Child Abuse

Szilagyi M, Halfon N.

**Pediatric Adverse Childhood Experiences: Implications for Life Course Health Trajectories.**


“Life course health science integrates the extensive literature on early brain development, childhood trauma and adversity, epigenetics, developmental psychology, and mental health, and teaches us that many adult health problems have their origins early in life. The timing, intensity, and cumulative burden of adversities, especially in the relative absence of protective factors, can affect gene expression, the conditioning of stress responses, and the development of immune system function. Individuals affected by a high burden of adverse experiences may adopt compensatory high-risk behaviors that can further erode their health and mental health... pediatricians will need to adopt a 2-generation model because effective intervention requires insight into parenting skills and attitudes, family stressors, and parent and child strengths and needs.”

Teicher MH, Samson JA.

**Annual Research Review: Enduring neurobiological effects of childhood abuse and neglect.**


Review of the effects of childhood abuse and neglect on brain structure and function, with discussion of timing of exposure, gender differences, relationship between brain changes and psychopathology, and possible reversibility.

Kerker BD, Zhang J, Nadeem E, et. al.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Mental Health, Chronic Medical Conditions, and Development in Young Children.**


From a national survey of US children aged 18-71 months investigated by the child welfare system 2008—2009, the average number of ACEs was 3.6. ACEs were associated with poor early childhood mental health, chronic medical conditions and difficulties with social development.

Review of research looking at the detrimental effects of both genetic variations and family adversity on children’s behaviors, trying to reconcile conflicting information, and suggesting possible framework for future research.


From a database of 487,460 children 3-8 years of age who received military health system care, those who had a parent deploy or receive combat injury were more likely to be seen for mental health problems, injuries, and child maltreatment.


From a survey of 48 pediatric nurses, “Although there was consensus on what constitutes most acceptable and most unacceptable parent behaviors, nurses varied on their endorsement of using physical force as a form of discipline, suggesting a potential for discrepant tendencies to identify and report child abuse.”


Preliminary study suggesting certain MRI tests can rule out intracranial hemorrhage without need for the radiation exposure of CT scan.


Review of certain skull x-ray findings in infants that are normal variants and may be confused with skull fracture/suspicion of abuse.

Mehra M, Chiesa AE, Sirotnak AP. Two cases of sublingual hematoma as a manifestation of child abuse. Ear Nose Throat J. 2015 Dec;94(12):494-6. PMID: 26670756

Review of intraoral manifestations of child abuse, including these case reports of bruising under the tongue.


From a review of 2,015 Congolese girls aged 5 years or younger who had experienced rape, 79.1% had injuries to the skin/mucous membranes, 10.7% injuries to muscle, and 10.2% fecal and/or urinary incontinence.


Of 3739 participants followed from birth to age 21, at 21 the group reported overall 25.2% sexual abuse (19.3% of males and 30.6% of females), with only 5.7% of these cases being disclosed to authorities. Whether reported or not, those who experienced childhood sexual abuse were significantly more likely to report major depression, anxiety disorder, and PTSD.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse


In this review of research studies, “results suggest that over one-half of global depression and anxiety cases are potentially attributable to self-reported childhood maltreatment. A 10-25% reduction in maltreatment could potentially prevent 31.4-80.3 million depression and anxiety cases worldwide.”
Campbell JA, Walker RJ, Egede LE. 
**Associations Between Adverse Childhood Experiences, High-Risk Behaviors, and Morbidity in Adulthood.**
Based on a US survey of 48,526 adults from 5 states, 55.4% reported at least one ACE and 13.7% reported four or more ACEs. “An ACE score ≥4 was associated with increased odds of binge drinking, heavy drinking, smoking, risky HIV behavior, diabetes, myocardial infarction, coronary heart disease, stroke, depression, disability caused by health, and use of special equipment because of disability. Childhood sexual abuse and verbal abuse each independently affected most of these outcomes.

Afifi TO, MacMillan HL, Boyle M, et. al. 
**Child abuse and physical health in adulthood.**
From a large Canadian study, childhood abuse was associated with increased odds of 9 out of 13 physical conditions assessed, including arthritis, back problems, chronic bronchitis/COPD, migraine, cancer, bowel disease, and chronic fatigue syndrome.

Insana SP, Banihashemi L, Herringa RJ, Kolko DJ, Germain A. 
**Childhood maltreatment is associated with altered frontolimbic neurobiological activity during wakefulness in adulthood.**
Dev Psychopathol. 2016 May;28(2):551-64. PMID: 26198818
From brain scans of 41 adults, controlling for later life trauma and mental health problems, childhood maltreatment “is associated with altered neural activity in adulthood within regions that are involved in executive functioning and cognitive control, socioemotional processes, autonomic functions, and sleep/wake regulation.”

Vares EA, Salum GA, Spanemberg L, et. al. 
**Childhood trauma and dimensions of depression: a specific association with the cognitive domain.**
Rev Bras Psiquiatr. 2015 Nov 24;38(2):127-34. PMID: 26603131
From a sample of 217 depressed outpatients, childhood maltreatment, in particular emotional abuse, was a significant risk factor for cognitive symptoms of major depression (such as difficulty concentrating, remembering, and deciding) but no other depression dimensions such as effects on sleeping, eating, etc.

Skinner ML, Kristman-Valente AN, Herrenkohl TI. 
**Adult Binge Drinking: Childhood Sexual Abuse, Gender and the Role of Adolescent Alcohol-Related Experiences.**
Alcohol Alcohol. 2016 Mar;51(2):136-41. PMID: 26260149
From an ongoing study of 313 adults, controlling for family history of alcohol problems, socioeconomic status and ethnicity, for females but not for males there was a significant direct effect of childhood sexual abuse on adult binge drinking.

Mielke EL, Neukel C, Bertsch K, et. al. 
**Maternal sensitivity and the empathic brain: Influences of early life maltreatment.**
Mothers with a personal history of childhood maltreatment were less sensitive to interactions with their children compared to controls. On brain scans, non-maltreated mothers showed activity in emotional empathy brain regions. However, maltreated mothers showed neuro-structural alterations in these emotional empathy networks, as a possible result of maltreatment, which caused them to recruit cognitive empathy regions to try to compensate.

Adolescents

Bottoms BL, Peter-Hagene LC, Epstein MA, et. al. 
**Abuse Characteristics and Individual Differences Related to Disclosing Childhood Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Abuse and Witnessed Domestic Violence.**
Of 1679 female undergraduates, 23% never before disclosed: childhood sexual abuse (23%), childhood physical abuse (34%), childhood emotional abuse (20%), and witnessed DV (29%). Factors specific to the type of abuse were better predictors of disclosure than individual-level characteristics.

Holshausen K, Bowie CR, Harkness KL. 
**The Relation of Childhood Maltreatment to Psychotic Symptoms in Adolescents and Young Adults With Depression.**
For 129 Canadian adolescents with major depression, those with more severe symptoms including psychotic symptoms (hallucinations and delusions) were significantly more likely to report a history of severe sexual maltreatment and being the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.
Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Howarth E, Moore THM, Welton NJ, et. al.
Improving Outcomes for children exposed to domestic Violence (IMPROVE): an evidence synthesis.
Southampton (UK): NIHR Journals Library; 2016 Dec. PMID: 27977089
Review of the current and recommendations for the future evidence base regarding the acceptability, clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions to improve outcomes for children exposed to domestic violence.

González RA, Kallis C, Ullrich S, Barnicot K, Keers R, Coid JW.
Childhood maltreatment and violence: mediation through psychiatric morbidity.
Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Feb;52:70-84. PMID: 26803688
From a study of 2,928 young men in Great Britain and looking at multiple factors, “witnessing family violence in childhood had strongest and direct effects on the pathway to adult violence, with important implications for primary prevention.”

Foshee VA, McNaughton Reyes HL, Chen MS, et. al.
Shared Risk Factors for the Perpetration of Physical Dating Violence, Bullying, and Sexual Harassment Among Adolescents Exposed to Domestic Violence.
J Youth Adolesc. 2016 Apr;45(4):672-86. PMID: 26746242
For 399 community mother victims of DV and their adolescents, low maternal monitoring, and depressed affect and anger reactivity in adolescents were risk factors for adolescent perpetration of dating physical violence.

Choi HJ, Temple JR.
Do Gender and Exposure to Intereparental Violence Moderate the Stability of Teen Dating Violence?: Latent Transition Analysis.
Prev Sci. 2016 Apr;17(3):367-76. PMID: 26687203
Following 1042 Texan teens over time, teen dating violence victimization groups in general remained stable (no victimization, emotional/verbal, physical). However female victims who were exposed to interparental violence were more likely to move from a less to more severe victimization status over time.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Boccia M, D’Amico S, Bianchini F, et. al.
Different neural modifications underpin PTSD after different traumatic events: an fMRI meta-analytic study.
Brain Imaging Behav. 2016 Mar;10(1):226-37. PMID: 25913645
Italian researchers investigating brain changes from PTSD propose that certain changes are consistent, but that different types of traumatic events may produce different alterations in PTSD neural networks.

From an ongoing study of 532 female adolescents, childhood maltreatment, witnessing violence in the home, plus degree of psychological distress from these two items were each predictors of experiencing dating physical abuse.

Miszkurka M, Steensma C, Phillips SP.
Correlates of partner and family violence among older Canadians: a life-course approach.
From a large Canadian study of elders, those reporting current or lifetime violence were 9.46 times more likely to have witnessed violence at home in childhood.

van Ee E, Kleber RJ, Jongmans MJ.
Relational Patterns Between Caregivers With PTSD and Their Nonexposed Children: A Review.
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2016 Apr;17(2):186-203. PMID: 25964276
Review of varying effects that traumatized parents with PTSD may have on their children, including less parental emotional availability, children more easily distressed, and children mirroring depression/anxiety from the parent.

Ferdousy EZ, Matin MA.
Association between intimate partner violence and child morbidity in South Asia.
J Health Popul Nutr. 2015 Aug 14;33:16. PMID: 26825360
Using data from Bangladesh, India and Nepal, children of mothers experiencing physical or sexual IPV were significantly more likely to have acute respiratory infection, fever, or diarrhea than familites without IPV.

Domestic Violence –
Effects on Children
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse


“This article provides an overview of key issues related to the prevention and treatment of elder mistreatment, focusing on...improving research knowledge, creating a comprehensive service system, and developing effective policy.”


Despite the aging of the population, a review of nursing articles from the past five years showed that only 5.8% of articles relating to abuse involved elders. There were only 4 elder abuse articles for every 100 articles on child abuse.


A review of research looking at interventions designed to improve the ability of professionals to detect or stop elder maltreatment, target older adults who experience elder maltreatment, and target maltreating caregivers.


From an analysis of ED records from New Haven, CT over a 13 year period, elder abuse-related injuries were most common on upper extremities (45% of visits), lower extremities (32%), and head or neck (42%). Bruising was observed in 39%, most commonly on upper extremities. The most common suspicious circumstance was injury occurring more than 1 day prior to presentation.


Home care nurses describe their perceptions of and experiences with elder self-neglect.

Sexual Assault


Thorough discussion of multiple parameters of sexual violence from a gender-inclusive approach.


From an analysis of available data, “The findings supported that over half of all female rape survivors do not acknowledge that they have been raped. The results suggest that screening tools should use behaviorally descriptive items about sexual contact, rather than using terms such as "rape."


For 25 women with a history of sexual trauma, compared to a control group, when placed in a laboratory setting for an intimacy exercise with a close male companion, their cortisol stress hormone levels were blunted and did not rise as in the control group. Physiologically, a blunted lower cortisol response level may be associated with high stress sensitivity, fatigue and pain; may decrease the ability to form and maintain emotional bonds; and may lead to decreased arousal in the sexual response cycle.
Masters NT, Stappenbeck CA, Kaysen D. et. al.  
A person-centered approach to examining heterogeneity and subgroups among survivors of sexual assault.  
J Abnorm Psychol. 2015 Aug;124(3):685-96. PMID: 26052619

Analysis of a community sample of 667 female survivors of adolescent or adult sexual assault found 3 subgroups - contact or attempted assault (17% of the sample), incapacitated assault (52%), and forceful severe assault (31%). Different types of assault experiences were differentially associated with negative outcomes.

Campbell R, Greeson MR, Fehler-Cabral G, Kennedy AC.  
Pathways to help: adolescent sexual assault victims' disclosure and help-seeking experiences.  
Violence Against Women. 2015 Jul;21(7):824-47. PMID: 25933673

From interviews with 20 adolescents who had experienced sexual assault, peers were the true “first responders”. Peers subsequently told adults, and victims whose wishes to not involve police were disregarded in this cascade, and who were not supported/validated by police and family members, were less likely to continue to engage with the justice system.

Ashmore T, Spangaro J, McNamara L.  
'I was raped by Santa Claus': responding to disclosures of sexual assault in mental health inpatient facilities.  
Int J Ment Health Nurs. 2015 Apr;24(2):139-48. PMID: 25582409

“This paper introduces a trauma-informed care approach for responding to disclosures of sexual violence by people with serious mental illness, who might be unable to provide coherent accounts of assaults and/or who might be experiencing varying degrees of psychosis….A framework for understanding and responding to disclosures of sexual violence that occur in mental health facilities is described.”

Muraya DN, Fry D.  
Aftercare Services for Child Victims of Sex Trafficking: A Systematic Review of Policy and Practice.  
Trauma Violence Abuse. 2016 Apr;17(2):204-20. PMID: 26025452

Comprehensive review on trauma-informed needs of child victims of sex trafficking. Aftercare services require three stages – rescue, recovery and reintegration. Each stage needs to address psychosocial, legal, medical, and basic needs.

Duger A.  
Health Hum Rights. 2015 Jun 11;17(1):E114-23. PMID: 26204576

This paper “proposes a human rights-based approach focusing on the fulfillment of economic and social rights of children as a prevention strategy in the U.S.” for sexual exploitation of children, rather than a more narrow focus on anti-trafficking efforts.

Cultural Issues

Sabina C, Cuevas CA, Schally JL.  
The influence of ethnic group variation on victimization and help seeking among Latino women.  

From a national study, differentiating between Mexican, Cuban and other Latino ethnicity as well as degree of Anglo orientation made differences in odds of experiencing any, physical, sexual, threat, or stalking victimization as well as extent of formal help seeking. “Culturally competent services include developing an understanding of the cultural differences between Latino ethnic groups.”

Koo KH, Nguyen HV, Andrasik MP, George WH.  
The cultural context of nondisclosure of alcohol-involved acquaintance rape among Asian American college women.  
J Sex Res. 2015;52(1):55-68. PMID: 24215167

From interviews with 17 Asian American college women about how they would respond to an alcohol-involved acquaintance rape, participants emphasized that nondisclosure would be the normative response due to multiple cultural factors, including perceptions about mental health support, mistrust of police, and negative consequences on relationships with parents. “Emotional avoidance and not labeling an acquaintance rape as rape were psychological strategies for rape nondisclosure.”

Human Trafficking

Meshkovska B, Siegel M, Stutterheim SE, Bos AE.  
Female sex trafficking: conceptual issues, current debates, and future directions.  
J Sex Res. 2015;52(4):380-95. PMID: 25897567

“Comprehensive overview of relevant issues regarding the concept of female sex trafficking...with recommendations for future research that tie together the concepts of vulnerability, exploitation, and long-term recovery and (re)integration.”

Duger A.  
Health Hum Rights. 2015 Jun 11;17(1):E114-23. PMID: 26204576

This paper “proposes a human rights-based approach focusing on the fulfillment of economic and social rights of children as a prevention strategy in the U.S.” for sexual exploitation of children, rather than a more narrow focus on anti-trafficking efforts.
Perpetrators

Leclerc B, Felson M. 
**Routine Activities Preceding Adolescent Sexual Abuse of Younger Children.** 
Adolescent sexual offenders of younger children utilize certain routines similar to adult offenders with regard to finding access to victims, working out time alone with them, and setting them up for sexual contact. However adolescent offenders were better able to use games and activities as a prelude to sexual abuse.

**Sexual Assault Perpetrators’ Justifications for Their Actions: Relationships to Rape Supportive Attitudes, Incident Characteristics, and Future Perpetration.** 
Violence Against Women. 2015 Aug;21(8):1018-37. PMID: 26056162
Of 183 community men who self-reported sexual aggression, “rape supportive attitudes, expectations for having sex, misperceptions of sexual intent, victims’ alcohol consumption, attempts to be alone with her, and the number of consensual sexual activities prior to the unwanted sex were significant predictors of perpetrators’ post-assault use of justifications. Greater use of justifications was a significant predictor of sexual aggression over a 1-year follow-up interval.”

Police and Court Systems

Lamb ME. 
**Toward developmentally aware practices in the legal system: Progress, challenge, and promise.** 
Am Psychol. 2015 Nov;70(8):686-93. PMID: 26618946
Discussion of application of child developmental psychology in court processes, including parenting plans for children with separating and maltreating parents, children’s testimonial capacities, and forensic interview techniques.

Antaki C, Richardson E, Stokoe E, Willott S. 
**Can People With Intellectual Disability Resist Implications of Fault When Police Question Their Allegations of Sexual Assault and Rape?** 
Discussion of difficulties and vulnerabilities when people with intellectual disabilities who have been allegedly sexually assaulted are questioned by police.

Gifford EJ, Eldred LM, Sloan FA, Evans KE. 
**Parental Criminal Justice Involvement and Children’s Involvement With Child Protective Services: Do Adult Drug Treatment Courts Prevent Child Maltreatment?** 
1-3 years following parental conviction of a drug-related offense in North Carolina, their children experienced increased risk of CPS involvement. Parental referral to a Drug Treatment Court program did not change subsequent CPS rates.

Providers

The Philadelphia ACE Project
**Incorporating Trauma Informed Practice and ACEs into Professional Curricula – A Toolkit 2016**
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7fcUHpFl415pcmpOVm1EaVdYMEE/view
Provides a toolkit for faculty who instruct emerging professionals, especially those who work with vulnerable populations, on new knowledge about early childhood adversity and the impact of trauma.

Kalmakis KA, Chandler GE. 
**Health consequences of adverse childhood experiences: a systematic review.** 
“This review of the literature reveals extensive evidence on the impact of ACE on individuals’ future health... NPs aware of the consequences of ACE should use this evidence in their practice to screen for patients with a history of ACE and design appropriate plans of care to help patients manage their emotional and biological responses to childhood adversity, thus avoiding or minimizing their negative health outcomes.”

Örmon K, Torstensson-Levander M, Bahtsevani, C. et. al. 
**The life course of women who have experienced abuse - a life chart study in general psychiatric care.** 
For a group of Swedish women receiving psychiatric care, after constructing a life chart showing life events, stressors, experience of abuse, mental ill health, care and support, “Some women experienced less blame and shame for having mental ill health when reflecting over their life course. One woman expressed that for the first time, she was able to fully understand the consequence her past history had on her mental health today.”
Rivera ML, Coplan B.
Caring for veterans in the private sector.
Review of caring for veterans outside the VA system, with their increased risk for PTSD, traumatic brain injury, and military sexual trauma; includes government and non-government resources.

Sittig JS, Uiterwaal CS, Moons KG, et. al.
Value of systematic detection of physical child abuse at emergency rooms: a cross-sectional diagnostic accuracy study.
BMJ Open. 2016 Mar 22;6(3):e010788. PMID: 27006346
Authors found that while a Dutch child abuse ED screen which had been required to be used for several years essentially found almost all cases of physical abuse, there was a high false negative rate, which was difficult from a cost-effectiveness standpoint and had clinical and societal implications.

Normandin PA.
Identifying Maternal Intimate Partner Violence in the Emergency Department.
Review of barriers to pediatric ED nurses screening for IPV and suggestions for improvement.

Montgomery E, Pope C, Rogers J.
A feminist narrative study of the maternity care experiences of women who were sexually abused in childhood. Midwifery. 2015 Jan;31(1):54-60. PMID: 24929272
“One in five women experience childhood sexual abuse and these women may suffer trauma during childbirth. Their maternity care is often reminiscent of their abuse...Most of these women do not disclose to those caring for them and may not respond to a direct question. They will not necessarily be distinguishable from other women accessing maternity services but they may find their experiences deeply traumatic.”

Rhodes A, Spinazzola J, van der Kolk B.
Yoga for Adult Women with Chronic PTSD: A Long-Term Follow-Up Study.
In a follow-up to a study of yoga for 60 women with chronic, treatment-resistant PTSD, 1.5 years later those who more frequently continued with yoga practice significantly predicted greater decrease in PTSD and depression symptom severity, and loss of PTSD diagnosis.

Prevention

Fryda CM, Hulme PA.
School-based childhood sexual abuse prevention programs: an integrative review.
J Sch Nurs. 2015 Jun;31(3):167-82. PMID: 25092721
Review of school-based childhood sexual abuse prevention programs for school nurses.

Coker AL, Bush HM, Fisher BS, et. al.
Multi-College Bystander Intervention Evaluation for Violence Prevention.
The 2013 Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act requires U.S. colleges to provide bystander-based training to reduce sexual violence. In this study, compared to control campuses, the Green Dot bystander intervention resulted in lower violence rates, sexual harassment, stalking, and psychological dating violence victimization and perpetration.

Gilmore AK, Lewis MA, George WH.
A randomized controlled trial targeting alcohol use and sexual assault risk among college women at high risk for victimization.
Behav Res Ther. 2015 Nov;74:38-49. PMID: 26408290
“Web-based risk reduction programs targeting both sexual assault and alcohol use may be the most effective way to target the highest risk sample of college students for sexual assault; those with a sexual assault history and those who engage in heavy episodic drinking.”

Fennell AB, Benau EM, Atchley RA.
A single session of meditation reduces physiological indices of anger in both experienced and novice meditators.
Conscious Cogn. 2016 Feb;40:54-66. PMID: 26748026
The title says it all.

The Chadwick Center
https://ctisp.files.wordpress.com/2017/01/stsinchildwelfarpractice-trauma-informedguidelinesfororganizations.pdf
“These guidelines are intended to assist the leadership of child welfare agencies, and other child- and family-serving organizations, in supporting their workforce and providing concrete strategies for approaching secondary traumatic stress.”
Researchers

Development of a composite trauma exposure risk index. Psychol Assess. 2015 Sep;27(3):965-74. PMID: 25984638
The UCLA Life Adversities Screener (LADS) for primary care use contains 5 domains of mental health risk including perceived discrimination, sexual abuse histories, family adversity, intimate partner violence, and trauma histories. Results were predictive of clinical depression and anxiety thresholds.

Huffhines L, Noser A, Patton SR.
In a review of research connecting ACEs and diabetes, authors find mixed results that are contingent on parameters of the study. They recommend a specific structured approach to future research on this topic.

Other of Interest

From pooled research studies in Sub-Saharan Africa, obstetric fistula was 2.13 times more prevalent in women experiencing sexual violence from IPV, 1.41 times more prevalent for first sexual experience before the age of 14, and 1.39 times more prevalent for first birth before the age of 14.

Cambron C, Gringeri C, Vogel-Ferguson MB.
From a study of low-income women in Utah, there was a strong relationship between childhood abuse and increased odds of depression, with depression being reported as the biggest barrier to finding and keeping work.

Ricks JL, Cochran SD, Arah OA, Williams JK, Seeman TE.
From 6 years of the California Women’s Health Survey, food insecurity, especially for minority women, was a significant risk indicator for IPV. Authors suggest outreach at food banks or food stamp offices.

Bloom T, Gielen A, Glass N.
Creation of an app for college women survivors of same-sex dating violence with resources and tailored safety plans, after identifying users’ barriers and needs, plus key strategies for dissemination.

Glasere ME, McCobb E.
How can veterinarians report animal abuse if they don’t know who to report it to? J Am Vet Med Assoc. 2016 May 1;248(9):992-3. PMID: 27074604
In a review of how states address animal abuse, “Overall, we found that the processes for receiving and investigating reports of animal cruelty varied, often substantially, among states, counties, and even cities.” Various animal control, humane societies, departments of agriculture and police were charged to investigate these reports, often with varying definitions, reporting requirements, officer training, and penalties. There was little effort to coordinate with co-occurring human abuse.