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Child Abuse

Stoltenborgh M, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, van IJzendoorn. **The neglect of child neglect: a meta-analytic review of the prevalence of neglect.**

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2013 Mar;48(3):345-55. PMID: [22797133](#)

From data including almost 60,000 children, the prevalence of childhood physical neglect was 16.3% and emotional neglect 18.4%. However, although emotional neglect is a substantial problem, it "seems to be a neglected type of maltreatment in scientific research."

Auble BA, Bollepalli S, Makoroff K, et. al.

Hypopituitarism in pediatric survivors of inflicted traumatic brain injury.

J Neurotrauma. 2014 Feb 15;31(4):321-6. PMID: [24028400](#)

While it is known that accidental head injury may subsequently affect the pituitary gland (which controls many hormone functions, such as thyroid and growth hormone), this study looked at pituitary function after inflicted traumatic brain injury in 14 children under age 2 at time of injury and for whom at least one year had elapsed since the injury. 85% had at least one pituitary abnormality, and 50% had two or more, compared to the general population of 2.5%. Authors call for larger studies and recommend closely following these children for pituitary dysfunction.

Harper NS, Feldman KW, Sugar NF, Anderst JD, Lindberg DM. **Additional injuries in young infants with concern for abuse and apparently isolated bruises.**

J Pediatr. 2014 Aug;165(2):383-388. PMID: [24840754](#)

As part of a larger study looking at children observed by 20 US child abuse teams, of 980 children less than 6 months of age, 25.9% presented with apparent isolated bruising. On further investigation, 50% of these children had at least one additional serious injury, and no bleeding disorders were identified in the 70% who were tested for this.

Metz JB, Schwartz KA, Feldman KW, et. al.

Non-cutaneous conditions clinicians might mistake for abuse.

Arch Dis Child. 2014 Sep;99(9):817-23. PMID: [24748639](#)

In an analysis of 2890 children evaluated for physical abuse, 4.7% had mimics identified; a metabolic bone disease was the most common non-cutaneous mimic followed by vitamin D deficiency. Authors also caution that identification of a mimic does not exclude concurrent abuse.

Romero P, Muñoz M, Martínez MA.

Ureaplasmas and mycoplasmas in vaginal samples from prepubertal girls and the reasons for gynecological consultation.

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2014 Feb;27(1):10-3. PMID: [24268557](#)

For 119 girls with mean age 5.9 years, of those who presented to a pediatric gynecology clinic for reasons other than suspected abuse, children with positive vaginal swabs for genital mycoplasmas were highly likely to newly disclose sexual abuse on further evaluation by a psychologist.

Augusti EM, Melinder A.

Maltreatment is associated with specific impairments in executive functions: a pilot study.

J Trauma Stress. 2013 Dec;26(6):780-3. PMID: [24243621](#)

In this small Norwegian study, maltreated children performed significantly poorer compared to nonmaltreated peers on Spatial Working Memory.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Thurston RC, Chang Y, Derby CA, et. al.

Abuse and subclinical cardiovascular disease among midlife women: the study of women's health across the nation.

Stroke. 2014 Aug;45(8):2246-51. PMID: [25034715](#)

From a large national study of women transitioning through menopause, and controlling for multiple factors, a history of childhood sexual abuse was associated with significantly increased thickness of the lining of the carotid artery. This thickening may be associated with future risk of heart disease.

Matthews KA, Chang YF, Thurston RC, Bromberger JT.
Child abuse is related to inflammation in mid-life women: role of obesity.

Brain Behav Immun. 2014 Feb;36:29-34. PMID: [24076375](#)

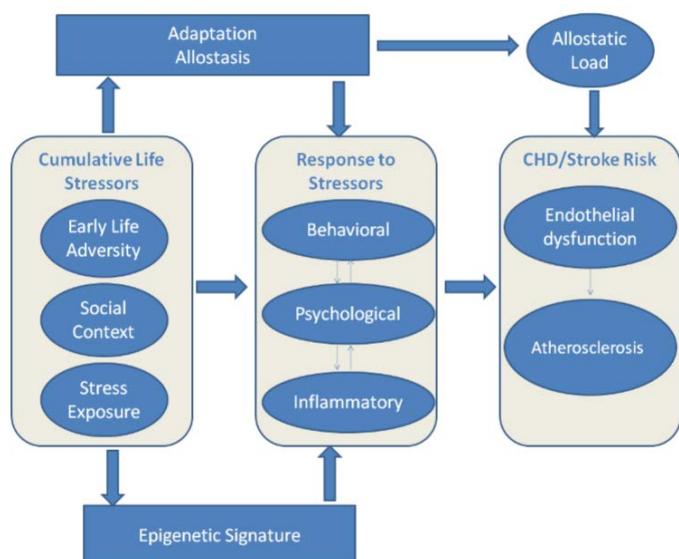
Of 326 multi-ethnic mid-life women, those with a history of child maltreatment, especially emotional abuse and neglect, showed increasing levels of CRP (an inflammatory marker) over an 8 year follow-up. Obesity played a role in influencing CRP for non-emotional childhood abuse.

Saban KL, Mathews HL, DeVon HA, Janusek LW.

Epigenetics and social context: implications for disparity in cardiovascular disease.

Aging Dis. 2014 Oct 1;5(5):346-55. PMID: [25276493](#)

Authors hypothesize how social context and psychological stress, particularly during early life, produces a pro-inflammatory epigenetic change (change to DNA), which increases risk for cardiovascular disease and stroke.



Spann SJ, Gillespie CF, Davis JS, et al.

The association between childhood trauma and lipid levels in an adult low-income, minority population.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2014 Mar-Apr;36(2):150-5. PMID: [24315076](#)

Of 452 primarily African-American adults, and controlling for multiple factors, childhood trauma exposure was associated with abnormal lipid levels for males, but not females, contributing to increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

Cunningham TJ, Ford ES, Croft JB, et al.

Sex-specific relationships between adverse childhood experiences and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in five states.

Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis. 2014 Sep 26;9:1033-42. PMID: [25298732](#)

From a multi-state study with over 46,000 adults, and controlling for multiple factors, adverse childhood experiences were related to adult Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), especially among women. 6.3% of US population has COPD and it is the third leading cause of death worldwide.

Chen J, Cai Y, Cong E, et. al.

Childhood sexual abuse and the development of recurrent major depression in Chinese women.

PLoS One. 2014 Jan 29;9(1):e87569. PMID: [24489940](#)

For over 6,000 Chinese women with recurrent major depression and matched controls, increasing levels of childhood sexual abuse increased the odds of adult recurrent major depression – non-genital contact 2.0 times increased risk, genital contact 5.24 times, and intercourse 10.65 times.

Shapero BG, Black SK, Liu RT, et. al.

Stressful life events and depression symptoms: the effect of childhood emotional abuse on stress reactivity.

J Clin Psychol. 2014 Mar;70(3):209-23. PMID: [23800893](#)

From a depression vulnerability study of 281 college students, those with a history of childhood emotional abuse experienced greater increases in depressive symptoms when faced with current life stress.

Wieck A, Grassi-Oliveira R, Hartmann DO, et. al.

Neuroimmunoendocrine interactions in post-traumatic stress disorder: focus on long-term implications of childhood maltreatment.

Neuroimmunomodulation. 2014;21(2-3):145-51. PMID: [24557048](#)

Review of the impact of childhood maltreatment on the physiology of adult PTSD, focusing on changes in stress hormones and the immune system which may influence "key brain neurotransmitter pathways involved in depression and enhanced risk to cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases."

Waxman R, Fenton MC, Skodol AE, Grant BF, Hasin D.

Childhood maltreatment and personality disorders in the USA: specificity of effects and the impact of gender.

Personal Ment Health. 2014 Feb;8(1):30-41. PMID: [24532553](#)

From a national survey of almost 35,000 adults, childhood maltreatment was associated with significantly increased risk of adult personality disorders. Men who experienced childhood maltreatment were more likely to develop antisocial, narcissistic and schizotypal types, whereas women were more likely to develop avoidant, borderline, dependent or paranoid personality disorders.

Roberts AL, Galea S, Austin SB, et. al.

Women's experience of abuse in childhood and their children's smoking and overweight.

Am J Prev Med. 2014 Mar;46(3):249-58. PMID: [24512863](#)

Linking databases from the Nurses' Health Study II and their children, the children of nurses who had experienced severe childhood abuse were significantly more likely to smoke and/or be overweight or obese, even after controlling for maternal weight, smoking, socioeconomic factors and abuse of the children themselves.

"IPV was associated with inconsistent condom use, STIs, early sexual debut, multiple sexual partners, and other HIV/STI-associated risk factors among adolescents. HIV/STI interventions for female adolescents often focus on increasing behavioral and cognitive skills, specifically condom negotiation. However, within the context of an abusive relationship, it becomes challenging for adolescents to enact these skills, where this behavior could potentially place them at greater risk."

Adolescents

Salazar AM, Keller TE, Gowen LK, Courtney ME.

Trauma exposure and PTSD among older adolescents in foster care.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2013 Apr;48(4):545-51. PMID: [22898825](#)

732 adolescents aged 17 and 18 in foster care were twice as likely as the general youth population to meet criteria for PTSD. This article delineated how different types of trauma impacted PTSD symptoms, with symptoms most likely for rape history.

Silva AM, Taquette SR, Hasselmann MH.

Family violence and body mass index among adolescents enrolled in the Bolsa Família Program and treated at a primary care clinic.

Cad Saude Publica. 2014 Mar;30(3):645-56. PMID: [24714953](#)

For 201 Brazilian adolescents, parental verbal abuse was associated with increased body mass index (BMI) in girls but not boys. No association was found with physical abuse and BMI.

Williams CM, Cook-Craig PG, Bush HM, et. al.

Victimization and perpetration of unwanted sexual activities among high school students: frequency and correlates. Violence Against Women. 2014 Oct;20(10):1239-57. PMID: [25344559](#)

In a sample of over 18,000 Kentucky high school students, overall approximately 1 in 4 female and 1 in 10 male high school students reported at least one incident of unwanted sexual activity in the past 12 months, which may have included threats of ending the relationship, threats or use of physical force, and alcohol or drug use.

Seth P, DiClemente RJ, Lovvorn AE.

State of the evidence: intimate partner violence and HIV/STI risk among adolescents.

Curr HIV Res. 2013 Oct;11(7):528-35. PMID: [24476354](#)

De Vries H, Eggers SM, Jinabhai C, et. al.

Adolescents' beliefs about forced sex in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Arch Sex Behav. 2014 Aug;43(6):1087-95. PMID: [24729133](#)

"Boys held a more positive view about forced sex than girls since they associated it more often with signs of love, as an appropriate way to satisfy sexual urges, and as acceptable if the girl was financially dependent on the boy. The perception that peers and friends considered forced sex to be an effective way to punish a female partner was also more common among boys."

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Kitsantas P, Gaffney KF, Wu H, Kastello JC.

Determinants of alcohol cessation, reduction and no reduction during pregnancy.

Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2014 Apr;289(4):771-9. PMID: [24150521](#)

In a review of over 300,000 US pregnancy records, 49.4% of women drank alcohol before pregnancy. After becoming pregnant, 87% quit, 6.6% reduced, and 6.4% reported no change. Abuse during pregnancy was one of several significant factors in not quitting or reducing use of alcohol.

Narayan AJ, Englund MM, Carlson EA, Egeland B.

Adolescent conflict as a developmental process in the prospective pathway from exposure to interparental violence to dating violence.

J Abnorm Child Psychol. 2014 Feb;42(2):239-50. PMID: [23979004](#)

Of 182 16 year olds, exposure to inter-parental violence in early childhood "(a) directly predicted dating violence perpetration in early adulthood and (b) predicted conflict with best friends, which in turn predicted dating violence perpetration." Per authors, best friend conflict may be a promising target for intervention.

Tsavoussis A, Stawicki SP, Stoica N, Papadimos TJ.
Child-witnessed domestic violence and its adverse effects on brain development: a call for societal self-examination and awareness.

Front Public Health. 2014 Oct 10;2:178. PMID: [25346927](#)
Focused review on demonstrable changes in the anatomic and physiologic make-up of the brain/central nervous system and behavioral maladaptations of child-witnessed DV.

Enlow MB, Blood E, Egeland B.
Sociodemographic risk, developmental competence, and PTSD symptoms in young children exposed to interpersonal trauma in early life.

J Trauma Stress. 2013 Dec;26(6):686-94. PMID: [24490247](#)
Of 200 children assessed from birth to first grade, "exposure to maltreatment and IPV had additive effects on posttraumatic stress risk in early life" regardless of sociodemographic risk.

Karakurt G, Smith D, Whiting J.
Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Women's Mental Health.

J Fam Violence. 2014 Oct 1;29(7):693-702. PMID: [25313269](#)
From assessments with 35 Midwestern women in a shelter, data analysis showed 3 groupings – women who were "(A) ready to change, (B) focused on negative symptoms, and (C) focused on feelings of guilt and self-blame."

National Center on DV, Trauma and Mental Health Survey from National DV Hotline
Report on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Coercion, 2014

http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NCDVTMH_NDVH_MHSU_CoercionSurveyReport_2014-2.pdf

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Miller E, McCauley HL, Tancredi DJ, et. al.
Recent reproductive coercion and unintended pregnancy among female family planning clients.

Contraception. 2014 Feb;89(2):122-8. PMID: [24331859](#)
Of 3539 females age 16-29 seeking care in 24 rural and urban Pennsylvania family planning clinics, 5% reported reproductive coercion (RC). RC, even without IPV, was associated with almost twice the risk of having had an unintended pregnancy in the past year. Preventive pregnancy counseling needs to assess not just physically and sexually abusive behaviors but RC also.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Lagdon S, Armour C, Stringer M.
Adult experience of mental health outcomes as a result of intimate partner violence victimisation: a systematic review.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2014 Sep 12;5. PMID: [25279103](#)
This review of mental health issues related to different types of abuse highlighted the importance of some less studied areas, such as the very significant impact of IPV psychological abuse alone.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Préville M, Mechakra-Tahiri SD, Vasiliadis HM, et. al.
Family violence among older adult patients consulting in primary care clinics: results from the ESA (Enquête sur la santé des aînés) services study on mental health and aging.

Can J Psychiatry. 2014 Aug;59(8):426-33. PMID: [25161067](#)
Of 1765 older adults seen in a Canadian primary care clinic, 16% reported experiencing abuse from a family member, with 3% reporting a high level of abuse. Abuse rates were not gender related.

Alon S, Berg-Warman A.
Treatment and prevention of elder abuse and neglect: where knowledge and practice meet-a model for intervention to prevent and treat elder abuse in Israel.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2014;26(2):150-71. PMID: [24499281](#)
From an Israeli intervention study of 558 maltreated elders, maltreatment stopped in 20% of cases and was improved in 66%. The most successful intervention for victims of neglect was provision of supportive services; overall, legal intervention yielded the highest rate of improvement.

Kleba PA, Falk NL.
The elder justice act: what nurses need to know.

Am J Nurs. 2014 Sep;114(9):65-8. PMID: [25166252](#)

Review of the elder justice act – "A strong mandate to promote recognition, reporting, and prevention of elder abuse."

Nóbrega Pinto A, Rodrigues F, Dinis-Oliveira RJ, Magalhães T. **Sexual offenses against elderly people: forensic evaluation and judicial outcome.**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2014;26(2):189-204. PMID: [24499283](#)

In a small case series from Portugal of sexually assaulted elders, all were women, most: lived alone, experienced physical violence during the attack, and were assaulted at home by a male known to them who had a history of previous disruptive behaviors.

Sexual Assault

Schei B, Lukasse M, Ryding EL, et. al.

A history of abuse and operative delivery--results from a European multi-country cohort study.

PLoS One. 2014 Jan 31;9(1):e87579. PMID: [24498142](#)

Of 3308 women from six European countries having their first child, women were twice as likely to have an elective C-section if they had a history of adult sexual abuse, and four times more likely if they reported high distress from that sexual assault.

Kuwert P, Glaesmer H, Eichhorn S, et. al.

Long-term effects of conflict-related sexual violence compared with non-sexual war trauma in female World War II survivors: a matched pairs study.

Arch Sex Behav. 2014 Aug;43(6):1059-64. PMID: [24604012](#)

In this small study of female German elders, those with a history of WWII-related sexual assault experienced greater severity of PTSD symptoms than a matched control group with WWII-related non-sexual trauma. Of the sexual assault group, 80.9% reported severe sexual problems during their lifetimes vs. 19.0% in the control group.

Amar AF, Strout TD, Simpson S, Cardiello M, Beckford S. **Administrators' perceptions of college campus protocols, response, and student prevention efforts for sexual assault.**

Violence Vict. 2014;29(4):579-93. PMID: [25199387](#)

National survey of college administrators on management of campus sexual assault.

Human Trafficking

Massachusetts General Hospital,
Massachusetts Medical Society

Human Trafficking: Guidebook on Identification, Assessment, and Response in the Health Care Setting, 2014

[http://www.massmed.org/Patient-Care/Health-Topics/Violence-Prevention-and-Intervention/Human-Trafficking-\(pdf\)/](http://www.massmed.org/Patient-Care/Health-Topics/Violence-Prevention-and-Intervention/Human-Trafficking-(pdf)/)

Cultural Issues

US Dept. of Justice, Attorney General Advisory Committee
Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive: the State of American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence, 2014

http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/defendin_gchildhood/pages/attachments/2014/11/18/finalai_report.pdf

Burnette CE, Cannon C.

"It will always continue unless we can change something": consequences of intimate partner violence for indigenous women, children, and families.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2014 Sep 12;5. PMID: [25279104](#)

29 Native American women "reported profound psychological consequences resulting from IPV" on themselves, their children throughout the life course, and across multiple generations.

Cavanaugh CE, Messing JT, Amanor-Boadu Y, et. al.

Intimate partner sexual violence: a comparison of foreign-versus US-born physically abused Latinas.

J Urban Health. 2014 Feb;91(1):122-35. PMID: [23959640](#)

Of 555 physically abused help-seeking Latinas in the US, 38% reported recent sexual abuse, which included rape or making the woman engage in unprotected sex. Foreign born Latinas were two times more likely to have experienced sexual abuse than those born in the US.

Perpetrators

Elmquist J, Hamel J, Shorey RC, et. al.

Motivations for intimate partner violence in men and women arrested for domestic violence and court referred to batterer intervention programs.

Partner Abuse. 2014 Oct 1;5(4):359-374. PMID: [25332752](#)

For both male and female perpetrators of IPV referred for batterer intervention programs, the stated chief motives for physical IPV perpetration were self-defense, expression of negative emotions, and communication difficulties.

Ratliff L, Watson J.

A descriptive analysis of public school educators arrested for sex offenses.

J Child Sex Abus. 2014;23(2):217-28. PMID: [24512438](#)

Analysis of public school educators arrested for sex offenses in the southeastern US, including offender profile, parameters of victims, method of how they were caught, and charges sought.

Racine C, Billick S.

Classification systems for stalking behavior.

J Forensic Sci. 2014 Jan;59(1):250-4. PMID: [23980606](#)

Review of different classification systems as well as risk instruments for stalking behaviors.

Malin HM, Saleh FM, Grudzinskas AJ.

Recent research related to juvenile sex offending: findings and directions for further research.

Curr Psychiatry Rep. 2014 Apr;16(4):440. PMID: [24562765](#)

This article updates readers on the past 5 years of research on juvenile sex offenders, including types, risk assessment and recidivism, assessment and treatment.

DeLisi M, Kosloski AE, Vaughn MG, Caudill JW, Trulson CR.

Does childhood sexual abuse victimization translate into juvenile sexual offending? New evidence.

Violence Vict. 2014;29(4):620-35. PMID: [25199390](#)

Of 2520 incarcerated male juvenile offenders from a southern state, a history of childhood sexual abuse was associated with a six-fold increase in likelihood of later sexual offending.

Febres J, Brasfield H, Shorey RC, et. al.

Adulthood animal abuse among men arrested for domestic violence.

Violence Against Women. 2014 Sep;20(9):1059-77. PMID: [25324474](#)

Of 307 Rhode Island men arrested for DV, 41% admitted to at least one act of animal abuse since the age of 18, vs. 1.5% of men in the general population. The most common form of animal abuse was physical violence as opposed to neglect or threat. "These findings may have implications for policies on cross-sector reporting of animal abuse and domestic violence."

Police and Court Systems

Gannon TA, Wood JL, Pina A, et. al.

An evaluation of mandatory polygraph testing for sexual offenders in the United kingdom.

Sex Abuse. 2014 Apr;26(2):178-203. PMID: [23698742](#)

In a pilot study of utilizing polygraph tests during quarterly monitoring of sexual offenders in the UK, 1/3 failed their first test. Utilization of polygraphs resulted in 75.5% of offenders making at least one disclosure vs. 51.2% of the monitoring as usual group.

Boal AL, Mankowski ES.

Barriers to compliance with Oregon batterer intervention program standards.

Violence Vict. 2014;29(4):607-19. PMID: [25199389](#)

From a survey of batterer intervention programs in Oregon, even though state standards for these programs were introduced, "Nine challenges were identified including difficulty finding qualified facilitators, inadequate funding, difficulty meeting training requirements, high workloads, trouble creating and maintaining collaborations, inability to accommodate diverse participant needs, conflict between state standards and county requirements, and perceived gaps between standards and evidence-based practices."

Providers

Bair-Merritt MH, Lewis-O'Connor A, Goel S.

Primary care-based interventions for intimate partner violence: a systematic review.

Am J Prev Med. 2014 Feb;46(2):188-94. PMID: [24439354](#)

This article reviews types of and effects of interventions for IPV, concluding that the majority demonstrated benefit to the patient, especially with regard to enhanced use of community referral.

Quint EH.

Menstrual and reproductive issues in adolescents with physical and developmental disabilities.

Obstet Gynecol. 2014 Aug;124(2 Pt 1):367-75. PMID: [25004333](#)

"The gynecologic health visit for a teenager with disabilities should include an evaluation of the teenager's reproductive knowledge as well as an assessment of her abuse and coercion risk and her ability to consent to sexual activity."

Stone L.

Blame, shame and hopelessness: medically unexplained symptoms and the 'heartsink' experience.

Aust Fam Physician. 2014 Apr;43(4):191-5. PMID: [24701621](#)

"Doctors and patients often experience frustration and helplessness in consultations around medically unexplained symptoms. Without a diagnosis, patients lack social legitimacy as 'sick' people with 'real' illnesses...they can experience deep feelings of worthlessness and shame. Patients with a history of abuse can be particularly vulnerable."

Clough A, Draughon JE, Njie-Carr V, Rollins C, Glass N.
"Having Housing Made Everything Else Possible": Affordable, Safe and Stable Housing for Women Survivors of Violence.

Qual Soc Work. 2014 Sep;13(5):671-688. PMID: [25328440](#)
"Adult female IPV survivors answered questions about: 1) steps that were taken to secure housing; 2) safety issues after leaving the abuser; 3) barriers to obtaining housing; and 4) responses from housing and domestic violence advocacy systems related to survivors' housing needs."

Beecham D.

An exploration of the role of employment as a coping resource for women experiencing intimate partner abuse.
Violence Vict. 2014;29(4):594-606. PMID: [25199388](#)

From interviews with 28 women on the role of their work in relation to IPV, for many of the women, they perceived their employment as a means of physical and emotional escape from the abuse. In addition, some perceived the workplace as a place where they had a sense of purpose, were valued by co-workers, and could engage in prohibited behaviors, such as voicing their opinion.

American College of Surgeons; Committee on Trauma.
Statement on intimate partner violence.

Bull Am Coll Surg. 2014 Sep;99(9):46. PMID: [25272425](#)
Approved Statement from the American College of Surgeons that includes "Surgeons are encouraged to play a leadership role in their communities, hospitals, and medical schools in initiatives to prevent and treat domestic violence."

Frazier ER, Liu GC, Dauk KL.

Creating a safe place for pediatric care: A no hit zone.
Hosp Pediatr. 2014 Jul;4(4):247-50. PMID: [24986995](#)

Description of hospital policy, marketing and educational materials which "trains health care workers in de-escalation techniques to address parental disruptive behaviors and physical discipline of children commonly encountered in the hospital environment."

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Improvement Protocol

Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services, 2014

Extensive review of the concept and types of trauma, impact, sequelae, screening and screening instruments, and an implementation guide for organizations and care providers to become trauma-informed.

<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA14-4816/SMA14-4816.pdf>

Prevention

National Sexual Violence Resource Center Research Review
Key Findings on Primary Prevention Strategies for Sexual Violence Perpetration, 2014

http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/publications_nsvrc_guide_key-findings-systematic-review-primary-prevention-strategies.pdf

U.S. Dept. of Justice,

National Institute of Justice Research Brief

Teen Dating Violence: How Peers Can Affect Risk and Protective Factors, 2014

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/248337.pdf>

Tutty LM.

Listen to the children: kids' impressions of Who Do You Tell.
J Child Sex Abus. 2014;23(1):17-37. PMID: [24393088](#)

From focus groups of Canadian children ages 6-12 three months after participating in a Who Do You Tell program about sexual abuse prevention, children remembered key concepts, felt they had learned things they hadn't known about (such as the mouth is a private part), stated what they particularly liked (such as being able to submit anonymous written questions to the presenter), and made suggestions, such as after a certain grade separating the groups by gender.

Prosman GJ, Lo Fo Wong SH, Lagro-Janssen AL.

Support by trained mentor mothers for abused women: a promising intervention in primary care.

Fam Pract. 2014 Feb;31(1):71-80. PMID: [24132592](#)

Dutch mothers experiencing IPV who had weekly visits from trained "mentor mothers" for 16 weeks were much less likely to subsequently experience IPV, had less symptoms of depression, and were more likely to accept professional help for themselves and their children.

Shorey RC, Seavey AE, Quinn E, Cornelius TL.

Partner-Specific Anger Management as a Mediator of the Relation between Mindfulness and Female Perpetrated Dating Violence.

Psychol Violence. 2014 Jan;4(1):51-64. PMID: [25285239](#)

In an assessment of 481 female undergraduates, mindfulness deficits were associated with deficits in anger management which, in turn, were associated with increased perpetration of dating violence. Prevention focusing on mindfulness (with qualities such as observing, non-judging, non-reacting and acting with awareness) may improve self-management of anger.

Researchers

Jozkowski KN, Sanders S, Peterson ZD, Dennis B, Reece M. **Consenting to sexual activity: the development and psychometric assessment of dual measures of consent.** Arch Sex Behav. 2014 Apr;43(3):437-50. PMID: [24452630](#)

Description of proposed new scales to measure both internal and external consent to sexual activity.

CDC, Division of Violence Prevention
Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, 2014

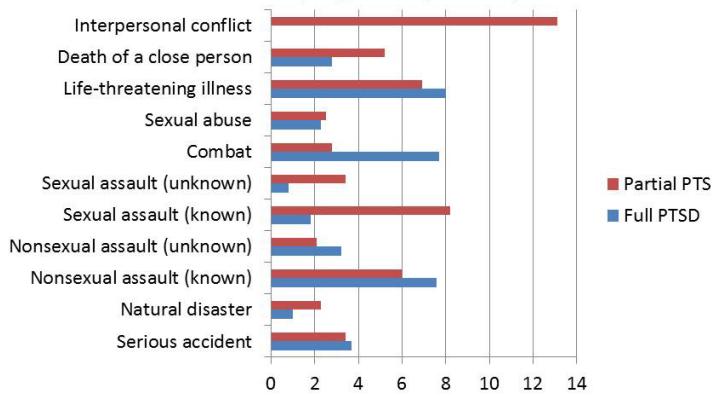
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/survveillance.html>

Other of Interest

Lukaschek K, Kruse J, Emeny RT, et. al.
Lifetime traumatic experiences and their impact on PTSD: a general population study. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2013 Apr;48(4):525-32. PMID: [23007294](#)

From a survey of German adults, 41% reported exposure to a trauma, leading to full PTSD in 1.7% and partial PTSD in 8.8%. Relative rates for women are:

Odds of developing PTSD (women) n=1594



Thomaes K, Dorrepael E, Draijer N, et. al.
Can pharmacological and psychological treatment change brain structure and function in PTSD? A systematic review. J Psychiatr Res. 2014 Mar;50:1-15. PMID: [24321592](#)

In this research review, authors conclude that medication for PTSD may reverse structural brain changes of PTSD (increase hippocampal volume), whereas psychotherapy may change function of certain areas (decrease amygdala reactivity).

Lowe SR, Galea S, Uddin M, Koenen KC.

Trajectories of posttraumatic stress among urban residents. Am J Community Psychol. 2014 Mar;53(1-2):159-72. PMID: [24469249](#)

For 981 trauma survivors in Detroit, annual telephone surveys over 3 years showed the degree of change of rates of posttraumatic stress over time. 4 categories were identified - those with low rates of symptoms, increasing symptoms, decreasing symptoms and high rates of symptoms. Lower income, more extensive trauma history such as childhood abuse, and lower social support were associated with higher PTS groups.

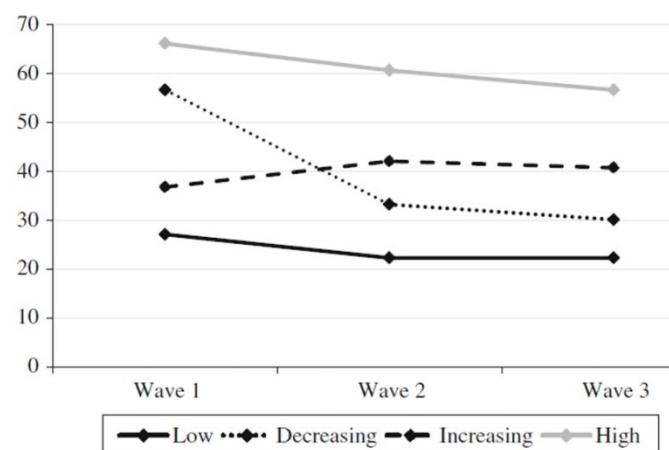


Fig 1.
Graph of estimated means on the PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C) for the four latent class trajectories (N = 981)

Merritt CJ, Tharp IJ, Furnham A.
Trauma type affects recognition of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among online respondents in the UK and Ireland. J Affect Disord. 2014 Aug;164:123-9. PMID: [24856565](#)

In an online survey of 2960 UK and Irish adults, participants were 5 times more likely to recognize PTSD in a vignette about a soldier and 2 times more likely in the context of an accident than in the context of sexual assault, even though symptoms were the same in all. Authors note need for public awareness campaigns about PTSD from diverse trauma sources, particularly sexual assault.

Connecticut State Office of the Child Advocate
Sandy Hook Report, 2014

Report on the life of Adam Lanza, looking for red flags, missed opportunities and communication breakdowns, with recommendations for schools and mental health systems.

<http://ftpcontent.worldnow.com/wfsb/Sandy.pdf>