

MEDICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY ON ABUSE FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL DECEMBER 2012

This summary includes selected research articles relating to abuse indexed by the National Library of Medicine October 2012. To obtain a copy of the abstracts, go to pubmed.gov, and place the Pubmed ID numbers (PMID) in the search box, separated by commas. PTSD = Post Traumatic Stress Disorder IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

For questions or comments about this summary, or to be placed on an email list to receive this monthly summary, please contact Harise Stein, MD harise@stanford.edu

Child Abuse

Monuteaux MC, Lee L, Fleegler E.

Children injured by violence in the United States: emergency department utilization, 2000-2008.

Acad Emerg Med. 2012 May;19(5):535-40. PMID: 22594357

From a National database years 2000-2008, 340,000 children were treated in US EDs each year for intentional injuries, approximately 1.2% of all pediatric ED visits, and costing about \$765 million dollars/year.

Wood JN, Medina SP, Feudtner C, Luan X, Localio R, Fieldston ES, Rubin DM.

Local macroeconomic trends and hospital admissions for child abuse, 2000-2009.

Pediatrics. 2012 Aug;130(2):e358-64. PMID: 22802600

Looking at data between 2000 and 2009 for 38 pediatric hospitals, all-cause child injury rates declined by 0.80% per year, however physical abuse rates increased by 1% per year and traumatic brain injury by 3% per year. Abuse rates were related to local mortgage delinquency and foreclosure rates, but not unemployment.

Piteau SJ, Ward MG, Barrowman NJ, Plint AC.

Clinical and radiographic characteristics associated with abusive and nonabusive head trauma: a systematic review.

Pediatrics. 2012 Aug;130(2):315-23. PMID: 22778309

Detailed review of indicators of abusive vs. nonabusive pediatric head trauma.

Rachamim E, Hodes D, Gilbert R, Jenkins S.

Pattern of hospital referrals of children at risk of maltreatment.

Emerg Med J. 2011 Nov;28(11):952-4. PMID: 20972229

At one British inner-city general hospital, after child abuse training and a addition of a full-time child protection advisor on-site to support clinicians, half of all cases referred to child protection services came from clinicians caring for a parent with problems relating to violence, drug abuse, or acute mental illness.

Jones L, Bellis MA, Wood S, Hughes K, McCoy E, Eckley L, Bates G, Mikton C, Shakespeare T, Officer A.

Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies.

Lancet. 2012 Sep 8;380(9845):899-907. PMID: 22795511

Globally, at least 93 million children have moderate or severe disability, for which they are 3.56 times more likely to experienced physical violence, and 2.88 times increased risk for sexual violence.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Schury K, Kolassa IT.

Biological memory of childhood maltreatment: current knowledge and recommendations for future research.

Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2012 Jul;1262:93-100. PMID: 22823440

Review article on the lifelong physiological changes caused by child maltreatment, including on the stress system, cellular aging, the immune system, and on alterations being passed on to the next generation.

Rich-Edwards JW, Mason S, Rexrode K, Spiegelman D, Hibert E, Kawachi I, Jun HJ, Wright RJ.

Physical and sexual abuse in childhood as predictors of early-onset cardiovascular events in women.

Circulation. 2012 Aug 21;126(8):920-7. PMID: 22787111

Using data from the Nurses' Health Study 2 with 66,798 participants, and controlling for multiple factors, childhood severe physical abuse and forced sex were associated with increased risk of adult cardiovascular disease including heart attack and stroke.

Morton PM, Schafer MH, Ferraro KF.

Does childhood misfortune increase cancer risk in adulthood?

J Aging Health. 2012 Sep;24(6):948-84. PMID: 22764155

Using data from the National Survey of Midlife with 3032 respondents, childhood misfortune including maltreatment was associated with a statistical increased risk of adult cancer.

Harkness KL, Bagby RM, Kennedy SH.

Childhood maltreatment and differential treatment response and recurrence in adult major depressive disorder.

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2012 Jun;80(3):342-53. PMID: 22428942

For 203 adult outpatients with major depression, those with a history of severe childhood maltreatment were much less likely to respond to psychotherapy treatment as compared to medication or cognitive-behavioral therapy, and regardless of therapy type, were 3.04 times more likely to have a shorter time to recurrence of depression.

Afifi TO, Mota NP, Dasiewicz P, MacMillan HL, Sareen J.

Physical punishment and mental disorders: results from a nationally representative US sample.

Pediatrics. 2012 Aug;130(2):184-92. PMID: 22753561

From a national survey with 34,653 adults, a history of childhood harsh physical punishment in the absence of physical, sexual or emotional abuse or neglect, and adjusting for sociodemographic variables and family dysfunction, was associated with increased odds of adult mood disorders, anxiety, alcohol and drug abuse, and personality disorders.

Fuller-Thomson E, Baker TM, Brennenstuhl S.

Evidence supporting an independent association between childhood physical abuse and lifetime suicidal ideation.

Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2012 Jun;42(3):279-91. PMID: 22494105

After controlling for multiple factors, the conclusion of this representative Canadian adult sample was that childhood physical abuse was associated with a 4-5 times increased risk of lifetime suicidal ideation.

Adolescents

Rhodes AE, Boyle MH, Bethell J, Wekerle C, Goodman D, Tonmyr L, Leslie B, Lam K, Manion I.

Child maltreatment and onset of emergency department presentations for suicide-related behaviors.

Child Abuse Negl. 2012 Jun;36(6):542-51. PMID: 22749614

4683 Canadian youth aged 12-17 who had been permanently removed from their homes due to maltreatment were over 5 times more likely to present to the emergency department with a suicide-related behavior than their population-based peers.

Nooner KB, Linares LO, Batinjane J, Kramer RA, Silva R, Cloitre M.

Factors related to posttraumatic stress disorder in adolescence.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2012 Jul;13(3):153-66. PMID: 22665437

Age, gender, type of trauma, and repeated trauma are factors related to increased rates of adolescent PTSD, which is associated with suicide, substance abuse, poor social support, academic problems, poor physical health, disruption of biological maturational processes, and contributes to long-term emotional and behavioral problems.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Kornfeld BD, Bair-Merritt MH, Frosch E, Solomon BS.

Postpartum depression and intimate partner violence in urban mothers: co-occurrence and child healthcare utilization.

J Pediatr. 2012 Aug;161(2):348-53. PMID: 22404952

For a group of urban mothers with newborn children followed for 2 years, 26% screened positive for postpartum depression, and 7% for IPV. 60% of mothers with IPV also had depression. Children of depressed mothers were seen more often in the emergency department.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Mason SM, Wright RJ, Hibert EN, Spiegelman D, Forman JP, Rich-Edwards JW.

Intimate partner violence and incidence of hypertension in women.

Ann Epidemiol. 2012 Aug;22(8):562-7. PMID: 22717307

Using data from the Nurses' Health Study II, risk of hypertension was increased in women exposed to adult severe emotional abuse, but not increased for physical or sexual IPV.

Rauer AJ, El-Sheikh M.

Reciprocal pathways between intimate partner violence and sleep in men and women.

J Fam Psychol. 2012 Jun;26(3):470-7. PMID: 22468689

Authors analyze sleep and IPV patterns, showing the inter-relationship of IPV between partners and their individual sleeping problems – sleep problems predicted increases in perpetration of psychological IPV for both men and women.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Holden KB, McKenzie R, Pruitt V, Aaron K, Hall S.

Depressive symptoms, substance abuse, and intimate partner violence among pregnant women of diverse ethnicities.

J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2012 Feb;23(1):226-41. PMID: 22643473

For 602 multi-ethnic women living in Georgia, there were significant relationships between IPV during and after pregnancy with depression and with substance abuse.

Gilbert L, El-Bassel N, Chang M, Wu E, Roy L.

Substance use and partner violence among urban women seeking emergency care.

Psychol Addict Behav. 2012 Jun;26(2):226-35. PMID: 22023020

Many bidirectional associations were noted for 241 low-income urban women receiving emergency care in the Bronx – women using heroin were twice as likely to indicate physical or sexual IPV, and 2.7 times more likely to experience an IPV injury. Sexual IPV was significantly associated with use of crack or cocaine.

Smith PH, Homish GG, Leonard KE, Cornelius JR.

Intimate partner violence and specific substance use disorders: findings from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.

Psychol Addict Behav. 2012 Jun;26(2):236-45. PMID: 21823768

From a national database, alcohol and cocaine use disorders were most strongly associated with IPV perpetration, while cannabis and opioid use were most strongly associated with IPV victimization.

Cultural Issues

Kyriakakis S, Dawson BA, Edmond T.

Mexican immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence: conceptualization and descriptions of abuse.

Violence Vict. 2012;27(4):548-62. PMID: 22978074

29 Mexican immigrant women describe types of culturally specific abuse tactics including verbal, economic, physical, sexual, extended family abuse, social isolation, physical abuse of children, stalking and monitoring, stolen bride, and sex trafficking.

Roberts AL, Rosario M, Corliss HL, Koenen KC, Austin SB.

Elevated risk of posttraumatic stress in sexual minority youths: mediation by childhood abuse and gender nonconformity.

Am J Public Health. 2012 Aug;102(8):1587-93. PMID: 22698034

From a population-based survey of 9369 youth with a mean age of 22.7 years, sexual minorities had between 1.6 and 3.9 times greater risk of probable PTSD than heterosexuals. Higher gender nonconformity before age 11 was associated with increased childhood abuse and early adult PTSD.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Cisler JM, Begle AM, Amstadter AB, Acierno R.

Mistreatment and self-reported emotional symptoms: results from the National Elder Mistreatment Study.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2012 Jul;24(3):216-30. PMID: 22737973

From a National Elder Mistreatment Study, emotional abuse, an often overlooked issue, was a significant predictor of depression and anxiety.

Pisani LD, Walsh CA.

Screening for elder abuse in hospitalized older adults with dementia.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2012 Jul;24(3):195-215. PMID: 22737972

A review of different elder abuse scales to use in hospitalized patients with dementia.

Perpetrators

Coid J, Yang M.

The impact of psychopathy on violence among the household population of Great Britain.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2011 Jun;46(6):473-80. PMID: 20354677

In a British study of 638 adults aged 16-74 in England, Scotland and Wales, the 2.1% who scored high for psychopathy were responsible for 18.7% of violent incidents.

Goicolea I, Öhman A, Salazar Torres M, Morrás I, Edin K.

Condemning violence without rejecting sexism? Exploring how young men understand intimate partner violence in Ecuador.

Glob Health Action. 2012;5. PMID: 22723767

For focus groups of young Ecuadorian men, activists felt that gender inequality was the cause of IPV, whereas “ordinary” young men felt that “too much gender equality leads to IPV” in that IPV was a response to conflicts generated by women’s attempts to gain autonomy.

Police and Court Systems

Wells M, Mitchell KJ, Ji K.

Exploring the role of the internet in juvenile prostitution cases coming to the attention of law enforcement.

J Child Sex Abus. 2012;21(3):327-42. PMID: 22574847

From the National Juvenile Prostitution Study, juvenile prostitution cases involving the internet usually involved younger juveniles with a family or acquaintance exploiter, and were more likely to be treated by police as victims than offenders.

Thomas KA, Sorenson SB, Joshi M.

Police-documented incidents of intimate partner violence among young women.

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2010 Jun;19(6):1079-87. PMID: 20482254

Using a large metropolitan city police database, 10% of DV calls were for adolescents aged 15-17. Profiles of the incidents were similar to those of women >18, however adolescent incidents were more likely to be aggravated vs. simple assault. Many were in adult-like relationships – 9% married, 31.3% cohabiting, and 20.2% had a child in common.

Providers

Katner DR, Brown CE.

Mandatory reporting of oral injuries indicating possible child abuse.

J Am Dent Assoc. 2012 Oct;143(10):1087-92. PMID: 23024305

Laws in all 50 states require dental professionals to be aware of and to report instances of child abuse or neglect.

O'Callaghan MG.

Human trafficking and the dental professional.

J Am Dent Assoc. 2012 May;143(5):498-504. PMID: 22547722

Review article for dental professionals on human trafficking.

Abel S, Kowal HC, Brimlow D, Uchin M, Gerbert B.

A Collaboration to Enhance Oral Health Care for Survivors of Domestic Violence: Women's Domestic Violence Shelters and Nova Southeastern University's College of Dental Medicine.

J Dent Educ. 2012 Oct;76(10):1334-41. PMID: 23066132

Description of a collaboration between a Florida school of dentistry and 2 community-based DV support sites which provided dental care to over 250 women via a mobile clinic, and trained 20 dental residents in a domestic violence clinical education rotation.

Chang JC, Dado D, Schussler S, Hawker L, Holland CL, Burke JG, Cluss PA.

In person versus computer screening for intimate partner violence among pregnant patients.

Patient Educ Couns. 2012 Sep;88(3):443-8. PMID: 22770815

252 prenatal patients equally disclosed IPV via computer or in person. Patient focus groups felt that both methods should be employed, as the computer was felt to be non-judgmental and more anonymous, while in person screening allowed for tailored questioning and a more emotional connection.

Thomas SP, Bannister SC, Hall JM.

Anger in the trajectory of healing from childhood maltreatment.

Arch Psychiatr Nurs. 2012 Jun;26(3):169-80. PMID: 22633579

Descriptions from 12 mid-life women on types of anger experienced relating to childhood maltreatment – from nonproductive self-anger to empowering righteous anger that enabled them to protect themselves from further abuse and to advocate for others.

Fortin K, Jenny C.

Sexual abuse.

Pediatr Rev. 2012 Jan;33(1):19-32. PMID: 22210930

Review of childhood sexual abuse for general pediatricians.

Researchers

Abatemarco DJ, Kairys S, Gubernick RS, Hurley T.

Using genograms to understand pediatric practices' readiness for change to prevent abuse and neglect.

J Child Health Care. 2012 Jun;16(2):153-65. PMID: 22363045

A baseline assessment of different practices via a genogram, which describes the complex relationships and organizational dynamics within a clinical practice, can inform successful implementation of practice change.

Woodman J, Allister J, Rafi I, de Lusignan S, Belsey J, Petersen I, Gilbert R; RCGP Multisite Safeguarding Audit.

A simple approach to improve recording of concerns about child maltreatment in primary care records: developing a quality improvement intervention.

Br J Gen Pract. 2012 Jul;62(600):e478-86. PMID: 22781996

British researchers analyzed records from 442 practices and held interviews, workshops and consensus development meetings to discuss barriers and to develop recommendations for coding of child abuse.

Ng WS, Watts P, Lawson Z, Kemp A, Maguire S.

Development and validation of a standardized tool for reporting retinal findings in abusive head trauma.

Am J Ophthalmol. 2012 Aug;154(2):333-339.e5. PMID: 22542369

Description of a UK department of Ophthalmology standardized and validated reporting tool for retina findings in children examined for suspected abusive head trauma.

Other of Interest

Domestic abuse in the UK.

Lancet. 2012 Sep 29;380(9848):1122. PMID: 23021267

“A redefinition of domestic violence was announced by Nick Clegg, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister, on Sept 18. Victims of abuse aged 16–17 years will be recognised alongside adults, and the definition of abuse broadens to “any incident or pattern...of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse...” by family members or intimate partners. The new policy is expected to come into force in March, 2013.”

Varcoe C, Hankivsky O, Ford-Gilboe M, Wuest J, Wilk P, Hammerton J, Campbell J.

Attributing selected costs to intimate partner violence in a sample of women who have left abusive partners: a social determinants of health approach.

Can Public Policy. 2011;37(3):359-80. PMID: 22175082

Estimated costs of selected public and private sector expenditures attributable to violence for 309 Canadian women who left abusive partners 20 months earlier were over \$13,000 per woman. Costs continue long after leaving, and translate to a national annual cost of \$6.9 billion for women aged 19-65 who have left abusive partners.

de Haas S, van Berlo W, Bakker F, Vanwesenbeeck I.

Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence in the Netherlands, the risk of revictimization and pregnancy: results from a national population survey.

Violence Vict. 2012;27(4):592-608. PMID: 22978077

In a survey of over 6,000 Dutch persons aged 15-70, up to 21% of men and 56% of women had experienced any kind of sexual violence. Of the female rape victims, 7% became pregnant.

Waltermaurer E.

Public justification of intimate partner violence: a review of the literature.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2012 Jul;13(3):167-75. PMID: 22643069

Review of global cultural aspects of public justification of IPV – held more strongly by women and by younger respondents.

Chantler K.

Recognition of and intervention in forced marriage as a form of violence and abuse.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2012 Jul;13(3):176-83. PMID: 22643068

British paper discusses the issue of forced marriage re: lack of adequate reporting, lack of professional knowledge and fear of intervention, and tension between conceptualizing forced marriage as purely cultural or as a form of gender based violence. Also reviewed are mental health issues and legislative responses in UK/Europe.

Cutland M.

Child abuse and its legislation: the global picture.

Arch Dis Child. 2012 Aug;97(8):679-84. PMID: 22563035

Review of need for a unified global approach to child abuse. Obstacles include lack of prohibition of violence, professional capacity, and data collection and research.

Fraser B.

Latin America looks to violence prevention for answers.

Lancet. 2012 Oct 13;380(9850):1297-8. PMID: 23071988

Article discusses a new focus in Latin America on violence as a public health problem, rather than a law enforcement problem. “A public health approach helps organise, identify magnitudes, risk factors and protective factors, which may differ between communities, even within the same country, and try to tailor interventions to those risk factors....Brain science, social psychology, and epidemiology reveal that violence behaves like an infectious disease.”