assessed how respondents define, acquire, and share research evidence. Findings suggest that research evidence is defined more broadly in the field than in academic settings, and is accessed primarily from trusted intermediaries within professional networks. State IPV coalitions and victim service providers are key intermediaries across sectors. Findings suggest the need for more tangible supports to support sharing of research information within and across service sectors.”

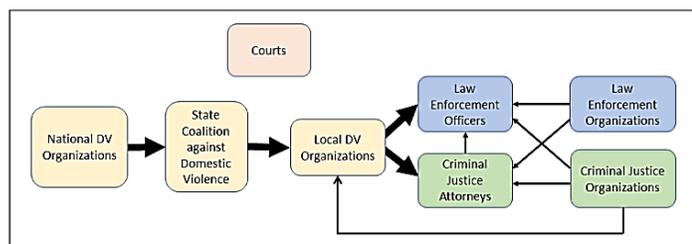


Figure 2. Flow of research through domestic violence (DV) serving organizations.

Njie-Carr VPS, Sabri B, Messing JT, et. al.
Methodological and Ethical Considerations in Research With Immigrant and Refugee Survivors of IPV.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Oct;36(19-20):NP10790-NP10808. PMID: [31549582](#)

“With 43.6 million immigrants and refugees living in the United States, there is a need for research studies to eliminate health disparities in these populations...The use of a multifaceted approach informed by best practices maximized recruitment efforts and active participation that generated high numbers of immigrant and refugee women participants” in the weWomen study.

Other of Interest

Ferguson CJ, Smith S.
Examining homicides and suicides cross-nationally: Economic factors, guns and video games.
 Int J Psychol. 2021 Oct;56(5):812-823. PMID: [33786817](#)

“In the current study, several factors were considered in combination across a sample of 92 countries. These included income inequality (Gini index), Human Capital Index (education and employment), per capita gun ownership and per capita expenditure on video games. Results suggest that economic factors primarily were related to homicide and suicide cross-nationally. Video game consumption was not a major indicative factor. More surprisingly, per capita gun ownership was not an indicator factor cross-nationally. The results suggest that a focus on economic factors and income inequality are most likely to bear fruit regarding reduction of violence and suicide.”

Srivastav A, Park K, Koziarski A, Strompolis M, Purtle J.
Who Is Talking About Adverse Childhood Experiences? Evidence From Twitter to Inform Health Promotion.
 Health Educ Behav. 2021 Oct;48(5):615-626. PMID: [34053309](#)

“We obtained tweets on the topics of ACEs, childhood resilience, and childhood trauma between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2019...The weekly volume was approximately 1,864 tweets. Key topics included general use of the term ACEs (23%), trauma and ACEs (19%), long-term impact of ACEs (12%), preventing ACEs (11%), short-term effects of ACEs (8%), the 1997 ACE Study (5%), and students with ACEs (5%). The top two sentiments were fear and joy. Top conversation influencers included pediatricians, child health advocacy organizations, California's state government, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Public Radio...This presents an opportunity to leverage social media tools to increase public engagement and awareness.