

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Lăzărescu AM, Benichi S, Blauwblomme T, et. al.

### **Abusive Head Trauma in Infants During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Paris Metropolitan Area.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Aug 1;5(8):e2226182. PMID: [36040743](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36040743/)

Using data from one Paris Children's hospital neurosurgery center, compared to pre-pandemic numbers, significant abusive head trauma (AHT) in infants was about the same in 2020, but significantly increased by 92% in 2021. In addition, severity worsened with 9.39 times increased mortality in 2021. In a related commentary (PMID: [36040746](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36040746/)), authors query "(1) why did the expected increase in AHT not occur in Paris in 2020, and (2) why did the factors that worked in 2020 start to fail?"

Milner JD, Hartnett DA, DeFroda SF, et. al.

### **Orthopedic manifestations of child abuse.**

Pediatr Res. 2022 Sep;92(3):647-652. PMID: [34819655](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34819655/)

"This review evaluates current literature regarding the orthopedic manifestations of child abuse...Certain orthopedic injuries may raise concern for abuse triggering clinical suspicion and further workup or intervention."

Toft J, Myhre AK, Sun YQ, Willumsen T, Rønneberg A.

### **Oral health history in children referred to a child advocacy center in Norway.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Oct;132:105789. PMID: [35849872](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35849872/)

100 Norwegian children aged 3-16 exposed to maltreatment, compared to a control group, were more likely to have caries (dental cavities) and were 2.25 times less likely to show up for dental appointments. Children with suspected sexual abuse had 4 times more caries than those with suspected physical abuse.

Drake B, Fluke JD, Kim H, Orsi R, Stubblefield JL.

### **What Proportion of Foster Care Children Do Not Have Child Protective Services Reports? A Preliminary Look.**

Child Maltreat. 2022 Nov;27(4):596-604. PMID: [34308682](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34308682/)

Using national data, authors found that between 8-35% of US children enter foster care for reasons other than maltreatment, including child behavior problem, alcohol abuse (child), child disability, drug abuse (child), parental incarceration, relinquishment, parental death, and being the sibling of a maltreated child. "A meaningfully large number of children are placed in foster care for reasons other than maltreatment investigated by CPS. Further research into these children is warranted to better inform foster care policy."

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Hakamata Y, Suzuki Y, Kobashikawa H, Hori H.

### **Neurobiology of early life adversity: A systematic review of meta-analyses towards an integrative account of its neurobiological trajectories to mental disorders.**

Front Neuroendocrinol. 2022 Apr;65:100994. PMID: [35331780](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35331780/)

This detailed neurobiology research review assesses the impact of early life adversity on the stress hormone system, the immune system, and brain changes such as exaggerated response to emotionally negative information such as fear. These changes are found in those both with and without a diagnosed mental health disorder, and authors note future research needs regarding mental health prevention and treatment.

Devine C, Cohen-Cline H.

### **Social and Behavioral Pathways between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Poor Adult Physical Health: Mediation by Early Adulthood Experiences in a Low-Income Population.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Aug 25;19(17):10578. PMID: [36078291](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36078291/)

From a large-scale study of Medicaid enrollees in Portland, Oregon, experiencing four or more ACEs increased the risk of poor adult physical health by 50%. This association was influenced by adult IPV and substance use, and to a lesser extent social isolation, but not work instability.

Yu HJ, Liu X, Yang HG, Chen R, He QQ.

**The association of adverse childhood experiences and its subtypes with adulthood sleep problems: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies.**

Sleep Med. 2022 Oct;98:26-33. PMID: [35777139](#)

In this research review, individual ACEs were associated with sleep problems, with increased problems with multiple ACEs. "ACE may have cumulative detrimental effects on sleep health."

Brown SM, Rodriguez KE, Smith AD, Ricker A, Williamson AA.

**Associations between childhood maltreatment and behavioral sleep disturbances across the lifespan: A systematic review.**

Sleep Med Rev. 2022 Aug;64:101621. PMID: [35367857](#)

"Emerging research suggests that sleep disturbances may be a key behavioral health risk factor implicated in the relationship between maltreatment and poor health across the lifespan. This systematic review examined the association between maltreatment and behavioral sleep disturbances in childhood and adulthood...there was a robust association between childhood maltreatment and behavioral sleep disturbances."

Zhao X, Jin L, Sun SB.

**Early-life interparental relationship quality and late-life depressive symptoms: A mediation analysis.**

J Affect Disord. 2022 Sep 15;313:137-148. PMID: [35777496](#)

In a study of Chinese elders, those who experienced poor early life interparental relationships "showed higher levels of and faster increases in depressive symptoms in late adulthood." Depressive risk was increased if they also experienced childhood physical abuse, and/or poor relationships with their partner or children in adulthood. "Early-life interparental relationships exert a long-term effect on offspring's mental health."

Eriksen JKD, Coello K, Stanislaus S, et. al.

**Associations between childhood maltreatment and oxidative nucleoside damage in affective disorders.**

Eur Psychiatry. 2022 Aug 11;65(1):e46. PMID: [35950327](#)

In this study of 468 patients with mood disorders, 151 unaffected first-degree relatives, and 241 healthy control persons, those with mood disorders showed higher levels of urinary oxidation stress products (markers of DNA and RNA damage and known to be associated with mood disorders), despite adjusting for various factors such as body mass index, smoking and alcohol use. Notably, especially childhood emotional abuse and emotional neglect were associated with oxidative stress.

Reinhard MA, Rek SV, Nenov-Matt T, et. al.

**Association of loneliness and social network size in adulthood with childhood maltreatment: Analyses of a population-based and a clinical sample.**

Eur Psychiatry. 2022 Sep 5:1-14. PMID: [36059118](#)

Using data from studies involving a German general population as well as adults being seen as outpatients for mental health treatment, "Loneliness is particularly associated with self-reported child maltreatment, and in this respect distinct from the social network size...This was particularly marked for emotional neglect and emotional abuse. Loneliness but not social network size mediated the relationship between childhood maltreatment and depressive symptoms."

Brits B, Walker-Williams H, Fouché A.

**Experiences of Women Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse in Relation to Nonsupportive Significant Adults.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1027-1047. PMID:

[33468018](#)

This research review discusses women survivors of childhood sexual abuse and the impact of non-supportive significant adults before and during disclosure/discovery, and long-term consequences including psychological functioning, revictimization, and negative adult attachment to others.

## Adolescents

Corrigan C, Duke G, Millar J, et. al.

**Admissions of Children and Adolescents With Deliberate Self-harm to Intensive Care During the SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Australia.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 May 2;5(5):e2211692. PMID:

[35544133](#)

813 Australian patients aged 12-17, median age 15.1 years, 67.7% female, were admitted to ICUs with deliberate self-harm (DSH) 2015-2021. Admissions to ICU with DSH increased by 4.84 times after the pandemic started, with a peak in August 2020, while at the same time total all-cause ICU admissions for this age group decreased by over 1/3.

Espelage DL, Ingram KM, Hong JS, Merrin GJ.

**Bullying as a Developmental Precursor to Sexual and Dating Violence Across Adolescence: Decade in Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1358-1370. PMID:

[34519239](#)

Authors review 10 years of research on the connection between bullying as a precursor to IPV in adolescence, including potential mechanisms, the efficacy of prevention efforts, and gaps in research.

Honor G, Billa A, Daniels A, et. al.

### Online Sexual Solicitation of Children and Adolescents in a High-Risk Population.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2022 Sep-Oct;36(5):449-456. PMID: [35644705](#)

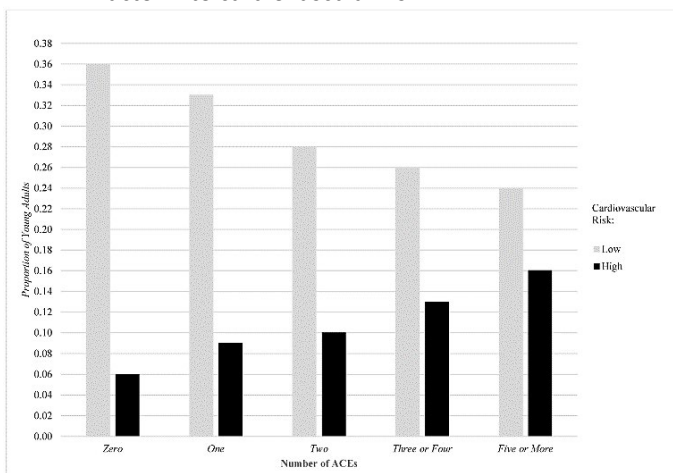
Of 325 children/adolescents aged 8-18 years seen at a Child Advocacy Center with concerns about sexual abuse, 42.8% denied talking to anyone online that they had not met offline (face to face in real life), 27.1% reported talking to individuals online that they had not met offline but never talking about sex; 20% reported online sexual solicitation with individuals they had not met offline; and 10.2% reported highest-risk behaviors online involving meeting someone offline or having sex with someone offline whom they had met online. "Children who have been sexually abused are at increased risk for sexual solicitation."

Jackson DB, Testa A, Woodward KP, et. al.

### Adverse Childhood Experiences and Cardiovascular Risk among Young Adults: Findings from the 2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Sep 16;19(18):11710. PMID: [36141983](#)

From a national youth study, "young adults who have experienced a greater number of ACEs have a higher likelihood of having moderate to high cardiovascular risk compared to those who have zero or few reported ACEs...young adults generally have a significant cardiovascular health risk resulting from heightened stress, poor diet, lack of sleep, decreased physical activity, and increased tobacco, alcohol, and drug use. Compounding these known health risks is the deficient 'transition of care' process from pediatric to adult medicine for young adults. As a result, many young adults do not receive age-appropriate screening or anticipatory guidance promoting healthy behaviors." Poor mental health and cumulative disadvantage also factor into cardiovascular risk.



Kim HK, Bruce J.

### Role of Risk Taking and Inhibitory Control in Alcohol Use Among Maltreated Adolescents and Nonmaltreated Adolescents.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Nov;27(4):615-625. PMID: [34278833](#)

For 129 maltreated adolescents and their parents and 102 matched controls, all of whom completed 3 annual assessments, "Childhood maltreatment was not directly associated with alcohol use in middle adolescence but was significantly associated with deficits in inhibitory control [the ability to suppress or countermand a thought, action, or feeling] in early adolescence, which, in turn, led to significantly increased alcohol use in middle adolescence."

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Letourneau N, Luis MA, Kurbatfinski S, et. al.

### COVID-19 and family violence: A rapid review of literature published up to 1 year after the pandemic declaration.

EclinicalMedicine. 2022 Nov;53:101634. PMID: [36119559](#)

"While many studies of families/households revealed rises in family violence incidence, official justice, police, and emergency department records noted declines during the pandemic...Official records of family violence may be biased toward under-reporting in the context of pandemics and should be interpreted with caution...Parental stress, burnout, mental distress (i.e. depression), difficulty managing COVID-19 measures, social isolation, and financial and occupational losses were related to increases in family violence."

Santaularia NJ, Ramirez MR, Osypuk TL, Mason SM.

### Economic Hardship and Violence: A Comparison of County-Level Economic Measures in the Prediction of Violence-Related Injury.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 29;8862605221118966. PMID: [36036553](#)

Looking at unemployment rate, male mass layoffs, female mass layoffs, foreclosure rate, and unemployment rate change, measured cross-sectionally and by a 1-year lag in Minnesota, with rates of IPV, child and elder abuse, "a county's higher foreclosure rate was the strongest and most consistently associated with an increase in all violence subtypes. Unemployment rate was the second strongest risk factor, with male mass lay-offs associated with increased rates and female mass-lay-offs with decreased rates of violence subtypes.

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Chaychi S, Valera E, Tartaglia MC.

### **Sex and gender differences in mild traumatic brain injury/concussion.**

Int Rev Neurobiol. 2022;164:349-375. PMID: [36038209](#)

Authors “address biological sex and gender as they impact different aspects of concussion including incidence, risk factors, and outcome. As well, this chapter will provide a more fulsome overview of intimate partner violence, an often-overlooked cause of concussion in women. Applying the sex and gender lens to concussion/mild traumatic brain injury is imperative for discovery of its pathophysiology and moving closer to treatments.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Goodman LA, Epstein D, Nnawulezi N, et. al.

### **Informal Help-Seeking in Moments of Acute Danger: Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Emergency Outreach Efforts and the Forces That Shape Them.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Sep 1:8862605221119517. PMID: [36052442](#)

“Faced with frightening escalations in their partners' violence, survivors desperately want support that is grounded in both empathy and a willingness to follow their lead. Many find the support they need from family, friends, and community, whether or not they also call the police. But many others describe network members so weighed down by generations of oppression and trauma that they are unable to provide the support survivors want, or survivors themselves are unwilling to reach out and further burden them. These findings highlight the inadequacy of approaches that understand a survivor solely as an individual, distinct from her family history, and her current social network.”

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

The Lancet Healthy Longevity.

### **The second shadow pandemic: elder abuse.**

Lancet Healthy Longev. 2021 Jun;2(6):e301. PMID: [36098137](#)

“Risk factors for elder abuse include social isolation, cognitive impairment, physical frailty, and dependence on others for care. Almost all these risk factors for elder abuse have been compounded by COVID-19 restrictions...social isolation risks increasing this vulnerability by increasing an older person's dependence on a limited number of caregivers with no other oversight.” UK and US studies have shown a 30% increase in elder hotline calls, and 83.6% increase in elder abuse at home. There is significant under-reporting with only 1 out of 24 cases reported. “First, we must educate people on its occurrence and ensure that reporting mechanisms are widely available and known to all concerned parties. Second, and perhaps more importantly, is a restoration of humanity to the older person.”

## Sexual Assault

Smith SG, Chen J, Lowe AN, Basile KC.

### **Sexual Violence Victimization of U.S. Males: Negative Health Conditions Associated with Rape and Being Made to Penetrate.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20953-NP20971. PMID: [34851224](#)

“Male made to penetrate (MTP) victimization has received very little attention as a specific form of sexual violence. Using data from the 2010 to 2012 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey...An estimated 62.7% of rape-only victims and 59.8% of MTP-only victims reported at least one impact due to the perpetrator's violence. Male rape victims were significantly more likely than non-rape victims to report 2 of 11 health conditions measured, while male MTP victims had greater odds of reporting 6 of 11 health conditions.”

Mailhot Amborski A, Bussières EL, et. al.

### **Sexual Violence Against Persons With Disabilities: A Meta-Analysis.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1330-1343. PMID: [33657931](#)

From a research review, individuals with disabilities were at significantly higher risk of sexual victimization than persons without disabilities (odds ratio = 2.27), with risk significantly higher for adults than minors. “Sensory impairment [such as deafness or blindness] was the type of disability associated with the highest risk of sexual victimization.”

Miles L, Valentine JL, Mabey L, Downing NR.

**Mental Illness as a Vulnerability for Sexual Assault: A Retrospective Study of 7,455 Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Examinations.**

J Forensic Nurs. 2022 Jul-Sep 01;18(3):131-138. PMID: [35045047](#)

From a record review of 7,455 patients who had received a forensic sexual assault (SA) examination, 46.7% of participants “reported preexisting MI [mental illness] and/or current use of psychotropic medications, more than double the MI prevalence rates in the general population...In addition, patients with MI reported more violent SAs with increased anogenital and nonanogenital injuries...These findings support the development of interventions by healthcare providers and stakeholders to address SA vulnerabilities in individuals with MI.”

Dickman SL, Himmelstein G, Himmelstein DU, et. al.

**Uncovered Medical Bills after Sexual Assault.**

N Engl J Med. 2022 Sep 15;387(11):1043-1044. PMID: [36103420](#)

In this letter to the editor, authors tabulate uncovered emergency department medical costs for sexual assault survivors in 2019, with most costs theoretically covered by VAWA. “Emergency department charges averaged \$3,551; victims of sexual abuse during pregnancy incurred the highest charges (\$4,553).” Authors found that an estimated 17,842 persons were expected to pay the costs themselves, and even those privately insured paid on average 14% of costs out-of-pocket. “Such costs may particularly burden low-income women and girls...may discourage the reporting of rape and seeking of medical care. Incurring such charges may further harm survivors by serving to disclose a potentially stigmatizing event to parents, partners, or employers.” Authors recommend expansion of VAWA to cover therapeutic services, not just evidence collection.

## Human Trafficking

Murdock L, Hodge-Williams C, Hardin K, Rood CJ.

**Youth survivor perspectives on healthcare and sex trafficking.**

J Pediatr Nurs. 2022 Sep-Oct;66:95-103. PMID: [35689954](#)

“Youth survivors seeking healthcare reported multiple barriers based on their interaction with healthcare providers, such as the lack of provider awareness, education, training, feelings of shame, judgment, fear, racial biases, and lack of

empathy...solutions proposed by participants included...increasing awareness, establishing rapport, creating a safe space, asking questions about their safety and situation, using a non-judgmental approach, and providing resources.”

Fraleley HE, Subedi G.

**Confusing Terms: A Concept Analysis of Naming Youth Trafficking.**

J Forensic Nurs. 2022 Jul-Sep 01;18(3):174-184. PMID: [35293359](#)

Authors review the various definitions and types of trafficking with minors, risk factors, consequences, and then propose an overarching “youth trafficking” to encompass all of the fragmented sectors of this problem.

Peck JL, Doiron ML.

**Human trafficking policies of professional nursing organizations.**

Nurs Forum. 2022 Sep;57(5):968-976. PMID: [35662037](#)

“Professional nursing organizations are ideally situated with knowledge, skills, and attributes to effectively contribute in a timely manner to policy creation and implementation directed toward emerging health threats. This analysis identifies only nine of 104 national nursing organizations that deliver vision, skills, position statements, practice guidelines, or other tools for members seeking evidence-based, credible, professional resources to initiate health policies and clinical protocols for human trafficking.”

## LGBTQ Concerns

Andresen JB, Graugaard C, Andersson M, et. al.

**Adverse childhood experiences and mental health problems in a nationally representative study of heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual Danes.**

World Psychiatry. 2022 Oct;21(3):427-435. PMID: [36073708](#)

From a large Danish study, “Compared to heterosexuals, non-heterosexual persons were more likely to report most of the studied ACEs, with odds ratios (ORs) for the ACEs ranging from 1.38 to 1.75 for homosexual women, 1.76 to 2.65 for homosexual men, 2.52 to 3.64 for bisexual women, and 1.58 to 6.07 for bisexual men. Furthermore, non-heterosexual persons had consistently and significantly higher odds for mental health problems (ORs: 1.50 to 4.63)...These findings highlight the need to safeguard the welfare of adults, children and adolescents with non-conforming expressions of sexuality.”

# Race/Cultural Concerns

Zestcott CA, Ruiz JM, Tietje KR, Stone J.

## **The Relationship Between Racial Prejudice and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Risk at the State and County Level.**

Ann Behav Med. 2022 Aug 30;56(9):959-968. PMID: [34922337](#)

Using state and county level data looking at average explicit and implicit prejudice held by White, Black, and Native American respondents, and correlating this with a CDC cardiovascular disease mortality database, "Evidence suggests that across racial groups, holding racial prejudice is associated with CVD mortality risk for both the prejudiced and the stigmatized groups."

Walsh K, Gilmore AK, Barr SC, et. al.

## **The Role of Discrimination Experiences in Postrape Adjustment Among Racial and Ethnic Minority Women.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct;37(19-20):NP17325-NP17343. PMID: [34229508](#)

For a group of recent rape survivors aged 15 or older who were seen for a forensic rape exam and followed for 6 months, "Black women experienced discrimination in significantly more situations and with greater frequency compared to American Indian and Hispanic women. Discrimination frequency was positively associated with PTSD and depression symptoms even after controlling for age, education, race, and intervention condition, but was not associated with alcohol or drug problems."

McMillian-Bohler J, Bell LM.

## **Considerations and Recommendations for Care of Black Pregnant Patients During COVID-19.**

Nurs Clin North Am. 2022 Sep;57(3):443-452. PMID: [35985731](#)

"The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced health disparities experienced by all vulnerable populations in the United States, including black pregnant patients. This article highlights some of the factors that may impact the experience of black people as they navigate the COVID-19 pandemic and presents strategies that every provider can implement to minimize the detrimental effects of this devastating virus during pregnancy."

Parikh AK, Leschied JR.

## **Microaggressions in our daily workplace encounters: a barrier to achieving diversity and inclusion.**

Pediatr Radiol. 2022 Aug;52(9):1719-1723. PMID: [35229186](#)

"In this paper we define and categorize microaggressions using real-world examples,

describe their repercussions, and provide ways to appropriately respond to microaggressions on a personal and institutional level."

# Perpetrators

Brown SJ, Zammit J, King S.

## **A contemporary case file analysis of child sexual abuse in institutional settings in England and Wales.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep;131:105633. PMID: [35696832](#)

In an analysis of child sexual abuse (CSA) in institutions in England and Wales during the past 5 years, "In 79% of cases there was some level of awareness of concerns relating to inappropriate behaviour or CSA, through rumours and gossip, concerns about professionalism, and observed changes in the behaviour of subsequently barred individuals or victims. There was wide variation in the degree to which institutions responded. In a small number of cases action was taken promptly; however, this was not typical."

Choy O, Raine A, Schug R.

## **Larger striatal volume is associated with increased adult psychopathy.**

J Psychiatr Res. 2022 May;149:185-193. PMID: [35279510](#)

For 108 adult males from the community, psychopathy (antisocial behavior, impaired empathy and remorse, and bold, disinhibited, and egotistical traits) was associated with brain scan changes of increased size of the striatum. These striatal changes relate to the reward system, with increased sensation-seeking and impulsivity.

# Police and Court Systems

Austin AE, Naumann RB, Simmons E.

## **Association of State Child Abuse Policies and Mandated Reporting Policies With Prenatal and Postpartum Care Among Women Who Engaged in Substance Use During Pregnancy.**

JAMA Pediatr. 2022 Sep 19:e223396. PMID: [36121649](#)

In states that have policies for mandated reporting of maternal substance use and/or consider maternal substance use to be child abuse, mothers received prenatal care approximately one month later, had lower likelihood of adequate prenatal care, and were less likely to have a postpartum health care visit, than in those states without such policies.

Parkhill AJ, Nixon M, McEwan TE.

**A critical analysis of stalking theory and implications for research and practice.**

Behav Sci Law. 2022 Sep;40(5):562-583. PMID: [36134723](#)

“This article comprehensively reviews and critiques theories providing an aetiological account of stalking. We evaluate applications of preexisting psychological theories to stalking (attachment theory, evolutionary theory, social learning theory, information processing models of aggression, coercive control theory, and behavioural theory) as well as the only novel theory of stalking to date: Relational goal pursuit theory.” Authors note that there is little research in this field compared to other areas of forensic clinical psychology and discuss future research and clinical practice.

Randa R, Reynolds BW, Fansher A.

**Victim reactions to being stalked: Examining the effects of perceived offender characteristics and motivations.**

Behav Sci Law. 2022 Sep;40(5):715-731. PMID: [36151594](#)

Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, authors found that frequency of stalking behaviors, the duration of the stalking experience, and the overall invasiveness of the victimization, in addition to certain motives, were positively correlated with harm perceived by the survivor. That harm was positively correlated with a number of self-protective actions...For practitioners in law enforcement, this work may provide insights into the invasive nature of stalking and the fear and harm caused to the victim.”

Logan TK, Landhuis J.

**Should we be paying more attention to firearm threats in ex-partner stalking cases?**

Behav Sci Law. 2022 Sep;40(5):619-639. PMID: [36030494](#)

“This study examined relationship abuse, firearm threats, and threat credibility factors as well as help-seeking for (ex)partner-stalking victims with partners who did (n = 153) and did not own guns (n = 263). Victims with (ex)partners who owned guns experienced increased coercive control and physical violence, a longer duration of stalking, and more threats during the relationship and during the course of stalking. Victims reported that (ex)partner gun owners had more extremist beliefs and other risk factors, and more of them believed their (ex)partner was extremely capable of harming them...about one-quarter of victims whose partners did not own guns tried to obtain a protective order or talked to police, compared to about 40% of stalking victims with abusers who owned guns.”

Koulu S, Nikupeteri A, Laitinen M, Lohiniva-Kerkelä M.

**Does children's fear matter? Evaluating children's positions in Finnish court decisions on stalking.**

Behav Sci Law. 2022 Sep;40(5):699-714. PMID: [36076326](#)

“Children are at particular risk when one parent is targeted by the other parent's stalking behaviors post-separation.” Using data from 127 Finnish court decisions on stalking, authors identified four categories in how children were positioned: (1) children relegated to the background, (2) children's involvement recounted as part of the facts, (3) children's involvement assessed as relevant because it affected the parent, and (4) children as agents or victims in their own right. “The findings highlight a significant risk of losing sight of children when the focus is on parents, and our concern is that this may also contribute to children not receiving the support they need.”

## Providers

Watson C, Wei J, Varnado N, et. al.

**Pregnant women's perspectives on screening for adverse childhood experiences and resilience during prenatal care.**

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Nov;14(8):1299-1303. PMID: [35025559](#)

From surveys of pregnant women from two medical centers who were given ACEs and resilience screening, “The sample (N = 119) was 36.1% non-Hispanic White, 26.1% Hispanic, 8.4% Black, 23.5% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5.9% Other, with a median age of 31 and average neighborhood median household income of \$100,734. Most women thought prenatal care should include conversations about ACEs (82.2%) and resilience (94.0%) and very strongly believed that good coping skills can help reduce the harmful effects of childhood stress (79.0%). Nearly half (41.2%) used ≥1 mental health resource from the resource handout provided at screening...Notably, most women (73.5%) would like their partner to also receive the screening. Women with more ACEs were more likely to want a longer conversation, and those with low versus high resilience were more likely to prefer that a mental health professional conduct the screening.”

Agoston AM.

**Expanding Neuroprotective Care: A Trauma-Informed Approach to Delivery of Services within Pediatric Inpatient Units.**

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2022 Aug 30:99228221120290. PMID: [36039787](#)

“Children with a history of trauma or adverse childhood experiences may be at higher risk for poor psychological and physical responses to medical experiences aimed at enhancing their well-being...An approach called neuroprotective care buffers the effects of toxic stress negatively affecting child health and well-being. Although often used in neonatal and cardiac intensive care units, the development and broad implementation of universal neuroprotective care measures across age groups and hospital settings...accounts for children's ecological, biological, and developmental needs, protects them against medical traumatic stress and retraumatization, and provides a tailored, measurable approach that systematically preserves child well-being within hospital settings.”

Ambikile JS, Leshabari S, Ohnishi M.

**Curricular Limitations and Recommendations for Training Health Care Providers to Respond to Intimate Partner Violence: An Integrative Literature Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1262-1269. PMID: [33622184](#)

From a research review of IPV training for health care providers, “Curricular limitations for IPV response training for health care providers were reported in the following areas (themes): time allocated for the training, amount of content in the existing curricula, institutional endorsement for the content, IPV response teachers/facilitators, teaching and learning strategies, and funding to support curricular implementation. Various recommendations to improving IPV response training were provided.”

Saberi E, Hurley J, Hutchinson M.

**The role of champions in leading domestic violence and abuse practice improvement in health care: A scoping review.**

J Nurs Manag. 2022 Sep;30(6):1658-1666. PMID: [34798682](#)

“Evidencing the role of champions, and how managers may harness champions in improving responses to domestic violence, is an important factor in successfully leading change in this field...Champion characteristics, roles, and factors influencing their impact were distilled. Barriers to the success of champions were identified as were four aspects of the champion role: mentor and expert advice; communication and engagement;

strategic advocacy, coordination and project leadership; personal and emotional support.”

**TABLE 2** Key domains of the champion role

Domain	Frequency effect size	Attributes
Mentor, enabler and expert advice	0.54	Clinical support and expert advice Support with difficult consultations Facilitate liaison with specialist services Develop and provide education Step back as staff capabilities increase
Personal and emotional support	0.45	Encourage and support for staff Provide emotional support for staff responding to trauma Provide sensitive support for staff with personal histories of violence
Drive change process, breakdown barriers, enhance willingness	0.45	Drive change Reinforce staff willingness for change Break down barriers for practice change Assist staff to integrate change into practice Raise profile of the programme/project among staff Develop and implement policies and processes Facilitate communication flow between staff
Strategic coordination and system advocacy	0.18	Engage in internal and external communication Engage in high level organisational support Engage coalitions in prevention work Apply for funding to ensure sustainability Support broader domestic violence activities

## Prevention

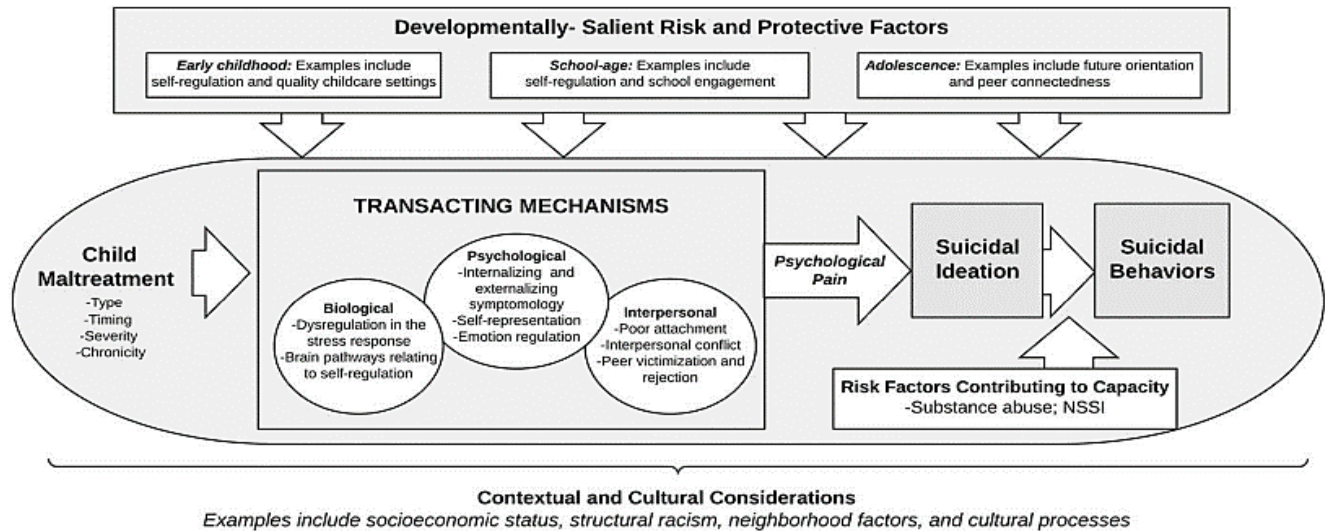


Duprey EB, Handley ED, Wyman PA, et. al.

**Child maltreatment and youth suicide risk: A developmental conceptual model and implications for suicide prevention.**

Dev Psychopathol. 2022 Sep 13:1-24. PMID: [36097812](#)

“We propose a developmental model that integrates principles of developmental psychopathology and current theories of suicide to explain the association between child maltreatment and youth suicide risk. This model bears significant implications for future research on child maltreatment and youth suicide risk, and for suicide prevention efforts that target youth with child maltreatment experiences.”



Afifi TO, Salmon S, Stewart-Tufescu A, Taillieu T.

**An Examination of Parents' Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) History and Reported Spanking of Their Child: Informing Child Maltreatment Prevention Efforts.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Aug 25;19(17):10580.

PMID: [36078294](#)

From a Canadian study of 1000 parents and adolescents, “a parent’s own history of physical abuse, emotional abuse, spanking, and household mental illness in childhood were associated with an increased likelihood that their child would have been spanked...Parent’s ACEs history may be an important factor to consider when developing and implementing spanking prevention efforts.”

**Are Home Evictions Associated with Child Welfare System Involvement? Empirical Evidence from National Eviction Records and Child Protective Services Data.**

Child Maltreat. 2022 Sep 14:10775595221125917. PMID:

[36112918](#)

In a national study from DHHS using county data, authors found “one additional eviction per 100 renter-occupied homes in a county was associated with a 1.3% increase in the rate of child abuse and neglect reports and a 1.6% increase in foster care entries. The association between eviction and foster care entries was strongest among Hispanic children with an 8.1% increase. Assisting parents in providing

stable housing may reduce the risk of child welfare system involvement, including out-of-home child placement. Primary and secondary prevention strategies could include housing assistance, increasing access to affordable and safe housing, as well as providing economic support for families (e.g., tax credits, childcare subsidies) that reduce parental financial burden to access stable housing.”

## Researchers

Camacho S, Clark Henderson S.

**The Social Determinants of Adverse Childhood Experiences: An Intersectional Analysis of Place, Access to Resources, and Compounding Effects.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Aug 27;19(17):10670.

PMID: [36078386](#)

Authors present their Intersectional Nature of ACEs Framework to showcase the relationship between high-risk conditions and sociopolitical and economic circumstances that can worsen the effects of ACEs. This framework “differentiates between ACEs that are consequences of social inequities and ACEs that are inflicted directly by a person. This framework better equips ACEs scholars, policymakers, and stakeholders to address the root causes of inequality and mitigate the effects of ACEs.”

vPane Seifert HT, Wise-Kriplani M, Knox J, Amaya-Jackson L.  
**Improving the content validity of the Trauma and Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey (TRACES) and the Child and Adolescent PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (CAPC-5): A collaborative research methodological approach.**

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Sep;14(6):905-913. PMID: [34647789](#)  
“Incorporating feedback from multiple stakeholders increased the content validity of the TRACES and CAPC-5...Feedback from youth, caregivers, and clinicians was distinct, though data across groups generally converged. Improvements were made to the measures in multiple areas, such as instructions and clarity.”

Conway CA, Lewin A.  
**Development and psychometric properties of the ACE-I: Measuring adverse childhood experiences among Latino immigrant youth.**

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Nov;14(8):1247-1255. PMID: [35113626](#)  
“The purpose of this study was to develop a new measure, the ACE-I, which consists of adversities that may be more relevant among immigrant populations, and to compare these rates to those of traditionally studied ACEs...immigrant youth, on average, reported more adversities on the ACE-I measure than the traditional ACEs measure (3.6 vs. 1.6)...(experiences of violence/unrest in one's home country, danger encountered on the migration journey, and instability of life as an immigrant)...These findings suggest that there are essential early adverse experiences for immigrants that have not previously been considered in ACEs research.”

Gette JA, Gissandaner TD, Littlefield AK, et. al.  
**Modeling the Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire-International Version.**

Child Maltreat. 2022 Nov;27(4):527-538. PMID: [34569305](#)  
“The ACE-International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was developed to assess categories of ACEs (e.g., sexual, emotional, and physical abuse) in internationally representative samples. Though the ACE-IQ has been used world-wide, little work has examined the structure of this measure...The present work used two principal components analyses (PCA) to evaluate the ACE-IQ structure using both the identified ACE categories as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) and using the ACE-IQ items as individual indicators.”

Seitz KI, Gerhardt S, von Schroeder C, et. al.  
**Measuring types and timing of childhood maltreatment: The psychometric properties of the KERF-40.**  
PLoS One. 2022 Sep 8;17(9):e0273931. PMID: [36074774](#)

“The KERF-40+ appears to be suited for clinicians and researchers interested in retrospectively assessing in adults different types, timing, and duration of childhood maltreatment experiences during sensitive periods.”

## Other of Interest

Barchielli B, Lausi G, Pizzo A, et. al.  
**A Medical-Legal and Psychological Systematic Review on Vitriolage Related to Gender-Based Violence.**  
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Sep 5:15248380221121288. PMID: [36062902](#)

“Attacks perpetrated using acid are a particular form of interpersonal violence...are mainly motivated by extramarital cheating, marital conflicts, women's rejection of marriage proposals, and sexual advances...Acid attacks seem to be more frequent in countries where social and economic development leads to greater tensions over traditional gender roles like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India. Identified risk factors were young age, low socioeconomic status, low educational attainment, ethnicity, unemployment status of the victim, alcohol, and drug use of the perpetrator. Among the main psychosocial consequences of acid attacks, isolation and social exclusion emerged. Additionally, the paper will discuss the role of mental health consequences and specific treatments from psychological, clinical, and medical-legal points of view.”

Renner V, Joraschky P, Kirschbaum C, et. al.  
**Pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines Interleukin-6 and Interleukin-10 predict therapy outcome of female patients with posttraumatic stress disorder.**

Transl Psychiatry. 2022 Nov 9;12(1):472. PMID: [36351891](#)  
“PTSD patients show alterations of the immune system, mainly a ‘low-grade inflammation’. Psychotherapeutic treatments are meant to reduce symptom burden of PTSD patients but 30–50% of PTSD patients do not benefit from psychotherapy.” In this study, 17 German female patients with PTSD were given a laboratory social stress test prior to treatment. The measure of inflammatory markers during the social stress test predicted their response to treatment - higher IL-6 (pro-inflammatory) levels were associated with increased symptom burden and depression symptoms after treatment, whereas an increase in IL-10 (anti-inflammatory) levels showed a decrease in symptoms. Findings emphasize the importance of the inflammatory state of PTSD and its influence on therapy outcome.