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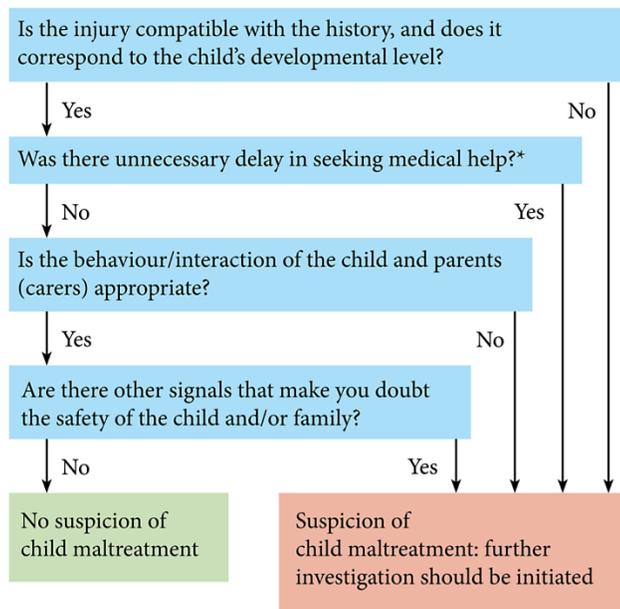
Child Abuse

Hoedeman F, Puiman PJ, van den Heuvel EAL, et. al.

A validated Screening instrument for Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) at the emergency department.

Eur J Pediatr. 2022 Oct 5:1–9. PMID: [36198865](#)

“This validated and brief screening instrument is designed to improve early recognition of child maltreatment in the ED.”



Hughes K, Ford K, Bellis MA, Amos R.

Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Perpetration of Child Physical Punishment in Wales.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Oct 4;19(19):12702.

PMID: [36232002](#)

From a national Welsh survey, “Overall, 28.2% of parents reported having ever physically punished a child, and 5.8% reported having done so recently (in the past year). Child physical punishment use increased with the number of personal ACEs parents reported. Parents with 4+ ACEs were almost three times more likely to have ever physically punished a child and eleven times more likely to have done so recently (vs. those with 0 ACEs).”

Ward MGK, Baird B.

Medical neglect: Working with children, youth, and families.

Paediatr Child Health. 2022 Oct 3;27(6):372-381. PMID: [36200106](#)

In this position statement and practical article from the Canadian Paediatric Society, “In some cases, caregiver failure to ensure needed care may be considered medical neglect. Specific skills and knowledge can help HCPs [health care providers] to prevent such situations from arising, and to work effectively with the family if they do.”

Golan L.

"Secrets From the Children's Room": New Understandings of Inappropriate and Abusive Sexual Behavior Among Siblings after the COVID-19 Crisis in Israel.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Sep 26:15248380221124255. PMID: [36154745](#)

“Sibling sexual abuse, the most frequent type of sexual assault against children is affected by the environment in which children live and develop. The pandemic created situational risk factors for risk of abuse in "normative" families and escalation in families in which it had previously occurred... [including] domestic violence (direct, indirect, and sexual), at-risk children returning and staying at home, increased exposure to online sexual content, parental dysfunction, and lack of formal and informal support sources. These risk factors are mutually reinforcing...inappropriate and abusive sexual behavior among siblings will not end on its own...Therefore, interventions are required at multiple levels.” Author makes recommendations.

Dayan J, Creveuil C, Bapt-Cazalets N.

Enuresis and encopresis: Association with child abuse and neglect.

Encephale. 2022 Sep;48 Suppl 1:S30-S33. PMID: [36057483](#)

Of 428 children living in residential centers in France, with more than 60% having a history of maltreatment, encopresis (fecal incontinence) was reported in 3.5%, mostly among boys, and was seven-fold higher in both psychologically abused and neglected children. Enuresis (involuntary urination) was found in 13.8% of mainly boys aged five years or more, and was 3.3 times more likely with sexual abuse and 2.3 times more likely with physical abuse.

Khazanchi R, Heard-Garris NJ, Winkelman TNA.
Health Care Access and Use Among Children & Adolescents Exposed to Parental Incarceration - United States, 2019.
Acad Pediatr. 2022 Oct 7:S1876-2859(22)00525-3. PMID:
[36216212](#)

From a national sample of 7405 children, 6.2% were exposed to parental incarceration (PI). "In adjusted analyses to produce national estimates, exposure to PI was associated with an additional 2.2 million children lacking a usual source of care, 2 million with forgone dental care needs, 1.2 million with delayed mental health care needs, and 865,000 with forgone mental health care needs." PI served as an independent cause of unmet healthcare needs in childhood, besides multiple considered factors such as insurance and financial difficulties.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Liang YY, Ai S, Weng F, Feng H, et. al.
Associations of Childhood Maltreatment and Genetic Risks With Incident Heart Failure in Later Life.

J Am Heart Assoc. 2022 Oct 5:e026536. PMID: [36196897](#)
For a group of adults from the UK Biobank, free of heart failure and followed over 12.2 years, "Irrespective of genetic risk for heart failure, childhood maltreatment was associated with an increased risk of incident heart failure in a dose-dependent manner...One additional type of childhood maltreatment was associated with a 15% increase in the risk of developing heart failure."

Zhang Y, Yin Y, Zhang X, Ye J, Zhang J.
Association of adverse childhood experiences with diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis.
J Diabetes Complications. 2022 Oct;36(10):108289. PMID:
[36067703](#)

From a research review, "The results suggest that ACEs were significantly associated with an elevated risk of diabetes, especially for exposure to neglect, family dysfunction, and two or more ACEs. Effective ACEs screening for children and intervention among high-risk populations should be taken so as to reduce the incidence of diabetes."

Udo T, Grilo CM.
Epidemiology of eating disorders among US adults.
Curr Opin Psychiatry. 2022 Nov 1;35(6):372-378. PMID:
[35855509](#)

"Sexual minorities and individuals with adverse childhood experiences may be particularly vulnerable to eating disorders. Yet, many adults with eating disorders do not seek help, particularly professional help." Authors also note the difficulties of measuring population eating disorders - "challenges may be particularly relevant for eating disorders that are thought to be associated with shame, are often kept secret, or may be characterized by denial."

Mendizabal A, Nathan CL, Khankhanian P, et. al.
Adverse Childhood Experiences in Patients With Neurologic Disease.

Neurol Clin Pract. 2022 Feb;12(1):60-67. PMID: [36157623](#)
Of 198 neurology outpatients seen at one institution, "Patients with neurologic conditions are more likely to have high ACEs than the US population (23.7% vs 12.6%), which was associated with higher rates of health care utilization, increased number of medical and psychiatric comorbidities, and higher anxiety and depression scores. Addressing ACEs may be a way to improve the health outcomes of patients with neurologic conditions."

Zhang L, Mersky JP, Gruber AMH, Kim JY.
Intergenerational Transmission of Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Children's Outcomes: A Scoping Review.
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct 7:15248380221126186. PMID: [36205317](#)

In this research review, authors find that "Nearly all studies demonstrated that parental ACEs could affect children's outcomes directly or indirectly via mechanisms like maternal mental health problems or parenting-related factors." They also note gaps in findings and make future research recommendations.

Bublitz MH, Swain J, Lustig S, et. al.
Maternal History of Childhood Maltreatment and Brain Responses to Infant Cues Across the Postpartum Period.
Child Maltreat. 2022 Sep 24:10775595221128952. PMID:
[36154501](#)

Using brain scans on women 5 and 13 weeks after delivery, "new mothers with childhood maltreatment (CM) histories display greater brain responses to negative infant cues compared to new mothers without CM histories. Women with CM histories may benefit from additional supports during the transition to parenthood."

Bounoua N, Sadeh N.

Dimensions of childhood maltreatment and adult risky behaviors: Differential affective and inhibitory control mechanisms.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 21;134:105877. PMID: [36152530](#)

From a set of neuropsychological tests of 110 community adults, mean age 31.9 years and 52.7% male, adult risky behaviors in the context of childhood deprivation (such as emotional or physical neglect) were related to disruptions in inhibitory control and reward processes, while adult risky behaviors in the context of childhood threat (such as physical abuse) were related to mood.

McCrary E, Foulkes L, Viding E.

Social thinning and stress generation after childhood maltreatment: a neurocognitive social transactional model of psychiatric vulnerability.

Lancet Psychiatry. 2022 Oct;9(10):828-837. PMID: [35926524](#)

Authors discuss how childhood maltreatment may impact social functioning and the quality and quantity of relationships, which may evaluate in social thinning, "which gradually impoverish an individual's actual or potential social environment and ultimately increase psychiatric risk."

Sahle BW, Reavley NJ, Li W, et. al.

The association between adverse childhood experiences and common mental disorders and suicidality: an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2022 Oct;31(10):1489-1499.

PMID: [33638709](#)

From an umbrella review, "24 ACEs were associated with increased risk of common mental disorders or suicidality. ACEs were associated with a two-fold higher odds of anxiety disorders, internalizing disorders, depression and suicidality. These associations did not significantly vary by gender or the age of exposure."

Weiss SJ, Simeonova DI, Koleva H, et. al.

Potential paths to suicidal ideation and suicide attempts among high-risk women.

J Psychiatr Res. 2022 Sep 22;155:493-500. PMID: [36183603](#)

"Although men are more likely to die by suicide, women experience a greater and more rapidly increasing rate of suicidal ideation (SI) and are 3 times more likely to attempt suicide (SA) than men." For 3372 US women at elevated risk of depression, frequency of suicidal thoughts, family history of a depression diagnosis, and exposure to violence via childhood abuse/trauma and domestic/community violence, had the strongest association with SA.

Adolescents

Pereda N, Greco AM, Díaz-Faes DA, Eisner M, Ribeaud D.

Early Childhood Predictors of Teen Dating Violence Involvement at Age 17.

J Youth Adolesc. 2022 Nov;51(11):2219-2234. PMID:

[35932439](#)

Of 644 multiethnic adolescents, participants who were corporally punished and/or victims of bullying at age 7 were significantly more likely to be prone to perpetrating controlling behaviors and physical dating violence at age 17.

Arnon S, Brunstein Klomek A, Visoki E, et. al.

Association of Cyberbullying Experiences and Perpetration With Suicidality in Early Adolescence.

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Jun 1;5(6):e2218746. PMID:

[35759263](#)

Of 10,414 study participants with mean age 12.0 years and 47.6% female, 7.6% endorsed suicidality. 8.9% reported experiencing cyberbullying and 0.9% reported perpetrating cyberbullying, of whom 69.0% also reported experiencing cyberbullying. Experiencing-but not perpetrating-cyberbullying was associated with suicidality in early adolescence, even when accounting for negative life events, family conflict, parental monitoring, school environment, racial and ethnic discrimination, and internalizing and externalizing psychopathology. "Clinicians and educational staff working with this population should routinely evaluate for adolescents' experience with cyberbullying."

Jackson DB, Jindal M, Testa A, Ganson KT, Fix RL, Nagata JM.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adolescent Police Contact in the United Kingdom.

Pediatrics. 2022 Oct 1;150(4):e2021055889. PMID: [36161331](#)

For 11,313 UK adolescents, ACE scores at ages 5 and 7 were associated with significantly increased rates of police contact at age 14, including being stopped and questioned, warned/cautioned, and arrested.

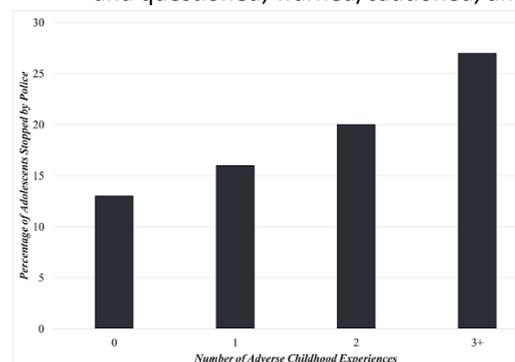


FIGURE 1

The proportion of adolescents reporting police stops by age 14 years, stratified by ACE exposure.

Noirrit-Esclassan E, Annerbäck EM, Cuhna Soares F, et. al.
Association between self-reported dental fear and exposure to violence among adolescents-A population-based study.
 Int J Paediatr Dent. 2022 Nov;32(6):812-818. PMID: [35348256](#)

Of 4977 adolescents aged 15-17, “Overall, 8.2% reported DF [dental fear], girls (10.5%) reported DF significantly more often than boys (5%), and adolescents not identifying themselves as girl or boy reported the highest prevalence of DF (25.5%). Experiences of IPV and bullying, but not physical abuse, were statistically significantly associated with DF. The odds of developing DF for adolescents exposed to any type of violence was 1.9 times the odds for adolescents with no exposure to child abuse.”

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Rogers K, Berger E.

A Systematic Review of Children's Perspectives of Fathers who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Oct 5:15248380221124268. PMID: [36197067](#)

“Research capturing the views of children regarding fathers who perpetrate IPV is scant. The current review highlights that children experience a range of feelings about their perpetrating fathers, including fear, anger, hatred, as well as ambivalence and love toward their father. Children often have difficulty integrating contradictory experiences of their fathers' behaviors. Father-child relationships are severely affected by IPV, including their fathers' use of coercive control, even after the parents have separated...Recommendations for research and interventions for children and families are emphasized.”

van Berkel SR, Prevoo MJL, Linting M, et. al.

What About the Children? Co-Occurrence of Child Maltreatment and Parental Separation.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Sep 24:10775595221130074. PMID: [36154718](#)

From a review of 530 reported cases of child maltreatment, 60% experienced impending parental separation. “Child maltreatment [particularly emotional neglect and emotional abuse] often co-occurs with parental separation, especially when there is a considerable amount of interparental conflict.”

Metcalfe RE, Muentner LD, Reino C, et. al.

Witnessing Parental Arrest As a Predictor of Child Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms During and After Parental Incarceration.

J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2022 Sep 17:1-10. PMID: [36157296](#)

From a study of families with an incarcerated parent, “Witnessing a parent's arrest predicted greater internalizing behavior [harmful to self, such as being withdrawn, eating disorders] concerns while parents were incarcerated, with a greater magnitude of effect for children under eight years of age. Six months post-release of the parent, children younger than age eight who witnessed the arrest showed significantly higher internalizing and externalizing behaviors [harmful to others such as aggression and bullying]. No effect was found for children ages eight years or older.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Victoire A, De Boos J, Lynch J.

'I thought I was about to die': Management of non-fatal strangulation in general practice.

Aust J Gen Pract. 2022 Nov;51(11):871-876. PMID: [36310000](#)
 Full text

“While approximately half of patients strangled will sustain no immediate physical injury, strangulation has potential significant sequelae such as carotid dissection, hypoxic brain injury and laryngeal [throat] injury. Non-fatal strangulation by an intimate partner increases homicide risk by 7.48 times.” This article contains multiple helpful summary tables for recognition and management.

Table 1. Mechanisms of injury in strangulation^{2,24,35}

Mechanism	Clinical features	Damage
Venous occlusion	Pressure behind the eyes, 'seeing stars', swelling, headache and nausea, loss of consciousness	Congestion of venous return results in capillary and small vessel leakage (petechial haemorrhages) or larger bleeds Cerebral oedema
Arterial occlusion	Pre-syncope, syncope, headache, poor memory or memory gaps	Hypoxic brain injuries that may manifest in specific neurology or a concussive picture
Airway occlusion	Hypoxia and hypercarbia, panic, pain, inability to breathe, inability to swallow or speak	Hypoxic brain damage Damage to the larynx Perforations to the airway Compression of the airway both at the time or by subsequent traumatic oedema, pulmonary oedema (from large pressure changes while fighting to breath against an obstruction) Hypoxic injuries to organs (and fetus)
Psychological injury due to incident and hypoxia to hippocampus	Fear, sense of being overwhelmed, despair, acceptance of imminent death	Post-traumatic stress disorder, domestic violence-related damage to self-esteem, impaired decision making and risk assessments

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Kaittila A, Hakovirta M, Kainulainen H.

Types of Economic Abuse in Postseparation Lives of Women Experiencing IPV: A Qualitative Study from Finland.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Sep 29;10778012221127727.

PMID: [36177605](#)

“There is growing interest in economic abuse as a form of violence against women, but the research has largely addressed cohabiting couples.” From interviews with 11 women postseparation from their abusive partner, they discuss forms of economic abuse including economic sabotage, withholding resources, financial harassment, and stealing.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Rosen T, Elman A, Clark S, et. al.

Vulnerable Elder Protection Team: Initial experience of an emergency department-based interdisciplinary elder abuse program.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2022 Nov;70(11):3260-3272. PMID:

[35860986](#)

“During the program’s initial two years, VEPT [Vulnerable Elder Protection Team, an ED-based interdisciplinary consultation service] provided consultation/care to 200 ED patients. Cases included physical abuse (59%), neglect (56%), financial exploitation (32%), verbal/emotional/psychological abuse (25%), and sexual abuse (2%). Sixty-two percent of patients assessed were determined by VEPT to have high or moderate suspicion for elder abuse. Seventy-five percent of these patients had a change in living/housing situation or were discharged with new or additional home services. ED providers reported that VEPT made them more likely to consider/assess for elder abuse and recognized the value of the expertise and guidance VEPT provided.”

Couzner L, Spence N, Fausto K, et. al.

Delivering Trauma-Informed Care in a Hospital Ward for Older Adults With Dementia: An Illustrative Case Series.

Front Rehabil Sci. 2022 Jul 12;3:934099. PMID: [36188945](#)

“We present a series of cases [childhood abuse, military service, and domestic violence] to

demonstrate how psychological trauma can affect the experience of inpatient care for older people. The cases detail the patients’ relevant background, triggers and behaviors, followed by the steps taken by staff to support the patient and respond to their trauma-related needs.”

Sexual Assault

Aiken J, Griner SB.

Health associations for male survivors of unwanted and non-consensual sex.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP19378-NP19394.

PMID: [34467798](#)

From a large national survey of men aged 18-49 years, approximately 1 in 10 (10.3%) American men reported experiencing unwanted or non-consensual sex in their lifetime. Men with these experiences were more likely to rate their health as fair or poor; have higher odds of lifetime sexually transmitted infections; and have difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition.

Forster M, Rogers CJ, Tinoco S, Benjamin S, Lust K, Grigsby TJ. Adverse childhood experiences and alcohol related negative consequence among college student drinkers.

Addict Behav. 2023 Jan;136:107484. PMID: [36087498](#)

Of currently drinking students responding to a large national college survey, on average, students reported one alcohol-related negative consequence (ARNC) in the past year (regrets, blackouts, self- and other- injury, law enforcement exposure, sexual assault, and considering suicide). “Every ACE was associated with a 19-41 % increase in the increased relative risk of ARNC...early adversity heightens vulnerability for ARNC. Implications for future prevention and intervention efforts are discussed.”

Dempsey SK, Rodgers CL, Stout P, Lee D.

Evaluation of suspected drug-facilitated sexual assault cases in the city of Houston from 2014 to 2020.

J Forensic Sci. 2022 Nov;67(6):2394-2400. PMID: [36219514](#)

“Drug-facilitated sexual assault [DFSA] is a form of sexual violence against an individual incapacitated by alcohol and/or drugs consumed voluntarily or covertly administered.” Of 1230 cases in Houston tested during a six-year period, the most commonly found substances were alcohol and THC (cannabis). “The majority of DFSA victims were white (25%) females (72%) with an average age of 27 years old. Almost 90% of cases where the presence of drugs was confirmed resulted in no charges being made.”

Valentine JL, Miles LW, Mella Hamblin K, et. al.
Dating App Facilitated Sexual Assault: A Retrospective Review of Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination Charts.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct 29;8862605221130390. PMID: [36310506](#)

“Dating app facilitated sexual assault (DAppSA) is a concerning phenomenon with minimal published research.” In this data review of 3413 sexual assault medical forensic exams from a US Western mountain state, 8.02% of overall cases and 13.92% of acquaintance sexual assaults were found to be in survivors at least 14 years old who met the perpetrator on a dating app, and sexual assault occurred at the first in-person meeting. “DAppSAs were found to be more violent SAs with increased strangulation (32.4%); assaultive/penetrative acts; and victim injuries, especially anogenital and breast injuries. Unique and troubling differences were found in DAppSA cases than other SAs committed by acquaintances. Due to the increased violent nature of DAppSAs, the researchers propose that sexual predators use dating apps as hunting grounds for vulnerable victims.”

Human Trafficking

Wickline MM.

Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Comprehensive Sex Education.

Am J Nurs. 2022 Oct 1;122(10):11. PMID: [36136009](#)

In this nursing commentary, “I recently worked for an agency serving people affected by the sex trade. No amount of resilience I had developed in 25 years working with cancer patients had prepared me for the suffering I encountered.” The author notes that data from the Seattle area shows the mean age of first exploitation was 14.4 years, with more than 500 youths sold for sex regularly, a number roughly equivalent to 1% of students in Seattle’s public schools. In addition, Black individuals made up only 7% of the population, yet Black youths were 52% of minor victims of sexual exploitation. “Nurses can advocate for including commercial sexual exploitation of children as part of comprehensive sex education in public schools...The curriculum should be co-created by survivors and advocates, centering voices that reflect the trafficked population.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Kattari SK, Kattari L, Lacombe-Duncan A, et. al.
Differential Experiences of Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Intimate Partner Violence Among Transgender and Gender Diverse Adults.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Dec;37(23-24):NP23281-NP23305. PMID: [35271412](#)

Using data from a 2018 Michigan trans health study, “findings showed significant differences across gender, age, sexual orientation, and experience of homelessness as related to likelihood of experiencing physical, sexual, and emotional IPV. Notably, rates of IPV were high, such that almost one-third (29.1%) of participants reported past physical IPV and over one-third (33.5%) reported sexual IPV...Notably, we documented various forms of trans-specific emotional IPV, finding that almost one-fifth (17.5%) of those sampled had been threatened to be outed by a partner. This is incredibly important as being outed can increase risk of violence, as well as other negative outcomes (e.g., job loss, financial insecurity), due to the pervasiveness of anti-trans stigma.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

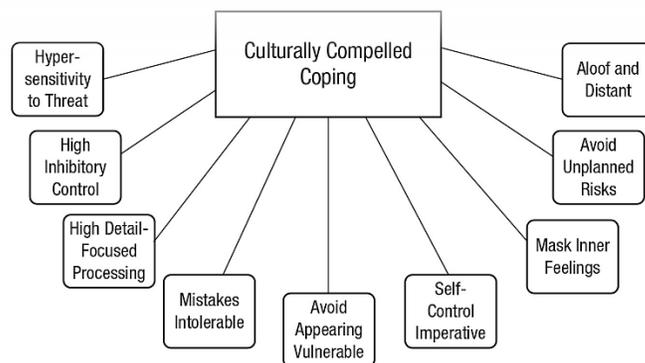
Brownlow BN.

How Racism “Gets Under the Skin”: An Examination of the Physical- and Mental-Health Costs of Culturally Compelled Coping.

Perspect Psychol Sci. 2022 Sep 30;17456916221113762.

PMID: [36179058](#)

Author discusses the concept of “culturally compelled coping” when considering how Black Americans exist and cope within a culture of systematic racism, which may lead to physical and mental health conditions.



Gilliam CA, Lindo EG, Cannon S, et. al.
Use of Race in Pediatric Clinical Practice Guidelines: A Systematic Review.

JAMA Pediatr. 2022 Aug 1;176(8):804-810. PMID: [35666494](#)

“In this systematic review of US-based pediatric CPGs [clinical practice guidelines], race was frequently used in ways that could negatively affect health care inequities. Many opportunities exist for national medical organizations to improve the use of race in CPGs to positively affect health care.”

Weersing VR, Gonzalez A, Hatch B, Lynch FL.
Promoting Racial/Ethnic Equity in Psychosocial Treatment Outcomes for Child and Adolescent Anxiety and Depression.

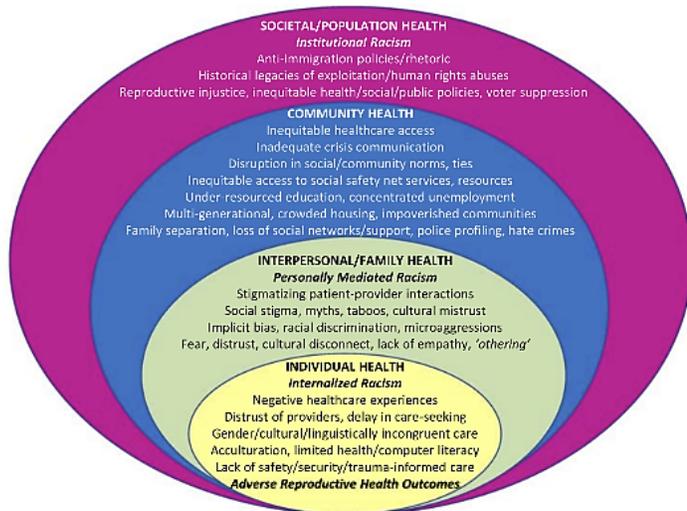
Psychiatr Res Clin Pract. 2022 Sep 9;4(3):80-88. PMID: [36177440](#)

“Standard evidence-based interventions for youth anxiety and depression may show diminished effects with racial/ethnic minority youths and with families of lower socioeconomic status...In this review, we adopt a health system framework to examine racial/ethnic disparities in system-, intervention-, provider-, and patient-level factors for psychosocial treatment of pediatric anxiety and depression.”

Johnson-Agbakwu CE.
The Impact of Racism and the Sociopolitical Climate on the Birth Outcomes of Migrant Women, Mothers, and Birthing People in the United States.

Med Care. 2022 Nov 1;60(11):795-798. PMID: [36173103](#)

Author commentary on the socioecological model of the impact of racism on birth outcomes, and recommendations for change.



Cénat JM, Dalexis RD, Darius WP, Kogan CS, Guerrier M.
Prevalence of Current PTSD Symptoms Among a Sample of Black Individuals Aged 15 to 40 in Canada: The Major Role

of Everyday Racial Discrimination, Racial Microaggressions, and Internalized Racism.

Can J Psychiatry. 2022 Sep 28;7067437221128462. PMID: [36172639](#)

From a survey of 860 Black adults living in Canada, 95.1% of participants reported exposure to at least one traumatic event during their lifetime, with 67.11% reporting probable PTSD, with no significant difference between men and women. Traumatic events, racial microaggressions, everyday discrimination, and internalized racism were positively associated with PTSD symptoms.

Dowhower DP, Harvey SM, Oakley LP.
Experiences of discrimination and endorsement of HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs: exploring difference among a sample of Latino, Black, and White young adults.

Ethn Health. 2022 Oct;27(7):1537-1554. PMID: [34056960](#)

From interviews with 450 Latino, Black, and White young adults in East Los Angeles, Blacks and Latinos, especially those with children, “reported more experiences of every-day discrimination and healthcare discrimination in almost all forms, and endorsed more HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs compared to Whites.” HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs, endorsed by 30-60% of participants, included the concepts that a lot of information about AIDs is held back from the public, HIV is a manmade virus produced in a government laboratory, the cure for AIDS is being withheld from the poor, and people who take antiretroviral therapy are human guinea pigs for the government.

Perpetrators

Babcock JC, Iyican S.
The Proximal Effect of Alcohol on Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing the Antecedents of Intoxicated and Sober Men’s Violent Acts.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP19706-NP19729. PMID: [36203379](#)

Partners from 80 couples experiencing male-to-female IPV identified the sequence of events relating to the last two violent episodes. “While sober men were likely to react violently to their partner’s physical threat and perceived threat, intoxicated men did not...The precursors of the violence of intoxicated men appears to be indiscriminate and unpredictable. Clinical interventions that rely on behavioral strategies or communication skills training are unlikely to be effective for those who have an unmanaged alcohol use disorder.”

Police and Court Systems

AbiNader MA, Messing JT, Cimino A, Bolyard R, Campbell J.
Predicting Intimate Partner Violence Reassault and Homicide: A Practitioner's Guide to Making Sense of Predictive Validity Statistics.

Soc Work. 2022 Nov 11;swac044. PMID: [36367828](#)

Authors discuss the role, helpfulness, and limitations of IPV risk assessments, which may be used by social workers to assist survivors in making decisions about their safety, as well as those who work with perpetrators and wish to preserve client rights.

Richards TN, Gover AR, Branscum C, Nystrom A, Claxton T.
Assessing States' Intimate Partner Violence Offender Treatment Standards using a Principles of Effective Intervention Framework.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20288-NP20310. PMID: [34649474](#)

“Court-ordered treatment programs are a widely used response to intimate partner violence (IPV) and many states have developed standards to guide programs. 84% of states had standards in 2020, compared to 88% in 2007, and most states mandated the use of risk assessments, although few states used these assessments to classify clients into risk levels or inform individualized treatment.” The majority of standards outlined a required structure and duration, but few attended to responsivity factors (e.g., identifying treatment modalities, attending to specific client factors). Most standards outlined education or training requirements for staff and required periodic program reviews or audits, but few standards were evidenced-based and only about half required that programs collect data to measure effectiveness.

Monterrosa AE, Hattery AJ.
Mapping Coercive Violence.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Oct 6;10778012221125499. PMID: [36200439](#)

“Coercive violence is a form of intimate partner violence in which the abuser intentionally engages in acts that expose his partner to state surveillance and violence at the behest of institutions or the state, including the child welfare system and the criminal legal system. Because the violence is perpetrated by an institution rather than an individual, it is difficult for the victim/survivor to seek justice or retribution. We conclude with suggestions for future research that interrogates coercive violence, its impacts on victims/survivors, and strategies for preventing it.”

Jock BWI, Dana-Sacco G, Arscott J, et. al.

"We've Already Endured the Trauma, Who is Going to Either End that Cycle or Continue to Feed It?": The Influence of Family and Legal Systems on Native American Women's Intimate Partner Violence Experiences.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20602-NP20629. PMID: [35114840](#)

“Native American (NA) women experience higher rates of IPV compared to other U.S. racial/ethnic groups...This research explores the interplay of family networks and legal systems influencing NA women's IPV experiences. Participants described how intergenerational violence exposures contributed to the normalization of violence... inconsistent consequences for abusers, insufficient protection from legal systems, and manipulation of jurisdictional complexities...Family and community-based approaches, and the incorporation of traditional language and cultures, are needed to promote healing.”

Slovinsky T, Brubaker SJ.

Prosecution as a "Soul Crushing" Job: Emotional Labor and Secondary Trauma in Working Sexual Assault Cases.

Violence Vict. 2022 Oct 1;37(5):588-609. PMID: [35973813](#)

“Prosecutors who work sex crimes face considerable legal constraints, for example, the need for corroborating evidence to prove their case, as well as extra-legal factors including biases that influence decision-making across the criminal justice system. Beyond these factors, sexual assault cases present significant emotional trauma not only for victims, but also for prosecutors. This inductive study explores the ways prosecutors handle system constraints and how they experience and manage their response to emotionally difficult cases.”

Providers

Alfandari R, Taylor BJ.

Processes of Multiprofessional Child Protection Decision Making in Hospital Settings: Systematic Narrative Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023 Jan;24(1):295-312. PMID: [34254556](#)

“In all the hospital-based settings studied, child protection decision-making tasks were assigned to a designated multiprofessional team. However, there was remarkable diversity in models of team structure, regulation of workflow, structured procedures, and standardized tools...This article discusses the development of practice, policy, and research to enhance useful multiprofessional child protection team working in hospitals.”

Jablonka O, Palusci VJ.

Role of Psychologists in Child Abuse Pediatrics.

Pediatr Clin North Am. 2022 Oct;69(5):879-893. PMID: [36207099](#)

“The child psychologist is an important member of the interdisciplinary team who helps the team prepare for the evaluation (before), assists in screening and determining immediate psychological safety during the medical evaluation (during), and aids in communicating the need for further treatment and follow-up (after).”

Alroy KA, Wang A, Sanderson M, Gould LH, Stayton C.

Psychological and Physical Intimate Partner Violence, Measured by the New York City Community Health Survey - New York City, 2018.

J Fam Violence. 2022 Sep 26;1-12. PMID: [36186740](#)

From a 2018 New York City health survey, 1 in six and one in 10 NYC adults (greater for women) reported ever experiencing psychological and physical IPV, respectively. Those with current depression were significantly less likely to get needed mental health treatment if they had experienced any form of IPV.

Massa AA, Freedy JR.

Intimate partner violence: Opening the door to a safer future.

J Fam Pract. 2022 Sep;71(7):309-313. PMID: [36179142](#)

General review article on recognition and management of patients experiencing IPV. (In the case presented, this is not a reporting state, and an imbedded clinic psychologist was immediately available.)

Ghaith S, Voleti SS, Ginsberg Z, Marks LA, Files JA, Kling JM.

A Scoping Review of Published Intimate Partner Violence Curricula for Medical Trainees.

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2022 Nov;31(11):1596-1613. PMID: [35231186](#)

From a research review of IPV clinician training programs, “most were for medical school learners (57.1%) and short-term (lasting less than one academic year) (73.2%). For residency, IPV curricula were most frequently taught in family medicine, internal medicine, and emergency medicine. Formal lecture and use of standardized patients were the most popular delivery methods...Published IPV curricula are varied, without consistent validated tools for assessing efficacy. Future initiatives to establish a standard of competency for medical students regarding IPV, including a standard curriculum, may better ensure that physicians are capable of identifying and caring for individuals who have experienced IPV.”

Ragavan MI, Risser L, Duplessis V, et. al.

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Needs and Lived Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence Survivors in the United States: Advocate Perspectives.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Oct;28(12-13):3114-3134. PMID: [34859721](#)

From interviews with 53 U.S.-based IPV advocates between June and November 2020, “Advocates described how the COVID-19 pandemic limited survivors' abilities to meet their basic needs. The pandemic was also described as being used by abusive partners to perpetrate control and has created unique safety and harm reduction challenges. IPV survivors experienced compounding challenges due to structural inequities. IPV must be considered by local, state, and federal governments when developing disaster planning policies and practices, including in the context of pandemics.”

Sabola S, Kim J, Sheppard CC.

Perinatal Care for Individuals With a History of Sexual Trauma.

Nurs Womens Health. 2022 Oct;26(5):371-378. PMID: [36087641](#)

“Many women and individuals assigned female at birth experience sexual assault or abuse in their lives leading to sexual trauma. In this article, we review the effects of sexual trauma and resulting chronic stress on the body and during the perinatal period. Maternal, fetal, and neonatal health implications are discussed. Routine screening for sexual assault and violence can assist with early identification and intervention. A variety of modalities and methods for managing the effects of sexual trauma have been identified.”

BOX 1 HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF SEXUAL TRAUMA IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD

Preconception

- Sexual dysfunction and low sexual desire
- Anxiety, panic attacks, and/or episodes of PTSD
- Pain during intercourse and cervical examinations

Antepartum and Intrapartum

- Increased anxiety and depression
- Substance use (alcohol and illicit drugs)
- Triggering of PTSD because of fetal movements, pelvic pressure, cervical examinations, labor, and childbirth
- Preeclampsia and operative birth
- Preterm birth or miscarriage

Postpartum

- Anxiety, depression, postpartum depression, and suicidal ideations
- Decreased bonding with child/children
- Increased parenting stress

Gewirtz-Meydan A.

Sexual Dysfunction Among Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors: The “Functional” Dysfunction?

J Sex Marital Ther. 2022;48(7):694-705. PMID: [35287565](#)

“Four main protective purposes for sexual dysfunction among survivors of child sexual abuse are proposed: avoiding re-traumatization, regulating closeness within the relationship, gaining a sense of power and control and avoiding vulnerability, and restoring a positive sense of self. Although healthy sexual functioning is a desirable long-term goal for survivors, therapists need to view sexual dysfunction within the context of trauma, and to understand the protective functions of dysfunctions, before attempting to restore sexual function.”

Choudhury S, Yeh PG, Markham CM.

Coping with adverse childhood experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic: Perceptions of mental health service providers.

Front Psychol. 2022 Sep 8;13:975300. PMID: [36160597](#)

Mental health providers note challenges the pandemic introduced to their adult patients with ACEs: maladaptive emotional coping, difficulties with social connectedness and significance of social support, heightened daily life stressors with the ongoing disruption of the pandemic, and changing interactions with the mental health system. Authors offer suggestions for interventions and policies needed to maintain mental health support.

Souglas K, Fernbacher S, Lim I.

Safety over privacy: Family violence, information sharing and mental health care.

Australas Psychiatry. 2022 Oct;30(5):604-607. PMID: [35938588](#)

“Mental health services have an ethical and legal responsibility to share information where it will enhance the safety of victim survivors of family violence, whether they are the primary client of the service or not.” Authors present case scenarios of individuals seen for mental health issues in the context of elder abuse, child abuse, and suicidality.

Crivatu IM, Horvath MAH, Massey K.

The Impacts of Working With Victims of Sexual Violence.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023 Jan;24(1):56-71. PMID: [34000946](#)

From a research review on the impact of providing services for sexual violence survivors, “Negative impacts included trauma symptoms, disrupted social relationships, behavioral changes, and emotional and psychological distress. Ability to manage negative impacts was influenced by overall organizational support, availability of training,

supervision and guidance, workloads and caseload characteristics, and individual characteristics. Positive impacts included empowering feelings, improved relationships, compassion satisfaction, and posttraumatic growth.”

Prevention

Johnson-Motoyama M, Ginther DK, Phillips R, et. al.

Differential Response and the Reduction of Child Maltreatment and Foster Care Services Utilization in the U.S. From 2004 to 2017.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Jan 21;10775595211065761. PMID: [35062827](#)

“By 2014, the majority of U.S. states had implemented differential response (DR), a system policy to serve families of low-to moderate-risk for child maltreatment through family engagement, diversion from formal child protective services investigations, and service provision...states with DR programs had 19% fewer substantiated reports, 25% fewer children substantiated for neglect, and a 17% reduction in foster care services utilization compared to states without DR programs.”

Simon JD, Gandarilla Ocampo M, Drake B, Jonson-Reid M.

A Review of Screened-Out Families and Child Protective Services Involvement: A Missed Opportunity to Prevent Future Maltreatment With Community-Based Services.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Nov;27(4):693-706. PMID: 34311562

“State-level data indicate that screened-out families are at high risk of re-referral and similar to higher-risk families reported to CPS. Intervention research is scant and mixed, but there is indication that providing community-based services may reduce future CPS involvement.”

Researchers

Jacobs JW, Bibb LA, Shelton KM, Booth GS.

Assessment of the Use of Sex and Gender Terminology in US Federal, State, and Local Databases.

JAMA Intern Med. 2022 Aug 1;182(8):878-879. PMID: [35696137](#)

“Databases maintained by US federal, state, and local organizations continue to misuse gender and sex terminology. This incorrect usage poses substantial medical, social, and political consequences...may lead to inherently flawed results and erroneous conclusions in medical and population health studies.”

Williams JR, Burton CW, Anderson JC, Draughon Moret JE.
NIH Funding of Violence Research by Institute, 2011 to 2020.

JAMA. 2022 Jun 14;327(22):2240-2242. PMID: [35699714](#)
“Interpersonal violence, the intentional use of physical force or power by one person against another, accounts for 1.1% of disease burden in the US and has been estimated to harm more than 22 million individuals annually...A prior analysis of National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding across 46 disease categories found that violence research funding decreased by 40% from 2008 to 2019, the largest decrease in funding dollars (\$95million) by disease category...The NIH allocated \$1.38 billion to violence research from 2011 to 2020, 0.37% of total NIH funding during this time...with decreased violence funding in the mental health, substance and alcohol use, and nursing institutes. The NIH recently took steps to coordinate violence research efforts via establishment of a work group in the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, and findings of this study may suggest areas for improvement.”

McNellan CR, Gibbs DJ, Knobel AS, Putnam-Hornstein E.
The evidence base for risk assessment tools used in U.S. child protection investigations: A systematic scoping review.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 21;134:105887. PMID: [36152529](#)
“Child protective services (CPS) agencies use risk assessment tools to augment decision making about alleged child maltreatment. Under the Family First Prevention Services Act, states and tribes are permitted to claim federal reimbursement for prevention services for children at imminent risk of entering foster care based on assessment tools and protocols. In this context, existing tools are being repurposed. It is critical to reassess the evidence supporting their use...Overall, research about the validity and reliability of risk assessment tools is dated and heterogeneous in methodology...Agencies should be cautious about overreliance on tools for which evidence is limited.”

Munro-Kramer ML, Skidmore LM, Cannon LM, et. al.
The Dynamics of Interpersonal Relationships: Understanding Power and Control Tactics Among College Students.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP19522-NP19548. PMID: [34482755](#)

Authors describe the creation of “The Dynamics of Interpersonal Coercion Among College Students tool, created by incorporating current tactics utilized among a diverse college population...including academic abuse, technology-

based abuse, and stalking...Viewing academics as not just an outcome of IPV but as a way to perpetrate violence is an important distinction...it highlights the need for academic safety planning in college settings where survivors of IPV may have needs related to academic accommodations, safety on campus, and rebuilding connections within the college setting.”

Urban RE, Porras Pyland C.

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Gender Inclusive Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20630-NP20652. PMID: [34865541](#)

“Current Rape Myth Acceptance scales are decades old and focus almost exclusively on cisgender women. As such, they are outdated and leave out important experiences of cisgender men and gender diverse individuals. The Gender Inclusive Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (GIRMA) was developed to address such limitations.”

Other of Interest

Hamama-Raz Y, Goodwin R, Leshem E, Ben-Ezra M.

Can patriotism be a protective factor for symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder? The case of the Russia - Ukraine 2022 war.

J Psychiatr Res. 2022 Nov;155:100-103. PMID: [36027645](#)

“The impact of armed conflict, such as forced migration, exposure to violence, supply shortages, destruction of infrastructure, and interruption of essential services, can have serious negative consequences for the mental health and wellbeing of Ukrainians living through the invasion and its aftermath. At the same time threat to a nation can trigger a wave of patriotism. Such feelings of patriotic belonging, love, pride and caring for a country can help maintain national group cohesion and respect for civic authorities.” 2000 Ukrainian adults completed a survey 6 weeks into the crisis. “Patriotic attitudes were positively associated with elevated risk for PTSD symptoms. Mental health professionals should consider the potential mental health burden of existential national conflicts.”