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Child Abuse

Herold B, St Claire K, Snider S, Narayan A.

Integration of the Nurse Practitioner Into Your Child Abuse Team.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2018 May - Jun;32(3):313-318. PMID: [29544915](#)

Currently there is a shortage of child abuse pediatricians (CAPs), and the number of CAPs currently in fellowship training will meet neither the current need nor provide replacements for the senior CAPs who will be retiring in the next 5 to 10 years. The addition of a pediatric nurse practitioner to the child abuse team helps relieve this shortage and augments clinical skills and expertise.

Halverson JL, Russell JR, Kerwin C.

Effect of worker contacts on risk of child maltreatment recurrence among CPS-involved children and families.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Aug;82:102-111. PMID: [29883931](#)

“The mission and responsibility of child protective services (CPS) is to investigate maltreatment; intervene to protect children from harm; and promote safety, permanency, and well-being. In 2015, approximately 7.2 million children in the United States were referred to CPS agencies.”
[Graph shows cumulative risk of a recurrent CPS investigation over time, after first investigation.]

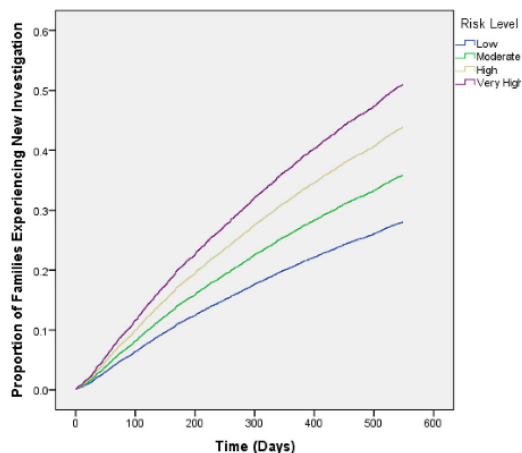


Fig. 2. Cumulative Hazard of Investigation Recurrence by Risk Level.

Arseneault L.

Annual Research Review: The persistent and pervasive impact of being bullied in childhood and adolescence: implications for policy and practice.

J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2018 Apr;59(4):405-421. PMID: [29134659](#)

“Bullying should be considered as another form of childhood abuse alongside physical maltreatment and neglect. Several rigorous studies reviewed provide strong and robust support for an independent contribution of childhood bullying victimisation to the development of poor outcomes throughout the life span, including mental, physical and socioeconomic outcomes.” Authors make suggestions for anti-bullying policy and interventions.

Silliman Cohen R, Barron CE, Goldberg A.

Altered Mental Status in a Young Child: A Case of Child Neglect.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2019 Jan;58(1):123-125. PMID: [30296842](#)

Case report of a 22 month old child presenting with seizures and ultimately being diagnosed with marijuana ingestion. “The incidence of marijuana exposure in young children has increased with marijuana decriminalization. Increasingly enticing forms of marijuana, like candy with colorful wrappers and baked goods, also help explain this trend. It is important for pediatric providers to understand the presentation and management of marijuana intoxication, the issues of child protection with marijuana exposure, and the implications of evolving marijuana laws.”

McKelvey LM, Edge NC, Mesman GR, et. al.

Adverse experiences in infancy and toddlerhood: Relations to adaptive behavior and academic status in middle childhood.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Aug;82:168-177. PMID: [29908436](#)

From a sample of 1469 low income families, and after controlling for many factors, ACE score at a young age was associated at age 11 with the child having an individualized educational program since starting school, having been retained a grade, problems with attention, and problems with externalizing (aggression) and internalizing (depression, anxiety) behavior.

Jaffee SR.

Lead exposure and child maltreatment as models for how to conceptualize early-in-life risk factors for violence.

Infant Ment Health J. 2019 Jan;40(1):23-38. PMID: [30605565](#)

Thorough review of the possible effects of lead exposure on violence with respect to sensitivity to exposure in children, relation to aggression, brain and epigenetic changes.

Coulton CJ, Richter FG, Korbin J, Crampton D, Spilsbury JC.

Understanding trends in neighborhood child maltreatment rates: A three-wave panel study 1990-2010.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Oct;84:170-181. PMID: [30103090](#)

In a study examining changes in social and economic structure of neighborhoods over time, "increases in vacant housing, single parent families and unemployment rates are strongly associated with increases in child maltreatment report rates. Changes in racial/ethnic composition did not produce changes in maltreatment report rates except when they reached extreme levels of segregation."

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Rivara F, Adhia A, Lyons V, et. al.

The Effects Of Violence On Health.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1622-1629. PMID: [31589529](#)

"Violence in its many forms can affect the health of people who are the targets, those who are the perpetrators, and the communities in which both live. In this article we review the literature on the health consequences of many forms of violence, including child physical and sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, elder abuse, sexual violence, youth violence, and bullying."

Witt A, Sachser C, Plener PL, Brähler E, Fegert JM.

The Prevalence and Consequences of Adverse Childhood Experiences in the German Population.

Dtsch Arztebl Int. 2019 Sep 20;116(38):635-642. PMID: [31617486](#)

From a representative German population survey of 2531 adults, 43.7% reported at least one ACE, and 8.9% 4 or more. The most common were parental separation and divorce (19.5%), alcohol/drug abuse (16.7%), and emotional neglect (13.4%). Those with 4+ ACEs were 7.8 times more likely to report depression, 7.1 times more anxiety, and 10.5 times more physical aggressiveness.

Krantz TE, Andrews N, Petersen TR, et. al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Gynecology Patients With Chronic Pelvic Pain.

Obstet Gynecol. 2019 Nov;134(5):1087-1095. PMID: [31599850](#)

Of 60 women with chronic pelvic pain and matched controls, "Chronic pelvic pain participants had a greater than threefold odds of having a history of childhood abuse and having witnessed domestic violence during childhood compared with the control group. In women with chronic pelvic pain, 53% had four or more ACEs, compared to 27% of the control group.

Gewirtz-Meydan A, Walsh W, Wolak J, Finkelhor D.

The complex experience of child pornography survivors.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:238-248. PMID: [29631255](#)

From an online survey of adult survivors of child pornography, nearly half reported that they felt the production of sexual images caused specific problems that were different from the problems caused by other aspects of the abuse. Nearly half "worried all the time that people would think they were willing participants or that people would recognize them."

Adolescents

Cascardi M, King CM, Rector D, DelPozzo J.

School-Based Bullying and Teen Dating Violence Prevention Laws: Overlapping or Distinct?

J Interpers Violence. 2018 Nov;33(21):3267-3297. PMID: [30253722](#)

In a review of state anti-bullying and anti-TDV (teen dating violence) laws for schools, both tended to cover mandated trainings, specified reportable behaviors, sanctions, recommendations, intervention, and mentioned counseling. Neither type of law tended to specify school or community resources or prevention approaches.

Karsten TM, Dempsey R.

Neuropsychological Risk Factors to Consider When Assessing for Sexually Abusive Youth.

J Child Sex Abus. 2018 Nov-Dec;27(8):936-954. PMID: [30427770](#)

Authors explore neuropsychological and cognitive deficits that may manifest in youth who have and who have not experienced instances of abuse, or been convicted of a sex offense, and provide information for treatment providers, case managers, and supervisors regarding when to consider referring for additional testing.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Chaves K, Eastwood J, Ogbo FA, et. al.

Intimate partner violence identified through routine antenatal screening and maternal and perinatal health outcomes.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2019 Oct 16;19(1):357. PMID: [31619194](#)

Of 52,509 Australia women and their infants born 2014-2016, IPV was significantly associated with increased risk of postpartum depression, not initiating or continuing breastfeeding, low birth weight, and preterm birth.

Trussell TM, Ward WL, Conners Edge NA.

The Impact of Maternal Depression on Children: A Call for Maternal Depression Screening.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2018 Sep;57(10):1137-1147. PMID: [29658310](#)

Authors discuss the many impacts of maternal depression on parent-child interactions including discipline, child safety, feeding practices, and health and development. Authors then call for maternal depression screening in both pediatric and adult clinic settings, review screening instruments and policies, and include a parent handout.

Chan KL, Lo CKM, Ho FK, Leung WC, Yee BK, Ip P.

The association between intimate partner violence against women and newborn telomere length.

Transl Psychiatry. 2019 Sep 30;9(1):239. PMID: [31570690](#)

After controlling for a number of variables, maternal exposure to emotional or sexual IPV during pregnancy of 774 Chinese women was associated with the child's shorter telomere length (measure of increased cellular aging) at birth.

Jackson DB, Johnson KR, Vaughn MG.

Household Food Insufficiency and Children Witnessing Physical Violence in the Home.

Matern Child Health J. 2019 Jul;23(7):961-970. PMID: [30618019](#)

From a large national survey, "Household food insufficiency was associated with an increased risk of children witnessing physical violence in the home, and this was especially pronounced in the case of moderate-to-severe food insufficiency...Policies aimed at diminishing food insufficiency may have important collateral benefits in the form of reductions in family violence, and these benefits appear to extend to families that are otherwise at low risk of family violence."

Mishra AA, Christ SL, Schwab-Reese LM, Nair N.

Post-traumatic stress symptom development as a function of changing witnessing in-home violence and changing peer relationship quality.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jul;81:332-342. PMID: [29793148](#)

For 2151 children aged 8-17 being investigated by CPS for maltreatment exposure, greater frequency of witnessing in-home violence had a strong association with increases in PTS symptoms. Healthy social relationships with peers were associated with declines in PTS symptoms.

Izaguirre A, Cater Å.

Child Witnesses to Intimate Partner Violence: Their Descriptions of Talking to People About the Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2018 Dec;33(24):3711-3731. PMID: [26993038](#)

For 31 children between 9 and 13 years of age who were exposed to IPV at home, two main groups were identified – those who described the violence as horrifying and who felt that talking about it was a positive experience that made a real difference in their lives, and a group who preferred to not think about it and did not see the need to talk about it or perceive a benefit in doing so.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Roberts AL, Huang T, Koenen KC, et. al.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Is Associated with Increased Risk of Ovarian Cancer.

Cancer Res. 2019 Oct 1;79(19):5113-5120. PMID: [31488422](#)

Using data from the Nurses' Health Study II, "PTSD is associated with ovarian cancer risk, particularly in premenopausal women." After controlling for various factors, women with high PTSD symptoms had an almost 2 times greater risk of ovarian cancer compared to those with no trauma history.

Gibson CJ, Huang AJ, McCaw B, Subak LL, et. al.

Associations of Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Assault, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder With Menopause Symptoms Among Midlife and Older Women.

JAMA Intern Med. 2019 Jan 1;179(1):80-87. PMID: [30453319](#)

"Lifetime history of IPV or sexual assault and current clinically significant symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder are common and are associated with menopause symptoms [such as hot flashes, night sweats, difficulty sleeping, and vaginal dryness/irritation]. These findings highlight the need for greater recognition of these exposures."

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Tsukasaki Y.

Impact of Spousal Violence on Employment at the Post-Leaving Stage in Japan.

Violence Vict. 2018 Oct;33(5):949-963. PMID: [30567875](#)

In this Japanese government survey, “physical and mental health damage caused by spousal violence (SV) gravely impacts victims' work status, as well as their ability to find and maintain employment after they leave abusive relationships.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

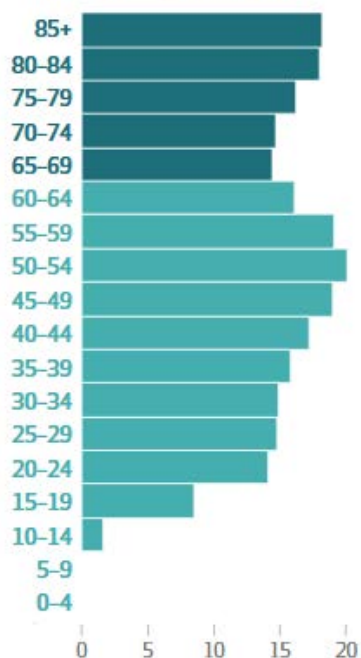
Rosen T, Makaroun LK, Conwell Y, Betz M.

Violence In Older Adults: Scope, Impact, Challenges, And Strategies For Prevention.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1630-1637. PMID: [31589527](#)

“Violence commonly affects older adults, a rapidly growing segment of the population. Violence can be directed toward older adults (elder abuse and intimate partner violence), self-directed (suicide), or perpetrated by older adults against others (intimate partner violence and violence in dementia).”

Suicides per 100K



Gibson CJ, Lisha NE, Walter LC, Huang AJ.

Interpersonal trauma and aging-related genitourinary dysfunction in a national sample of older women.

Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2019 Jan;220(1):94.e1-94.e7. PMID: [30273583](#)

From a national sample of 1551 women with mean age 69, “women with any lifetime history of sexual assault had 2.5 times the odds of vaginal symptoms, while women who reported past-year emotional abuse had higher odds of urinary incontinence (odds ratio 1.7) and other urinary problems (odds ratio 1.8).”

Gimm G, Chowdhury S, Castle N.

Resident Aggression and Abuse in Assisted Living.

J Appl Gerontol. 2018 Aug;37(8):947-964. PMID: [27469497](#)

From a sample of 6,848 older Americans in residential care facilities, nationwide, 7.6% of assisted living residents engaged in physical aggression or abuse toward other residents or staff in the past month, 9.5% verbal aggression or abuse, and 2.0% sexual aggression or abuse. “Dementia and severe mental illness were significant risk factors for all three types of resident aggression and abuse.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Hunt L, Vennat M, Waters JH.

Health and Wellness for LGBTQ.

Adv Pediatr. 2018 Aug;65(1):41-54. PMID: [30053929](#)

Review of communication with and important issues for this population, including increased risk of abuse and violence.

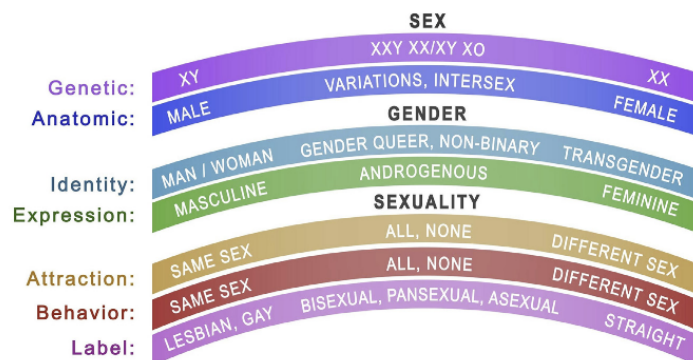


Fig. 1. Sex, gender, and sexual orientation are not simple binary options. Understanding of gender identity, gender expression, biological sex, and sexual orientation continues to evolve over time and is both complex and diverse.

Cultural Concerns

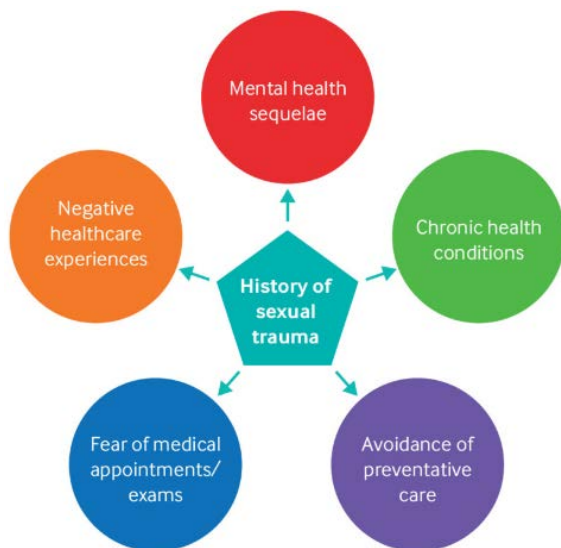
Rahebi SM, Rahnavardi M, Rezaie-Chamani S, et. al.
Relationship between domestic violence and infertility.
 East Mediterr Health J. 2019 Oct 7;25(8):537-542. PMID: [31612967](#)

Of 200 Iranian women seeking treatment for infertility, there was a significant relationship between DV emotional, physical and sexual violence and infertility. "Screening for domestic violence is necessary for infertile couples." While this study took place in Iran, this may suggest the need for increased concern for immigrant women with infertility from more patriarchal societies.

Sexual Assault

Ades V, Goddard B, Pearson Ayala S, Greene JA.
Caring for long term health needs in women with a history of sexual trauma.
 BMJ. 2019 Oct 22;367:l5825. PMID: [31640984](#)

Comprehensive review of the physical and mental long term health effects of sexual assault, the impact on receiving health care, tips for identification and management in the medical setting, and patient education and referral.



Marino MA, Wolgast KA, Speck PM, Kenny DJ, Moriarty H.
American Academy of Nursing Policy Brief: Military sexual trauma.
 Nurs Outlook. 2019 Jul - Aug;67(4):486-491. PMID: [31279489](#)
 "The Academy believes that MST is a continuing and urgent issue of concern among military service members and that reports of violent acts should be

able to be made without fear of retribution." Points are also made about access to medical-forensic services, immediate and ongoing care by responders using trauma-informed approaches, resources for prevention and intervention, and continued research about MST.

Voth Schrag R, Edmond TE.
Treatment Goals, Assessment, and Evaluation Practices in Rape Crisis Centers.

Violence Vict. 2018 Dec;33(6):1055-1071. PMID: [30573550](#)
 From surveys of counselors at all Texas Rape Crisis Centers, there were a variety of treatment goals identified, with fewer endorsing goals around drugs/alcohol or school/work/sexual functioning. Few counselors used standardized measures to assess or monitor outcomes.

Smele S, Quinlan A, Fogel C.
Sexual Assault Policing and Justice for People With Developmental Disabilities.

Violence Vict. 2019 Oct 1;34(5):818-837. PMID: [31575817](#)
 From interviews with Canadian police and victim service employees, findings "highlight the need for more clearly defined protocols and training on these types of sexual assault investigations and increased provision and coordination of appropriate support for victims/survivors with developmental disabilities."

Moschella EA, Bennett S, Banyard VL.
Beyond the Situational Model: Bystander Action Consequences to Intervening in Situations Involving Sexual Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2018 Oct;33(20):3211-3231. PMID: [26940350](#)
 Of 150 college students who reported having taken bystander action in the past month, a variety of consequences are possible when bystanders take action, and training should prepare them to deal with both positive and negative responses."

Table 3. Frequency of Types of Intervention and Types of Responses.

Type of Intervention	Direct Intervention % (n = 63)	Distract Intervention % (n = 40)	Distance Intervention % (n = 64)	Delegate Intervention % (n = 11)	Diffuse Intervention % (n = 6)
Response type					
Victim positive	41.3	27.5	29.7	9.1	16.7
Victim negative	11.1	2.5	12.5	9.1	0.0
Perpetrator positive	12.7	5.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Perpetrator negative	31.7	27.5	37.5	18.2	16.7
Stopped behavior	11.1	20.0	9.4	9.1	16.7
At least one positive response	44.4	37.5	34.4	36.4	33.3
At least one negative response	46.0	27.5	51.6	36.4	50.0

Note. Percentages exceed 100% because many participants received more than one type of response.

Khadr S, Clarke V, Wellings K, et. al.

Mental and sexual health outcomes following sexual assault in adolescents: a prospective cohort study.

Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2018 Sep;2(9):654-665. PMID: [30119759](#)

From surveys of adolescents aged 13-17 years attending sexual assault referral centers in London over a two year period, at initial contact 88% of females were at risk for depressive disorder, 71% for anxiety disorder, and 91% at risk for PTSD, "with symptoms largely persisting" 4 months later. At 4 months, 4% had been pregnant since the assault, 12% had a sexually transmitted infection, and 8% reported revictimization.

Basile KC, Smith SG, Liu Y, et. al.

Rape-Related Pregnancy and Association With Reproductive Coercion in the U.S.

Am J Prev Med. 2018 Dec;55(6):770-776. PMID: [30361141](#)

Using national data from 2010-2012, "Almost 2.9 million U.S. women (2.4%) experienced rape-related pregnancy during their lifetime...26.2% of intimate partner rape victims reported rape-related pregnancy compared with those raped by an acquaintance (5.2%) or stranger (6.9%). Women raped by an intimate partner and reporting rape-related pregnancy were significantly more likely to have experienced reproductive coercion."

Human Trafficking

Greenbaum J.

Child Sex Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Adv Pediatr. 2018 Aug;65(1):55-70. PMID: [30053930](#)

Thorough review of identification and management of child sex trafficking/commercial sexual exploitation.

Table 3 Possible indicators of CST/CSEC		
Initial presentation for medical care	Prior or current history	Physical examination
Child presents with person who is: Domineering and apparently intimidating/frightening to child Speaks for child or tries to insist on translating for child Reluctant to answer provider's questions, is impatient for discharge Reluctant to leave child alone with provider Someone other than the guardian	Running away from home or being told to leave Involvement with child protective services or juvenile justice (including foster care) Sexual, emotional, or physical abuse, or neglect LGBTQ+ Significant substance use/misuse Multiple prior STIs and/or history of pregnancy (or fathering baby) Prominent behavior problems and/or psychiatric history >5 sex partners Forced migration	Very flat affect; withdrawn or hostile/aggressive Signs of PTSD (eg, dissociation, general anxiety, triggered anxiety responses; avoidance) Suspicious injuries Evidence of anogenital trauma or infection Evidence of substance use/misuse Signs of malnutrition Tattoos (sexually provocative phrases or pictures, name of person, gang insignia) Child with large amount of cash, isolated expensive items; hotel keys; multiple mobile phones
Child or companion gives inconsistent history (social history or history of events) Child seems depressed or anxious Child presents with multiple peers who are also requesting treatment Child is unfamiliar with city/town, cannot give address where staying	Patient is an immigrant and not in control of official documents Relatives/peers participate in commercial sex (sell/buy)	

Honor G, Sherfield J.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Health Care Use and Case Characteristics.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2018 May - Jun;32(3):250-262. PMID: [29422230](#)

Of 63 adolescents identified in a retrospective chart review as raising concerns for commercial sexual exploitation, 82.5% received care at the pediatric hospital within one year of the concern being identified, thus providing opportunities for identification and care.

Perpetrators

Tremblay RE, Côté SM.

Sex differences in the development of physical aggression: An intergenerational perspective and implications for preventive interventions.

Infant Ment Health J. 2019 Jan;40(1):129-140. PMID: [30620784](#)

“We specifically focus on the early development of physical aggression, on sex differences in the use of physical aggression, and on the transmission of behavior problems from one generation to the other...prevention requires a long-term biopsychosocial developmental approach which also must include an intergenerational perspective.”

Blasingame GD.

Traumatic Brain Injury and Sexually Offensive Behaviors.

J Child Sex Abus. 2018 Nov-Dec;27(8):972-977. PMID: [30211665](#)

Sexually offensive behavior is known to be one of many consequences of traumatic brain injury (TBI). This article provides a brief review of research to ascertain the effects of TBI in childhood and adulthood as related to cognitive, behavioral, social, and sexual behaviors. Brain impairment is also identified as a result of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Individuals with sexual offending histories are found to have experienced high numbers of ACEs. Sexually offensive and sexual offending behaviors post-TBI appears to occur in between 3.5 and 9% of affected adults.”

Romero Martínez Á, Lila M, Moya-Albiol L.

The Importance of Considering Alexithymia during Initial Stages of Intimate Partner Violence Interventions to Design Adjuvant Treatments.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Oct 1;16(19). pii: E3695. PMID: [31581415](#)

Alexithymia is characterized by a marked dysfunction in emotional awareness, social

attachment, and interpersonal relating; difficulty in distinguishing and appreciating the emotions of others; and occurs in approximately 10% of the population. For 118 men convicted of IPV perpetration, and controlling for several variables, high alexithymia traits were associated with dropping out of initial stages of treatment and high risk of recidivism.

Pegram SE, Abbey A, Woerner J, Helmers BR.

Partner Type Matters: Differences in Cross-Sectional Predictors of Men's Sexual Aggression in Casual and Steady Relationships.

Violence Vict. 2018 Oct;33(5):902-917. PMID: [30567872](#)

From a survey of 556 young, single men, hostile masculinity had a direct effect on sexual aggression. Impersonal sex and friends' approval of forced sex were directly related to sexual aggression against casual partners.

de Santisteban P, Del Hoyo J, Alcázar-Córcoles MÁ, et. al.

Progression, maintenance, and feedback of online child sexual grooming: A qualitative analysis of online predators.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:203-215. PMID: [29625326](#)

Interviews with 12 men convicted of online grooming show how they “actively study the structural environment, the needs and vulnerabilities of the minors” and how they adapt by using the most effective persuasion strategies.

Police and Court Systems

Laqueur H, Kagawa RMC, Wright M, Wintemute GJ.

Alcohol-Related Crimes And Risk Of Arrest For Intimate Partner Violence Among California Handgun Purchasers.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1719-1726. PMID: [31589539](#)

Gun purchasers with a prior DUI conviction and no other criminal history were almost 3 times more likely to be subsequently arrested for IPV than those with no DUI history.

Campbell R, Feeney H, Pierce SJ, Sharma DB, Fehler-Cabral G.

Tested at Last: How DNA Evidence in Untested Rape Kits Can Identify Offenders and Serial Sexual Assaults.

J Interpers Violence. 2018 Dec;33(24):3792-3814. PMID: [27021733](#)

After 900 Detroit previously unsubmitted sexual assault kits were tested, there were 69 DNA matches to another sexual assault case...helped identify serial sexual assaults in both stranger and non-stranger sexual assault cases. Implications for rape kit testing policies are discussed.”

Gershun M, Terrebonne C.

Child welfare system interventions on behalf of children and families: Highlighting the role of court appointed special advocates.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2018 Sep;48(9):215-231. PMID: [30224198](#)

“Nearly three-quarters of a million children are victims of abuse and neglect in the United States every year. This article describes the scope of the problem and explains how the child welfare system intervenes, including how cases are reported, how Child Protective Services (CPS) assesses the risk, how CPS determines when in-home services are appropriate or if a child should be removed from the home, how ongoing cases are managed, and the options for permanency for children in the system. The article also explains how the Family Court system operates as the decision-maker in child abuse and neglect cases and discusses the various models of legal representation provided to child victims, depending on the jurisdiction in which they live. The authors document how outcomes for child victims of abuse and neglect are greatly improved when their representation includes the appointment of a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA Volunteer) to advocate for their best interests. The history of the CASA model is outlined, and the structure of the current program, which includes over 76,000 volunteers in nearly 1000 local programs in 49 states, is described.”

Providers

Goulet M, Hélie S, Clément MÈ.

Child and family needs profiles among cases substantiated by child protection services.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jul;81:366-379. PMID: [29800925](#)

Of 1455 Canadian children with substantiated child abuse, the children and families had a wide variety of needs.

Table 5
Factor structure for services referred to the children and their families.

	Factor 1 Health and social services	Factor 2 Material support services	Factor 3 Occupational services	Factor 4 Services related to domestic abuse	Factor 5 Informative or normative support services
Psychiatric/psychological services	0.562				
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment program	0.528				
Specialized classroom or school	0.523				
Medical or dental services	0.414				
Speech therapy services	0.399				
Welfare		0.715			
Food bank		0.541			
Housing support		0.583			
Recreational therapy			0.672		
Daycare centre			0.598		
Cultural services			0.475		
Domestic abuse therapy				0.571	
Shelter				0.671	
Parental support group					0.384
Physical or sexual abuse victims support group					0.671
Legal aid					0.569

Forkey H, Conn AM.

Childhood Trauma Management in Primary Care.

Adv Pediatr. 2018 Aug;65(1):143-158. PMID: [30053921](#)

“Addressing childhood trauma in the pediatric health care setting is similar to treating illness and infection: we must think in terms of prevention, detection, and treatment...what works best for one office may not work best for another. An important next step may be to determine what training and resources are needed to improve comfort and competence in addressing childhood trauma.”

Haltom JP, Card E, Wells N, Lowen DE.

The hands that cradle: A pilot study of parent adverse childhood experience scores.

J Am Assoc Nurse Pract. 2019 Jun 5;31(6):330-336. PMID: [30829968](#)

Article describes the process, limitations and considerations for an appropriate context of asking parents of suspected child abuse about ACEs, and copies of materials - informational handout on ACEs, verbal consent form, demographic questionnaire, and “Finding Your ACE Score” questionnaire.

Foy JM, Green CM, Earls MF, et. al

Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Practice.

Pediatrics. 2019 Nov;144(5). pii: e20192757. PMID:

[31636143](#)

“In this report, the American Academy of Pediatrics updates its 2009 policy statement, which proposed competencies for providing mental health care to children in primary care settings and recommended steps toward achieving them...expands competencies in response to science and policy that have emerged since: the impact of adverse childhood experiences and social determinants on mental health, trauma-informed practice, and team-based care.” This policy statement contains an algorithm for patient care, a list of core mental health competencies for clinical skills and practice enhancements, and an extensive list of resources.

Panton J.

Caring for Military Children: Implications for Nurse Practitioners.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2018 Sep - Oct;32(5):435-444. PMID:

[29661617](#)

“Nearly two million American children belong to a military family. Armed Forces families are located in almost every state and around the globe. Military children are a unique and at times vulnerable population. Military children and adolescents may face significant stressors throughout their lives compared to their civilian counterparts.” This excellent review article looks at the cycle of deployment, the impact on children at different developmental ages, a compilation of patient and provider resources, a list of red flags for when to refer for enhanced family services, and a screening tool since many of these children are cared for by civilian medical personnel.

Halliwell G, Dheensa S, Fenu E, et. al.

Cry for health: a quantitative evaluation of a hospital-based advocacy intervention for domestic violence and abuse.

BMC Health Serv Res. 2019 Oct 21;19(1):718. PMID:

[31638998](#)

In this UK multi-site intervention, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) were co-located in 5 hospitals in the ED and maternity services. Advisors were able to work with survivors less visible to community DV services, facilitated intervention at an earlier point, and encouraged referrals to other health services and wider community agencies. Odds of safety increased two-fold if the hospital survivors received over five contacts with an IDVA.

Prevention

Purewal Boparai SK, Au V, Koita K, et. al.

Ameliorating the biological impacts of childhood adversity: A review of intervention programs.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jul;81:82-105. PMID: [29727766](#)

“Across institutional, foster care, and community settings, intervention programs demonstrated success overall for improving or normalizing morning and diurnal cortisol levels, and ameliorating the impacts of adversity on brain development, epigenetic regulation, and additional outcomes in children...Clinicians should integrate lessons from the intervention sciences for preventing and treating the health effects of adversity in children and adolescents.

Walters GD, Espelage DL.

Exploring the victimization–early substance misuse relationship: In search of moderating and mediating effects.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jul;81:354-365. PMID: [29793150](#)

From an ongoing study of 854 Illinois schoolchildren aged 10-15, “victimization, whether through parental physical abuse or peer bullying, increases cognitive impulsivity, and that cognitive impulsivity, in turn, encourages early involvement in substance misuse...interventions designed to counter cognitive impulsivity and encourage cognitive control may be effective in preventing children traumatized by physical abuse and bullying from entering the early stages of a drug or substance using lifestyle.”

Stephenson LA, Beck K, Busuulwa P, et. al.

Perinatal interventions for mothers and fathers who are survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:9-31. PMID: [29558671](#)

“A history of CSA can impact the childbearing experience of mothers and fathers; affecting their mental health, parenting skills and compromising infant development...Generally interventions were associated with improvements in maternal mental health, parenting competence, infant attachment security and positive public health outcomes. They were safe and feasible to implement, acceptable to parents and therapist, and therapists were able to implement protocols with adequate fidelity.”

Crandall A, Miller JR, Cheung A, et. al.

ACEs and counter-ACEs: How positive and negative childhood experiences influence adult health.

Child Abuse Negl. 2019 Oct;96:104089. PMID: [31362100](#)

“As important as decreasing ACEs may be to improve community health it may be even more important to increase counter-ACEs, particularly in vulnerable populations...Key positive experiences include developing skills in four areas: supportive relationships, safe and stable environments, social and emotional skills, and positive social interactions and connections...even children with high ACEs still experienced positive outcomes when they reported that they felt that their family stood by them in hard times and that they had someone to talk with about difficult feelings.”

Wu Q, Chi P, Lin X, Du H.

Child maltreatment and adult depressive symptoms: Roles of self-compassion and gratitude.

Child Abuse Negl. 2018 Jun;80:62-69. PMID: [29571033](#)

From a survey of 358 Chinese college students, self-compassion and gratitude served as protective factors between certain types of childhood maltreatment and subsequent adult depression.

Researchers

Glaser D.

Important Considerations When Selecting a Risk Assessment Tool.

J Child Sex Abus. 2018 Nov-Dec;27(8):918-935. PMID: [29889628](#)

[29889628](#)

“Given that test validation is a key component in furnishing evidence of validity, the intent of this nontechnical article is to reinforce (or serve as a reminder) for the applied audience the necessary efforts in optimizing the psychometric properties of their measurement tool.”

Other of Interest

Grossman DC, Choucair B.

Violence And The US Health Care Sector: Burden And Response.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1638-1645. PMID: [31589530](#)

[31589530](#)

“In 2017 violence resulted in about 2.3 million emergency department visits and 376,500 hospitalizations, with an estimated total medical cost of about \$8.7 billion...Health care workers

experience the highest rates of violent injuries in the workplace in the US: 7.8 per 1,000 workers per year, compared to rates under 2.0 per 1,000 for other private industry. Treating and preventing injuries to workers in 2016 added an estimated \$429 million in direct and indirect costs to US health systems.”

Cunningham RM, Ranney ML, Goldstick JE, et. al.

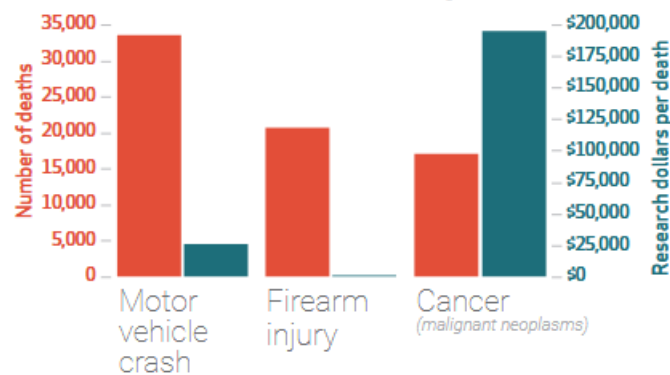
Federal Funding For Research On The Leading Causes Of Death Among Children And Adolescents.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1653-1661. PMID: [31589521](#)

[31589521](#)

Among the top three causes of child and adolescent death, “a thirtyfold increase in firearm injury research funding focused on this age group, or at least \$37 million per year, is needed for research funding to be commensurate with the mortality burden.”

Federal research awards focused on childhood mortality



Smith NA, Voisin DR, Yang JP, Tung EL.

Keeping Your Guard Up: Hypervigilance Among Urban Residents Affected By Community And Police Violence.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 Oct;38(10):1662-1669. PMID: [31589532](#)

[31589532](#)

“Hypervigilance, a state of heightened awareness and watchfulness, is a consequence of violence that has been linked to adverse psychosocial outcomes.” In this study of 508 mostly minority adults in Chicago, exposure to neighborhood violence was associated with a 5.5 point increase on a 100 point hypervigilance scale, police violence with an increase of 9.5 points, and a perceived traumatic police stop (actual or threatened violence or injury) 20.0 points increase. Scoring in the highest quartile of hypervigilance was associated with a significant increase in systolic blood pressure.