

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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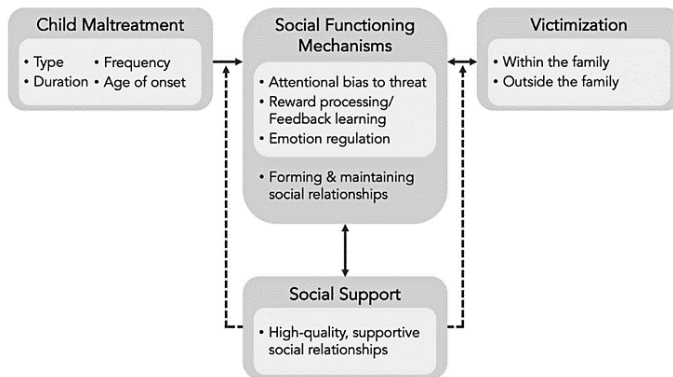
## Child Abuse

Scheuplein M, Vermeulen S, van Harmelen AL, Alink L.

### Child maltreatment and victimization.

Handbook of clinical neurology. 2023;197:147-60. PMID: [37633707](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37633707/)

“This chapter addresses one of the most societally pervasive consequences of child maltreatment which is known as the “cycle of victimization.” This concept depicts the increased risk of maltreated individuals to victimize others later in life, both within and outside the family environment. To understand the architecture of this victimization cycle, the chapter further sheds light on neurocognitive mechanisms aiding different forms of victimization and the buffering role of social support that could help break the cycle of victimization.”



Kellogg ND, Farst KJ, Adams JA.

### Interpretation of medical findings in suspected child sexual abuse: An update for 2023.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;145:106283. PMID: [37734774](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37734774/)

“This review will summarize new data and recommendations regarding the interpretation of medical findings and sexually transmitted infections (STIs); assessment and management of pediatric patients presenting with suspected sexual abuse or assault; and testing and treating patients for STIs...reasons for changes are discussed.” Article contains multiple tables of updated information.

Tsur N, Talmon A, Shemesh N.

### Peritraumatic Pain in Child Maltreatment: A Systematic Literature Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;15248380231194069. PMID: [37655587](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37655587/)

Authors review the experience of pain with childhood maltreatment, and note that while there is research showing an association with childhood maltreatment (CM) and chronic pain later in life, only a small amount of research on pain “demonstrated its high intensity and prevalence in CM incidents, indicating that pain is inherently embedded in the experience of maltreatment.” There is also minimal research on the association of pain at the time and chronic pain later.

Sylvestre A, Di Sante M, Julien C, Bouchard C, Mérette C.

### Developmental trajectories of speech and language in neglected children aged 3 to 5 years: Results of the ELLAN study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;146:106448. PMID: [37722293](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37722293/)

“Participants are 69 neglected children and 99 same age non-neglected peers (37 and 46 males respectively) recruited at 36 months of age. Data were collected at home...at six-month intervals between the ages of 3 and 5.5 years using psychometrically robust tools...A large proportion of neglected children present significant speech and language difficulties from the age of 3, but some of them catch up and develop similarly to non-neglected children.”

Kang J, Rodriguez CM.

### Spanking and executive functioning in US children: A longitudinal analysis on a matched sample.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;146:106474. PMID: [37742555](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37742555/)

Using a representative sample of US children aged 5 to 6, “spanking at age 5 was associated with lower inhibitory control [leading to impulsivity and distractibility] and lower cognitive flexibility [difficulty adapting to change] at age 6, but was not significantly predictive of later working memory. The association with inhibitory control was observed even for low frequency spanking. No evidence of moderation by child gender, parent race/ethnicity, and parental warmth was identified.”

# Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Madigan S, Deneault AA, Racine N, et al.

## **Adverse childhood experiences: a meta-analysis of prevalence and moderators among half a million adults in 206 studies.**

World Psychiatry. 2023;22(3):463-71. PMID: [37713544](#)

“In total, 206 studies from 22 countries, with 546,458 adult participants, were included. The pooled prevalence of the five levels of ACEs was: 39.9% for no ACE; 22.4% for one ACE; 13.0% for two ACEs; 8.7% for three ACEs, and 16.1% for four or more ACEs...there was strong evidence that the prevalence of 4+ ACEs was higher in populations with a history of a mental health condition (47.5%) and with substance abuse or addiction (55.2%), as well as in individuals from low-income households (40.5%) and unhoused individuals (59.7%). There was also good evidence that the prevalence of 4+ ACEs was larger in minoritized racial/ethnic groups...Thus, ACEs are common in the general population, but there are disparities in their prevalence...Both prevention strategies and downstream interventions are needed to reduce the prevalence and mitigate the severity of the effects of ACEs and thereby reduce their deleterious health consequences on future generations.”

Kindermann D, Rollmann I, Orth M, et al.

## **Direct and indirect effects of adverse and protective childhood experiences on symptom improvement in psychotherapy.**

Psychother Res. 2023;1-16. PMID: [37706484](#)

In an assessment of 648 completed outpatient psychotherapies, “The presence of adverse childhood experiences was directly associated with a slower improvement rate in psychotherapy. Moreover, a higher number of adverse childhood experiences was associated with greater impairments in the ability to communicate...which in turn was associated with a slower improvement of symptoms. Protective childhood experiences were associated with fewer impairments in specific dimensions of personality functioning, but had no direct effect on the improvement rate.”

Hong SH, Yu CL, Rousson AN, et al.

## **Examining the Association Between Trauma Characteristics and Adult Depression and Anxiety: Analysis of Types, Variety, Repetition, and Timing of Past Trauma.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231198056. PMID: [37728007](#)

Of 356 community adults reporting on 5 types of childhood trauma, “On average, participants experienced two out of the five trauma types. Regardless of the type, having at least one traumatic experience was linked to higher depression and anxiety scores. Those who experienced all five trauma types reported the highest levels of depression and anxiety. Repeated instances of rape, witnessing trauma to loved ones, and the death of loved ones were significantly associated with elevated depression and anxiety scores.”

Rogerson O, Baguley T, O'Connor DB.

## **Childhood Trauma and Suicide.**

Crisis. 2023;44(5):433-41. PMID: [36537105](#)

Of 457 UK individuals who reported experiencing suicide ideation in the past 12 months, “Childhood trauma and its subtypes were associated with an increased risk of reporting recent suicide thoughts, COVID-19-related suicide attempts, and recent suicide attempts. There were also significant indirect effects of childhood trauma on recent suicide ideation and well-being through executive functioning and impulsivity.”

Ward LG, Bublitz M, Sokol N, Brown S, Stroud LR.

## **Experiences of maltreatment in childhood are associated with increasing anxiety and lower body acceptance over pregnancy.**

J Psychosom Res. 2023;172:111414. PMID: [37354747](#)

Of 299 pregnant participants from two larger ongoing studies, childhood sexual abuse survivors experienced a greater increase in anxiety over pregnancy compared to other groups. Both childhood sexual abuse and “other” maltreatment groups exhibited lower body acceptance during pregnancy.

Ahn J, Lee SW, Kim K, Jin B, Chung US.

## **The Relationship Between Childhood Trauma Experience and Complicated Grief: The Importance of Psychological Support for Individuals Coping With Pet Loss in Korea.**

Journal of Korean medical science. 2023;38(37):e305. PMID: [37724498](#)

Of 137 Korean adults who experienced pet loss, “People who experienced pet loss had significant psychological symptoms, ranging from 32% to 55%. Childhood trauma experiences affect complicated grief, depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, insomnia and prolonged grief disorder after pet loss. After pet loss, people with childhood trauma may require more psychological help than those without trauma.”

Zhou A, Ryan J.

**Biological Embedding of Early-Life Adversity and a Scoping Review of the Evidence for Intergenerational Epigenetic Transmission of Stress and Trauma in Humans.**

Genes. 2023;14(8). PMID: [37628690](#)

“We provide an overview of studies in animals and humans that demonstrate the effects of early-life stress on DNA methylation, one of the most widely studied epigenetic mechanisms, and summarize findings from animal models demonstrating the involvement of epigenetics in the transmission of stress across generations...We end with a discussion of key areas for future research to advance understanding of the role of epigenetics in the legacy effects of stress and trauma.”

Scorza P, Duarte CS, Lee S, et al.

**Stage 2 Registered Report: Epigenetic Intergenerational Transmission: Mothers' Adverse Childhood Experiences and DNA Methylation.**

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2023;62(10):1110-22. PMID: [37330044](#)

Of 896 mother-infant pairs, there was no correlation with maternal ACE score and DNA methylation in maternal blood, however there was a correlation with maternal ACE score and methylation in cord blood of male infants only. Maternal anxiety or depression did not modify cord blood methylation. Methylation sites were related to mitochondrial function and neuronal development in the cerebellum (part of the brain controlling balance and coordinated movement).

## Adolescents

Lewis-de Los Angeles WW.

**Adverse childhood experiences and accelerometer-measured physical activity and sleep in pre-adolescents.**

Acad Pediatr. 2023 Sep 23:S1876-2859(23)00364-9. PMID: [37748537](#)

From a national study of pre-adolescents (mean age 11.9 years), there was a dose response relationship between ACEs and reduced daily steps, total sleep duration, and REM sleep.

Weiss NH, Goncharenko S, Forkus SR, Ferguson JJ, Yang M.

**Longitudinal Investigation of Bidirectional Relations Between Childhood Trauma and Emotion-Driven Impulsivity in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study.**

J Adolesc Health. 2023;73(4):731-8. PMID: [37410001](#)

From a sample of 11,872 9-10 year olds recruited from 21 research sites across the

United States, “earlier childhood trauma was associated with higher levels of later negative and positive emotion-driven impulsivity...did not differ by sex...may serve as a point of intervention to reduce subsequent risk for deleterious health outcomes.”

Ojeleye OA, Beckie TM, Oruche UM.

**Psychosocial Factors Associated With Perinatal Anxiety and Perinatal Depression Among Adolescents: A Rapid Review.**

J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv. 2023;1-10. PMID: [37646603](#)

Factors identified in pregnant adolescents' depression were: “Social factors included adolescent caregiver trust/attachment, social support, perceived social support, trauma/poly-traumatization, and peer solidarity. Cultural factors included feelings of shame, marital satisfaction, partner's rejection of pregnancy, lack of parental involvement in care, parenting stress, childhood household dysfunction, and adverse childhood events. Environmental factors included neighborhood support, food insecurity, domestic violence, going to church, going out with friends, and sources for obtaining information. Routine assessment of psychosocial factors among perinatal teens is crucial to identify those at higher risk for perinatal anxiety and depression.”

Temple JR, Baumler E, Wood L, et al.

**Cumulative Incidence of Physical and Sexual Dating Violence: Insights From A Long-term Longitudinal Study.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231200218. PMID: [37728016](#)

From a study of 1,042 Texas public high school students followed annually from age 15 to 26, “27.3% experienced sexual DV victimization and 46.1% had experienced physical DV victimization by age 26. Further, 14.8% had perpetrated at least one act of sexual DV and 39.0% had perpetrated at least one act of physical DV against a partner by this age...exceeded commonly and consistently reported rates in the field...These data suggest community youth are at continued and sustained risk for DV onset across the transition into emerging adulthood, necessitating early adolescent prevention and intervention efforts.”

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Lamar CE, Jain D, Schmitz KH.

**Perils of Auto-Population of Newborn EHR With Maternal Intimate Partner Violence History.**

Pediatrics. 2023 Oct 1;152(4):e2022060189. PMID: [37712123](#)

“We discuss a case where documentation of intimate partner violence and the safety plan documented in a mother's electronic health record automatically populated her newborn's admission note. This confidential information inadvertently became accessible to the perpetrator: the infant's father.”

Jackson KT, Marshall C, Yates J.

**Health-Related Maternal Decision-Making Among Perinatal Women in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence: A Scoping Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;15248380231198876. PMID: [37728102](#)

From a research review, “Three main themes emerged regarding health-related maternal decision-making by mothers experiencing IPV, including suboptimal breastfeeding practices, under-utilization of maternal and child health services, and poor adherence to medical recommendations/regimens that impact health-related outcomes for mother and child. The well-established risk of poorer health outcomes among women experiencing IPV, alongside the findings of this scoping review, calls for further research specifically addressing health-related decision-making among perinatal women who experience IPV.”

Smith JN, Guttman A, Kopp A, et al.

**Association of maternal risk factors with infant maltreatment: an administrative data cohort study.**

Arch Dis Child. 2023 Sep 27;archdischild-2022-325239. PMID: [37758290](#)

Of almost 1 million Canadian infants born with linked database information, 0.04% had recorded maltreatment. Maternal age <22 years conferred higher risk of infant maltreatment (adjusted odds ratio 5.5) compared with age ≥22 years. Maternal mental health diagnoses were also associated with maltreatment (aOR 2.0), while refugee status appeared protective (aOR 0.6). The odds of maltreatment increased with higher numbers of maternal risk factors. Maternal age was associated with maltreatment until age 28 years.

Loveday S, Balgovind M, Hall T, Goldfeld S, Sanci L, Hiscock H.

**Emotional work of getting help: a qualitative analysis of caregiver-perceived barriers to responding to childhood adversity.**

Arch Dis Child. 2023;108(10):857-61. PMID: [37290933](#)

From interviews with 17 Australian caregivers of small children on efforts to obtain services from both health and social care sectors, “Five main themes emerged. (1) Emotional work of getting help. Caregivers described that getting help for life challenges was both emotionally taxing and effortful. (2) Trusting relationships are key. Engagement was related to the degree of relational practice and whether they felt judged or demeaned. (3) Wanting to manage on your own. There was a strong desire by caregivers to be independent and to only seek help when it was absolutely necessary. (4) Importance of knowing help was available and how to access it. (5) Overcoming service access barriers including long waiting times, restricted service criteria, transport issues and out-of-pocket expenses.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Johnson ID, LaPlante JE.

**Labeling Victimization Experiences and Self as Predictors of Service Need Perceptions and Talking to Police.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231199109. PMID: [37715713](#)

Of 1284 adult women who had experienced physical intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, those who labeled themselves as “survivors” vs. “victims” doubled or tripled the odds of perceiving a need for formal services, and almost doubled the odds of talking to the police. Authors note “that greater attention be paid to the labels that victims use and how the use of labels might be improved so that they are more likely to seek and attain meaningful help and services.”

Irish K, Madden K.

**Cochrane in CORR® : Psychological Therapies for Women Who Experience Intimate Partner Violence.**

Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2023 Nov 1;481(11):2091-2097. PMID: [37707505](#)

“This Cochrane review found that psychological therapy can help victims of IPV with mental health outcomes. The authors did not find evidence that one type of psychological therapy is more effective than others, so we recommend choosing a local option that is most accessible for patients. Surgeons and healthcare workers should also be aware that it is not just their patients who may be victims of IPV, but their colleagues as well, and IPV is much more common than they may believe.”

Basile KC, Smith SG, Wang J, Friar N.

### **Characteristics and Impacts of Sexual Violence and Stalking Victimization by the Same Perpetrator Using a Nationally Representative Sample.**

Journal of aggression, maltreatment & trauma.

2022;32(9):1271-84. PMID: [37736251](#)

“Authors examine prevalence of sexual violence and stalking victimization by the same perpetrator...An estimated 8.1% (9.8 million) of women and 1.6% (1.9 million) of men in the United States were stalked and sexually victimized by the same perpetrator, most often an intimate partner...Impacts of both intimate partner and non-intimate partner perpetrated victimization were most commonly fearfulness, concern for safety, and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. Sexual violence combined with stalking is common in the context of intimate partner violence.

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Linton S, Mani N, Majeed-Ariss R, Nouraei SAR, White C.

### **Otolaryngology Contribution to the Care of Patients following Non-Fatal Strangulation in the Settings of Alleged Sexual Assault.**

The Journal of laryngology and otology. 2023;1-20. PMID: [37649277](#)

“Non-Fatal Strangulation (NFS) as a consequence of a sexual assault or domestic violence represents serious bodily harm. Otolaryngologists have an important role in documenting physical findings and managing airway symptoms.” Of 86 UK patients with NFS referred from a sexual assault center, 56 were given telephone advice, 30 were seen, and 67% underwent fiberoptic visualization. Common symptoms were neck pain (81%), difficulty breathing 80%, and dizziness 72%. 5 patients had identifiable laryngeal injury on endoscopy.

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Beach SR, Czaja SJ, Schulz R.

### **Novel methods for assessment of vulnerability to financial exploitation (FE).**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2023 Nov 12:1-23. PMID: [37952111](#)

“Financial exploitation (FE) is a complex problem influenced by many factors. This article introduces two novel methods for assessment of FE vulnerability: (1) performance-based measures of financial skills using web-based simulations of common financial tasks; (2) scam vulnerability measures based on credibility ratings of common scam scenarios...Findings indicate that these novel measures show promise as valid indicators of vulnerability to FE.”

## Sexual Assault

### **McCray KL, Evans JO, Lower-Hoppe LM, Brgoch SM, Ryder A. Does Athlete Status Explain Sexual Violence Victimization and Perpetration on College Campuses? A Socio-Ecological Study.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;38(19-20):11067-90. PMID: [37358012](#)

Utilizing a sample of 62,996 students from 199 US institutions of higher education, recreational athletes were the most at-risk group, experiencing and perpetrating sexual violence (SV) at higher rates than non-athletes, whereas the results for intercollegiate athletes were mixed (i.e., more likely to commit SV, but similar rates of experiencing SV than non-athletes). Within college sport, only intercollegiate athletics requires annual SV prevention education for athletes, and authors suggest SV prevention education be provided for all recreational athletes.

Steele B, Martin M, Sciarra A, et al.

### **The Prevalence of Sexual Assault Among Higher Education Students: A Systematic Review With Meta-Analyses.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023:15248380231196119. PMID: [37728132](#)

In this international review, “The meta-analyzed prevalence of sexual assault was 17.5% for women, 7.8% for men, and 18.1% for transgender and gender diverse people. Four types of sexual assault were identified: rape, attempted rape, forced sexual touching, and coercive sex. Forced sexual touching was the most common act experienced. The African Region had the highest prevalence estimates for women's sexual assault, and the Western Pacific region had the highest prevalence estimates for men's sexual assault.”

Rayment-McHugh S.

**Understanding Concentrations of Sexual Violence and Abuse: A New Theory.**

Violence Against Women. 2023;29(12-13):2639-60. PMID: [37491900](#)

Author explains a new theory of contextual activation, that “explains how social and contextual factors may contribute to the development of SVA [sexual violence and abuse] concentrations in some contexts and not others, specifically where social conditions support abuse, formal regulatory controls are compromised or dysfunctional, and stressors impact whole populations. It is theorized that in these contexts, a greater-than-usual proportion of the population may be motivated to engage in SVA behaviors, with an associated breakdown in “possible” controls over conduct in the face of opportunity, facilitating SVA at scale...Importantly, this theory offers new opportunities for prevention.”

Mota N, Sommer JL, Bolton SL, et al.

**Prevalence and Correlates of Military Sexual Trauma in Service Members and Veterans: Results From the 2018 Canadian Armed Forces Members and Veterans Mental Health Follow-up Survey.**

Can J Psychiatry. 2023;68(9):682-90. PMID: [36124372](#)

Of 2941 Canadian Armed Forces survey participants, “The overall prevalence of MST [military sexual trauma] was 44.6% in females and 4.8% in males. Estimates were comparable between currently serving members and veterans...Unwanted sexual touching by a Canadian military member or employee was the most prevalent type and context of MST.”

Yates K, Lång U, Peters EM, et al.

**Hallucinations as a risk marker for suicidal behaviour in individuals with a history of sexual assault: a general population study with instant replication.**

Psychol Med. 2023;53(10):4627-33. PMID: [35698850](#)

Using data from two large psychiatric surveys, 14-19% of individuals with a sexual assault history who did not report hallucinations had one or more suicide attempt. This increased to 33-52% of individuals with a sexual assault history who did report hallucinations (adjusted odds ratio for one survey 2.85 times increased risk of suicidality and aOR 4.52 for the other survey). “Hallucinations are a risk marker for suicide attempt after sexual assault.”

## Human Trafficking

Savoia E, Piltch-Loeb R, Muibu D, et al.

**Reframing human trafficking awareness campaigns in the United States: goals, audience, and content.**

Frontiers in public health. 2023;11:1195005. PMID: [37637829](#)

Focus groups were held with experts identifying human trafficking awareness campaigns. “They pointed to the need for: awareness efforts that describe HT on a spectrum of human abuse and exploitation; training for professional figures about trauma-informed care and communication; and efforts that empower trafficked victims to seek support...need to develop awareness efforts tailored to local needs in close collaborations with the community-based organizations that can champion their dissemination and be the primary point of access for victims seeking help.”

## LGBTQ Concerns

Tran NM, Mann S, Cortez MG, Harrell B, Nettuno L.

**Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and mental health by gender identity in the United States, 2019-2021.**

Prev Med. 2023;175:107705. PMID: [37722459](#)

“The sample included 141,615 adults, 556 of whom identified as gender minority. Gender minority respondents were 18% more likely to be exposed to 3+ ACEs relative to cisgender respondents. Among respondents exposed to 3+ ACEs, gender minority adults were 25% more likely to report current frequent mental distress and 26% more likely to report a lifetime depression diagnosis.”

Storholm ED, Reynolds HE, Muthuramalingam S, et al.

**Intimate Partner Violence and the Sexual Health of Sexual Minority Men.**

LGBT health. 2023;10(S1):S39-s48. PMID: [37754928](#)

From interviews with 23 racially and ethnically diverse SMM [sexual minority men] who recently experienced IPV, and 10 clinical and social service providers, “Participants described different ways condom use or nonuse was a mechanism by which power and/or control might be asserted by one partner over the other partner...avoidance of conversations about PrEP or actual PrEP use, to prevent experiencing aggression or IPV from partners. Responses regarding HIV/STIs included those ranging from a new diagnosis being a potential trigger for violence to the exploitation of status to control partners...HIV prevention strategies can be sources of relationship control and trigger abuse. Addressing IPV may help to prevent HIV/STI transmission.”

# Race/Cultural Concerns

Castaneda Y, Jacobs J, Margellos-Anast H, et al.  
**Developing and Implementing Racial Health Equity Plans in Four Large US Cities: A Qualitative Study.**  
J Public Health Manag Pract. 2023 Nov-Dec 01;29(6):780-790.  
PMID: [37290120](#)

“In the United States, health departments have begun to develop and implement strategic health plans focused on equity. However, the extent to which these plans result in actual initiatives (both internal and external) varied across cities. The current study increases our understanding of how different partners are working to implement structural changes, programs, and policies to reach equity-related goals in our largest urban areas, providing valuable insight for urban health advocates across the country.”

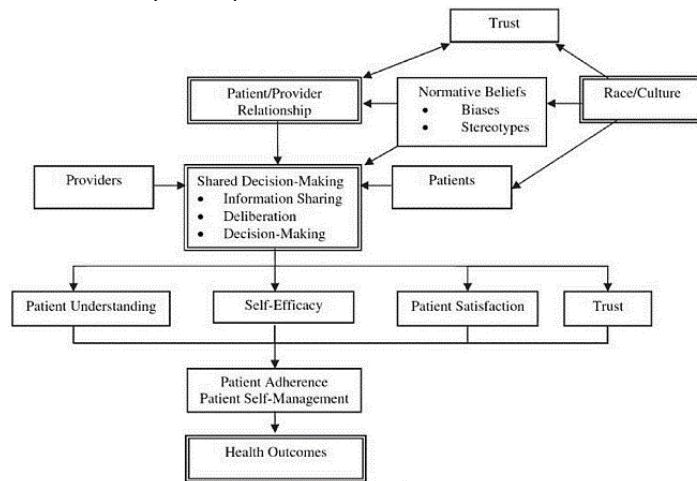
Main EK, Chang SC, Tucker CM, et al.  
**Hospital-level variation in racial disparities in low-risk nulliparous cesarean birth rates.**

Am J Obstet Gynecol MF. 2023;101145. PMID: [37648109](#)  
“A population cross-sectional study was performed on 1,267,493 California live births from 2018 through 2020 using birth certificate data linked with maternal patient discharge records...A total of 29 hospitals with a low first-birth cesarean delivery rate among Black patients were identified using the Healthy People 2020 target of 23.9% and compared with 106 hospitals with higher rates. Among the 106 hospitals that did not meet the target for Black patients, 63 met it for White patients with a mean rate of 21.4%. In the same hospitals, the mean rate for Black patients was 29.5%. There were no significant differences between the groups in hospital characteristics (ownership, delivery volume, neonatal level of care, proportion of midwife deliveries) or patient characteristics (age, education, insurance, onset of prenatal care, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes mellitus)...suggests that unconscious bias and structural racism potentially play important roles in creating these racial differences.”

Salahshurian E, Moore TA.  
**Integrative Review of Black Birthing People's Interactions With Clinicians During the Perinatal Period.**

West J Nurs Res. 2023;1939459231202493. PMID: [37772363](#)  
“The following themes emerged from synthesizing Black patients' interactions with perinatal clinicians: Care Quality, Communication, Power Dynamic, and Established Relationships. Mutual respect, effective communication, and shared decision-making may

be key modifiable factors to address through clinician education to improve perinatal care for many Black persons.”



Pham TV, Doorley J, Kenney M, et al.  
**Addressing chronic pain disparities between Black and White people: a narrative review of socio-ecological determinants.**

Pain Manag. 2023 Aug;13(8):473-496. PMID: [37650756](#)  
This research review showed “how chronic pain within the Black community is influenced by implicit bias among providers, psychological and physical comorbidities, experiences of societal and institutional racism and biomedical distrust, and the interplay among these factors.”

Stevenson MC, Rivers MA.  
**When Disclosure Fails to Substantiate Abuse: Child and Perpetrator Race Predict Child Sexual Abuse Substantiation.**  
Child Maltreat. 2023;28(4):621-33. PMID: [36932825](#)

“We coded child sexual abuse disclosure, abuse substantiation, and race of 315 children (80% girls, mean age = 10, 75% White, 9% Black, 12% Biracial, 3% Hispanic, 1% Asian) who underwent a child forensic interview in a Midwestern child advocacy center...abuse substantiation was more likely in cases involving (a) abuse disclosure (vs. no disclosure), (b) White children (vs. children of color), and (c) perpetrators of color (vs. White perpetrators)...the effect of abuse disclosure on increased abuse substantiation was greater for White children than for children of color. This research suggests that even when children of color disclose their experiences of sexual abuse, they nonetheless face barriers to abuse substantiation.”

Smith SM, Parkash V.

**Normalized "medical inferiority bias" and cultural racism against international medical graduate physicians in academic medicine.**

Acad Pathol. 2023;10(4):100095. PMID: [37767366](#)

"IMGs – physician graduates of non-US, non-Canadian medical schools – fill a critical gap in American healthcare delivery and represent ~23% of physicians nationally and up to 38% in some Northeastern states. IMPs disproportionately work in densely populated, low-income communities and are increasingly over-represented in primary care and the lowest paying specialties. A disproportionate number died from COVID-19 from caring for patients. Approximately 60% are foreign citizens and 40% US citizens. IMPs complete the identical licensing examination sequence as American medical graduate physicians and a communication skills test to enter graduate medical education training in the US. After completion of training, 75% of IMGs join the US workforce, with many joining academic medicine, and many eventually become naturalized citizens." Authors discuss the cultural racism and inferiority bias against IMGs that is subtle but prevalent.

marginalized and obscured parental CSAM production...These findings warrant a reorientation of research, policy, and practice approaches to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation, as well as a reflection on the resistance of researchers and policymakers to acknowledging the problem of family-based sexual exploitation."

Taylor L, De Haan I.

**The Prevalence of Domestic Violence in the Lives of Female Heterosexual Partners of Sex Addicts.**

Violence Against Women. 2023:10778012231199111. PMID: [37697815](#)

From an international survey of heterosexual women who identified as partners of sex addicts, 92.1% had ever experienced any form of DV perpetrated by their partner and 57.7% had experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence with their partner. "This study provides evidence that rates of domestic violence (DV) run considerably higher in the lives of heterosexual women who identify as partners of sex addicts (PSAs) than in the general population."

## Perpetrators

Cannon CEB.

**Improving Policy and Treatment Interventions for Sexual and Gender Minority Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence to Reduce Adverse Health Outcomes.**

LGBT health. 2023;10(S1):S6-s9. PMID: [37754918](#)

"This perspective identifies policy barriers to and recommendations for improving IPV perpetrator treatment for SGM [sexual and gender minority] individuals...Through coordination across SGM community centers, advocates, providers, and policymakers at local, state, and federal levels."

Salter M, Wong T.

**Parental Production of Child Sexual Abuse Material: A Critical Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023:15248380231195891. PMID: [37650246](#)

"The review showed that parental CSAM [child sexual abuse material] production is common, more likely to involve pre-pubescent victims, more severe abuse, female as well as male perpetrators, and produces high-demand illegal content with serious long-term sequelae. However...the focus of child trafficking and sexual exploitation scholarship on 'commercial' and profit-driven abuse has

## Police and Court Systems

King LL, Bostaph LMG.

**"That is Not Behavior Consistent With a Rape Victim": The Effects of Officer Displays of Doubt on Sexual Assault Case Processing and Victim Participation.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023:8862605231200252. PMID: [37715708](#)

"A random sample of sexual assault reports from one police department in a medium-sized jurisdiction in the western U.S. was drawn...officer doubt is an important consideration in sexual assault case processing, independent of other legal and extralegal factors, and that it significantly impacts the likelihood of arrest and referral for prosecution...Efforts to decrease officer doubt and increase victims' willingness to participate in sexual assault investigations are paramount in improving the treatment of victims, holding perpetrators accountable, and ultimately, reducing sexual assault case attrition. Continued training on the realities of sexual violence and the use of trauma-informed interviewing practices, as well as the increased involvement of victim advocates throughout sexual assault investigations, are two methods that offer promise in the pursuit of these goals."



Kaplan Z, Caetano R, Vaeth P, et al.  
**The Association between the Percentage of Female Law Enforcement Officers and Rape Report, Clearance, and Arrest Rates: A Spatiotemporal Analysis of California.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231197134. PMID: [37694578](#)

“A 5% increase in the percentage of female officers within an agency was associated with a 6.2% increase in the rape report rate, a 2.9% decrease in the clearance rate, and no change in the rape arrest rates...The theory of representative bureaucracy was only partially supported, and these relationships may not be causal.”

Colburn DA, Finkelhor D, Turner HA.  
**Help-Seeking from Websites and Police in the Aftermath of Technology-Facilitated Victimization.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;38(21-22):11642-65. PMID: [37458155](#)

From a survey of 1,952 episodes of technology-facilitated abuse, “Results found very low rates of reporting to both websites (7.3%) and law enforcement (4.8%). Image-based offenses had higher rates of reporting. A greater negative emotional impact significantly increased the odds of reporting to each source. Participants were largely unsatisfied with response from websites and police. Only 42.2% said the website did something helpful and only 29.8% found police helpful. Our findings suggest a need for major improvements in how websites and law enforcement respond to victims of technology-facilitated offenses.”

## Providers

Emsley E, Coope C, Williamson E, et al.  
**General practice as a place to receive help for domestic abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic: a qualitative interview study in England and Wales.**

Br J Gen Pract. 2023 Sep 28;73(735):e769-e777. PMID: [37722856](#)

From semi-structured interviews with 21 patients affected by DVA and 13 UK general practice healthcare professionals who had received IRIS+ (DVA) training, “Patients recounted positive experiences of seeking help for DVA in general practice during the pandemic. However, there have been perceived problems with the availability of general practice and a strong preference for face-to-face consultations, over remote consultations, for the opportunities of non-verbal communication. There were also concerns from healthcare professionals regarding the invisibility of children

affected by DVA. Perspectives of patients and their families affected by DVA should be prioritised in general practice service planning, including during periods of transition and change.”

Shah AN, Goodman E, Lawler J, et al.  
**Inpatient Screening of Parental Adversity and Strengths.**

Hosp Pediatr. 2023 Oct 1;13(10):922-930. PMID: [37724391](#)

“Identifying and addressing adversities has been linked to improved child outcomes. Screening for social adversities and strengths in the inpatient setting may contribute to better transitions from hospital to home...We interviewed 18 parents who identified 3 major themes around screening: 1. factors that promote parents to respond openly and honestly during screening; 2. feedback about screening tools and the prototype; and 3. screening should include resources...Using qualitative parent feedback, we developed the family friendly Collaborate to Optimize Parent Experience (COPE) screening tool.”

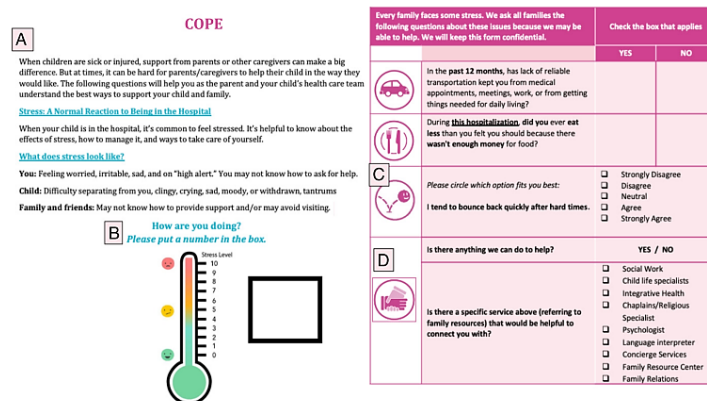


FIGURE 1 Sample visual of COPE tool and selected questions. A. Indicates a primer for stress in the hospital and how this may be observed in different family members. This was abbreviated per parent input. B. Stress thermometer adapted from Liaw et al to address parental stress while hospitalized. C. Brief resilience screen scaled from 6 statements to 1 to remove redundancy. D. Resources identified and parents receive separate handout explaining each of the support staff/resources available.

Stokes Y, Lewis KB, Tricco AC, et al.  
**Trauma-Informed Care Interventions Used in Pediatric Inpatient or Residential Treatment Mental Health Settings and Strategies to Implement Them: A Scoping Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;15248380231193444. PMID: [37694809](#)

From a research review, “we emphasize the complexity of TIC [trauma-informed care] and of TIC interventions, and the importance of identifying and clearly reporting TIC intervention goals, intervention details, and implementation strategies. We suggest applying intervention frameworks or reporting guidelines to support clear and comprehensive reporting, which would better facilitate replication and synthesis of published TIC interventions.”

Mirhosseini T, Guastello AD, Dale LP, et al.  
**Effects of COVID-19 stress, proximity, and adverse childhood experiences on healthcare workers' mental health.**

Frontiers in psychology. 2023;14:1228515. PMID: [37727750](#)  
 From interviews with 438 healthcare workers in Florida in 2020, findings indicate that adverse childhood experiences strengthen the relationship between COVID-19 worry/proximity and negative psychological symptoms of depression and anxiety. “Vulnerable populations such as individuals who have experienced ACEs could benefit from targeted and specific interventions to cope with the collective trauma experienced globally due to COVID-19.”

Begeny CT, Arshad H, Cuming T, et al.  
**Sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape by colleagues in the surgical workforce, and how women and men are living different realities: observational study using NHS population-derived weights.**

Br J Surg. 2023 Oct 10;110(11):1518-1526. PMID: [37697690](#)  
 From a survey of UK surgical workforce members, compared with men, women were significantly more likely to report witnessing, and being a target of, sexual misconduct. Among women, 63.3% reported being the target of sexual harassment versus 23.7% of men (89.5% witnessing versus 81.0% of men). Additionally, 29.9% of women had been sexually assaulted versus 6.9% of men (35.9% witnessing versus 17.1% of men), with 10.9% of women experiencing forced physical contact for career opportunities (a form of sexual assault) versus 0.7% of men. Being raped by a colleague was reported by 0.8% of women versus 0.1% of men (1.9% witnessing versus 0.6% of men). Evaluations of organizations' adequacy in handling sexual misconduct were significantly lower among women than men...Accountable organizations are not regarded as dealing adequately with this issue.”

	Women		Men	
	Yes (%)†	Frequency‡	Yes (%)†	Frequency‡
<b>Harassment: composite</b>	89.5	1.69(0.57)	81.0	1.43(0.58)
Jokes with sexual content	89.0	2.92(1.12)	80.6	2.76(1.12)
Displaying sexualized pictures	29.7	1.45(0.77)	19.9	1.32(0.78)
E-comms, unwanted/sexual	26.2	1.43(0.80)	16.1	1.29(0.81)
Physical advances, unwanted/sexual	38.4	1.58(0.80)	14.9	1.26(0.81)
Unwanted/sexual talk	61.8	2.14(1.06)	29.5	1.53(1.07)
Uninvited comments about body	67.3	2.22(1.06)	38.3	1.68(1.07)
Ask for a date despite previous refusal	18.0	1.23(0.53)	6.0	1.11(0.52)
Offered career opportunities for sex	8.5	1.13(0.45)	2.7	1.05(0.44)
Threatened for refusing sexual favour	5.5	1.08(0.35)	1.2	1.02(0.34)
Deliberately infringing body space	44.9	1.84(1.01)	17.8	1.32(1.02)
<b>Assault: composite</b>	35.9	1.23(0.40)	17.1	1.10(0.39)
Forced contact for career opportunities.	16.6	1.26(0.59)	2.9	1.07(0.60)
Touching, excluding genitals/breasts	33.2	1.53(0.86)	16.6	1.29(0.84)
Touching of genitals/breasts	6.5	1.10(0.38)	1.6	1.03(0.39)
Self-fondling by perpetrator	1.3	1.02(0.16)	0.3	1.01(0.18)
<b>Rape: composite</b>	1.9	1.01(0.13)	0.6	1.01(0.13)
Rape, workplace	0.6	1.01(0.13)	0.3	1.01(0.13)
Rape, other work contexts	2.0	1.02(0.16)	0.6	1.01(0.16)

## Prevention

Altafim ERP, Magalhães C, Linhares MBM.  
**Prevention of Child Maltreatment: Integrative Review of Findings From an Evidence-Based Parenting Program.**  
 Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;15248380231201811. PMID: [37753719](#)

Twenty-five studies conducted in the United States, Brazil, Portugal, and Peru evaluated the ACT Raising Safe Kids Program. The program improved parenting practices in general and targeted populations such as incarcerated parents, mothers with a history of childhood violence, and mothers of preterm children. Additionally, the program was effective in decreasing child behavioral problems. Overall, the ACT Program effectively decreased hostile, aggressive, and coercive parenting and child behavior problems, which are key predictors of family violence.”

Bódi CB, Ortega DP, Hawkins LB, James TG, Bright MA.  
**Parents' and professionals' perspectives on school-based maltreatment prevention education for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;145:106428. PMID: [37647780](#)  
 “Previous research has indicated an unmet need for child maltreatment programs among children with IDD [intellectual and developmental disabilities]...The analysis identified several challenges to implementing child maltreatment prevention to students with IDD and pedagogical strategies to overcome those, such as the use of visuals, standardized vocabulary, and relatable examples. Benefits of a prevention program were also mentioned, including feelings of empowerment that can be cultivated by providing opportunities where children with IDD practice being assertive.”

## Researchers

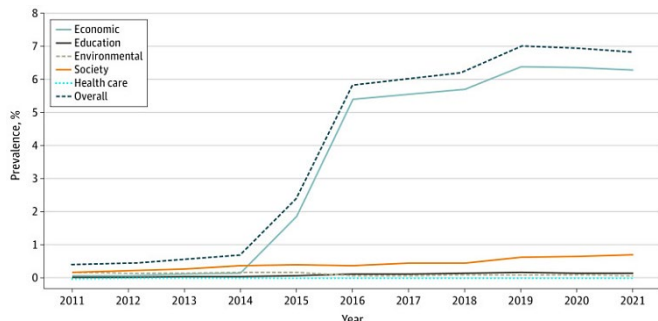
Huerta C, Gutschow B, Bañales J, et al.  
**Developing a Youth Participatory Action Research Program for Latine Youth in an Emerging Community.**  
 Health Promot Pract. 2023 May 22;15248399231176248. PMID: [37212204](#)

“Our community-academic team partnered to cocreate a curriculum focused on supporting Latine youth in learning about research and developing their own research projects...We reviewed lessons learned from this work, including challenges engaging young people and creating linguistically inclusive spaces.”

Agarwal AR, Prichett L, Jain A, Srikumaran U.  
**Assessment of Use of ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes for Social Determinants of Health in the US, 2011-2021.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2023 May 1;6(5):e2312538. PMID: [37159201](#)

“This cross-sectional study examines trends in the use of International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) and International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codes for social determinants of health in the US from 2011 to 2021.”



Kiefer R, Schick MR, Newberger NG, et al.  
**Concordance of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms Assessed via Retrospective Report Versus Experience Sampling Methods in Community Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence.**

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231197737. PMID: [37706478](#)

134 community women experiencing IPV, mean age 40.7 years, 30.4% Black, responded to surveys three times a day for 30 days regarding PTSD and then completed a follow-up interview. “Retrospective reports of PTSD symptoms were significantly different from PTSD symptoms reported during the survey period, but most closely resembled peak PTSD symptoms...Findings emphasize the importance of utilizing experience sampling methods in PTSD research with women experiencing IPV.”

King LS, Humphreys KL, Shaw GM, Stevenson DK, Gotlib IH.  
**Validation of the Assessment of Parent and Child Adversity (APCA) in Mothers and Young Children.**

J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol. 2023;52(5):686-701. PMID: [35500216](#)

“We present preliminary psychometric properties of a novel measure of adversity, the Assessment of Parent and Child Adversity (APCA), which simultaneously characterizes parents' and children's adversity...Using the APCA, we distinguished between maternal adversity during different life periods and obtained metrics of child witnessing of and direct exposure to adversity...The APCA has

good usability and validity. Leveraging the ability of the APCA to distinguish between adversity during different life stages and originating from different sources, our findings highlight potentially distinct effects of different aspects of maternal and child adversity on difficulties in maternal and child mental health.”

## Other of Interest

Cuartas J, Bhatia A, Carter D, Cluver L, Coll C, Donger E, et al.  
**Climate change is a threat multiplier for violence against children.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;106430. PMID: [37648573](#)

“We examine how the climate crisis exacerbates the risk of violence against children at the continually intersecting and interacting levels of society, community, family, and the individual levels. We propose increased risk of armed conflict, forced displacement, poverty, income inequality, disruptions in critical health and social services, and mental health problems as key mechanisms linking the climate crisis and heightened risk of violence against children. Furthermore, we posit that the climate crisis serves as a threat multiplier, compounding existing vulnerabilities and inequities within populations.”

