

# ABUSE RESEARCH

For archive and to sign up for distribution list:

<http://abuseresearch.info/>

Questions: Harise Stein, MD [harise@stanford.edu](mailto:harise@stanford.edu)

## Child Abuse

Walker BH, Brown DC, Walker CS, et. al.

**Childhood adversity associated with poorer health:**

**Evidence from the U.S. National Survey of Children's Health.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 9;134:105871. PMID: [36095924](#)

From a large national survey, "We observed a dose-response relationship between ACE exposure and childhood physical, mental, and neurodevelopmental health problems in all age groups. The largest disparities exist between children with no ACEs and three or more ACEs. Children with three or more ACEs had significantly higher adjusted odds ratio of externalizing disorders [such as anger] (OR = 4.40), internalizing disorders [depression, anxiety] (OR = 5.13), neurodevelopmental disorders [ADHD] (OR = 2.40), and physical health problems (OR = 2.08)."

Carpenter SL, Abshire TC, Killough E, et. al.

**Evaluating for Suspected Child Abuse: Conditions That Predispose to Bleeding.**

Pediatrics. 2022 Sep 19:e2022059277. PMID: [36120799](#)

"This technical report reviews the major medical conditions that predispose to bruising or bleeding and should be considered when evaluating for abusive injury."

Mii AE, McCoy K, Coffey HM, Flood MF, Hansen ADJ.

**Pathway to Expectations of Child Functioning Following Sexual Abuse: Caregiver Maltreatment History and Depressive Symptoms.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct;37(19-20):NP19132-NP19148.

PMID: [34503348](#)

From a study of 354 non-offending caregivers of children who had experienced sexual abuse, "caregivers who experienced maltreatment in childhood were more likely to experience depressive symptoms, which then lead to more negative expectations of their child's future functioning. As negative expectations are associated with poorer outcomes for children following CSA, increased attention to caregivers' depressive

symptoms in treatment may promote more positive expectations for their child's postabuse functioning."

Schulte AG, Ricci LR, Melville JD, Brown J.

**Emerging Trends in Smartphone Photo Documentation of Child Physical Abuse.**

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2022 Sep 1;38(9):464-468. PMID: [36040467](#)

"In this article, we discuss the technology of available smartphone cameras and current evidence regarding their use for photo documentation, use existing guidelines to propose a workflow to improve the yield of smartphone photo documentation in child physical abuse, and discuss common medicolegal concerns."

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Xiao Z, Murat Baldwin M, Wong SC, et. al.

**The Impact of Childhood Psychological Maltreatment on Mental Health Outcomes in Adulthood: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Sep 19:15248380221122816.

PMID: [36123796](#)

"Childhood emotional abuse (CEA) and childhood emotional neglect (CEN) are the least well-studied forms of childhood maltreatment due to challenges in their definition and in detection. However, the available evidence suggests associations with multiple adulthood mental health problems in clinical (receiving mental health care) and non-clinical populations...including depression, anxiety, substance abuse, suicidal ideation or attempts, personality disorders, eating disorders, and other psychological symptoms...Furthermore, compared with the non-clinical population, individuals in clinical populations were more likely to have experienced emotional abuse and neglect during childhood. The review highlights the need for more research on emotional abuse and emotional neglect."

Zhou J, Fan A, Zhou X, et. al.

**Interrelationships between childhood maltreatment, depressive symptoms, functional impairment, and quality of life in patients with major depressive disorder: A network analysis approach.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Oct;132:105787. PMID: [35917751](#)

In this network analysis including multiple factors for 203 Chinese adults being treated for major depression, “emotional abuse emerged as the most pivotal network node, triggering both suicidal behaviors and depression symptoms...Emotional abuse appears to be an extremely harmful form of childhood maltreatment in the clinical presentation of depression.”

Lowe SR, James P, Arcaya MC, et. al.

**Do levels of posttraumatic growth vary by type of traumatic event experienced? An analysis of the Nurses' Health Study II.**

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Oct;14(7):1221-1229. PMID: [32212776](#)

From a substudy of 1574 participants from the Nurses' Health Study II, looking at post-traumatic growth (PTG) after various types of traumatic events, and controlling for demographic variables, lifetime rape was consistently associated with lower PTG, both total PTG and all five PTG domains (Appreciation of Life, New Possibilities, Relating to Others, Personal Strength, and Spiritual Change), relative to other event types. Other findings included intimate partner violence being associated with higher Personal Strength and New Possibilities, while rape and IPV were associated with higher post-traumatic stress.

Arnell L, Källström Å, Gunnarsdottir H.

**Relative Wellbeing of Women Maltreated as Children.**

Violence Against Women. 2022 Oct;28(12-13):2947-2965.

PMID: [34894883](#)

“This study explores and analyzes how 22 adult women in Sweden exposed to childhood maltreatment describe wellbeing...The results show that wellbeing was described as relative to both social norms and childhood experiences, and constituted four dimensions: Material and/or economic; Social and relational; Emotional; and Physical and/or mental...it is important to consider the relative and multiple ways wellbeing can be experienced.” Also, participants tended to evaluate well-being not in relation to others, but in the relationship of their past to their present situation.

Huffmaster CE, Williams AY, Lee YL, et. al.

**Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms in Adults With Injury.**

JAMA Surg. 2022 Sep 21:e223116. PMID: [36129702](#)

In this letter to the editor, and using 2019 data from one Alabama trauma center of 174 adult patients (mean age 42.5 years, 66.1% male) who had experienced traumatic injuries, total ACE score was associated with PTSD symptoms one month after the event, whereas mechanism of injury (whether intentional or not) and severity of injury, were not associated with PTSD symptoms. “Findings suggest that ACEs are associated with delayed psychological resilience after severe injury in adulthood, emphasizing the need for early detection and intervention. More research is needed to examine the trajectory of PTSD symptoms beyond 30 days in patients with high ACE scores.”

Siegel A, Lahav Y.

**Emotion Regulation and Distress During the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Childhood Abuse.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Sep;37(17-18):NP16302-NP16326.

PMID: [34088243](#)

From an online survey of 710 Israeli adults, half of whom were child abuse survivors, “Participants with a history of childhood abuse had elevated overall psychological distress as well as peritraumatic stress symptoms during the pandemic, compared to nonabused participants, above and beyond demographic characteristics and COVID-19-related stressors...The current findings suggest that a history of childhood abuse might be a risk factor for distress in the face of COVID-19, and that childhood abuse survivors would benefit from clinical interventions that promote emotion regulation skills during this ongoing global health crisis.”

Yuan B, Li J, Li K, Chen M.

**Longstanding health risk across the life course: The influence of early-life experience on health status throughout the life span.**

J Biosoc Sci. 2022 Sep 19:1-27. PMID: [36120813](#)

From a large national study of Chinese adults, “Results shown the significant associations between multiple forms of children adversities and health status in adolescence, and health status in mid and late adulthood, including self-rated general health problems, chronic conditions, body aches, and depression...Results suggested that the experience of multiple forms of adversities in childhood represented a substantial source of health risk throughout life.”

Faleschini S, Tiemeier H, Rifas-Shiman SL, et. al.  
**Longitudinal associations of psychosocial stressors with menopausal symptoms and well-being among women in midlife.**

Menopause. 2022 Nov 1;29(11):1247-1253. PMID: [36099555](#)  
682 women were enrolled in a study during pregnancy (and queried at that time about abuse experiences from childhood to present pregnancy), and then followed through menopause. A history of physical abuse (reported by 37.3%) was associated with worse menopausal symptoms, worse general health, and greater depressive symptoms. History of sexual abuse (7.7%) was associated with worse menopausal symptoms and worse general health but not with depressive symptoms...“Psychosocial stressors were associated with worse menopausal symptoms and well-being decades after initial report.”

## Adolescents

Stewart-Tufescu A, Struck S, Taillieu T, et. al.  
**ACEs and Education Outcomes among Adolescents: Linking Survey and Administrative Data.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Sep 14;19(18):11564. PMID: [36141833](#)

From a study of adolescents in Manitoba, Canada, “Adolescents with an ACE history had significantly increased likelihood of having ever been suspended from school (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) = 3.33), of lower grades (adjusted relative risk ratio (aRRR) = 3.21), and of chronic school absenteeism (aRRR = 2.45) compared with adolescents without an ACE history after adjusting for sociodemographic variables.”

Albers LD, Grigsby TJ, Benjamin SM, et. al.  
**Adverse childhood experiences and sleep difficulties among young adult college students.**

J Sleep Res. 2022 Oct;31(5):e13595. PMID: [35366024](#)  
From a pre-pandemic sample of college students in California and Texas, 40% reported ACEs. Compared to students with no ACEs, those with a variety of ACEs had 1.5 – 3.1 times increased risk for different sleep difficulties.

Kobulsky JM, Cederbaum JA, Wildfeuer R, et. al.  
**Comparing the prevalence of sexual behaviors and victimization among adolescents based on child welfare system involvement.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 14;134:105883. PMID: [36115325](#)  
From a survey of Los Angeles students, “Greater reported sexual behavior and victimization among

foster care youths was found, relative to youths without child welfare system involvement (maximum OR = 9.8). Youth with child welfare system involvement but not placed in foster care reported more unsafe sex, sexting because of pressure, finding a sex partner online, having sex with a partner met online, and forced sex (maximum OR = 10.4). Sexting was associated with forced sex and dating sexual assault, finding a sexual partner online, and physical violence...Targeted prevention is needed for online and offline sexual risks and victimization among youth with child welfare system involvement.”

Culyba AJ, Riley AT, Corona G, Miller E, Carley KM.  
**Adolescent-Adult Social Networks and Experiences of Violence Among Black Youth in Neighborhoods With High Levels of Community Violence.**

J Adolesc Health. 2022 Oct;71(4):494-501. PMID: [35717325](#)  
From surveys of 106 youth from urban Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania neighborhoods with high levels of community violence, and their adult networks, mean youth participant age was 16.7 years, 56% self-identified as female, and 84% as Black or African-American. Youth identified a mean of 4.8 adult supports. Identifying at least one immediate family member in their network was inversely related to violence perpetration, victimization, and witnessing violence, by about half. The percent of adult supports involved in violence was directly associated with violence perpetration, victimization, and witnessing violence, by almost 2 times more.

Babcock Fenerci RL, Jenkins GA, Gilbert AC, et. al.  
**Maltreatment history and reasons for self-injurious behavior among adolescents engaged in non-suicidal self-injury versus adolescents who attempted suicide.**

Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2022 Oct;52(5):898-907. PMID: [35635356](#)  
Comparing groups of adolescents with non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), suicide attempts (SA), and a control group (TDC), “Maltreatment rates were as follows: 90% NSSI group, 76% SA group, and 40% TDC group. Adolescents in the NSSI group reported significantly higher rates of emotional neglect compared to the SA group. Maltreated adolescents in the NSSI and SA groups reported the same top three SIB [self-injurious behaviors] reasons: (1) get rid of bad feelings, (2) mental state at the time, and (3) problems with family. However, maltreated NSSI participants were significantly more likely to engage in SIB for emotion regulation reasons than maltreated SA participants, who were more likely to engage in SIB for interpersonal reasons.”

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Béland LP, Brodeur A, Haddad J, Mikola D.

### **Determinants of Family Stress and Domestic Violence: Lessons from the COVID-19 Outbreak.**

Can Public Policy. 2021 Sep 1;47(3):439-459. PMID: [36039353](#)

From an online Canadian study on the effects of the pandemic, the inability to meet financial obligations and concerns about maintaining social ties, but not changes in work arrangements, were significantly related to concerns about family stress and domestic violence.

Schuler BR, Vazquez CE, Kobulsky JM, Dumenci L.

### **Adversity and child body mass index in Fragile Families over 15 years: Do type and timing matter?**

SSM Popul Health. 2022 Aug 13;19:101197. PMID: [36033351](#)

From a US fragile families study, increased interpersonal/IPV and community adversity (threat) at ages 3-5 was associated with decreased body mass index from ages 5-9 years, while increased economic adversity such as food or housing insecurity (deprivation) was associated with increased BMI during the same age ranges.

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Haag HL, Jones D, Joseph T, Colantonio A.

### **Battered and Brain Injured: Traumatic Brain Injury Among Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence-A Scoping Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1270-1287. PMID: [31170896](#)

From a research review, “The literature reports inconsistencies in prevalence rates from IPV-related TBI [traumatic brain injury]. There are no current standardized screening practices in use...Empirical studies are needed to generate reliable data on prevalence, experience, and needs of brain-injured survivors of TBI...an IPV-sensitive screening tool, an interprofessional approach to care, and raised awareness and education on the diffuse symptoms of IPV-related TBI.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Hine B, Wallace S, Bates EA.

### **Understanding the Profile and Needs of Abused Men: Exploring Call Data From a Male Domestic Violence Charity in the United Kingdom.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Sep;37(17-18):NP16992-NP17022. PMID: [34182828](#)

Of 719 callers to a domestic abuse helpline for men in the UK, “the overwhelming majority of callers reported they were abused by female perpetrators, most of whom were still their current partner, and that many of the men were fathers. Vulnerable populations (LGBTQ+ and disabled men) were under-represented in the sample. Most men were seeking emotional support, along with a range of practical advice and signposting to other services. The confidentiality of the helpline was crucial for many men, and almost half had struggled to access the service (suggesting a severe lack of resourcing).”

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Bender AA, Chozom T, Saiyed SA.

### **Concern About Past Trauma Among Nursing Home Admissions: Report From Screening 722 Admissions.**

J Am Med Dir Assoc. 2022 Sep;23(9):1499-1502. PMID: [36087958](#)

“Major life changes can trigger a traumatic stress response in older adults causing trauma symptoms to resurface. In 2019, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services released the requirement, without specific guidance, for trauma-informed care (TIC) in long-term care.” Of 722 new admissions to one Atlanta nursing home initiating a TIC program, 6.2% indicated past trauma. There were no racial differences in trauma rates, but significantly more found in women. “Only men reported child physical abuse and war trauma and only women reported adult sexual assault, child sexual assault, adult domestic violence, school or community violence, adult nonintimate partner violence, and other trauma. The most-reported trauma category was medical trauma, including COVID-related trauma. 51% requested spiritual intervention and only 2 requested medical intervention with medication as initial interventions.”

Pickering CEZ, Maxwell CD, Tatro R, Fales K, Hogoboom B.  
**Development and Implementation of a Coordinated Community Response to Address Elder Abuse and Neglect.**  
J Forensic Nurs. 2022 Jul-Sep 01;18(3):156-163. PMID:  
[35293358](#)

“The coordinated community response (CCR) is a type of coalition intended to overcome siloed services through a single-point-of-entry system and more team-based approaches to prevention. This article describes the development, implementation, and evaluation of the interagency functioning of a local CCR...Unique features of this CCR include a uniform consent form to allow sharing of protected client data among all service providers and a technology-supported infrastructure for service record documentation and referrals...Using available data from administrative records, the number of unique interagency referrals for services to older adults at risk increased 450% from 2016 to 2018.”

## Sexual Assault

Moylan CA, Carlson ML, Campbell R, Fedewa T.  
**"It's Hard to Show Empathy in a Text": Developing a Web-based Sexual Assault Hotline in a College Setting.**  
J Interpers Violence. 2022 Sep;37(17-18):NP16037-NP16059.  
PMID: [34134570](#)

“The web-based crisis hotline is being used nearly as often as the telephone hotline and doubling the total number of crisis contacts the organization had in the year prior to adding the web-based chat hotline. Staff and volunteers identified a number of advantages of a web-based hotline, including increased privacy and accessibility for survivors. Difficulty identifying and conveying emotions in the web-chat context was one of the primary challenges described by staff and volunteers...Suggestions for how to communicate effectively in text-based crisis intervention are discussed, along with other considerations for designing a web or text hotline.”

Galovski TE, Street AE, Creech S, et. al.  
**State of the Knowledge of VA Military Sexual Trauma Research.**  
J Gen Intern Med. 2022 Sep;37(Suppl 3):825-832. PMID:  
[36042078](#)

Women and those of lower rank are significantly more likely to experience MST (military sexual trauma). “Adverse consequences of MST come with commonalities shared with sexual trauma in other settings (e.g., interpersonal betrayal, victim-blaming) as well as unique aspects of the military context...compounded by perceptions of

institutional betrayal (e.g., fear of reprisal or ostracism, having to work/live alongside a perpetrator). MST’s most common mental health impact is PTSD, and may coincide with major depression, anxiety, eating disorders, substance use disorders, and increased suicidality. Physical health impacts include greater chronic disease burden (e.g., hypertension), and impaired reproductive health and sexual functioning. Advances in treatment include evidence-based psychotherapies and novel approaches relying on mind-body interventions and peer support.”

Marchewka J, Tomaszewska P, Schuster I, Krahé B.  
**Unacknowledged and missed cases of sexual victimization: A comparison of responses to broad versus behaviorally specific questions.**

Aggress Behav. 2022 Nov;48(6):573-582. PMID: [35766528](#)  
“It has been recognized that a substantial proportion of women report nonconsensual sexual experiences meeting the defining criteria of rape in response to behaviorally specific items, but do not acknowledge their experience as rape in response to broad questions about whether they have ever been raped. Recent studies suggest that rates of unacknowledged rape may be as high or even higher among men than among women.” This study of 593 German adults verified this finding in both men and women. Prevalence implications are discussed.

## Human Trafficking

Junewicz A, Sohn IE, Walts KK.  
**COVID-19 and Youth Who Have Experienced Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Role for Child Mental Health Professionals During and in the Aftermath of a Pandemic.**  
J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2022 Sep;61(9):1071-1073. PMID: [35364251](#)

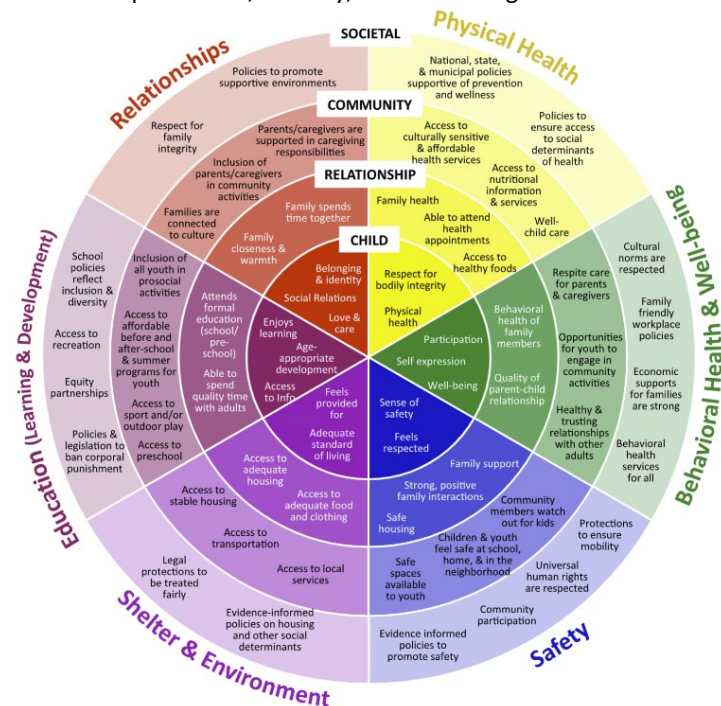
This is a brief review of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) for child mental health professionals, including effects of the pandemic. “Reports suggest that CSEC survivors have been disproportionately burdened by conditions related to the pandemic, compounding their pre-existing vulnerability due to economic, housing, and other structural stressors, and likely escalating their mental health needs as well. The pandemic has highlighted and accelerated risk factors for CSEC in our society, and these vulnerabilities are likely to persist into the future.”

Bhathena SN, Gordon MR, Gutierrez C, et. al.  
**Human trafficking in the health care setting: recommendations for the physical medicine and rehabilitation provider.**

Disabil Rehabil. 2022 Sep 15:1-5. PMID: [36106846](#)  
 “There is a paucity of literature offering recommendations for screening and responding to suspected human trafficking in rehabilitation settings. Policies on human trafficking are needed in areas of rehabilitation such as polytrauma, brain injury, spinal cord injury, and musculoskeletal impairments in the adult and pediatric population. Those working with potential victims of human trafficking should employ a patient-centered, trauma-informed approach in which the patient's freedom of choice is emphasized.”

Jaffe G, Sullivan ME, Angelo-Rocha M, et. al.  
**Rethinking primary prevention of child trafficking: Recommendations from the Human Trafficking Task Force of the Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice.**

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2022;92(5):616-621. PMID: [35771507](#)  
 “Developing a culture of prevention in the areas that people live, work, learn, play, survive, and thrive does not occur by accident. It is developed through intentional actions taken by individuals, organizations, and institutions in order to eradicate human trafficking...applying the principles and strategies of the primary prevention framework [see figure] will both prevent child trafficking, and improve lives, security, and well-being for all.”



## LGBTQ Concerns

Bourne A, Amos N, Donovan C, et. al.  
**Naming and Recognition of Intimate Partner Violence and Family of Origin Violence Among LGBTQ Communities in Australia.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 29:8862605221119722. PMID: [36036557](#)

A large, online survey of Australian LGBTQ adults were asked about experiences of violence in family of origin (FOV) and IPV in 2 ways – directly or via a nuanced list of abusive actions. Positive responses regarding FOV were 30.93% directly vs. 43.18% nuanced, and to IPV were 41.73% directly vs. 60.71% nuanced. “Some LGBTQ people may struggle to recognize or name their family or relationship experiences as abusive or violent, which may complicate their ability or willingness to access professional support.”

## Race/Cultural Concerns

Hoffmann JA, Alegría M, Alvarez K, et. al.  
**Disparities in Pediatric Mental and Behavioral Health Conditions.**

Pediatrics. 2022 Sep 15:e2022058227. PMID: [36106466](#)  
 “Half of United States children with a treatable mental health disorder do not receive treatment from a mental health professional. Children and adolescents in racial, ethnic, sexual, sex, and other minority groups experience inequities in access to care and disparities in outcomes for mental and behavioral health conditions. Suicide rates are nearly twice as high in Black compared to White boys 5 to 11 years old and have been increasing disproportionately among adolescent Black girls 12 to 17 years old. Children identifying as a sexual minority have >3 times increased odds of attempting suicide compared to heterosexual peers...Strategies to address inequities in mental and behavioral health among United States children include investing in a diverse workforce of mental health professionals, improving access to school-based services, ensuring equitable access to telehealth, and conducting quality improvement with rigorous attention to equity.”

Alvarez K, Cervantes PE, Nelson KL, et. al.

**Review: Structural Racism, Children's Mental Health Service Systems, and Recommendations for Policy and Practice Change.**

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2022 Sep;61(9):1087-1105. PMID: [34971730](#)

“First, we identify and analyze federal and state policies focused on racism and mental health equity. Second, we evaluate areas of focus in these policies and discuss the evidence base informing their implementation. Finally, we provide recommendations for what states, counties, cities, and mental health systems can do to promote antiracist evidence-based practices in children's mental health.”

Bernard DL, Halliday CA, Are F, Banks DE, Danielson CK.

**Rumination as a Mediator of the Association Between Racial Discrimination and Depression Among Black Youth.**

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2022 Oct;9(5):1937-1945.

PMID: [34410607](#)

In this study of 158 Black early adolescents (mean age 11.5 years, 53% female), racial discrimination was positively associated with rumination (= focused attention to, and continuously thinking about, one's distress), which in turn was positively associated with depressive symptoms. “Rumination represents a potential pathway that can be targeted at early developmental stages to reduce the deleterious impact of racism-related stressors.”

Moody MD, Lewis JCJ.

**Lifetime vicarious experiences of major discrimination and depressive symptoms among middle-aged and older black adults.**

Aging Ment Health. 2022 Aug 29;1-8. PMID: [36038955](#)

From a subsample of a Nashville Stress and Health Study, for Black adults aged 50 or older, “the most common discriminatory events that they had vicariously experienced in their lifetime occurred as a result of their loved ones' unfair interactions with law enforcement and the job market, respectively. Furthermore, our findings revealed that vicarious experiences of major discrimination were associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms among middle-aged and older Black adults.” Authors note that vicarious as well as personal exposure to discrimination impact health.

Spanierman LB.

**Confronting Whiteness in Developmental Science: Disrupting the Intergenerational Transmission of White Racism.**

J Res Adolesc. 2022 Sep;32(3):808-814. PMID: [35980824](#)

Introduction to a special section of this journal looks at White adolescents' racial identity development, identity development during incarceration, White racial socialization (WRS) practices in White families, digital WRS, and recommendations for future research.

Fawzy A, Wu TD, Wang K, et. al.

**Racial and Ethnic Discrepancy in Pulse Oximetry and Delayed Identification of Treatment Eligibility Among Patients With COVID-19.**

JAMA Intern Med. 2022 Jul 1;182(7):730-738. PMID: [35639368](#)

Pulse oximeters measure blood oxygen levels from a finger reading, but may be less accurate with different skin tones. Blood oxygen levels guide therapy decisions with respiratory infections. In this study, patient blood test oxygen levels were compared to finger readings. “The results of this cohort study suggest that racial and ethnic biases in pulse oximetry accuracy were associated with greater occult hypoxemia [unrecognized low oxygen levels] in Asian, Black, and non-Black Hispanic patients with COVID-19, which was associated with significantly delayed or unrecognized eligibility for COVID-19 therapies among Black and Hispanic patients. This disparity may contribute to worse outcomes among Black and Hispanic patients with COVID-19.”

## Perpetrators

Sileo KM, Luttinen R, Muñoz S, Hill TD.

**Mechanisms Linking Masculine Discrepancy Stress and the Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence Among Men in the United States.**

Am J Mens Health. 2022 Jul-Aug;16(4):15579883221119355. PMID: [36028978](#)

From a national survey of 711 US adult males, discrepancy stress (the strain associated with failing to meet internalized masculine ideals) was directly associated with higher levels of anger, which in turn was associated with increased risk of IPV perpetration. “Interventions that reduce discrepancy stress among men by shifting men's adherence to traditional masculine norms, and that integrate anger management strategies, should be explored in future research.”

## Police and Court Systems

Pelucio MT, Salzman J, Dragoo D.

**Dissemination Strategies of a Nonfatal Strangulation Program: Success of an Interagency Initiative.**

J Emerg Med. 2022 Sep 11:S0736-4679(22)00281-5. PMID: [36104269](#)

“This article describes a county interagency nonfatal strangulation initiative that efficiently disseminated an educational program for police, emergency medical services, emergency department staff, forensic nursing teams, and prosecuting attorneys, along with a forensic nurse response program...A standardized forensic evaluation tool was developed, along with nonfatal strangulation courses...Creation of a secure Research Electronic Data Capture database captured forensic examination information and a strangulation task force provided means to assess the goals...This initiative educated > 80% of the county's first responders and 79% of emergency department staff within 3 months...Professionals providing legal and medical care to victims of nonfatal strangulation can be educated and forensic nurse examinations can be implemented successfully in an expeditious period of time with a county collaborative program approach.”

Brown J, Madore E, Carter MN, Spiller V, Jozan A.

**Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) and suggestibility: A survey of United States federal case law.**

Int J Law Psychiatry. 2022 Jan-Feb;80:101763. PMID: [34902756](#)

Authors discuss several cases involving defendants with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD = effects of fetal exposure to alcohol during pregnancy). “FASD can affect legal defendants, including vulnerability to peer pressure, being easily manipulated, insufficient comprehension of legal proceedings, difficulty in assisting legal counsel, learning impairment, acquiescence or higher levels of suggestibility, and difficulty understanding consequences...The information provided from this discussion may better guide legal professionals...how to more readily detect this neurodevelopmental condition and mitigate the likelihood of injustice...as a result of faulty confessions, wrongful convictions, and vulnerability of suggestibility in persons affected by FASD.”

Boyle Q, Illes J, Simonetto D, van Donkelaar P.

**Ethicolegal considerations of screening for brain injury in women who have experienced intimate partner violence.**

J Law Biosci. 2022 Sep 7;9(2):lsac023. PMID: [36092774](#)

“Accurate screening of IPV-BI [brain injury from IPV] can ensure survivors have access to appropriate health care and other supports, but screening

results may also impact them receiving fair and equitable treatment in the legal system.” From interviews with 12 family lawyers, “findings reflect the legal vulnerability of women in decision-making about their capacity to parent after a BI. We conclude with recommendations for the future of IPV-BI screening aimed at mitigating risk and equipping women to navigate a legal system that has disadvantaged them, both historically and in the current context.”

## Providers

Klein LB, Moschella-Smith EA, Lopez E.

**Introduction to the Special Issue on Common Goals, Different Needs: Improving Communication and Collaboration Between Researchers and Practitioners to End Interpersonal Violence.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Sep;37(17-18):NP14907-NP14913. PMID: [36073622](#)

“This special issue brings together researchers and practitioners to explore a variety of challenges and successes in identifying common goals, building relationships, and improving strategies for addressing interpersonal violence using researcher-practitioner models.”

Rothman EF, Lynch AK.

**The State of the Science on Adverse Childhood Experiences.**

OTJR (Thorofare N J). 2022 Sep 9:15394492221120799.

PMID: [36082458](#)

“The objective of this article is to explain the history of the ACEs questionnaire, the current controversy about its use for screening, the emergence of the concept of PCEs, and implications for occupational therapy practitioners and researchers.”

Yemane REH, Sökkary N.

**Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence.**

Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am. 2022 Sep;49(3):581-590.

PMID: [36122986](#)

Review article. “Sexual assault and intimate partner violence (IPV) of children, adolescents, and adult women are prevalent in the United States and have long-term physical and mental health, financial, and social effects. Pregnant women and women of color are particularly high-risk populations. Obstetrics and gynecology providers are uniquely situated to assess and treat survivors of IPV and sexual assault. A timely, thorough forensic medical examination, appropriate evaluation, and prophylactic therapy are all vital components in the care of these patients.”



Rowlands S, Holdsworth R; nee,, Sowemimo A.  
**How to recognise and respond to reproductive coercion.**  
BMJ. 2022 Sep 20;378:e069043. PMID: [36126969](#)

This review article with a case example covers coercive behaviors; patients at risk; asking, educating and supporting patients; and additional resources.

#### What you need to know

- Reproductive coercion refers to actions taken by a person's partner or family member to prevent or promote pregnancy, irrespective of the person's wishes
- Steps taken to promote pregnancy without a sexual partner's knowledge invalidate sexual consent in many countries, including the UK
- People exposed to reproductive coercion may resort to covert use of contraception
- Those at risk of reproductive coercion are often also at risk of intimate partner violence

Russin SE, Stein CH.  
**The Aftermath of Trauma and Abuse and the Impact on Family: A Narrative Literature Review.**  
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1288-1301. PMID: [33653179](#)

"Results of the review suggest that family supporters of adult trauma and abuse survivors generally experience physical, emotional, cognitive, behavioral, social, safety, and relational impacts. Implications of review findings and directions for future research are discussed."

## Prevention

Shenk CE, O'Donnell KJ, Pokhvisneva I, et. al.  
**Epigenetic Age Acceleration and Risk for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder following Exposure to Substantiated Child Maltreatment.**  
J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol. 2022 Sep-Oct;51(5):651-661. PMID: [33471576](#)

For 70 children and adolescents aged 8-15 years exposed to substantiated child maltreatment, epigenetic age acceleration (premature cellular aging), with no differential effects for maltreatment type, predicted current PTSD status. Since per authors only 40% of maltreated children are diagnosed with PTSD, they suggest this biological finding may help find those at risk for PTSD for prevention treatment.

Bright MA, Ortega D, Finkelhor D, Walsh K.  
**Moving school-based CSA prevention education online: Advantages and challenges of the "new normal".**  
Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Oct;132:105807. PMID: [35926249](#)

"Implementing CSA [child sexual abuse] prevention programs through e-learning offers many affordances for program accessibility and reach, flexibility in implementation and opportunities for greater exposure to content, and a wide range of ways to demonstrate effective skills and engage children in cycles of practice and feedback. E-learning, may also, however, limit important conversations between children and trained instructors that lead to disclosures. The extant literature leaves us unsure as to whether implementing CSA prevention programs through e-learning will result in better or worse outcomes for children. However, given the increasing demand for e-learning options, and the promise of some new e-learning programs, further research on the effectiveness of e-learning CSA prevention programs is warranted."

## Researchers

Bounds DT, Stiles-Shields C, Schueller SM, et. al.  
**Ethical considerations for developing pediatric mhealth interventions for teens with socially complex needs.**  
J Child Adolesc Psychiatr Nurs. 2022 Sep 22. PMID: [36134754](#)  
"To safely move mHealth interventions from research into clinical practice, ethical standards must be met during the design phase. In this paper we adapt the Four Box Model (i.e., medical indications, preferences of patients, quality of life, and contextual features) to guide mHealth developers through ethical considerations when designing mHealth interventions for teens who present with a medical diagnosis and a history of ACEs."

Slep AMS, Glaser D, Manly JT.  
**Psychological maltreatment: An operationalized definition and path toward application.**  
Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 19;134:105882. PMID: [36137405](#)  
"Psychological maltreatment (PM) of children has been difficult to define and even more challenging to operationalize consistently. This fact contributes to child PM being under-recognized and under-addressed by professionals that interact with children with mental health, behavioral, and developmental issues; and by systems such as child welfare, clinical and judicial systems. In this paper, we propose a definition of child PM that is both overarching and operationalized in a manner that will support consistent, fair, and unbiased application in applied contexts." Authors use an extensive table for this definition.

Gusler S, Guler J, Petrie R, Marshall H, Cooley D, Jackson Y.  
**Adversity Interpreted: A Scoping Review of Adversity Appraisal Measurement.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct;23(4):1111-1133. PMID: [33511918](#)

“Individuals' appraisals (i.e., subjective interpretations) of adverse or traumatic life events may serve as a mechanism accounting for differences in adversity exposure and psychological adjustment.” Authors provide a research review of available appraisal tools.

Cohen JR, Choi JW.

**Is ACEs Screening for Adolescent Mental Health Accurate and Fair?**

Prev Sci. 2022 Oct;23(7):1216-1229. PMID: [35778650](#)

From a large national ACEs survey of adolescents compared with diagnostic interviews for PTSD, depression, and externalizing disorders (such as anger), ACEs in the overall sample “showed some clinical utility”. However, within subpopulations, predictive validity varied, such that ACEs showed the best correlation with mental health in White, female adolescents. “Models were not well-calibrated between adolescent subpopulations, suggesting recommended ACEs screening can potentially produce biased results when used to inform mental health policy and prevention. Reasons for why results from ACEs screening may vary across adolescent subpopulations and the importance of testing statistical fairness for preventive mental health screening are discussed.”

Cepeda I, Lacalle-Calderon M, Torralba M.

**Measuring Violence Against Women: A Global Index.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct;37(19-20):NP18614-NP18638. PMID: [34404261](#)

“This article develops an index of VaW [violence against women] (the VAWI) with global scope and multidimensional approach for 102 countries. It calculates the total level of VaW by capturing information from the main VaW types (physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence) in a single value...The proposed index is easy to compute and is comparable across countries...the nations with the highest levels of global VaW are Yemen, Senegal, Oman, Cameroon, and Uganda. The countries with the lowest levels are the Northern European Countries, Canada, and Malta. This VAWI can be used not only to monitor the statistics on VaW data within countries over time but also to make comparisons among countries. Further, it could be useful in designing new policy initiatives to reduce VaW.”

## Other of Interest

Czaja MP, Kraus CK, Phyo S, et. al.

**Injury Characteristics, Outcomes, and Health Care Services Use Associated With Nonfatal Injuries Sustained in Mass Shootings in the US, 2012-2019.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 May 2;5(5):e2213737. PMID: [35622366](#)

“Civilian public mass shootings cause substantial morbidity. For every death, 5.8 individuals are injured.” For this study of 403 individual survivors of mass shootings, median age was 33.0 and 51.9% were female. For those with known ethnicity, 3.4% were Asian, 11.4% Black/African American, 15.3% Hispanic/Latinx, and 69.9% White. 62.5% had gunshot wounds, and 53.1% arrived by ambulance. 36.5% were admitted to a hospital, 23.6% underwent 1 surgical procedure, and 10.4% underwent multiple procedures. Median hospital length of stay was 4.0 days. At discharge, 44.0% had a functional disability, and 13.3% were sent to long-term care. Mean charges per patient were \$64,976.

Sakran JV, Lunardi N.

**Reducing Firearm Injury and Death in the United States.**

Adv Surg. 2022 Sep;56(1):49-67. PMID: [36096577](#)

“Firearms injury is a major cause of American morbidity and mortality. Although the firearm is a common vector, the intentions with which it is used represent a wide array of social ills—suicide, community violence, domestic violence, mass shootings, legal intervention, and unintended injury. The political and social underpinnings of this epidemic are inseparable from its prevention measures. Surgeons have an important role in firearm policy, research, prehospital and hospital advances, trauma survivor networks, and hospital-based violence prevention programs.”

Davis LL, Schein J, Cloutier M, et. al.

**The Economic Burden of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in the United States From a Societal Perspective.**

J Clin Psychiatry. 2022 Apr 25;83(3):21m14116. PMID: [35485933](#)

Calculating “excess direct health care costs (pharmacy, medical), direct non-health care costs (research and training, substance use, psychotherapy, homelessness, disability), and indirect costs (unemployment, productivity loss, caregiving, premature mortality) associated with PTSD, the total excess economic burden of PTSD in the US was estimated at \$232.2 billion for 2018 (\$19,630 per individual with PTSD).”