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Child Abuse

Rosenfeld EH, Johnson B, Wesson DE, et. al.

Understanding non-accidental trauma in the United States: A national trauma databank study.

J Pediatr Surg. 2020 Apr;55(4):693-697. PMID: [31103270](#)
"Of 678,503 children admitted for traumatic injuries, 3% were victims of NAT [non-accidental trauma]. The majority (95%) were under 5 years and 71% under 1 year old. The majority (59%) were male...African Americans were disproportionately affected (27% vs 17% of all traumas). Incidence was highest in the midwest and lowest in the northeast. NAT resulted in 43% of trauma deaths in children <1 year and 31% of trauma deaths in children <5. Traumatic brain injury was the most commonly encountered diagnosis (50%). Polytrauma was common, and certain injury patterns were identified. Urgent operation was required in 6%, 43% were admitted to intensive care, and 9% died."

Wasicek PJ, Gebran SG, Elegbede A, et. al.

Differences in Facial Fracture Patterns in Pediatric Nonaccidental Trauma.

J Craniofac Surg. 2020 Jun;31(4):956-959. PMID: [32176005](#)
From a large national pediatric trauma database, 2.0% of children experienced non-accidental trauma (NAT). NAT patients were more likely to sustain jaw fractures than accidental trauma patients (38.9% versus 21.1%), but less likely to sustain cheek (9.8% versus 18.3%), or eye socket fractures (31.1% versus 53.4%). NAT patients had fewer instances of multiple facial fracture sites (8.9% versus 22.6%).

Wilson RF, Klevens J, Williams D, Xu L.

Infant Homicides Within the Context of Safe Haven Laws - United States, 2008-2017.

MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2020 Oct 2;69(39):1385-1390. PMID: [33001877](#)
Although the implementation of safe haven laws in all 50 states (allowing a parent to legally surrender an infant who might otherwise be abandoned or endangered), resulted in a decrease in infant

homicide on the first day of life from 222.2 per 100,000 person-years to 74.0 pre- and post-implementation, homicide rate on first day of life is still 5.4 times higher than for any other time in life. "Programs and policies that strengthen economic supports, provide affordable childcare, and enhance and improve skills for young parents might contribute to the prevention of infant homicides."

Garstang J, Debelle G, Anand I, et. al.

Effect of COVID-19 lockdown on child protection medical assessments: a retrospective observational study in Birmingham, UK.

BMJ Open. 2020 Sep 29;10(9):e042867. PMID: [32994262](#)
Using data from Birmingham, England with 288,000 children and comparing child protection reports in prior years and during lockdown, child abuse referrals were reduced by 39.7%. The proportion of referrals sent specifically from school staff was significantly reduced as well – 47% in 2018, 52% in 2019, and 26% in 2020. "School closure due to COVID-19 may have harmed children as child abuse has remained hidden...There may be a significant increase in safeguarding referrals when schools fully reopen as children disclose the abuse they have experienced at home."

Coulborn Faller K.

The Cutting Edge of Forensic Interviewing.

J Child Sex Abus. 2020 Feb-Mar;29(2):129-137. PMID: [32097109](#)
Article reviews recent updates in forensic interviewing practice innovations and addresses current cutting-edge issues, including how to address the needs of children who are unable to disclose maltreatment in a single interview, determination of suggestibility, and how decisions are made about the likelihood of abuse.

Deutsch SA, Teeple E, Dickerman M, Macaulay J, Collins G. For Victims of Fatal Child Abuse, Who Has the Right to Consent to Organ Donation?

Pediatrics. 2020 Sep;146(3):e20200662. PMID: [32817267](#)
Ethical discussion of organ donation in the context of fatal child abuse – do suspected parents have the legal right to authorize organ donation, and what if the need for collection of forensic evidence interferes with organ donation?

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Strathearn L, Giannotti M, Mills R, et. al.

Long-term Cognitive, Psychological, and Health Outcomes Associated With Child Abuse and Neglect.

Pediatrics. 2020 Oct;146(4):e20200438. PMID: [32943535](#)

“Overall, psychological maltreatment [emotional abuse and/or neglect] was associated with the greatest number of adverse outcomes in almost all areas of assessment.” Various forms of abuse were associated with early sexual debut and youth pregnancy, miscarriage, attention problems, PTSD symptoms, depression, externalizing behavior problems, delinquency, drug abuse, psychosis, asthma symptoms, and significant cognitive delays and educational failure.

Hardcastle K, Bellis MA, Sharp CA, Hughes K.

Exploring the health and service utilisation of general practice patients with a history of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

BMJ Open. 2020 Sep 25;10(9):e036239. PMID: [32978186](#)

Using electronic health records for 763 UK general practice patients, “A history of ACEs was strongly independently associated with current mental health problems, smoking and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, showing a dose-response relationship with level of ACE exposure. Medication use and contact were significantly greater among patients with high ACE exposure (≥ 4 ACEs), compared with those with no ACEs.”

Racine N, McDonald S, Chaput K, Tough S, Madigan S.

Maternal substance use in pregnancy: Differential prediction by childhood adversity subtypes.

Prev Med. 2020 Dec;141:106303. PMID: [33121963](#)

“Substance use in pregnancy, including alcohol use, drug use, or smoking, is associated with poor health outcomes for both the mother and her unborn child.” Of 1994 Canadian pregnant women, self-report of a personal history of childhood household-dysfunction ACEs and total ACEs, but not physical or sexual violent ACEs, were positively associated with substance use behaviors in pregnancy.

Hein TC, Muz B, Ahmadi-Montecalvo H, Smith T.

Associations among ACEs, Health Behavior, and Veteran Health by Service Era.

Am J Health Behav. 2020 Nov 1;44(6):876-892. PMID: [33081883](#)

While US veterans from any service era who reported ACEs also reported similar negative effects on mental and physical health, draft era veterans experienced the fewest ACEs (mean 1.04) while volunteer era veterans experienced the most ACEs (2.42).

Williams BW.

Professionalism Lapses and Adverse Childhood Experiences: Reflections from the Island of Last Resort.

Acad Med. 2019 Aug;94(8):1081-1083. PMID: [31094726](#)

“This Invited Commentary highlights the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences and the potential effect that such experiences can have in the medical education setting on trainees, colleagues, and faculty”, including disruptive behavior, mental health issues, problems with boundaries and trust, and lack of reciprocity and attunement with others’ emotional states. “Given the documented high proportion of health care workers, including physicians, who are trauma survivors, trauma-sensitive education must be a priority, not only in medical school but across the educational continuum.”

Adolescents

Rajan G, Ljunggren G, Wändell P, et. al.

Health care consumption among adolescent girls prior to diagnoses of sexual abuse, a case-control study in the Stockholm Region.

Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2020 Oct;29(10):1363-1369.

PMID: [31784822](#)

For 519 Swedish girls aged 12-17 years with a diagnosis of sexual abuse, and compared with matched controls, in the year prior to the diagnosis of sexual abuse, abused girls had significantly more healthcare visits than controls (20.4 vs. 6.2). The most frequent visits were to general outpatient clinics followed by psychiatric clinics, and least visited was to the emergency room. The most common psychiatric diagnoses prior to the diagnosis of sexual abuse were stress, suicide attempt, and psychosis. Neuroleptics, sleeping pills, antidepressants, and tranquilizers were more frequently dispensed in cases than in controls. “We encourage clinicians to actively ask for exposure of sexual abuse in girls with high health care consumption.”

Clarke A, Olive P, Akooji N, Whittaker K.

Violence exposure and young people's vulnerability, mental and physical health.

Int J Public Health. 2020 Apr;65(3):357-366. PMID: [32072204](#)

Of 9626 UK 13-14 year olds, those affected by domestic and/or relationship violence were significantly more likely to report being lonely, bullied, having self-harmed, to report a chronic health condition, poorer health practices and worse access to and experiences of health services.

Hong S, Lu N, Wu D, Jimenez DE, Milanaik RL.

Digital sextortion: Internet predators and pediatric interventions.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2020 Feb;32(1):192-197. PMID: [31789977](#)

"Sextortion is defined as the act of coercing people into sending explicit images of themselves and subsequently blackmailing victims with the public release of said images. Prosecutions of sextortion cases involving minors have increased almost two-fold in the past 5 years. The purpose of this review is to explore the literature regarding the behavior of both victims and perpetrators, the effects on victims, and the support resources available for clinicians, victims, and parents."

Ahmad M, Becerra B, Hernandez D, et. al.

"You Do It without Their Knowledge." Assessing Knowledge and Perception of Stealthing among College Students.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 May 18;17(10):3527.

PMID: [32443504](#)

"In recent years, the act of nonconsensual condom removal, termed stealthing, has become commonly discussed on social and print media." From focus groups with college students, participants felt that stealthing was a violation of their privacy, trust, sexual consent, and their ability to make a health decision, and should be considered an assault. This attitude was more common in females than males. Stealthing has legal as well as health implications.

Chu CT, Rusley JC, Wesley J, Chan PA, Trotz C, Brown JD.

Confidentiality in Sexual Healthcare for Adolescents and Young Adults: Addressing Disclosure in the Explanation of Benefits.

R I Med J (2013). 2020 Oct 1;103(8):19-21. PMID: [33003676](#)

"Evidence and our experiences suggest AYA [adolescent and young adult] and other vulnerable populations have been deterred from care based on EOB [insurance explanation of benefits] concerns, and their health has been put at risk from privacy breaches." More research is needed to determine the full scope of these breaches and adverse outcomes, including identifying and mitigating other threats to patient confidentiality, such as pharmacy refill reminders and online patient portals.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Robinson SR, Maxwell D, Williams JR.

Qualitative, Interpretive Metasynthesis of Women's Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy.

J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2019 Nov;48(6):604-614.

PMID: [31479629](#)

From a review of qualitative research on pregnant women experiencing IPV, themes included: Pregnancy Escalates Abuse, Concern for Unborn Fetus, Importance of Support, My Child Saved Me, and Pregnancy Is a Catalyst for Reflection.

Pheiffer C, Dias S, Adam S.

Intimate Partner Violence: A Risk Factor for Gestational Diabetes.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Oct 26;17(21):E7843.

PMID: [33114711](#)

Review of research studies showing the association between IPV and diabetes during pregnancy, a condition associated with numerous complications for mother and baby. Authors propose a biological explanation, that the stress and depression of IPV lead to increased release of the stress hormone cortisol. The state of pregnancy already increases the risk of "insulin-resistance", which can cause elevated blood sugar. With the added cortisol levels of IPV, this risk of diabetes is further increased.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Alessandrino F, Keraliya A, Lebovic J, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence: A Primer for Radiologists to Make the "Invisible" Visible.

Radiographics. 2020 Nov-Dec;40(7):2080-2097. PMID:

[33006922](#)

"Radiologists need to be aware of their vital role in identifying IPV, which is due to their ability to recognize imaging patterns on current and prior imaging studies of different parts of the body... Injuries in defensive locations and target areas such as the face and upper extremities, a combination of injury patterns, fractures at different stages of healing, and discrepancies between the injury mechanism reported by the victim and the imaging findings can be observed in cases of IPV."

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Kolbe V, Büttner A.

Domestic Violence Against Men-Prevalence and Risk Factors.

Dtsch Arztebl Int. 2020 Aug 3;117(31-32):534-541. PMID: [33087241](#)

“The studies identified by the search yielded prevalence rates of 3.4% to 20.3% for domestic physical violence against men. Most of the affected men had been violent toward their partners themselves. 10.6-40% of them reported having been abused or maltreated as children. Alcohol abuse, jealousy, mental illness, physical impairment, and short relationship duration are all associated with a higher risk of being a victim of domestic violence. The reported consequences of violence include mostly minor physical injuries, impaired physical health, mental health problems such as anxiety or a disruptive disorder, and increased consumption of alcohol and/or illegal drugs.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Pickering CEZ, Yefimova M, Maxwell C, Puga F, Sullivan T. **Daily Context for Abusive and Neglectful Behavior in Family Caregiving for Dementia.**

Gerontologist. 2020 Apr 2;60(3):483-493. PMID: [31425586](#)

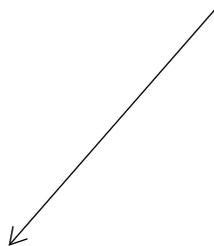
From a daily diary study of 50 caregivers of elders with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementia, “Disruptions in the daily routine and stress of the caregiver related to behavioral symptoms of the care recipient are significant risk factors for abusive and neglectful behavior.” Participating twice a day in a meaningful activity with the care recipient was a significant protective factor against neglect but not abuse.

Cannell B, Livingston M, Burnett J, et. al.

Evaluation of the Detection of Elder Mistreatment Through Emergency Care Technicians Project Screening Tool.

JAMA Netw Open. 2020 May 1;3(5):e204099. PMID: [32379330](#)

800,000 medics provide services in every county in the US, an important and underused surveillance system. During a 4 year period, medics in Texas using a 14 item DETECT elder abuse screening tool increased elder mistreatment reports threefold, 82% of which were substantiated after APS investigation. The tool only requires direct observation, no questions are asked directly.



Detection of Elder Mistreatment Through Emergency Care Technician Screening Tool Items

Unusual odor (eg, urine, feces)

Inside of the home is in extreme disarray or there is hoarding

Living environment poses a health or safety concern (eg, fire hazard, insect or rodent infestation, or urine or feces present)

If caregiver present, they appear to lack knowledge of the patient or older adult's medical needs

If a caregiver is present, they appear unengaged and inattentive in caring for the patient or older adult

If a caregiver is present, they appear frustrated, tired, angry, or burdened by the patient or older adult

If a caregiver is present, they appear overly concerned (eg, anxious, hovering)

Is the patient or older adult isolated in the home?

Does the patient or older adult appear depressed, anxious, or emotionally distressed for reasons other than their immediate medical condition?

Does the patient or older adult have poor personal hygiene (including soiled in urine or feces)?

Is the patient or older adult inadequately clothed or wearing dirty, torn, or soiled clothing?

Does the patient or older adult have difficulties taking their prescribed medications as directed?

Does the patient or older adult appear to be hoarding or saving old medications?

Does the patient or older adult have unmet needs for assistance with eating, toileting, transferring, dressing, or bathing?

Brijnath B, Gahan L, Gaffy E, Dow B.

"Build Rapport, Otherwise No Screening Tools in the World Are Going to Help": Frontline Service Providers' Views on Current Screening Tools for Elder Abuse.

Gerontologist. 2020 Apr 2;60(3):472-482. PMID: [30576536](#)

Five commonly-used elder abuse screening tools were presented to 23 Australian health professionals. "None of the tools were deemed suitable by participants for use in their practice. Criticisms of the tools included: using outdated terminology, asking binary questions, asking multiple questions at once, failure to consider the older person's cognitive status, failure to consider how culture mediates elder abuse, and failure to outline a referral pathway to those administering the tool. Participants emphasized that the screening tool must promote trust and rapport between the assessor and the older person."

LGBTQ Concerns

Andrew Yockey R, King KA, Vidourek RA.

Correlates to Lifetime Suicide Attempts, Thoughts, and Planning Behaviors Among African American Transgender Individuals.

J Prim Prev. 2020 Dec;41(6):487-501. PMID: [33079322](#)

From a 2015 survey of 790 African American transgender individuals, "33.5% of these individuals had thought about attempting suicide at least once, 20.0% had planned to attempt suicide, and 38.0% had attempted suicide... individuals who experienced intimate partner violence and used alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs were at the highest risk for attempting suicide."

Race/Cultural Concerns

Taylor JK.

Structural Racism and Maternal Health Among Black Women.

J Law Med Ethics. 2020 Sep;48(3):506-517. PMID: [33021163](#)

Article focuses on "the historical foundations of racism and reproductive oppression as a way to set the stage for manifestations of structural racism seen in the present ongoing patterns of persistent racial inequity in health care, all of which have led to vast racial disparities in maternal health and poor pregnancy-related outcomes among Black women. Provider bias and racism within the health care system are important contributors, as well as policy restrictions that undermine health care access."

Sexual Assault

Mgolozeli SE, Duma SE.

"As I Was Walking Down the Street, Four Strange Guys Came and Took Me Under the Bridge, Where They All Raped Me": An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of the Types of Rape Experienced by Men in South Africa.

Am J Mens Health. 2019 Nov-Dec;13(6):1557988319882589.

PMID: [31779511](#)

Interviews with South African men who experienced rape revealed different contexts where men were vulnerable to rape: acquaintance rape, including familial rape; stranger rape; gang rape, including corrective-gang rape, drug-facilitated gang rape, pack-hunting rape, women retributive rape (or women vengeance) for violence experienced from men; homophobic rape; prison rape, including transactional rape and gang initiation rape; and armed rape. Varied prevention options are needed.

McGilloway C, Smith D, Galvin R.

Barriers faced by adults with intellectual disabilities who experience sexual assault: A systematic review.

J Appl Res Intellect Disabil. 2020 Jan;33(1):51-66. PMID:

[29532978](#)

From a research review, barriers to reporting sexual assault included "fear, communication, sexual knowledge and understanding, intellectual disability identification, lack of collaboration between service providers, presumption of capacity/credibility, lack of resources, myths and misconceptions. The research demonstrates that deficiencies in communication and collaboration among agencies, a lack of appropriate legislation, and specific training needs and education programmes are significant barriers in the reporting of sexual assault by people with intellectual disability."

Human Trafficking

Parchment J, Stinson A.

Clinical Nurses: Leading Through the Complexity of Human Trafficking.

Nurs Adm Q. 2020 Jul/Sep;44(3):235-243. PMID: [32511182](#)

"Across the United States and internationally, trafficked victims continue to enter in and out of the health care environment...This article describes an improvement project led by clinical nurses and a nurse leader that involved interdisciplinary groups, the local nonprofit community, and state agencies. The ensuing partnership created a system-wide trauma-informed human trafficking program."

Perpetrators

Malhi N, Oliffe JL, Bungay V, Kelly MT.

Male Perpetration of Adolescent Dating Violence: A Scoping Review.

Am J Mens Health. 2020 Sep-Oct;14(5):1557988320963600. PMID: [33045903](#)

From a research review of male perpetration of adolescent dating violence, three factors emerged that increased the risk of perpetration: “male entitlement and gender norms that endorse power and control over females; adverse childhood experiences, especially witnessing or experiencing violent behavior in the home, school, or community; and poor conflict resolution skills and emotion dysregulation.”

Seabrook RC, Walsh TB, Tolman RM, et. al.

Prescription Opioid Misuse and Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration among a Nationally Representative Sample of Young Men.

Subst Use Misuse. 2020;55(14):2251-2257. PMID: [33043800](#)

From a community national sample of 1053 partnered men aged 18-35, 19.4% reported IPV perpetration in the current or most recent relationship, and 7.3% reported prescription opioid misuse in the past year. After controlling for depressive symptoms, demographics, marijuana and illegal drug use, opioid misuse was associated with 1.94 times increased odds of physical IPV perpetration.

Police and Court Systems

Miller JM, Blumstein A.

Crime, Justice & the COVID-19 Pandemic: Toward a National Research Agenda.

Am J Crim Justice. 2020 Aug 45:515-524. PMID: [32837169](#)

“COVID-19 response measures specifically alter regular schedules and both restrict and expand opportunities for various types of crime while presenting unprecedented challenges for the criminal justice system.” This is an introductory article for this **entire journal issue, with 21 articles relating to the pandemic and crime**, including IPV, child abuse, juvenile justice, anti-Asian hate crimes; and impact on court operations, police services, correctional facilities, and immigration policy. <https://link.springer.com/journal/12103/volumes-and-issues/45-4>

Providers

Iob E, Steptoe A, Fancourt D.

Abuse, self-harm and suicidal ideation in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Br J Psychiatry. 2020 Oct;217(4):543-546. PMID: [32654678](#)

Of 44,775 British adults during the first month of the pandemic, “The reported frequency of abuse, self-harm and thoughts of suicide/self-harm was higher among women, Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups and people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, unemployment, disability, chronic physical illnesses, mental disorders and COVID-19 diagnosis...fewer than half of those affected were accessing formal or informal support.”

Roush K.

The Ripple Effects of the Pandemic.

Am J Nurs. 2020 Jul;120(7):14-15. PMID: [32590576](#)

“The pandemic has caused numerous interruptions that pose threats to safety, mental health, and family stability.”

Resources

Center on Addiction, the Buzz Blog:

www.centeronaddiction.org/the-buzz-blog

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coronavirus (COVID-19):

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

Child Welfare Information Gateway, COVID-19 State Child Welfare and Related Health Resources:

www.childwelfare.gov/organizations/?CWIGFunctionaction=rols:main.dspList&rolType=Custom&RS_ID=177&rList=ROL

Coalition for the Homeless, COVID-19 Update:

www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/covid-19

Mental Health America, Mental Health and COVID-19—Information and Resources:

<https://mhanational.org/covid19>

National Alliance on Mental Illness, COVID-19 Resource and Information Guide:

www.nami.org/Support-Education/NAMI-HelpLine/COVID-19-Information-and-Resources/COVID-19-Resource-and-Information-Guide

National Domestic Violence Hotline:

www.thehotline.org/help

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence:

www.nrcdv.org

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Helpline:

www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline

World Health Organization, Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic:

www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019

Ghastine L, Kerlek AJ, Kopechek JA.

Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Call to Action in Pediatric Primary Care.

Pediatrics. 2020 Sep;146(3):e20193327. PMID: [32753372](#)

Article outlines the challenges, barriers, and advocacy for improvement of pediatric primary care in recognizing childhood sexual abuse, spurred by a talk from an adult survivor “Every one of my doctors failed me.”

Chokshi B, Chen KD, Beers L.

Interactive Case-Based Childhood Adversity and Trauma-Informed Care Electronic Modules for Pediatric Primary Care.

MedEdPORTAL. 2020 Oct 12;16:10990. PMID: [33094156](#)

Four modules were created to educate health professionals in childhood adversity and trauma-informed care – introduction to ACEs, the principles of trauma-informed care, components of childhood resilience building, and approaching ACEs in the pediatric setting. [Full text and downloadable module contents.](#)

Creedy DK, Baird K, Gillespie K.

A cross-sectional survey of pregnant women's perceptions of routine domestic and family violence screening and responses by midwives: Testing of three new tools.

Women Birth. 2020 Jul;33(4):393-400. PMID: [31296471](#)

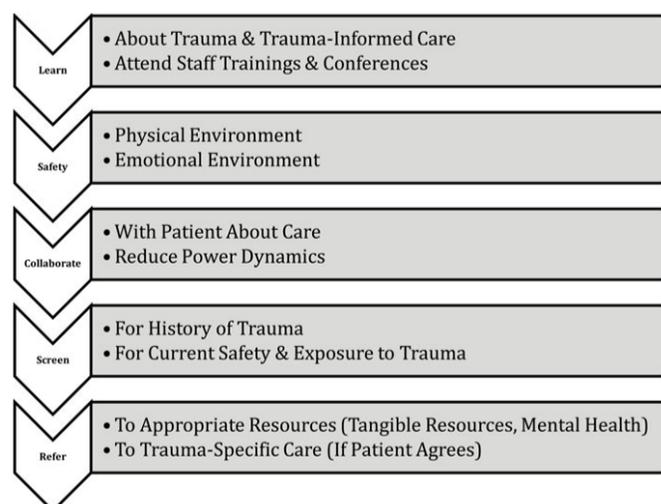
From surveys of 210 pregnant Australian women regarding family violence screening, 5.8% were experiencing domestic family violence, and 24.1% had experienced or witnessed violence in the home as children. Women who experienced or witnessed violence as a child, or were experiencing violence now were less comfortable with screening. Women acknowledged the importance of screening but did not want their information shared. Comments revealed support for routine enquiry that was confidential, explained, and occurred in a trusting relationship.

Kuzma EK, Pardee M, Morgan A.

Implementing Patient-Centered Trauma-Informed Care for the Perinatal Nurse.

J Perinat Neonatal Nurs. 2020 Oct/Dec;34(4):E23-E31. PMID: [33079811](#)

“Adverse childhood experiences and trauma significantly impact physical and mental health. Increased maternal perinatal depression/anxiety, preterm labor, and low birth weight, as well as infant morbidity and mortality, are some examples of the impact of trauma on perinatal health. Trauma-informed care begins with knowledge about trauma, the ability to recognize signs of a trauma response, responding to patients effectively, and resisting retraumatization.”



Tu J, Pentti B.

How We Talk About "Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence" Matters.

J Am Board Fam Med. 2020 Sep-Oct;33(5):809-814. PMID: [32989078](#)

“The language used by physicians can facilitate or impede disclosures among patients perpetrating IPV who may be open or willing to discuss their use of violence.” Article contains an appendix with “possible examples of respectful nonjudgmental language and nonthreatening clinically appropriate questions for people who use violence.” [Full text.](#)

“I was just trying to point out how wrong she was” (good intentions)

- That may be but now all she remembers your violence.
- Would you want to listen to someone who hits you?

Sparrow K, Alves-Costa F, Alves A, et. al.

The experience of health and welfare workers in identifying and responding to domestic abuse among military personnel in the UK.

BMC Health Serv Res. 2020 Oct 15;20(1):947. PMID: [33059688](#)

From interviews with 35 health and welfare staff working with serving UK military personnel and veterans, “Participants discussed how factors such as a culture of hypermasculinity, under-reporting of DVA, the perception of DVA as a “private matter” among military personnel, and lack of knowledge and awareness of emotional abuse and coercive controlling behaviour as abuse constitute barriers to identification and management of DVA. Healthcare providers highlighted the need for more integrated working between civilian and military services, to increase access to support and provide effective care to both victims and perpetrators.”

Erickson Cornish JA, Smith RD, Holmberg JR, et. al.
Psychotherapists in danger: The ethics of responding to client threats, stalking, and harassment.

Psychotherapy (Chic). 2019 Dec;56(4):441-448. PMID: [31414855](#)

Clinical vignettes of client threats, stalking and harassment are discussed with recommendations from ethical, clinical, and legal perspectives.

Reibling ET, Distelberg B, Guptill M, Hernandez BC.
Intimate Partner Violence Experienced by Physicians.

J Prim Care Community Health. 2020 Jan-Dec;11:2150132720965077. PMID: [33078671](#)

From a survey of 400 male and female physicians, residents and fellows, 24.0% reported lifetime IPV – 14.8% verbal abuse, 7.5% physical, 4.0% sexual, and 3.8% stalking. There were no differences in professional roles or work settings. 7% reported a subsequent relationship also marked by IPV. Early childhood abuse was a significant predictor of reporting IPV later in life. Women and Asian Americans reported slightly higher IPV rates. This study has implications for medical education personally as well as care of colleagues, and may influence the ability to deliver patient care.

“Workplace interventions are needed to support physicians while protecting their license, reputation, and physical/emotional safety.”

Researchers

Henry N, Flynn A, Powell A.

Technology-Facilitated Domestic and Sexual Violence: A Review.

Violence Against Women. 2020 Dec;26(15-16):1828-1854. PMID: [32998673](#)

“The article explores terminological and conceptual challenges and describes the empirical research literature in this field to date in relation to digital dating abuse, intimate partner cyberstalking, technology-facilitated sexual assault, image-based sexual abuse, and online sexual harassment. The article also discusses policy and practice responses to this growing problem, as well as future directions for research.”

Bagwell-Gray ME, Bartholmey E.

Safety and services for survivors of intimate partner violence: A researcher-practitioner dialogue on the impact of COVID-19.

Psychol Trauma. 2020 Aug;12(S1):S205-S207. PMID: [32478555](#)

“This commentary offers a dialogue between a researcher and practitioner on the potential benefits of collaborative research to benefit survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV)...The questions posed and answered in this commentary include: How are clients at an emergency domestic violence shelter experiencing the pandemic? How do you think a researcher or community member can help during a time like this? What should a researcher consider when engaging in collaborative research partnerships with service providers during this time? The answers offer insights into the importance of developing strong researcher-practitioner partnerships to improve services for trauma survivors during a global crisis.”

Prevention

Dias A, Mooren T, Kleber RJ.

Reducing consequences of child maltreatment during adulthood by public health actions: a Delphi study.

Eur J Public Health. 2019 Jun 1;29(3):425-431. PMID: [30312403](#)

A consensus discussion from 91 mainly European professionals, researchers and clinicians about potential public health actions to mitigate childhood maltreatment (CM) consequences during adulthood included: prioritization of increasing community awareness and training emotional regulation in affected adults, enlarging curricular knowledge about CM for professionals, developing evidence-based interventions, and reducing the barriers for access to interventions for adults.

Spehr MK, Zeno R, Warren B, Lusk P, Masciola R.

Social-Emotional Screening Protocol Implementation: A Trauma-Informed Response for Young Children in Child Welfare.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2019 Nov-Dec;33(6):675-683. PMID: [31256851](#)

“This quality improvement pilot project implemented an evidence-based social-emotional screening protocol for very young children placed in out-of-home care through the county's child welfare system. Findings showed significant improvement in identification of children younger than 3 years with social-emotional concerns, and significant improvement in referral of those children positively identified.”

Srivastav A, Strompolis M, Moseley A, Daniels K.

The Empower Action Model: A Framework for Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences by Promoting Health, Equity, and Well-Being Across the Life Span.

Health Promot Pract. 2020 Jul;21(4):525-534. PMID: [31760809](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31760809/)

Protective Factors Frameworks					
Key Components	<i>Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families' Protective Factors Framework</i>	<i>Center for the Developing Child Harvard University's Factors That Predispose Children to Positive Outcomes Framework</i>	<i>Center for the Study of Social Policy's Strengthening Families: A Protective Factors Framework</i>	<i>Center for the Study of Social Policy's Youth Thrive</i>	<i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Essentials for Childhood Framework</i>
Protective factors identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-regulation skills • Relational skills • Problem-solving skills • Involvement in positive activities • Parenting competencies • Positive peers • Caring adults • Positive community environment • Economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive adult–child relationships • Sense of self-efficacy and perceived control • Opportunities to strengthen adaptive skills and self-regulatory capacities • Sources of faith, hope, and cultural traditions present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental resilience • Social connections • Knowledge of parenting • Child development • Concrete support in times of need • Social–emotional competence of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth resilience • Social connections • Knowledge of adolescent development • Concrete supports in times of need • Cognitive and social–emotional competence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Stability • Nurturing • Strengthen economic supports to families • Change social norms to support parents and positive parenting • Provide quality care and education early in life • Enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development • Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk

Other of Interest

Kaur N, Byard RW.

Bride burning: A unique and ongoing form of gender-based violence.

J Forensic Leg Med. 2020 Oct;75:102035. PMID: [32871350](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32871350/)

“Despite legislation, dowry is still widespread in many parts of India and adjacent countries. It refers to the transfer of goods, money, and property to a bridegroom, his parents, or his relatives from a bride's family as a condition of the marriage. One of the consequences of the dowry system has been the murder or abetted suicide of young wives, either because more dowry goods were not provided, or to secure the goods after marriage. In 2015, 7634 women died due to dowry harassment, representing approximately 21 cases per day in India. The majority of dowry deaths occur within the first three years of marriage. Common types of dowry death homicides involve fire ('bride burning'), drowning, poisoning and hanging/strangulation.”

Sanchez C, Jaguan D, Shaikh S, McKenney M, Elkbuli A.

A systematic review of the causes and prevention strategies in reducing gun violence in the United States.

Am J Emerg Med. 2020 Oct;38(10):2169-2178. PMID: [33071102](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33071102/)

“Approximately 100 lives are lost each day as a result of gun violence in the United States (US) with civilian mass shootings increasing annually. The gun violence rate in the US is almost 20 times higher than other comparable developed countries and has the most gun ownership per capita of any nation in the world. Understanding the causes and risk factors are paramount in reducing its incidence...A variety of common causal and contributory factors were identified including but not limited to mental illness, suicidal ideation, intimate partner violence, socioeconomic status, community distress, family life, childhood trauma, current or previous substance abuse, and firearm access.”