

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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neuroimaging, familiarity with the typical as well as the less-well known MRI findings will improve recognition of AHT by radiologists.”

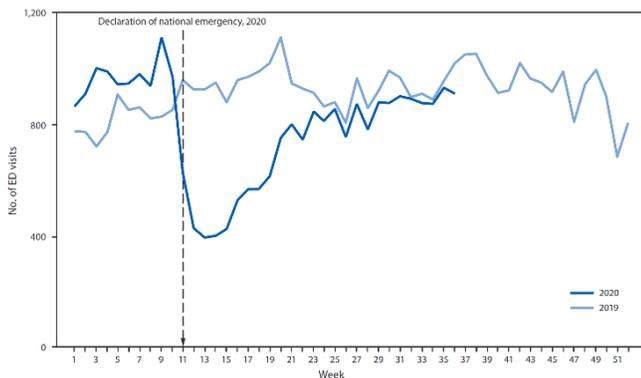
## Child Abuse

Swedo E, Idaikkadar N, Leemis R, et. al.

### Trends in U.S. Emergency Department Visits Related to Suspected or Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect Among Children and Adolescents Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic - United States, January 2019-September 2020.

MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2020 Dec 11;69(49):1841-1847. PMID: [33301436](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33301436/)

“Heightened stress, school closures, loss of income, and social isolation resulting from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have increased the risk for child abuse and neglect...During the COVID-19 pandemic, the total number of emergency department visits related to child abuse and neglect decreased, but the percentage of such visits resulting in hospitalization increased, compared with 2019.”



Orman G, Kralik SF, Meoded A, et. al.

### MRI Findings in Pediatric Abusive Head Trauma: A Review.

J Neuroimaging. 2020 Jan;30(1):15-27. PMID: [31696594](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31696594/)

“Correctly diagnosing AHT [abusive head trauma] is challenging both clinically and radiologically..abused children are usually too young to provide an adequate history, perpetrators are unlikely to provide truthful account of trauma, and clinicians may be biased in their assessment. The main radiological challenge is that there is no single imaging finding that is independently specific for or diagnostic of AHT...While AHT is ultimately a clinical diagnosis combining history, exam, and

Loos MHJ, Ahmed T, Bakx R, van Rijn RR.

### Prevalence and distribution of occult fractures on skeletal surveys in children with suspected non-accidental trauma imaged or reviewed in a tertiary Dutch hospital.

Pediatr Surg Int. 2020 Sep;36(9):1009-1017. PMID: [32591847](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32591847/)

In a review of skeletal surveys of 296 Dutch children presenting with an injury suspicious for non-accidental trauma, 32% had occult fractures (fractures initially unsuspected due to lack of symptoms). Occult fractures were detected in 29% of children with fracture as presenting symptom, 37% of children with head trauma, and 52% of children with bruises. Rib (50%) and lower leg (36%) occult fractures were most detected.

Walker CS, Walker BH, Brown DC, Buttross S, Sarver DE.

### Defining the role of exposure to ACEs in ADHD: Examination in a national sample of US children.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Feb;112:104884. PMID: [33360863](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33360863/)

From a large national survey with parents reporting a diagnosis of ADHD, “The ACE most strongly associated with the odds of ADHD was having lived with someone with mental illness closely followed by parent/guardian incarceration.”

#### Adjusted Odds Ratios of ADHD Diagnosis.

Variable	OR
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	
No ACEs (reference)	1
1	1.39
2	1.92
3 or more	2.72

McGuire K, London K.

### A retrospective approach to examining child abuse disclosure.

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Jan;99:104263. PMID: [31734635](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31734635/)

From an online survey of adult college students who had experienced childhood abuse, 80% indicated any lifetime disclosure of childhood sexual abuse, with 50% disclosing during childhood, and only 16% coming to the attention of authorities. For childhood physical abuse, 52% reported any lifetime disclosure, with 32% disclosing during childhood, and only 8% being reported to authorities.

Boisjoli C, Hebert M.

**Importance of telling the unutterable: Alexithymia among sexually abused children.**

Psychiatry Res. 2020 Sep;291:113238. PMID: [32585437](#)

For 429 sexually abused children (CSA) aged 6-12 years and a control group, the CSA group was significantly more likely to develop alexithymia – the difficulty in identifying and expressing feelings. Alexithymia was then associated with an increased risk of behavioral problems.

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Mo X, Gai RT, Tachibana Y, Bolt T, Takahashi Y, Nakayama T.

**The burden of disease and the cost of illness attributable to child maltreatment in Japan: long-term health consequences largely matter.**

BMC Public Health. 2020 Aug 27;20(1):1296. PMID:

[32854682](#)

Per authors, of the Japanese population living in 2016, the overall future lifetime economic burden (direct and indirect medical costs and burden of disease) of those experiencing childhood abuse is \$50.24 billion US dollars, 7-8 times higher than prior estimates.

Clemens V, Berthold O, Witt A, et. al.

**Lifespan risks of growing up in a family with mental illness or substance abuse.**

Sci Rep. 2020 Sep 22;10(1):15453. PMID: [32963257](#)

From a survey of 2531 German adults, “The risk of child maltreatment was 5 to 5.6 times higher if mental illness and 4.9 to 6.9 times higher if substance abuse of a family member was reported. Furthermore, the risk of health problems, including obesity, decreased life satisfaction, lower income, low educational achievement, unemployment and living without a partner was increased if participants grew up in a family affected by mental health problems or substance abuse.”

Ho FK, Celis-Morales C, Gray SR, et. al.

**Child maltreatment and cardiovascular disease: quantifying mediation pathways using UK Biobank.**

BMC Med. 2020 Jun 12;18(1):143. PMID: [32527275](#)

“Child maltreatment is associated with incident CVD [cardiovascular disease] through a combination of mental health, lifestyle, and biological pathways.” From a study of 152,040 UK adults, 1/3 reported at least one type of child maltreatment. There was a dose-response relationship between the number of

maltreatment types and incident CVD, and each additional type of child maltreatment was associated with an 11% increased risk of CVD. The majority (56.2%) of the association was related to depressive symptoms, followed by smoking, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and sleep duration.”

Rafiq T, O'Leary DD, Dempster KS, Cairney J, Wade TJ.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Predict Increased Arterial Stiffness from Childhood to Early Adulthood: Pilot Analysis of the Niagara Longitudinal Heart Study.**

J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2020 May 30;13(4):505-514. PMID: [33269049](#)

“An association among adults between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and arterial stiffness and between arterial stiffness and cardiovascular disease has been established.” As part of a small study over time of 76 young adults, those with 4+ ACEs had a greater increase in arterial stiffness starting in childhood, similar for males and females.

Fredriksen TV, Sjøftestad S, Kranstad V, Willumsen T.

**Preparing for attack and recovering from battle: Understanding child sexual abuse survivors' experiences of dental treatment.**

Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2020 Aug;48(4):317-327.

PMID: [32436226](#)

Interviews with 16 Norwegian adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse on their experience of dental care revealed a framework of expecting danger, battling anxiety, reliving abuse via sensory stimuli associated with dental procedures, and struggling with the aftermath.

Kapoor E, Okuno M, Miller VM, et. al.

**Association of adverse childhood experiences with menopausal symptoms: Results from the Data Registry on Experiences of Aging, Menopause and Sexuality (DREAMS).**

Maturitas. 2021 Jan;143:209-215. PMID: [33308631](#)

Of 1670 women seen at a menopause clinic, even after adjusting for multiple factors, there was a significant association between childhood adversity and self-reported menopausal symptoms. “These associations highlight the importance of screening women with bothersome menopausal symptoms for childhood adversity, and of offering appropriate management and counseling when indicated.”

Williamson V, Greenberg N, Murphy D.

**Predictors of moral injury in UK treatment seeking veterans.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Feb;112:104889. PMID: [33360537](#)

Of 177 UK veterans seeking psychological treatment, there was a significant association between ACEs and veteran expressions of moral injury.

Komesu YM, Petersen TR, Krantz TE, et. al.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences in Women With Overactive Bladder or Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome.**  
 Female Pelvic Med Reconstr Surg. 2021 Jan 1;27(1):e208-e214. PMID: [33369968](#)

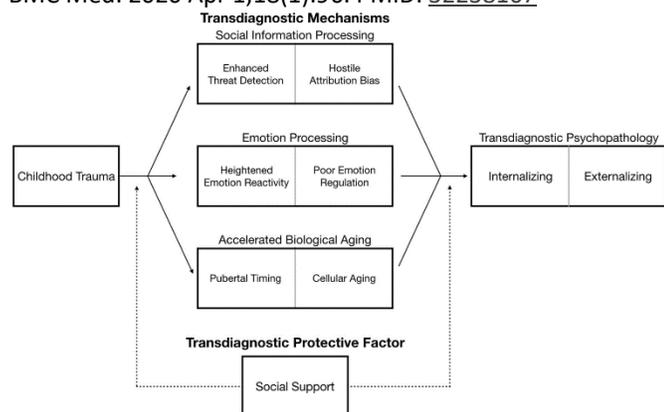
For 322 women seen at a university urogynecology clinic, women with overactive bladder syndrome (OAB) were more than twice as likely as controls to have 4+ ACEs, and those with interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome (IC/BPS) were 7 times more likely to have 4+ ACEs. "Recognition of increased childhood adversity in OAB and IC/BPS has important treatment and health implications."

Feldman CH, Malspeis S, Leatherwood C, et. al.  
**Association of Childhood Abuse with Incident Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in Adulthood in a Longitudinal Cohort of Women.**

J Rheumatol. 2019 Dec;46(12):1589-1596. PMID: [31092723](#)  
 Using data from the Nurses' Health Study, among women who had experienced childhood physical and emotional abuse compared with women who had not, risk for SLE (lupus) was increased by 2.57 times, partly explained by depression and PTSD.

McLaughlin KA, Colich NL, Rodman AM, Weissman DG.  
**Mechanisms linking childhood trauma exposure and psychopathology: a transdiagnostic model of risk and resilience.**

BMC Med. 2020 Apr 1;18(1):96. PMID: [32238167](#)



Carr MJ, Steeg S, Mok PLH, et. al.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Risk of Subsequently Engaging in Self-Harm and Violence towards Other People- "Dual Harm".**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Dec 15;17(24):E9409. PMID: [33334020](#)

Using linked Danish registries covering 58,409 individuals, experiencing five or more ACEs was more prevalent among individuals with dual-harm history (physical harm to self and to others). "Growing up in environments that are characterized by poverty, violence, and substance misuse, and

experiencing multiple adversities in childhood, appear to be especially strongly linked with elevated dual-harm risk."

Kalia V, Knauff K, Hayatbini N.  
**Cognitive flexibility and perceived threat from COVID-19 mediate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and state anxiety.**

PLoS One. 2020 Dec 11;15(12):e0243881. PMID: [33306748](#)  
 "Our data indicate that experience with early life adversity in the form of maltreatment is associated with increased perceived threat from COVID-19, which results in higher anxiety levels for the individual."

## Adolescents

Chokshi B, Skjoldager K.  
**Adolescent Patient Perspectives on Addressing Childhood Adversity in the Primary Care Setting.**

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2020 Oct;59(11):1014-1018. PMID: [32468888](#)

Interviews with 16 adolescents on their thoughts on receiving ACE screening in primary care clinic revealed four main themes: all adolescents felt the primary care setting was suitable for discussing ACEs; participants suggested using a nonjudgmental attitude, establishing a trusting relationship, offering choice to engage in discussion, and educating about why the discussion is occurring; participants overwhelmingly noted that trauma could lead to mental health problems, but none knew about physical health effects; participants suggested community programs to spread information about ACEs, their impact on well-being, and on the ACEs screen itself, in addition to offering classes to teach skills for limiting the negative consequences of ACEs exposure.

Angelakis I, Austin JL, Gooding P.  
**Association of Childhood Maltreatment With Suicide Behaviors Among Young People: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Aug 3;3(8):e2012563. PMID: [32756929](#)

From a research review of 79 studies encompassing 337,185 adolescents, various types of childhood abuse were associated with increased risk of suicide attempts – childhood sexual abuse 3.41 times increased odds, physical abuse 2.18, emotional abuse 2.21, emotional neglect 1.93, physical neglect 1.79, and combined abuse 3.38.

Graf GH, Chihuri S, Blow M, Li G.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Justice System Contact.**

Pediatrics. 2021 Jan;147(1):e2020021030. PMID: [33328338](#)

In a research review, ACEs were positively associated with justice system contact in a dose-response fashion, across multiple types of justice system contacts and across geographic regions.

Joppa MC.

**Dating Violence in Adolescence: Implications for Girls' Sexual Health.**

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2020 Aug;33(4):332-338. PMID: [32087402](#)

Review discusses the prevalence, risk factors, and consequences of dating violence in adolescence including the links to sexual risk behaviors, with implications for screening, prevention, intervention, and future research.

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Taillieu TL, Brownridge DA, Brownell M.

**Screening for intimate partner violence in the early postpartum period: Maternal and child health and social outcomes from birth to 5-years post-delivery.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jan;111:104865. PMID: [33338981](#)

Of 40,051 Canadian women who gave birth and were followed for 5 years, those with a history of IPV around the time of birth subsequently had increased odds of diagnosed mood and personality disorders, substance use disorders, diabetes, respiratory problems, and intentional/non-intentional injury hospitalizations. Their children had increased odds of diagnosed ADHD, respiratory infections, injury hospitalizations, child welfare contact, and school developmental delay.

Pantelewicz AM, Olczak-Kowalczyk D.

**Erosive Tooth Wear, Presence of Parafunctional Habits and Tooth Injuries-Occurrence in a Group of Children and Adolescents Exposed to Domestic Violence.**

J Clin Pediatr Dent. 2020 Dec 1;44(6):429-435. PMID: [33378467](#)

Of 782 Polish children in dysfunctional families under the care of a social welfare center vs. a control group, children from dysfunctional families were more likely to show erosive tooth wear (loss of tooth tissue due to acids e.g. soda) 44.6% vs. 18.0%, dental trauma 9.4% vs. 3.4%, and parafunctional habits (grinding, clenching, lip biting) 67.8% vs. 20.4%.

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Petrosky E, Ertl A, Sheats KJ, Wilson R, Betz CJ, Blair JM.

**Surveillance for Violent Deaths - National Violent Death Reporting System, 34 States, Four California Counties, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2017.**

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2020 Dec 4;69(8):1-37. PMID: [33270620](#)

“Among intimate partner violence-related homicides, the largest proportion occurred among adults aged 35-54 years, and the most common method of injury was a firearm. When the relationship between an intimate partner violence-related homicide victim and a suspect was known, most female victims were killed by a current or former intimate partner, whereas approximately half of male victims were killed by a suspect who was not their intimate partner.”

Finnbogadóttir H, Baird K, Thies-Lagergren L.

**Birth outcomes in a Swedish population of women reporting a history of violence including domestic violence during pregnancy: a longitudinal cohort study.**

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2020 Mar 26;20(1):183. PMID: [32216780](#)

Of 1694 Swedish pregnant women seen 2012-2014, 38.7% reported a history of lifetime violence and 2% experienced IPV during pregnancy. Having a history of violence or of just emotional abuse significantly increased by 50% the risk of having a cesarean section, and a history of violence significantly increased the risk of premature delivery (<37 weeks) by 50%.

Atwell K, Bartley C, Cairns B, Charles A.

**The epidemiologic characteristics and outcomes following intentional burn injury at a regional burn center.**

Burns. 2020 Mar;46(2):441-446. PMID: [31455546](#)

From a large study at a US burn center, intentional burn injuries were 3%. “Assault-related intentional burns are more severe due to the use of chemicals, fire or hot liquids. In addition, the associated element of surprise impedes the victim’s ability to react in time to avoid injury likely results in larger and deeper burns. Assault related burns are also associated with domestic disputes with intent to disfigure or causes bodily harm. Self-inflicted burns result in worse outcomes compared to assault burns due to the complexity of intentional self-injury.”

Agarwal P, Chug A, Bhatt S, Kumar S, Jain K.

**Maxillofacial injuries in pregnancy following domestic abuse: A challenge in management.**

Dent Traumatol. 2020 Dec;36(6):685-691. PMID: [33245628](#)

Description of the difficulties encountered in surgical repair of dental/facial injuries in pregnant women due to IPV, including diverse presentations, underlying physiological changes of pregnancy, and sometimes being in association with pregnancy complications.

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Brown SJ, Conway LJ, FitzPatrick KM, et. al.

**Physical and mental health of women exposed to intimate partner violence in the 10 years after having their first child: an Australian prospective cohort study of first-time mothers.**

BMJ Open. 2020 Dec 21;10(12):e040891. PMID: [33371030](#)

For 1507 first-time Australian mothers, 1 in 3 experienced IPV during the 10 years after having their first child. Those who reported IPV also reported worse physical and mental health, back pain, incontinence, depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms, with an increase in negative health outcomes by recency of exposure to IPV.

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Mackolil J, Mackolil J.

**Why is mental health of the geriatric population at a higher risk during the COVID-19 pandemic?**

Asian J Psychiatr. 2020 Dec;54:102401. PMID: [33271699](#)

This article succinctly lists challenges facing elders and leading to increased risk of abuse: declining physical health and cognitive abilities and increased risk from Covid-19 restrict functionality and make them highly dependent; regression in economic status due to retirement or inability to work; emotional toll associated with the death of a spouse or peers; opportunities to seek help limited due to problems with mobility as well as pandemic conditions; lack of technological expertise to stay connected and to contact services; higher risk of health anxiety, fear and loss of hope due to decreased ability to ascertain fake news; and social

isolation and loneliness. Authors note increased need for awareness of and resources for these issues, especially for disabled elders.

Dion S, Gogia K, Elman A, et. al.

**Developing a rigorous, systematic methodology to identify and categorize elder mistreatment in criminal justice data.**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2020 Jan-Feb;32(1):27-45. PMID: [32151210](#)

“Elder mistreatment is complex, with cases typically requiring integrated responses from social services, medicine, civil law, and criminal justice. Only limited research exists describing elder mistreatment prosecution and its impact...We developed a rigorous, systematic methodologic approach to identify elder mistreatment cases in prosecutorial data...an important preliminary step in analyzing this potentially untapped source of useful information about mistreatment response.”

Nicholas LH, Langa KM, Bynum JPW, Hsu JW.

**Financial Presentation of Alzheimer Disease and Related Dementias.**

JAMA Intern Med. 2021 Feb 1;181(2):220-227. PMID: [33252621](#)

“In this cohort study of 81,364 Medicare beneficiaries living in single-person households, those with ADRD [Alzheimer Disease and Related Dementias] were more likely to miss bill payments up to 6 years prior to diagnosis and started to develop subprime credit scores 2.5 years prior to diagnosis compared with those never diagnosed. These negative financial outcomes persisted after ADRD diagnosis.”

## LGBTQ Concerns

McCabe SE, Hughes TL, West BT, et. al.

**Sexual Orientation, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Comorbid DSM-5 Substance Use and Mental Health Disorders.**

J Clin Psychiatry. 2020 Dec 1;81(6):20m13291. PMID: [33264820](#)

From a large US survey that did not include data on transsexual individuals, “Sexual minorities (gay, lesbian, bisexual), especially bisexual women, reported the highest prevalence of ACEs and comorbid substance use and mental health disorders. Approximately 43.8% of bisexual women reported 4 or more ACEs, and 38.0% of bisexual women reported comorbid substance use and mental health disorders.

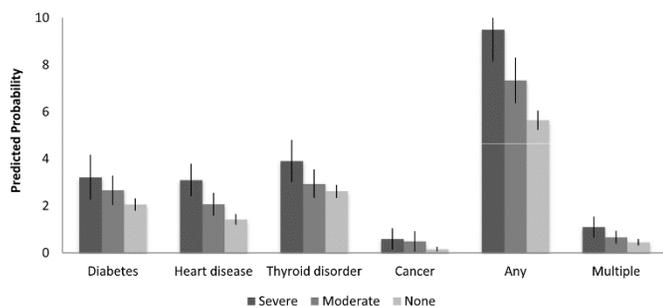
## Race/Cultural Concerns

Weitzman A, Goosby BJ.

### **Intimate partner violence, circulating glucose, and non-communicable Disease: Adding insult to injury?**

SSM Popul Health. 2020 Nov 25;13:100701. PMID: [33364298](#)

Using data from the 2015-2016 Indian Health Survey, Native American women who had recently experienced severe IPV exhibited higher glucose levels. In addition, even after controlling for multiple variables, degree of lifetime experiences of IPV were significantly associated with multiple medical conditions in chart below.



Gómez AM, Cerezo A, Ajayi Beliard C.

### **Deconstructing Meta-Narratives: Utilizing Narrative Therapy to Promote Resilience following Sexual Violence among Women Survivors of Color.**

J Sex Marital Ther. 2020;46(3):282-295. PMID: [31623530](#)

“Women of color report disparate rates of sexual violence, coupled with racially biased treatment from providers and law enforcement following an assault, that make them especially vulnerable to mental health challenges.” Authors discuss using Narrative Therapy to empower women of color “to frame their narrative into a storyline of survival and resilience.”

Grest CV, Finno-Velasquez M, Cederbaum JA, Unger JB.

### **Adverse Childhood Experiences Among 3 Generations of Latinx Youth.**

Am J Prev Med. 2021 Jan;60(1):20-28. PMID: [33341179](#)

For 1003 Latinx individuals followed over 5 time points, compared with third generation young adults, first and second generation youth were approximately half as likely to report household dysfunction, especially living with an alcohol or drug user. In contrast, first generation youth were two times more likely to report sexual abuse compared to third generation.

## Sexual Assault

Johnson K, Green L, Volpellier M, et. al.

### **The impact of COVID-19 on services for people affected by sexual and gender-based violence.**

Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2020 Sep;150(3):285-287. PMID: [32677038](#)

“Health systems must identify creative solutions to provide clinical care and forensic services for survivors, while also keeping them safe from exposure to coronavirus.” Multiple examples are included, such as creating opportunities for self-collection and preservation of evidence, and addressing social issues such as safe housing. “Without timely documentation of the evidence of sexual violence crimes, there will be little hope of justice for survivors.”

Vik BF, Rasmussen K, Schei B, Hagemann CT.

### **Three groups of suspects in police reported rape cases: First-time suspects, recidivists and unidentified suspects. A comparative study.**

J Forensic Leg Med. 2020 Apr;71:101771. PMID: [32342899](#)

Among 356 Norwegian suspected perpetrators of sexual assault, 58% were first-time suspects, associated with the victim being <18 years; 21% were recidivists, associated with the victim being a partner, unemployment, and reported intake of other drugs than alcohol; and 21% were unidentified, associated with the victim more likely to have consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the initial interaction being a public venue.

## Human Trafficking

Laird JJ, Klettke B, Hall K, Clancy E, Hallford D.

### **Demographic and Psychosocial Factors Associated With Child Sexual Exploitation: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Sep 1;3(9):e2017682. PMID: [32960280](#)

In this review of research on child sexual exploitation (“coerced sexual acts between a child or a young person aged ≤18 years and an individual or a group in exchange for money, gifts, substances, or other commodities and associated factors”), the strongest significantly associated factors were engagement in sexual risk behaviors (6.31 times increased risk), having more than 5 sexual partners (5.96), a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (5.29), historical exposure to child pornography (5.50), and a history of childhood sexual abuse (3.80).

Greenbaum J, Albright K, Tsai C.

**Introduction to the special issue of Child Abuse and Neglect: Global child trafficking and health.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Feb;100:104321. PMID: [31859003](#)

This special issue on child trafficking including 26 articles has two sections – scientific research on child trafficking and health, and the second section short articles describing specific programs serving trafficked children. [Table of Contents with abstracts](#)

Haney K, LeBeau K, Bodner S, Czizik A, Young ME, Hart M.

**Sex Trafficking in the United States: A Scoping Review.**

J Evid Based Soc Work (2019). 2020 Nov-Dec;17(6):714-748.

PMID: [32678726](#)

From a review of sex trafficking research, “Findings indicate the need for additional research to determine the most effective practices to increase awareness and identification, widespread TVPA [Trafficking and Violence Protection Act] implementation, reduce risk factors and resulting health disparities, offer services to survivors, and prevention of potential victims.”

## Perpetrators

Webermann AR, Maldonado A, Singh R, et. al.

**Centrality of traumatic events and men's intimate partner violence perpetration.**

Psychol Trauma. 2020 Feb;12(2):200-206. PMID: [31318249](#)

For 134 men participating in a community-based violence intervention program, event centrality, the extent to which a trauma in a person’s life becomes central to one’s identity, predicted PTSD symptoms, which in turn predicted IPV perpetration and relationship problems.

Carrier Emond F, Nolet K, Rochat L, Rouleau JL, Gagnon J.

**Inhibitory Control in Sexually Coercive Men: Behavioral Insights Using a Stop-Signal Task With Neutral, Emotional, and Erotic Stimuli.**

Sex Abuse. 2020 Apr;32(3):301-319. PMID: [30694102](#)

“Response inhibition is defined as one’s ability to voluntarily override an automatic or already initiated action when that action is inappropriate.” This laboratory study of male college students showed that men who reported past use of sexual coercion had poorer performance of response inhibition. For both perpetrators and non-perpetrators, highly arousing sexual stimuli equally hindered this response inhibition.

## Police and Court Systems

Rowhani-Rahbar A, Bellenger MA, Gibb L, et. al.

**Extreme Risk Protection Orders in Washington : A Statewide Descriptive Study.**

Ann Intern Med. 2020 Sep 1;173(5):342-349. PMID:

[32598226](#)

From an analysis of all emergency protective orders filed in Washington State during a 2.5-year period, 67 were filed for concerns about harm to self, 86 harm to others, and 84 harm to both self and others. 87% were filed by law enforcement and 81% were granted. At least 1 firearm was removed from 64%. Prior domestic violence perpetration was reported in 24% of cases, mental health issues in 40%, and substance misuse in 47%. 62% had a history of suicidal ideation, and in 30% of cases the court ordered a mental health evaluation.

Karystianis G, Simpson A, Adily A, et. al.

**Prevalence of Mental Illnesses in Domestic Violence Police Records: Text Mining Study.**

J Med Internet Res. 2020 Dec 24;22(12):e23725. PMID:

[33361056](#)

Of 416,441 police-recorded DV reports in Australia, mental health issues were identified in only 1% of fixed fields in the report, vs. over 15% in unstructured free text, found by data mining. 2/3 of mental illnesses were associated with perpetrators vs. 21% with victims; depression was the most common condition for both.

Burns C, Buchanan M.

**Factors that Influence the Decision to Seek Help in a Police Population.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Sep 21;17(18):6891.

PMID: [32967171](#)

“Exposure to potentially traumatic incidents and significant job-related stressors can place officers at higher risk of developing physical and mental health problems. The police culture exerts a pronounced influence on officers, preventing some from asking for or receiving assistance. The stigma of being perceived as weak or incompetent, concerns about being labelled unfit for duty, and worry that accessing psychological support will impact future career advancement can affect the decision to seek help.” This study of 20 Royal Canadian Mounted Police detailed factors that encouraged seeking help, including talking to an influential 3<sup>rd</sup> party, ease of access to mental health support, supportive supervisor, and greater awareness of the psychological response to police work. Recommendations for culture change are included.

# Providers

Evans ML, Lindauer M, Farrell ME.

## A Pandemic within a Pandemic – Intimate Partner Violence during Covid-19.

N Engl J Med. 2020 Dec 10;383(24):2302-2304. PMID: [32937063](#)

This is a review of pandemic factors influencing increases in IPV, barriers to seeking and receiving help, and recommendations for healthcare providers for identification and management, including remotely.

**IPV Resources for Patients.**

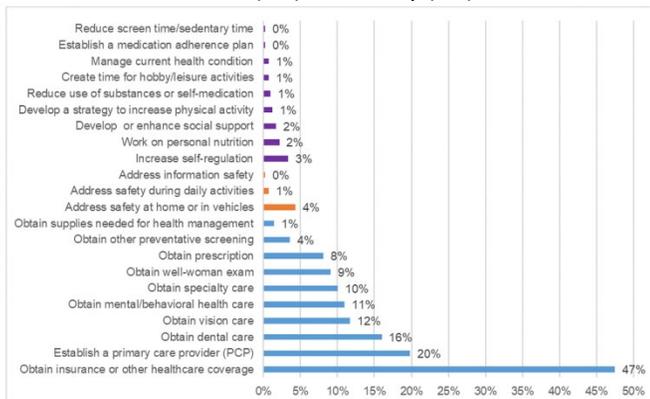
**Crisis Text Line** (text HOME to 741741)  
**National Parent Hotline** (call 1-855-427-2736)  
**Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline** (visit <https://www.childhelp.org/childhelp-hotline/> or call 1-800-422-4453)  
**National Domestic Violence Hotline** (visit <http://thehotline.org>, text LOVEIS to 22522, or call 1-800-799-7233)  
**Futures Without Violence** (visit <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/resources-events/get-help/>)

Grace J, Walters ST, Gallegos I, Thompson EL, Spence EE.

## Use of a Health Advocacy Model for Survivors of Interpersonal Violence.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Dec 2;17(23):E8966. PMID: [33276649](#)

“This program engaged IPV survivors in creating health and safety goals...Among all goals, 89% selected goals focused on healthcare, with 47% of those selecting obtaining health insurance or coverage as a need. The remaining goals selected were self-care (7%) and safety (3%).”



Irving L, Liu BC.

## Beaten Into Submissiveness? An Investigation Into the Protective Strategies Used by Survivors of Domestic Abuse.

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Jan;35(1-2):294-318. PMID: [29294623](#)

From a survey of 40 women with average age 33 years using a UK domestic violence community service, categories of protective strategies were evaluated including placating, resistance, informal,

formal, legal, and safety. “Findings showed that women utilized a diverse range of protective strategies with placating strategies being most intensely used and rated as helpful. However, placating strategy usage could be a risk factor as opposed to a protective factor.” Safety planning strategies were rated as the most helpful.

Behnke A, Rojas R, Karabatsiakos A, Kolassa IT.

## Childhood maltreatment compromises resilience against occupational trauma exposure: A retrospective study among emergency medical service personnel.

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Jan;99:104248. PMID: [31731138](#)

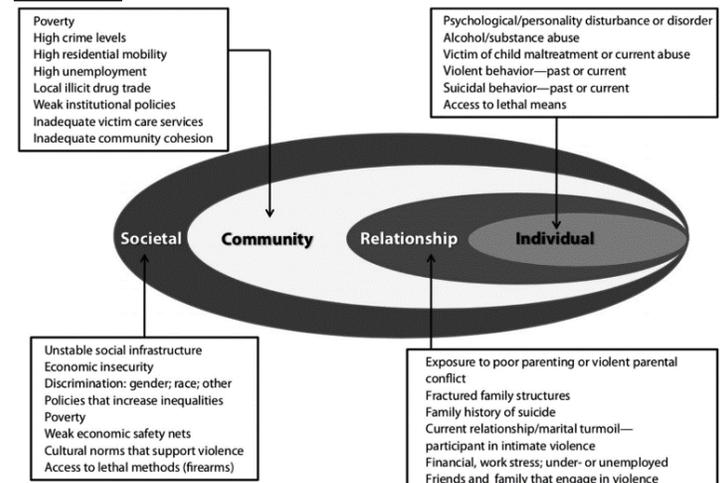
In this study of 103 German EMS personnel, those who reported higher exposure to childhood maltreatment experienced more severe depressive, PTSD and body symptoms with occupational trauma exposure. “Childhood maltreatment could increase the EMS personnel's vulnerability to the detrimental consequences of critical incidents on duty.”

# Prevention

Cerulli C, Winterfeld A, Younger M, Krueger J.

## Public Health Law Strategies for Suicide Prevention Using the Socioecological Model.

J Law Med Ethics. 2019 Jun;47(2\_suppl):31-35. PMID: [31298117](#)



Hamby S, Taylor E, Mitchell K, Jones L, Newlin C.

## Health-Related Quality of Life among Adolescents as a Function of Victimization, other Adversities, and Strengths.

J Pediatr Nurs. 2020 Jan-Feb;50:46-53. PMID: [31756596](#)

“In this highly victimized sample of youth, many strengths were associated with improved health-related quality of life, with sense of purpose and recovering positive affect showing the most promise for future prevention and intervention.”

Eddy JM, Sneddon D.

**Rigorous Research on Existing Child Maltreatment Prevention Programs: Introduction to the Special Section.**

Prev Sci. 2020 Jan;21(1):1-3. PMID: [31659609](#)

In this special section introducing the science of child maltreatment prevention, authors encourage the use of rigorous research designs in community settings, and provide examples. [Table of Contents](#)

## Researchers

Krause KR, Chung S, Adewuya AO, et. al.

**International consensus on a standard set of outcome measures for child and youth anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder.**

Lancet Psychiatry. 2021 Jan;8(1):76-86. PMID: [33341172](#)

“This Position Paper reports on recommendations specifically for anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder in children and young people aged between 6 and 24 years...The final standard set recommends tracking symptoms, suicidal thoughts and behaviour, and functioning as a minimum through seven primarily patient-reported outcome measures: the Revised Children's Anxiety and Depression Scale, the Obsessive Compulsive Inventory for Children, the Children's Revised Impact of Events Scale, the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale, the KIDSCREEN-10, the Children's Global Assessment Scale, and the Child Anxiety Life Interference Scale.”

O'Brien BC, Teherani A, Boscardin CK, O'Sullivan PS.

**Pause, Persist, Pivot: Key Decisions Health Professions Education Researchers Must Make About Conducting Studies During Extreme Events.**

Acad Med. 2020 Nov;95(11):1634-1638. PMID: [32496292](#)

“When extreme events occur, some research becomes a clear priority, but what becomes of all other research? Does it stop indefinitely, or can it be paused with plans to resume, persist with modifications, or pivot to address new priorities?” (See Chart on next page.)

## Other of Interest

McPhillips K, Salter M, Roberts-Pedersen E, Kezelman C.

**Understanding trauma as a system of psycho-social harm: Contributions from the Australian royal commission into child sex abuse.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Jan;99:104232. PMID: [31710962](#)

Authors discuss the Australian Royal Commission report *Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse* and its successful investigatory process “by developing approaches to trauma as a system of harm with complex impacts on families, communities and indeed the nation...an interdisciplinary relational approach to the study of trauma is a key principle in the emergence of a trauma-informed culture.”

Goodmark L.

**Reimagining VAWA: Why Criminalization Is a Failed Policy and What a Non-Carceral VAWA Could Look Like.**

Violence Against Women. 2021 Jan;27(1):84-101. PMID: [32819221](#)

“The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is the signature federal legislative accomplishment of the anti-violence movement and has ensured that criminalization is the primary response to intimate partner violence in the United States. But at the time of its passage, some anti-violence activists, particularly women of color, warned that criminalization would be problematic for a number of reasons, a caution that has borne fruit in the 25 years since VAWA's passage. This article critiques the effectiveness of criminalization as anti-domestic violence policy and imagines what a non-carceral VAWA could look like...one that focuses on prevention and addresses known correlates of violence rather than intervening after the fact.”

Roberts AL, Kubzansky LD, Chibnik LB, Rimm EB, Koenen KC.

**Association of Posttraumatic Stress and Depressive Symptoms With Mortality in Women.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Dec 1;3(12):e2027935. PMID: [33275156](#)

From the Nurses Health Study II, of 51,000 mostly White mid-life nurses followed for nine years, and controlling for multiple variables, women with PTSD and depression symptoms were 2-4 times more likely to die during the follow-up period, in a dose-response fashion with increasing mental health symptoms. Highest causes of death for these women, compared to a control group without PTSD and depression, were cardiovascular disease, diabetes, unintentional injury, suicide, and other. Per interview with author, “These findings provide further evidence that mental health is fundamental to physical health...We ignore our emotional well-being at our peril.” A commentator added that it is “critical to appreciate the physical health consequences in individuals who have experienced trauma. This study adds to a growing literature demonstrating that the impact extends far beyond emotional health.”

(Figure from Researchers article O'Brien page 9)

**Questions, Options, and Considerations for Health Professions Education Researchers Conducting Studies During Extreme Events**

Questions to ask	Options (pause, persist, pivot)	Considerations
<p>What is the study's stage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design (including pre- or postethics submission and approval)</li> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Data analysis</li> <li>• Reporting findings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design: Persist or pivot?</li> <li>• Data collection: Pause, persist (potentially with adjustments), or pivot</li> <li>• Data analysis: Persist (check for event influence on data, then decide if more data are needed)</li> <li>• Reporting findings: Persist</li> </ul>	<p>Do I need to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consult with and/or submit a modification to the ethics review board?</li> <li>• meet with and receive approval from funders?</li> <li>• discuss with those who will help to identify participants or implement a change in intervention?</li> <li>• address limitations and implications of findings in light of the event?</li> </ul>
<p>How will the extreme event affect the purpose of my study?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study purpose/questions remain relevant: Pause or persist</li> <li>• Study purpose/questions can provide helpful baseline or benchmark data: Persist</li> <li>• Study purpose/questions can easily incorporate new circumstances: Persist</li> <li>• Study purpose/questions need some adjusting to be relevant and useful: Persist and/or pivot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do I still believe the work has merit and something to offer and is worth continuing (motivation)?</li> <li>• Does pivoting offer an option to preserve some aspects and add to the purpose?</li> </ul>
<p>How is my study design or approach affected?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not affected—as long as I describe the context and incorporate it into findings: Persist with possible modifications</li> <li>• Affected—data and findings will likely be viewed as compromised: Pause (if there is a possible return to preevent state), persist (if additional data collection can help make the data more generalizable, less biased), pivot (if possible to change design)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will editors, reviewers, readers raise concerns about validity, trustworthiness, generalizability, bias?</li> </ul>
<p>How should my study procedures change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment</li> <li>• Interventions</li> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Data analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No changes—I will use the data I have and not collect additional data: Persist</li> <li>• No changes—I will keep procedures the same and continue data collection when it is safe and appropriate to do so: Pause</li> <li>• May need to change—I will collect some data and see if patterns are different and adjustments are needed: Persist, possibly pause or pivot</li> <li>• Will need to change—I will adjust recruitment, data collection procedures, survey/interview/focus group questions, analysis: Persist or pivot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do I have the resources I need to collect additional data or data in a different format; do I need to alter the intervention?</li> <li>• What is the projected timeline, and will it still work?</li> <li>• Do I need to submit a modification to the ethics review board? Check with funder?</li> <li>• Do I need to pursue additional training for myself and research assistants?</li> <li>• Do I need new members for the research team?</li> <li>• What are the consequences of any changes made?</li> </ul>
<p>How should my findings address the extreme event?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study findings can provide useful benchmark or comparison for subsequent studies.</li> <li>• Discussion will consider findings in context of present circumstances.</li> <li>• Study findings will incorporate findings from the extreme event and discuss changes observed in the data (if any).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do my findings make sense in the context of the extreme event and associated changes?</li> <li>• How much should I mention the extreme event and where?</li> <li>• Are my findings still relevant and useful?</li> <li>• How does the extreme event influence the limitations of my study?</li> </ul>