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Questions: Harise Stein, MD harise@stanford.edu

Child Abuse

Ziobrowski HN, Buka SL, Austin SB, et. al.

Child and Adolescent Abuse Patterns and Incident Obesity Risk in Young Adulthood.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Nov;63(5):809-817. PMID: [35941047](#)

From a national study over 10 years, “among women, groups characterized by abuse had higher BMIs entering young adulthood and greater changes in BMI per year across young adulthood. Groups characterized by multiple abuse types and abuse sustained across childhood and adolescence had approximately twice the risk of obesity as that of women in a no/low abuse group. Associations were substantially weaker among men...Practitioners working with children who have experienced abuse should assess eating behaviors to detect any unhealthy coping behaviors early...and work with patients to understand how abuse may have affected eating behaviors in childhood and adulthood.” (Table predicts obesity at ages 18-30)

Abuse group	Risk ratio (95% CI)
A. Women	
No/low abuse	1.00 (ref)
Child physical abuse	1.12 (0.89, 1.41)
Adolescent emotional abuse	1.59 (1.27, 1.99)
Child and adolescent physical and emotional abuse	1.96 (1.64, 2.35)
Child and adolescent sexual abuse	1.96 (1.17, 3.30)
B. Men	
No/low abuse	1.00 (ref)
Child physical abuse	1.17 (0.91, 1.51)
Adolescent emotional abuse	0.84 (0.51, 1.37)
Child and adolescent physical and emotional abuse	1.38 (1.04, 1.83)
Child and adolescent sexual abuse	—

Note: Boldface indicates statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

Timon CE, Dallam SJ, Hamilton MA, et. al.

Child Sexual Abuse of Elite Athletes: Prevalence, Perceptions, and Mental Health.

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Aug-Sep;31(6):672-691. PMID: [35821644](#)

In a survey of 473 elite US athletes, 3.8 % reported having been sexual assaulted as a minor in the sporting context. Of these, 61% reported being abused by an adult authority figure (usually a coach), and 44% by a peer. Abused athletes were significantly more likely to report a diagnosed mental health disorder.

Cooley DT, Jackson Y, Stoolmiller M.

Discrepancies in youth self-report and case file report of maltreatment and association with internalizing and externalizing symptoms.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Nov;133:105845. PMID: [35987048](#)

For 470 youth aged 8-18 living in foster care, agreement on maltreatment between case files and youth self-report was poor-to-fair. Youth internalizing and externalizing symptoms were more closely associated with youth self-report. “Researchers and practitioners should look to youth self-report rather than relying solely on case files when determining risk for psychopathology.”

Tan GKY, Symons M, Fitzpatrick J, et. al.

Adverse childhood experiences, associated stressors and comorbidities in children and youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder across the justice and child protection settings in Western Australia.

BMC Pediatr. 2022 Oct 10;22(1):587. PMID: [36217109](#)

For 211 Australian children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, mean age 11 years and 72% males, 70% were involved with CPS, and 40% had trouble with the law. Exposure to drinking/substance misuse at home (70%) and domestic violence (52%) were the two most common ACEs, and 39% had four or more ACEs, indicating higher risks of poor health outcomes. Additional stressors recorded were disengagement from school (43%), transiency (19%), victims of bullying (12%), traumatic brain injury (9%) and homelessness (5%).

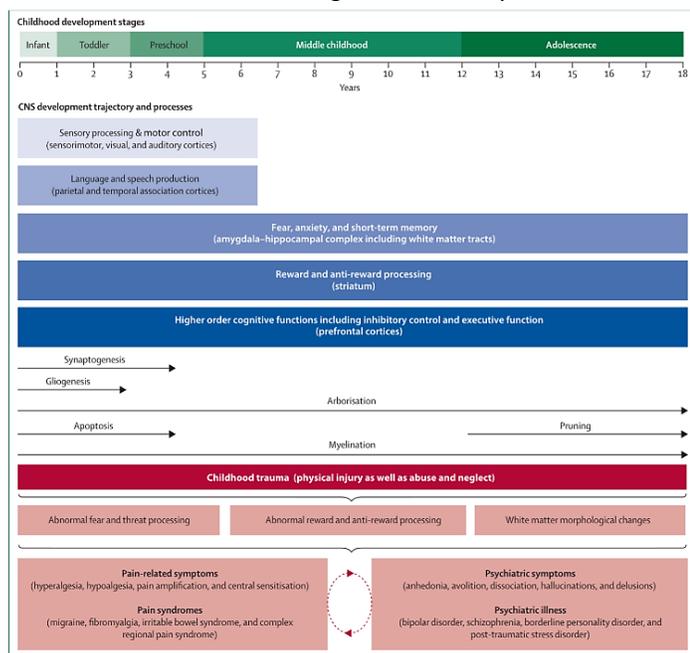
Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Campbell KA.

The neurobiology of childhood trauma, from early physical pain onwards.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2022 Oct 18;13(2):2131969. PMID: [36276555](#)

“Trauma of whatever kind in childhood has a greater impact than that occurring in adulthood, due to the developing brain and nervous system... these changes are not short-term or easily corrected, and their effects may well be lifelong unless effective strategies for recovery are offered.”



de Koning RM, Kuzminskaite E, Vinkers CH, et. al. Childhood trauma and LPS-stimulated inflammation in adulthood: Results from the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety.

Brain Behav Immun. 2022 Nov;106:21-29. PMID: [35870669](#)

From a research review, “After adjustment for demographic, lifestyle, and health-related covariates, total CT [childhood trauma] severity was associated with the overall inflammation index” and a variety of specific inflammatory markers.

“Associations were strongest for individuals with severe CT, reporting multiple types or higher frequencies of trauma. Half of the findings persisted after adjustment for psychiatric status...Our results highlight a dysregulated innate immune system in adults with CT, which could contribute to an increased vulnerability for psychopathology and physical disorders across the lifespan.”

Schlauch KA, Read RW, Koning SM, Neveux I, Grzymiski JJ.

Using phenome-wide association studies and the SF-12 quality of life metric to identify profound consequences of

adverse childhood experiences on adult mental and physical health in a Northern Nevadan population.

Front Psychiatry. 2022 Oct 6;13:984366.PMID: [36276335](#)

Of 1703 adults from the Healthy Nevada Project, a volunteer-based population health study, “many mental disorders were significantly associated with ACEs in a dose-response manner. Similarly, a dose response between ACEs and obesity, chronic pain, migraine, and other physical conditions were identified...With the nationwide prevalence of ACEs as high as 67%, these findings suggest a need for new public health resources: ACE-specific interventions and early childhood screenings.”

Pino O, Cadena RT, Poli D.

A Comprehensive Review on Multifaceted Mechanisms Involved in the Development of Breast Cancer Following Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Oct 2;19(19):12615.

PMID: [36231913](#)

Authors explore the psychological, hormonal, and immunological dysregulations caused by ACEs that are possible risk factors for breast cancer development.

Baiden P, Cassidy J, Panisch LS, LaBrenz CA, Onyeaka HK.

Association of adverse childhood experiences with subjective cognitive decline in adulthood.

Aging Ment Health. 2022 Nov;26(11):2214-2222. PMID: [34957876](#)

[34957876](#)

“Of the 50,277 respondents [aged 45-79, 53.3% female, from 15 states], 10.3% reported experiencing subjective cognitive decline during the past year, and 14.5% had four or more adverse childhood experiences. We found a dose-response association between ACEs and subjective cognitive decline. Respondents who had 4+ ACEs had 2.98 times higher odds of subjective cognitive decline.”

Assini-Meytin LC, Thorne EJ, Sanikommu M, et. al.

Impact of Child Sexual Abuse on Socioeconomic Attainment in Adulthood.

J Adolesc Health. 2022 Nov;71(5):594-600. PMID: [35705424](#)

From a large national survey, “25.2% of women and 9.8% of men reported of having been sexually abused as a child...by their late 30s, men and women who experienced CSA had lower educational attainment, lower odds of being financially stable, and a decrease in household income compared to their peers...Preventive programs for CSA survivors could positively impact individuals' economic productivity over the life course, reducing the individual and societal costs associated with CSA victimization.”

Wang H, Liao Y, Guo L, et. al.

Association between childhood trauma and medication adherence among patients with major depressive disorder.

BMC Psychiatry. 2022 Oct 14;22(1):644. PMID: [36241986](#)

Of 234 Chinese participants with major depressive disorder, 83% reported suboptimal medication adherence. After adjusting for several factors, total childhood maltreatment, childhood sexual abuse, and childhood physical neglect were particularly associated with decreased medication adherence. This association became minimally important in those with high personal resilience.

Furuya S, Wang J.

The Long Shadow: Early Life Adversity and Later Life Loneliness in the United States.

J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci. 2022 Oct 14;gbac164. PMID: [36239446](#)

From a large national health and retirement study, among those aged 55 and over, “Our analyses demonstrate significant and distinctive relationships between various domains of ELA [early life adversity] and later life loneliness...the associations between ELA and later life loneliness differ between subdimensions of loneliness (emotional versus social loneliness).”

Adolescents

Finkelhor D, Turner H, Colburn D.

Prevalence of Online Sexual Offenses Against Children in the US.

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Oct 3;5(10):e2234471. PMID: [36239942](#)

Of 2639 participants aged 18-28 from an online survey, childhood (before 18 years of age) prevalence rates were as follows: online child sexual abuse 15.6%, image-based sexual abuse 11.0%, self-produced child sexual abuse images 7.2%, nonconsensual sexting 7.2%, online grooming by adults 5.4%, revenge pornography 3.1%, sextortion 3.5%, and online commercial sexual exploitation 1.7%. “The prime age of vulnerability across all categories was 13 to 17 years. Perpetrators in most categories were predominantly dating partners, friends, and acquaintances, not online strangers. The results of this national survey study suggest that a considerable portion of youth have experienced online child sexual abuse.”

Anderson KN, Swedo EA, Trinh E, et. al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Associations with Poor Mental Health and

Suicidal Behaviors Among High School Students - Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January-June 2021.

MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2022 Oct 14;71(41):1301-1305. PMID: [36227769](#)

“Data from the 2021 Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey indicate that 37.1% of U.S. high school students reported poor mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, with 19.9% considering and 9.0% attempting suicide in the preceding year...After adjusting for demographics, adolescents who reported 4+ ACEs during the pandemic had a prevalence of poor current mental health four times as high as, and a prevalence of past-year suicide attempts 25 times as high as, those without ACEs during the pandemic,” especially emotional abuse. “Prevention and intervention strategies...could help address the U.S. child and adolescent mental health and suicide crisis.”

Salmon S, Taillieu TL, Stewart-Tufescu A, et. al.

Stressors and symptoms associated with a history of adverse childhood experiences among older adolescents and young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic in Manitoba, Canada.

Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can. 2022 Oct 12;43(1). PMID: [36223143](#)

From a survey of Canadian adolescents aged 16-21, those with a history of ACEs reported significantly higher increased risks of financial difficulties, lack of emotional support, feeling stressed/anxious and down/depressed, alcohol and cannabis use, and increased relationship conflict. “Adolescents and young adults with a history of ACEs reported increased odds of pandemic-related stressors and symptoms, and may need more resources and greater support.”

Jouriles EN, Sitton MJ, Adams A, Jackson M, McDonald R.

Non-supportive responses to adolescents who have experienced sexual abuse: Relations with self-blame and trauma symptoms.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep 27;134:105885. PMID: [36179384](#)

475 youths, mean age 13.57 years, were seen at a children’s advocacy center in the southern US following sexual abuse. Non-supportive responses from caregivers were associated with self-blame and trauma symptoms, while non-supportive responses from friends were only associated with increased trauma symptoms. “Assessing non-supportive responses broadly across the social network can be useful in understanding youth adjustment following sexual abuse”.

O'Neill RM, Cundiff JM, Wendel CJ, Schmidt AT, Cribbet MR. **An Examination of Sleep as a Mediator of the Relationship between Childhood Adversity and Depression in Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Young Adults.**

Behav Med. 2022 Oct 24;1-12. PMID: [36278905](#)

From a survey of 518 college students mean age 19.79 years, "higher reports of ACEs were associated with depressive symptoms both directly and through sleep duration. Results were not moderated by ethnicity. Findings provide support for sleep duration as one potential pathway through which ACEs may be associated with depressive symptoms in young adulthood."

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Yetter AM.

Mothers' Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Depression: Associations with Children's Behavioral Functioning.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP21320-NP21344. PMID: [34855526](#)

From a survey of Los Angeles families, "mothers' IPV victimization and depression have direct, positive effects on both internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in their children...These results emphasize the importance of addressing the mental health of IPV victims, not only for the benefit of the direct victim, but also for the benefit of her children."

Stiller A, Neubert C, Krieg Y.

Witnessing Intimate Partner Violence as a Child and Associated Consequences.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20898-NP20927. PMID: [34781758](#)

From a German survey of 21,382 students, "Results indicate that IPV has a significant negative effect on children's quality of life, in particular on children's sense of security at home and children's life satisfaction...the present study highlights the importance of considering children who witness IPV as direct victims. A home with personal threats cannot provide emotional and physical security."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

McCormack D, Subburamu S, Guzman G, et. al. **Traumatic Injuries in Sexual Assault Patients in the Emergency Department.**

West J Emerg Med. 2022 Aug 19;23(5):672-677. PMID: [36205671](#)

Of 157 patients aged 13 and older seen for sexual assault at an inner-city trauma center and a community hospital, with mean age 27.9 years, 92.4% female, and 77.5% aged 18 and older, the assailants were reported as 61.2% acquaintance, 22.9% stranger, and 15.9% intimate partner. 14% of patients reported drug-facilitated assault where an unknown substance was given to them. Alcohol and drug-facilitated assault did not change the occurrence of injuries. 36.3% of patients exhibited physical trauma on presentation. 28.6% of patients had minor injuries of abrasions, lacerations, or contusions. 8% of patients had major trauma consisting of fracture injury or nonfatal strangulation. None of the patients required admission. Sexual assault by an intimate partner (odds ratio [OR] 2.6) was significantly associated with physical trauma. Sexual assault by an intimate partner was also associated with nonfatal strangulation (OR 4.0).

Li FS, Chow S, Akobirshoev I, Mitra M.

Partner Violence Hospitalizations Among Adults With Intellectual Disabilities.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Sep 23:S0749-3797(22)00420-2. PMID: [36163121](#)

Compared to a matched control group without intellectual disabilities, men with intellectual disabilities were at 6.00 times higher risk for intimate partner violence-related hospitalizations, while women with intellectual disabilities experienced 16.44 times increased risk. Risks remained robust after adjusting for sociodemographic and hospital characteristics.

Bentivegna K, Grant-Kels JM.

Commentary: Scar Revision Coverage via Crime Victim Assistance and Compensation Services.

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2022 Oct 14:S0190-9622(22)02899-7. PMID: [36252687](#)

This commentary notes that dermatologists can help make patients with scars from abusive injuries aware of possible coverage for plastic surgery from their state via the federal Crime Victims Fund, financed from fines and penalties paid by convicted federal offenders. In addition, the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery has a "Face to Face" program with surgeons volunteering their services.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Keatley DA, Quinn-Evans L, Joyce T, Richards L.
Behavior Sequence Analysis of Victims' Accounts of Intimate Partner Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP19290-NP19309.
PMID: [34521294](#)

“Behavior Sequence Analysis is used in the current research to map the chain and progression of behaviors in multiple real-world cases of IPV. Results indicate clear sequential clusters of behaviors such as physical and psychological abuse, and coercive controlling behaviors such as gaslighting, restricting movement, and removing freedoms. Overall, this research stands as a foundation framework to build a greater understanding of the processes and pathways of IPV, and offers workers in the field a novel method to assist with interviewing and intervening in such cases.”

Park S, Jeon J.

Social Abuse in Intimate Partner Relationships: A Hybrid Concept Analysis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Dec;23(5):1599-1609. PMID: [34000902](#)

Authors review the concept of social abuse. “Four attributes of social abuse emerged: cutting off the victim's social relations, limiting the victim's social engagement, interfering with the victim's social relations, and closely watching the victim's social interactions. Possessiveness, escalating suspicion, allegations of infidelity, and fear that the victim will leave were identified as antecedents of social abuse in perpetrators. The experience of social abuse had negative consequences on victims' social relationships, mental health, and help-seeking behaviors...and implies a strong need to educate victims and their social acquaintances on social abuse.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Alqadiri S, MacLeod H, Huang SC, Molnar F, Frank C.
Key signs and strategies for recognizing elder abuse.

Can Fam Physician. 2022 Oct;68(10):746-747. PMID: [36241391](#)

Succinct review article. “Presentations of EA [elder abuse] are heterogeneous and easily missed, as older adults do not always voluntarily report abuse. Owing to risks of false-positive findings, American and Canadian recommendations do not call for universal screening, but they suggest physicians be alert for evidence of EA during any clinical interaction.”

Box 1. Elder Abuse Suspicion Index

Questions 1 through 5 are asked of the patient and may be answered *yes*, *no*, or *did not answer*. Question 6 is answered by the physician and may be answered *yes*, *no*, or *did not answer*. One or more positive responses to questions 2 to 6 may suggest elder abuse.*

Within the last 12 months:

1. Have you relied on people for any of the following: bathing, dressing, shopping, banking, or meals?
2. Has anyone prevented you from getting food, clothes, medication, glasses, hearing aids, or medical care, or from being with people you wanted to be with?
3. Have you been upset because someone talked to you in a way that made you feel shamed or threatened?
4. Has anyone tried to force you to sign papers or to use your money against your will?
5. Has anyone made you afraid, touched you in ways that you did not want, or hurt you physically?
6. Doctor: Elder abuse **may** be associated with findings such as poor eye contact, withdrawn nature, malnourishment, hygiene issues, cuts, bruises, inappropriate clothing, or medication compliance issues. Did you notice any of these today or in the last 12 months?

*Note: The Elder Abuse Suspicion Index⁵ was validated to be administered by family physicians in encounters with older persons who have Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination⁹ scores ≥ 24 and are seen in ambulatory care settings.

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Wand APF, Jessop T, Peisah C.

Educating Crisis Supporters About Self-Harm and Suicide in Older Adults.

Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2022 Nov;30(11):1212-1220. PMID: [34799248](#)

“Dedicated training about suicidal behaviors in older adults is needed given their high rates of suicide and differing underlying reasons and needs compared to younger adults.” This article describes a training program for crisis supporters. “Contributing factors to self-harm and suicide: alcohol misuse, life events (loss of role, bereavement), physical health issues, loneliness, and perceptions of invalidation and hopelessness. Depression is an important risk factor for suicidal behavior in older adults, but may be overemphasized to the exclusion of other reasons for suicide.”

Sexual Assault

Alexander KA, Miller E.

Sexual Violence-Another Public Health Emergency.

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Oct 3;5(10):e2236285. PMID:

[36264582](#)

In this commentary on 2 articles relating to sexual assault during the pandemic, “Together, these 2 studies underscore several key points. First, sexual violence is prevalent and remains a significant public health concern. Second, support for innovative SA care models, including expansion to outpatient care settings, is urgently needed. Third, pandemic-related stressors are both directly and indirectly associated with increases in the prevalence of sexual violence. Fourth, sexual violence reporting and care seeking are not evenly distributed across populations, and inequities persist...Fifth, in addition to strengthening the acute response to sexual assault, greater effort is needed globally to prevent sexual violence.”

Nystrom A, Richards TN.

Faculty-Student Consensual Sexual Relationship Policies: Examining Prevalence and Content using a Nationally Representative Sample of Institutions of Higher Education in the United States.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct 13;8862605221128054. PMID:

[36226403](#)

“The current study uses a nationally representative sample of institutions of higher education (IHEs) in the United States (n = 448) to estimate the prevalence rate of consensual sexual relationship policies (CSRPs) and to examine variation in CSRPs. Findings show that the majority of IHEs do not have a CSRPs, that there are no significant differences in the prevalence rate or type of CSRPs, and the most common type of CSRPs is a limited ban. The concepts of consent and power differentials underpin the majority of CSRPs.”

Anderson JC, Richter RK, Hawk M, et. al.

Exploring Definitions of Consent and Healthy Relationships Among College Students with Disabilities: "I think it's fuzzy".

J Fam Violence. 2022 Nov;37(8):1353-1366. PMID: [36300014](#)

“College students with disabilities (SWDs) experience elevated rates of sexual violence and intimate partner violence compared with their non-disabled peers.” Interviews with 49 college students with disabilities revealed concepts including normalization of unhealthy treatment by a partner due to manipulation, denial, and love for the partner; perceptions that healthcare providers

aim to elicit disclosures of abuse rather than initiate a discussion about relationship health; and students' reticence to disclose abuse to healthcare providers due to mistrust and fear over loss of agency.

Human Trafficking

Wallace C, Greenbaum J, Albright K.

Global Perspectives on the Health and Social Impacts of Child Trafficking.

Pediatrics. 2022 Oct 1;150(4):e2021055840. PMID: [36120743](#)

“Stigmatization of CST [child sex trafficking] survivors is a complex process...manifest in experiences of self-stigmatization, shame, family and community discrimination, and stigma practices of provider discrimination. These lead to reduced access to care, lack of funding, resources, and trained providers, and ultimately result in health and social disparities such as social isolation, difficulty reintegrating, and a myriad of physical health and mental health problems.”

Prakash J, Erickson TB, Stoklosa H.

Human trafficking and the growing malady of disinformation.

Front Public Health. 2022 Sep 20;10:987159. PMID:

[36203682](#) [Full text](#)

“We describe an overview of mechanisms used by the QAnon campaign to spread disinformation and illustrate how these mechanisms adversely affect the anti-trafficking movement...we provide several recommendations for the health sector to leverage their educational and advocacy power to combat trafficking disinformation while addressing the root causes of human trafficking.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Porsch LM, Xu M, Veldhuis CB, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence Among Sexual Minority Women.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Sep 26;15248380221122815.

PMID: [36154756](#)

From a research review, “Findings confirmed high rates of IPV among SMW [sexual minority women] and highlighted groups with particular vulnerabilities, including non-monosexual women and SMW of color. Risk factors for IPV in this population include prior trauma and victimization, psychological and emotional concerns, substance use, and minority stressors. Outcomes include poor mental and physical health.”

Borgogna NC, Lathan EC, Aita SL.

Sexual and Gender Minority Victimization: Base Rates of Assault in College Students Across Sexual and Gender Identities.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct 10;8862605221124253. PMID: [36214479](#)

“Our data came from 2020 to 2021 Healthy Minds Study, a large survey of college students living in the United States (N = 119,181)...With few exceptions, compared to heterosexual and cisgender men (referents), all other sexual and gender identity groups reported significantly higher adjusted odds of experiencing each assault type. These data suggest sexual and gender minority individuals experience disproportionate levels of assault.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

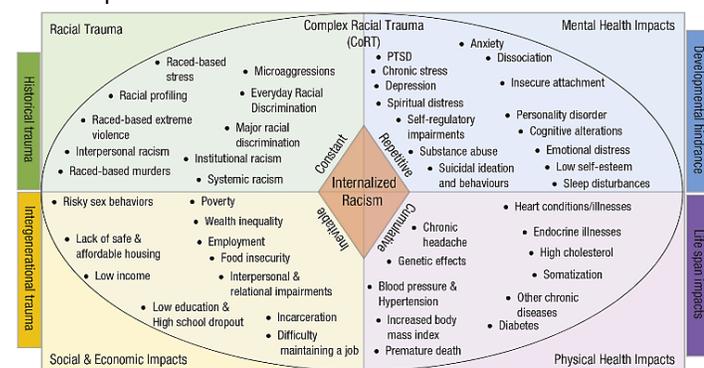
Cénat JM.

Complex Racial Trauma: Evidence, Theory, Assessment, and Treatment.

Perspect Psychol Sci. 2022 Oct 26;17456916221120428.

PMID: [36288462](#)

“Racial trauma refers to experiences related to threats, prejudices, harm, shame, humiliation, and guilt associated with various types of racial discrimination, either for direct victims or witnesses...Similar to complex trauma, racial trauma surrounds the victims' life course and engenders consequences on their physical and mental health, behavior, cognition, relationships with others, self-concept, and social and economic life...This article presents evidence for complex racial trauma (CoRT), a theoretical framework of CoRT, and guidelines for its assessment and treatment. Avenues for future research, intervention, and training are also presented.”



Perez-Lopez E, Gavrilova L, Disla J, et. al.

Ten simple rules for creating and sustaining antiracist graduate programs.

PLoS Comput Biol. 2022 Oct 13;18(10):e1010516. PMID: [36227841](#)

“As graduate programs are the hubs where we cultivate the leaders of tomorrow, we have a responsibility to...improve diversity in the graduate student pipeline...It is our hope that the 10 rules outlined in this paper will motivate specific actions to confront racism and promote racial and ethnic belonging, access, and JEDI [Justice, Equity, Diversity & Inclusion] values in graduate programs.”

Polanco-Roman L, DeLapp RC, Dackis MN, et. al.

Racial/ethnic discrimination and suicide-related risk in a treatment-seeking group of ethn racially minoritized adolescents.

Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2022 Oct

8:13591045221132682. PMID: [36210796](#)

For 46 adolescents, mean age 15.42 years, recruited from a low-resourced community child outpatient psychiatry clinic, “increases in frequency of racial/ethnic discrimination were associated with increases in severity of suicidal ideation (SI), independent of emotion reactivity, symptoms of PTSD, and depression. Discriminatory experiences involving personal insults, witnessing family being discriminated, and school-based contexts were uniquely associated with SI.”

Lang Q, Roberson-Moore T, Rogers KM, Wilson WE Jr.

Cultural Considerations in Working with Black and African American Youth.

Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am. 2022 Oct;31(4):733-744.

PMID: [36182221](#)

“Black children and adolescents experience more poverty, discrimination, marginalization, and racism compared with their white counterparts in the United States. These are factors that greatly impact the mental health of this population...we provide recommendations for clinicians seeking to provide exemplary culturally sensitive care that recognizes the diverse and multifaceted nature of this population.”

Jimenez DE, Park M, Rosen D, et. al.

Centering Culture in Mental Health: Differences in Diagnosis, Treatment, and Access to Care Among Older People of Color.

Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2022 Nov;30(11):1234-1251. PMID: [35914985](#)

Authors offer researchers and practitioners “tangible tools for developing and implementing culturally-sensitive, mental health focused interventions for older people of color with special attention placed on cultural adaptations, models of care, prevention, and practical strategies that can be implemented to reduce disparities and increase equity in mental healthcare.”

Chou S, Han C, Ouyang JX, Yan Li AS.

East Asian Population.

Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am. 2022 Oct;31(4):745-763.

PMID: [36182222](#)

“This article explores the ways East Asian American (EAA) children and adolescents have experienced disparities in the United States throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.” It discusses the history of racism toward Asian American and Pacific Islanders (AAPI), the complexities of acculturation, and the disruptions of traditional East Asian values, with furthered emotional distress during the pandemic.

Robles-Ramamurthy B, Sandoval JF, Tobón AL, Fortuna LR.

Beyond Children's Mental Health: Cultural Considerations to Foster Latino Child and Family Mental Health.

Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am. 2022 Oct;31(4):765-778.

PMID: [36182223](#)

“Clinicians trained to assess and treat child psychopathology are facing an increasing need to expand their clinical expertise outside of traditional frameworks, which have historically focused largely on the child or the child-mother dyad. Clinicians treating children also need to be prepared to assess and address the systems of care that affect a child's mental health...by incorporating a developmental, cultural, and sociopolitical framework into high quality care of the whole family.” Authors note a scarcity of Latino mental health providers.

Hernández JC, Perez M, Hoek HW.

Update on the epidemiology and treatment of eating disorders among Hispanic/Latinx Americans in the United States.

Curr Opin Psychiatry. 2022 Nov 1;35(6):379-384. PMID:

[36093972](#)

“Prevalence of eating disorders tends to be lower in Hispanic/Latinx American adolescents and adults relative to non-Hispanic White peers...Hispanic/Latinx individuals seek treatment less often with the most influential barriers being cost of treatment, eating disorder stigma, eating disorder shame and mental health shame in general...The need for research on the effectiveness of eating disorder treatments for Hispanic/Latinx Americans remains important for one of the fastest growing populations in the U.S.”

Perpetrators

Seto MC, Healey LV, Ahmed AG.

Legally Mandated, Formally Pressured, or Voluntary Anger Treatment: Associations With Treatment

Recommendations, Refusal, and Completion.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20012-NP20039.

PMID: [34715763](#)

“Of 405 participants who were referred for anger management, referrals were classified as voluntary (e.g., self-referred, 61%), formally pressured (e.g., required by work, 14%), or legally mandated (e.g., court order, 25%). Voluntary participants scored higher on measures of self-reported anger, depression, and stress than the legally mandated participants...legally mandated participants were significantly more likely (odds ratio 2.30) than voluntary participants to refuse recommended treatment. Level of voluntariness did not have a significant association with treatment completion.”

Police and Court Systems

Sagot AJ, Weiss KJ.

Preserving Immunity for Reporters of Medical Child Abuse.

J Am Acad Psychiatry Law. 2022 Oct 12;JAAPL.220030-21.

PMID: [36223940](#)

“Clinicians may have an obligation to report MCA [medical child abuse] in difficult-to-diagnose cases or those where parents press for hospitalizations and procedures. Substantiated cases may lead to removal of children from homes and criminal prosecution of parents. This can result in backlash against the reporter by the parents, with claims of malpractice, official misconduct, intentional harm, fraud or conspiracy to commit fraud, defamation (libel or slander), or all of the above. This article examines case law regarding alleged departures from good-faith reporting of MCA and explores potential limitations to immunity provided to mandated reporters.”

Brook P, Parkin JA, Cunningham N.

HIV contact notification in sexual assault cases-ethical, legal, and procedural challenges.

Forensic Sci Med Pathol. 2022 Dec;18(4):507-510. PMID:

[36207504](#)

“This article highlights the multiple complexities associated with HIV contact notification in sexual assault cases when the complainant is HIV positive, and their sexual contact (the alleged perpetrator) is in police custody. We examine ethical and legal challenges associated with a practitioner's duty of care towards all involved parties, as well as potential issues with consent to notify sexual contact(s).”

Walton D, Ellwood R, Martin S.

The Likelihood of Early Guilty Pleas Following Digitally Recorded Victim Statements for Family Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP20724-NP20743. PMID: [34825615](#)

From a review of 4715 New Zealand Family Harm cases, a recorded victim video statement (VVS) was nearly twice as likely to lead to an early guilty plea as a written victim statement. Age and gender were unrelated to the elevated rate of pleading guilty to a VVS.

McCaughey M, Cermele J.

Violations of Sexual and Information Privacy: Understanding Dataraid in a (Cyber)Rape Culture.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Dec;28(15-16):3955-3976. PMID: [35040709](#)

“Technology-facilitated sexual violence is a violation unique to the digital...but electronic privacy invasions are often an overlooked part of these violations...Invasions of privacy are acts of power...This article examines three emblematic cases of information privacy violations that get used, framed, or rationalized in connection with violations of sexual privacy.” Examples include corporate remote access spyware on a laptop, police search and seizure of computer files, and employer searches of employee text messages.

Morena D, Di Fazio N, Delogu G, Frati P, Fineschi V.

Tracking devices and Intimate Partner Violence: Dangers beyond benefits highlight the need for legislative regulation.

J Forensic Leg Med. 2022 Oct;91:102428. PMID: [36087473](#)

Authors note the increased capabilities of modern, inexpensive tracking devices, their recent use in IPV harassment and stalking, and both US and European legal issues and policy needs for their responsible use.

Providers

Alderson H, Barrett S, Addison M, et. al.

Parental intimate partner violence and abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic: Learning from remote and hybrid working to influence future support.

Womens Health (Lond). 2022 Jan-Dec;18:17455057221129399. PMID: [36222319](#)

From interviews with 17 IPV survivors during the pandemic, “services for those experiencing intimate partner violence and abuse need to be innovative, flexible and adaptable and 'reach out' to survivors rather than waiting for survivors to 'reach in' and

ask for support...In-depth consideration needs to be given to the design, delivery and evaluation of online interventions and provision of support to improve access and acceptability of services, maximize their effectiveness and to support the safety of survivors.”

Sabri B, Tharmarajah S, Njie-Carr VPS, et. al.

Safety Planning With Marginalized Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: Challenges of Conducting Safety Planning Intervention Research With Marginalized Women.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Dec;23(5):1728-1751. PMID: [33955283](#)

“This review identified types of interventions that incorporated safety planning and were successful in reducing the risk for future revictimization among IPV survivors from diverse groups...Effective interventions that incorporated safety planning were empowerment and advocacy focused. Elements included were comprehensive assessments of survivors' unique needs and situations, educating them about IPV, helping them identify threats to safety, developing a concrete safety plan, facilitating linkage with resources, providing advocacy services as needed, and conducting periodic safety check-ins.”

Fay KE, Onwuzurike C, Finley A, Miller E.

Integrating anti-violence efforts into sexual and reproductive health: Reproductive coercion as a case example.

Contraception. 2022 Nov;115:75-79. PMID: [35716807](#)

“Reproductive coercion is a common form of violence that directly impacts sexual and reproductive health. Person-centered harm reduction strategies for reproductive coercion can be integrated readily into routine care utilizing clinicians' existing skill set.” Authors delineate various ways patients experiencing reproductive coercion can be supported.

Tang A, Wong A, Khurana B.

Update on the Role of Imaging in Detection of Intimate Partner Violence.

Radiol Clin North Am. 2023 Jan;61(1):53-63. PMID: [36336391](#)

“Recognizing injury patterns specific to IPV on imaging aids early identification and intervention even when the patient is not forthcoming. This article examines the ways radiologists have adapted to meet an ever-increasing demand for diagnosis and reporting of IPV.”

Dublin S, Abramovitz R, Layne CM, Katz L.

Building a trauma-informed national mental health workforce: Learning outcomes from use of the core curriculum on childhood trauma in multidisciplinary practice settings.

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Nov;14(8):1383-1386. PMID: [31855008](#)

Using surveys from 168 trainings of The Core Curriculum on Childhood Trauma (CCCT), participants reported high levels of satisfaction and statistically significant change between pre- and postscores. “The consistency of positive outcomes across a wide variety of training formats and audiences demonstrates that the CCCT can be implemented successfully in diverse practice settings and thus can be a useful tool for building a trauma-capable, multidisciplinary national mental health workforce.”

McElvaney R, Lateef R, Collin-Vézina D, et. al.

Bringing Shame Out of the Shadows: Identifying Shame in Child Sexual Abuse Disclosure Processes and Implications for Psychotherapy.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Oct;37(19-20):NP18738-NP18760. PMID: [34459692](#)

Interviews with 47 young people aged 15-25 years from Ireland and Canada who had experienced child sexual abuse were coded for implicit and explicit manifestations of shame (implied vs. named). Authors note complexity of this emotion and offered recommendations for addressing shame in therapeutic work.

Thumm EB, Rees R, Nacht A, Heyborne K, Kahn B.

The Association Between Maternal Mortality, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Social Determinant of Health: Where is the Evidence?

Matern Child Health J. 2022 Nov;26(11):2169-2178. PMID: [36178604](#)

An interdisciplinary team performed a maternal mortality review for pregnancy-associated deaths that occurred in Colorado between 2014 and 2016. The review identified an overwhelming lack of information regarding social determinants of health or adverse childhood experiences in the records used to review maternal deaths...The lack of social and contextual information in the records points to challenges of relying on medical records for identification of non-medical causes of maternal mortality.”

Prevention

Woods-Jaeger B, Jahangir T, Lucas D, et. al.

Youth Empowered Advocating for Health (YEAH): Facilitating Partnerships Between Prevention Scientists and Black Youth to Promote Health Equity.

Prev Sci. 2022 Oct 26:1–11. PMID: [36287352](#)

“We outline the development, implementation, and expansion of YEAH [youth empowered advocating for health] as a tool for promoting optimal health among Black communities...we discuss lessons learned and offer a framework outlining key principles for prevention scientists to partner with Black youth and engage them in translational science to address structural racism.”

Waid J, Tomfohrde O, Kutzler C.

Promoting health and social equity through family navigation to prevention and early intervention services: a proof of concept study.

BMC Public Health. 2022 Oct 27;22(1):1972. PMID: [36303175](#)

Caregivers of children experiencing significant unmet health or social service needs were recruited to the study...participants created a family service plan and received 10 weeks of telephone and web-mediated family navigation...The most frequently reported service needs were mental health care, housing, food security, transportation, and health insurance. The mean duration of intervention delivery was 83 days. Most participants (82.8%) were connected to one or more health or social services. Caregivers reported significant improvements to youth internalizing behaviors and high levels of overall satisfaction with the navigation approach. Telephone and web-mediated service navigation is a feasible and practical approach to supporting families in rapidly connecting to health and social care.

Royer MF, Wharton C.

Physical activity mitigates the link between adverse childhood experiences and depression among U.S. adults.

PLoS One. 2022 Oct 12;17(10):e0275185. PMID: [36223342](#)

Using data from U.S. adults ages 18-and-older (n = 117,204) from 21 states and the District of Columbia, “Findings suggest physical activity mitigates the effect of ACEs on depression. Future studies should apply physical activity interventions to alleviate depression among U.S. adults with high ACEs.”

Kaliman P, Cosín-Tomás M, Madrid A, et. al.
Epigenetic impact of a 1-week intensive multimodal group program for adolescents with multiple adverse childhood experiences.

Sci Rep. 2022 Oct 20;12(1):17177. PMID: [36266402](#)
 “We recently described a 1-week residential group program, based on mindfulness training, artistic expression and EMDR group therapy, that significantly reduced PTSD-related symptoms and increased attention/awareness-related outcomes in adolescent girls with multiple ACEs in a randomized controlled study. Epigenetic mechanisms (i.e., DNA methylation) have been associated with the long-lasting effects of ACEs...this multimodal group program for adolescents with multiple victimization modulated the DNA methylome at sites of potential relevance for health and behavioral disorders associated with ACEs.”

Kilner RG, Cunliffe AG, Stanke C.
Early identification of at-risk children: service improvement study using immunisation status.

BJGP Open. 2022 Oct 10:BJGPO.2022.0035. PMID: [36216369](#)
 “UK Children aged 0-3 who were three or more months late for immunisations were identified. Issues of concern including some ACEs (eg, domestic abuse, mental health concerns in parent) were identified in 57% of children... 'Late for immunisations' appears to be a useful indicator for proactively identifying children with issues that make them at risk of poorer outcomes.”

Researchers

Gamache D, Savard C, Faucher J, Cloutier MÈ.
Development and Validation of the Stalking and Obsessive Relational Intrusions Questionnaire (SORI-Q).

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Nov;37(21-22):NP19420-NP19446. PMID: [34467790](#)

“Stalking and obsessive relational intrusions both refer to a pervasive and unwanted pattern of pursuit behaviors, the former being a criminal offense evoking fear and a sense of menace in the victim, while the latter may be perceived as annoying or otherwise undesirable, but not necessarily fear inducing...The goal of the present study is to report on the development and validation of the Stalking and Obsessive Relational Intrusions Questionnaire (SORI-Q), a 28-item self-report questionnaire designed to probe for perpetration of stalking-like behaviors.”

Alexander EF, Backes BL, Johnson MD.
Evaluating Measures of Intimate Partner Violence Using Consensus-Based Standards of Validity.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Dec;23(5):1549-1567. PMID: [33969760](#)

“The assessment of intimate partner violence (IPV) by mental health, medical, and criminal justice practitioners occurs routinely. The validity of the assessment instrument they use impacts practitioners' ability to judge ongoing risk, establish the type of IPV occurring, protect potential victims, and intervene effectively. Yet, there is no known compendium of existing assessment measures.”
 Authors describe the strengths and weaknesses of 87 existing measures and suggest new avenues for researchers to enhance the assessment of IPV.”
 (Table lists recommended IPV instruments.)

Table 2. Critical Findings: Recommended Measures of Intimate Partner Violence With Brief Descriptions.

Measures	Description	Number of Validity Studies	Administered to Perpetrator (P) Versus Victim (V)	Measured in Multiple Cultural Groups ^a
Abuse Assessment Screen	Brief screening measure for pregnant women	7	V	Yes
Abuse Behavior Inventory	A measure of physical and psychological abuse based in feminist theory	3	V	Yes
Controlling Behaviors Scale	A measure of controlling behaviors	4	Both	Yes
Danger Assessment	A measure of lethality risk in intimate partner violence (IPV)	11	V	Yes
Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide	Actuarial measure used to predict IPV criminal recidivism	2	Responding police officer	No
Hurt, Insult, Threaten, and Scream	Brief screening instrument for family practice physicians	7	V	Yes
Index of Spouse Abuse	Clinical measure of the severity of physical and nonphysical abuse	8	V	Yes
Intimate Justice Scale	A measure of ethical dynamics of couple relationships that differentiates levels of severity	2	V	No
Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale	Measure of attitudes toward IPV in order to predict future offenders	3	Both	Yes
Multidimensional Measure of Emotional Abuse	A measure of multiple types of emotional abuse in dating relationships	3	V	Yes
NorVold Domestic Abuse Questionnaire	A measure of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and abuse in the health care system	2	V	Yes
Propensity for Abusiveness Scale	A self-report measure for perpetrators of IPV, intentionally low face validity	5	P	Yes
Psychological Maltreatment of Women Index	A comprehensive measure of psychological maltreatment of women	4	V	Yes
Scale of Economic Abuse	A measure of economic control and exploitation of intimate partners	4	V	No
Wife Abuse Inventory	A measure used to identify women at risk for being abused by their spouses	2	V	No
Woman Abuse Screening Tool (and short form)	Emotional and physical abuse screening measure for family physicians	9 (4 on short form)	V	No
Women Experience with Battering Scale	Measure of women's experience of psychological vulnerability from abuse rather than discrete abuse behaviors	3	V	No

Note. See Online Appendix for more details on each of these measures and their validity studies.
^aThe designation as having been studied in multiple distinct cultural groups requires that a validity study has been conducted that specifically sought to assess whether the measure is valid in a cultural group distinct from the original validation sample. This designation was given if the measure was tested in distinct racial, ethnic, or sexual minority groups.

Other of Interest

Harper L, Jones A, Goodwin L, Gillespie S.
Association between trait mindfulness and symptoms of post-traumatic stress: A meta-analysis.

J Psychiatr Res. 2022 Aug;152:233-241. PMID: [35753243](#)

From a research review, “There is a negative association between mindfulness and symptoms of PTSD, which is robust across population samples, and against small study and publication bias. These findings suggest that mindfulness skills may confer a protective effect in managing distress associated with a traumatic event.”