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Child Abuse

Brink FW, Lo CB, Shi J, Stanley R, Lindberg DM.

Diagnosis codes dramatically underestimate the burden of abuse.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022;135:105986. PMID: [36516562](#)

“International Classification of Diseases (ICD) billing codes are not well-suited to estimate physical abuse prevalence among hospitalized patients and may be even less accurate in emergency departments (EDs). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has recently published a child abuse and neglect syndromic surveillance definition to more accurately examine national abuse trends among ED visits.” Of 550 children <5 years seen in the ED and evaluated by the child protection team from 2016 to 2020 at a large Midwestern children's hospital, when applying the CDC syndromic definition, only 11.6 % were identified as abused in the ED. However 65.3 % were identified at hospital discharge. “In conclusion, these results suggest the CDC syndromic surveillance definition lacks sensitivity in identifying physically abused patients and does not out-perform methods using abuse-specific diagnostic codes alone. Our results support the need for future...coding that could more reliably estimate the burden of abuse.”

Peace AE, Caruso D, Agala CB, et al.

Cost of Pediatric Trauma: A Comparison of Non-Accidental and Accidental Trauma in Pediatric Patients.

J Surg Res. 2022;283:806-16. PMID: [36470207](#)

Using databases from 2006 – 2018, of 58,275 pediatric hospitalized trauma patients, 0.3% were coded as non-accidental trauma (NAT). “Children with NAT were younger, more female, less likely to identify as White, and more under public insurance than those with accidental trauma. Hospital charges were significantly higher in patients with NAT (\$27,100 versus \$19,900). Mortality (4.9% versus 0.0%) and length-of-stay (3.2 days versus 1.5 days) were significantly higher among patients with NAT.”

Putnam-Hornstein E, Foust R, Cuccaro-Alamin S, et al.

A Population-Based Study of Mental Health Diagnoses and Child Protection System Involvement Among Medicaid-Insured Children.

J Pediatr. 2023;252:117-23. PMID: [36027974](#)

“Overall, 14% (n = 470,513) of all children insured through Medicaid in 2014-2015 had a documented mental health diagnosis. Among children with a diagnosis, the percentage with CPS involvement was nearly twice that of the Medicaid population overall (50.4% vs 26.9%)...Most children reported for maltreatment will never be placed in foster care, underscoring the importance of ensuring that the children who remain at home receive the proper array and coordination of services.”

Reynoso M, McLeigh J, Malthaner LQ, Stone KE.

Description of Audiologic, Developmental, Ophthalmologic, and Neurologic Diagnoses at a Primary Care Clinic for Children in Foster Care.

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2022;43(9):511-20. PMID: [36040833](#)

From a chart review of 4977 children seen at an academic-affiliated primary care clinic for children in foster care, overall, 3.5% of children had a hearing diagnosis, 42% had a developmental diagnosis, 9.0% had a vision diagnosis, and 4.5% had a neurologic diagnosis...A medical home may help children in foster care, who experience many barriers to comprehensive health care, to better identify and address these health conditions.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Carney JR, Miller-Graff LE, Napier TR, Howell KH.

Elucidating the relations between ACEs, age of exposure to adversity, and adult PTSS severity in pregnant women.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022;136:105995. PMID: [36566706](#)

In 137 pregnant women exposed to recent IPV, “Results suggest that for pregnant women exposed to high levels of trauma, polyvictimization and particularly experiencing multiple types of childhood maltreatment have stronger predictive validity for PTSS than household dysfunction. Cumulative victimization may be more influential than age of exposure to adversity.”

Gnanamanickam ES, Brown DS, Armfield JM, Segal L.
Excess hospital costs incurred by individuals with child abuse and neglect history in South Australia: A birth-cohort study.

Prev Med. 2022;107378. PMID: [36493867](#)

“We aimed to estimate the additional public hospital costs for emergency department visits and admitted patient hospitalizations, for persons with reported child protection concerns, from birth to 31 years and modelled to age 65, using linked hospital data from 2003 to 2017 for a population birth-cohort of all individuals born in South Australia from 1986 to 2017...excess costs were estimated at AU\$415 million, a 27% cost impost. There is a considerable hospital cost penalty associated with persons with reported child protection concerns, especially from adolescence into adulthood, highlighting an opportunity for cost savings by preventive investment in effective early-in-life interventions.”

Garbutt K, Rennoldson M, Gregson M.
Shame and Self-Compassion Connect Childhood Experience of Adversity With Harm Inflicted on the Self and Others.

J Interpers Violence. 2022;8862605221141866. PMID: [36541192](#)

Using the model of the four dimensions of shame via a survey of 1111 community and incarcerated adults, authors describe the varying roles that ACEs, shame, and self-compassion had in affecting the relationship between ACEs and harm to self and others.

Table 1. Four Dimensions of the Compass of Shame (Elison et al., 2006; Nathanson, 1992).

Dimension	Description
Shame-attack-self	Involves accepting their shame as valid and turning the focus of this shame inwards. It involves masochistic thoughts and behaviors and is considered a strategy of “doing unto yourself what you fear others will do to you.”
Shame-attack-other	Involves an individual typically not accepting shame and pushing the distress of shame away and instead onto others, making the other person feel worse. This can be by directly blaming others or indirectly releasing their own distress in the form of verbal or physical aggression.
Shame-withdrawal	A rapid withdrawal from the shaming situation, socially isolating oneself and hiding. They sense that the shame is valid and want to limit exposure of this shame so withdraw from shame-exposing experiences.
Shame-avoidance	A slow and deliberate movement away from shame. Distracting the self and others from the shame experience by denying the shame experience as valid or present. Disavowing shame through distractions which are self-soothing, pleasurable, exciting, or numbing.

Katz P, Patterson SL, DeQuattro K, et al.
The association of trauma with self-reported flares and disease activity in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).
 Rheumatology (Oxford). 2022 Dec 8;keac690. PMID: [36477308](#)

For 252 adult patients with Systemic Lupus, 63.4% reported ≥1 trauma exposure. Any traumatic event, excluding illness, doubled the odds of a flare (OR 2.27) and was associated with significantly higher symptoms scores. Adjusted odds of any flare and flare requiring medical care were significantly elevated for those with both trauma (OR 5.91) and ACE exposures (OR 4.69) or both exposures. “Identifying mechanisms of associations between trauma and disease activity and flares, as well as interventions to mitigate the effects of trauma exposures is critical, given the high rates of trauma exposures.”

Ford K, Hughes K, Cresswell K, Griffith N, Bellis MA.
Associations between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Lifetime Experience of Car Crashes and Burns: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022;19(23). PMID: [36498109](#)

“Using a cross-sectional sample of the adult general public (n = 4783) in Wales (national) and England (Bolton Local Authority), we identify relationships between ACE exposure and experience of car crashes and burns requiring medical attention across the life course. Individuals who had experienced 4+ ACEs were at significantly increased odds of having ever had each outcome measured. Furthermore, compared to those with no ACEs, those with 4+ were around two times more likely to report having had multiple (i.e., 2+) car crashes and over four times more likely to report having had burns multiple times.”

Adolescents

Jenkins JH, Sanchez G, Miller EA, et al.
Depression and anxiety among multiethnic middle school students: Age, gender, and sociocultural environment.
 Int J Soc Psychiatry. 2022;207640221140282. PMID: [36529994](#)

From interviews with 75 ethnically diverse US middle school students, mean age 11.2 years, “Ethnographic interviews revealed contexts associated with girls' experiences of depression and anxiety, including gender-based violence in both school and home environments. Salient for girls and boys alike were worries about consequences of COVID-19 for family with respect to illness, death, job loss, and economic hardship. Fears over student perceptions of intensified discrimination and racism in school and community were prominent. These problems were experienced by students as barriers to educational engagement.”

Herbenick D, Guerra-Reyes L, Patterson C, et. al.
#ChokeMeDaddy: A Content Analysis of Memes Related to Choking/Strangulation During Sex.

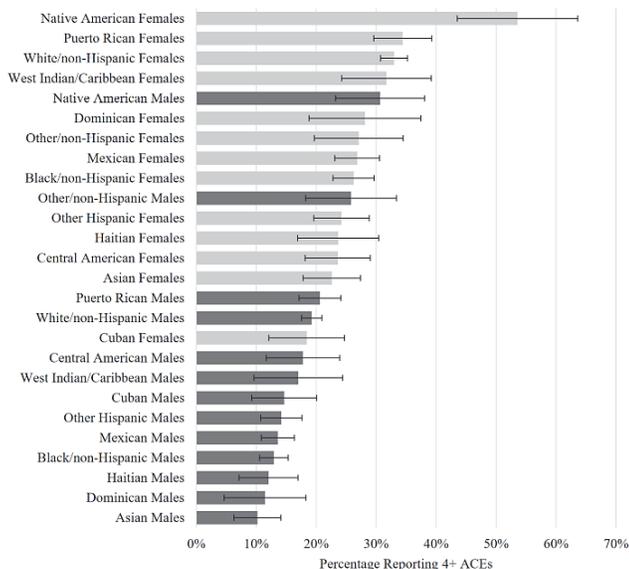
Arch Sex Behav. 2022 Dec 16:1–17. PMID: [36526942](#)

“Recent research indicates that some young people initially learn about sexual choking through Internet memes. Thus, a qualitative content analysis was performed on 316 visual and textual memes collected from various social media websites and online searches to assess salient categories related to choking during sex. We identified nine main categories: communication, gendered dynamics, choking as dangerous, choking as sexy, sexualization of the nonsexual, shame and worry, romance/rough sex juxtaposition, choking and religious references, instructional/informational. Given that memes, through their humor, can make difficult topics more palatable and minimize potential harm”, authors advocate for more media literacy into sexuality education programming on the potential risks of sexual choking.

Holcombe EA, Jones MS, Lehmann PS, Meldrum RC.
Differential Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Florida High School Students: The Intersection of Race, Ethnicity, and Gender.

J Adolesc Health. 2022 Dec 15:S1054-139X(22)00773-X. PMID: [36528515](#)

From a survey of over 20,000 Florida high school students, “our analysis suggests that many racial and ethnic minority groups as well as females experience multiple ACEs, and that it is imperative that scholars consider the intersectionality of gender and race/ethnicity in ACE exposure among adolescents.” Native American female adolescents represented the group at greatest risk of high exposure to ACEs, with more than 50% reporting 4+ ACEs.



Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Margerison CE, Wang X, Gemmill A, Goldman-Mellor S.
Changes in Pregnancy-Associated Deaths in the US During the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020.

JAMA Netw Open. 2023 Feb 1;6(2):e2254287. PMID: [36723945](#)

From April to December 2020, of 4528 pregnancy-associated deaths, overall death rate increased 35.5% from 2019. Those caused by drug overdoses increased by 55.3%, from homicide by 41.2%, from obstetric causes by 28.4%, and deaths from other causes (most commonly vehicle crashes) rose by 56.7%. Only pregnancy-associated suicides declined from 2019 to 2020.

Xyrakis N, Aquilina B, McNiece E, et al.
Interparental Coercive Control and Child and Family Outcomes: A Systematic Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022:15248380221139243. PMID: [36573654](#)

“Coercive control (CC) is a core facet of intimate partner violence (IPV) and involves asserting power, dominance, and control over another person.” From a research review, “CC was associated with increased parental psychopathology, poorer family functioning, harsher parenting and higher levels of child abuse, strained parent-child relationships, children used as tools and co-victims of CC, increased risk of child internalizing and externalizing problems, limited socializing opportunities, increased bullying, poorer perinatal outcomes, limited access to healthcare, and increased risk of child mortality. Evidence identified CC as a unique contributor to adverse child wellbeing outcomes, independent of exposure to IPV more broadly.”

Skafida V, Devaney J.
Risk and protective factors for children's psychopathology in the context of domestic violence - A study using nationally representative longitudinal survey data.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022;135:105991. PMID: [36527984](#)

From a long term national Scottish study of 2554 children, domestic violence exposure predicted higher internalising and externalising behaviours and lower prosocial skills. However, children with a strong mother-child bond had lower odds of internalising and externalising symptoms, and were over 4 times more likely to manifest prosocial skills. “Our findings suggest mothers need support to in turn support children in the context of domestic violence.”

Slep AMS, Rhoades KA, Lorber MF, Heyman RE.
Glimpsing the Iceberg: Parent-Child Physical Aggression and Abuse.

Child Maltreat. 2022;10775595221112921. PMID: [36469944](#)
 “An anonymous, computer-based assessment was administered to nearly 40,000 parents of more than 60,000 children in the United States Air Force, which included a detailed assessment on up to four minor children of aggression and its impact. The survey was the largest of its type ever conducted in the United States...Approximately 39% of children experienced corporal punishment, peaking at three years of age, and 7% experienced physical abuse, peaking at age six. About 45% of parents reported perpetrating corporal punishment and 8% abuse; these rates were higher in multi-child families and most often involved more than one child. Parent gender was not associated with physical aggression or abuse.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Barbier A, Chariot P, Lefèvre T.
Intimate partner violence against ever-partnered women in Europe: Prevalence and associated factors-Results from the violence against women EU-wide survey.

Frontiers in public health. 2022;10:1033465. PMID: [36530735](#)
 From an EU survey of 42,002 women from 18 countries, among those who ever had a partner, 51.7% reported a history of lifetime violence, including 20.0% IPV physical abuse, 8.4% IPV sexual abuse, and 48.5% IPV psychological abuse. “The lifetime prevalence of reported IPV among women in Europe is high and likely underestimated. The results emphasize the importance of a comprehensive definition of IPV.”

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Johnson L, Nikolova K, Hoge GL, Postmus JL.
Exploring Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Use of Financial Safety Planning Strategies.
 Violence Against Women. 2022;10778012221147913. PMID: [36579813](#)

Financial self-sufficiency is an important aspect of IPV prevention, as abusive partners may use economic control, employment sabotage, and economic exploitation within the abusive relationship. From a survey of 425 female IPV survivors, financial knowledge was an important factor in women developing a financial safety plan. Immigrant status impeded use of certain services. “Increasing the availability of financial literacy programming, beginning in high school, can help individuals to foster healthy financial behaviors at earlier ages, better equip individuals to navigate the U.S. banking system, and prepare individuals to identify unhealthy or unsafe financial behaviors in their relationships. Additional funding should also be allocated to increasing financial literacy programming in domestic violence organizations, along with the piloting and testing of other financial empowerment programs.”

Table 2. Frequency of Financial Safety Planning Strategy Use (n = 402).

Item	f	% yes or M(SD)
Hid important documents	284	70.6
Determined what to do financially to leave the relationship	240	59.7
Hid money or valuables	230	57.2
Changed individual account PINs and passwords	183	45.5
Developed a savings plan	164	40.8
Kept important financial phone numbers to use	157	39.1
Established an alternate mailing address	154	38.3
Opened a new bank account	129	32.1
Monitored credit reports for identity theft	128	31.8
Opened an emergency line of credit	49	12.2
Average number of financial safety planning strategies used		4.27 (2.69)

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Teaster PB, Roberto KA, Savla J, et. al.
Financial Fraud of Older Adults During the Early Months of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Gerontologist. 2022 Dec 19;gnac188. PMID: [36534988](#)
 In July 2020, 998 elder adults from 4 states (93% white; 64% female) completed an online survey about experiences with financial fraud. “65.9% experienced a COVID-19 related scam attempt, with charity contributions (49%) and COVID-19 treatments (42%) being the most common. Perpetrators commonly contacted older adults electronically (47%) two or more times (64%). Although most respondents ignored the request, 11.3% sent a requested payment, and 5.3% provided personal information. Predictors of vulnerability included contentment with financial situation, concern about finances in the aftermath of the pandemic, and wishing to talk to someone about financial decisions.”

Martinez JM, Homeier D, Fowler C, Wilber K.
**Conceptualizing Person-Centered Care in Elder
Mistreatment Intervention: Use of a Well-Being
Framework.**

Gerontologist. 2022 Nov 26;gnac170. PMID: [36434169](#)
“Person-centered care (PCC) applied to elder mistreatment interventions is an approach to include victim priorities.” From a case study analysis, “Client preferences included remaining at home, continuing the relationship with the abuser, and maintaining a sense of mastery. Individualized definitions of ‘safety’ were unrelated to elder mistreatment risk. Assistance included working with the suspected perpetrator, which is not offered by most elder mistreatment interventions, and resulted in some risk-reduction. Reasons for refusing help were a desire for control and fear of loss of well-being assets.”

Sexual Assault

Campbell R, Javorka M, Engleton J, et al.
Post-Assault Health Care for Sexual Assault Survivors During COVID-19: A Mixed Methods Analysis of Service Rates in a Predominately African American Community.
J Interpers Violence. 2023;38(1-2):Np2112-np34. PMID: [35532032](#)

During the pandemic through June 2021, “The number of MFEs [medical forensic exams], medical advocacy accompaniments, and counseling sessions [for sexual assault] significantly decreased during the pandemic's initial surge, as survivors feared seeking hospital-based health care due to concerns that they might contract COVID-19 in hospital emergency departments...These results underscore the need for community-based sexual assault healthcare services, so that if public health emergencies limit the availability, accessibility, and safety of hospital emergency department care, sexual assault survivors have other settings for obtaining post-assault health care.”

Raj A, Molnar J, Surya S, et al.
Characterizing Multiple Perpetrator Sexual Assaults in the Adolescent Female Population.
J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2022;35(6):659-61. PMID: [35760285](#)

From a study 2014-2021 from one urban pediatric ED on adolescent females seen for acute sexual assault, “Survivors of multiple perpetrator sexual assault were not more likely than survivors of single perpetrator assaults to be diagnosed with an anal-genital injury or sexually transmitted infection, but

were more likely to re-present in the subsequent year for an emergent mental health concern (31% vs 11%), including suicide attempt (6% vs 1%).

Adhia A, Ellyson AM, Kroshus E.
Prevalence and Formal Reporting of Sexual Violence among Undergraduate Student-Athletes: A Multi-State Study.
J Interpers Violence. 2023;38(1-2):Np418-np42. PMID: [35475767](#)

In a survey of 1004 student-athletes at 10 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I institutions across the US, 29% experienced some type of sexual violence [SV] since enrolling at their university, with higher prevalence on women's teams (36%) compared to men's teams (13%). Only 9% of participants who experienced SV filed a formal report at their institution.

Kidenda S, Muchai R, Green L, et al.
Evaluating the effectiveness of a mobile application to improve the quality, collection, and usability of forensic documentation of sexual violence.
PLoS One. 2022;17(12):e0278312. PMID: [36516163](#)

“MediCapt is an innovative digital application that enables clinicians to document forensic medical evidence as well as capture and securely store forensic photographs of injuries. Participants included clinicians, medical records personnel, information technology personnel, and health facility administrators, as well as law enforcement and legal professionals in Kenya...MediCapt was well-received across all sectors, its use was perceived as feasible and sustainable, and it significantly improved the quality of collected forensic data...it will increase successful prosecutions, strengthen accountability for perpetrators, and improve justice for survivors.”

Human Trafficking

McDonald KP, Fisher R, Connolly J.
Building a specialized model of care for youth involved in sex trafficking in child welfare: A systematic review and interviews with experts-by-experience.
Child Abuse Negl. 2022;135:105987. PMID: [36527983](#)

From a research review and interviews with survivors and child welfare personnel, “The present study aimed to identify components essential to building a model of care for youth involved in sex trafficking in child welfare...Convergent with the literature, experts noted the need for enhanced wraparound supports and specific training for caregivers and service providers.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Arayasirikul S, Turner CM, Hernandez CJ, et al.

Transphobic Adverse Childhood Experiences as a Determinant of Mental and Sexual Health for Young Trans Women in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Transgend Health. 2022;7(6):552-5. PMID: [36518300](#)

“A survey was administered between 2012 and 2014 to 300 YTW [young trans women] aged 16-24 living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Our study showed that YTW were highly impacted by ACEs during their childhood, including physical and verbal transphobic abuse. The ACE measurements in our study correlated to a host of mental health conditions and unsafe sexual practices. There is a need to understand how ACEs specifically impact trans women separately from other sexual and gender minorities...to help address the factors that lead YTW to be disproportionately affected by substance use, mental health conditions, homelessness, and HIV.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Schouler-Ocak M, Moran JK.

Racial discrimination and its impact on mental health.

Int Rev Psychiatry. 2022;1-9. PMID: [36519290](#)

“There is evidence that racial discrimination at different levels has a major impact on mental health over the whole life span...All forms of structural, institutionalised, interpersonal and internalised racism as well as the cumulative impact of intersectional discrimination appear to be linked to mental health and well-being.”

Johnson ME, Rigg KK, Vroom EB, Akbari Z, Bristol SC.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Substance Misuse among Justice-Involved Children.

Subst Use Misuse. 2022;1-12. PMID: [36469650](#)

From a Florida statewide dataset of 79,960 justice-involved children (JIC), “higher ACE scores were linked to substance use and substance use disorder. Black JIC were 2.46 times more likely, and Latinx JIC were 1.40 times more likely to report substance use than white JIC.”

Hughes AJ, Gunn H, Siengsukon C, et al.

Eliminating Sleep Health Disparities and Achieving Health Equity: Seven Areas for Action in the Behavioral Sleep Medicine Community.

Behav Sleep Med. 2022;1-13. PMID: [36573844](#)

“Research exploring disparities have documented a plethora of factors including social determinants of health, community violence, and structural issues - all of which are associated with adverse sleep. There are robust evidence base of behavioral interventions that can be leveraged to improve sleep health among racial and ethnic groups.” This report was created by members of the society of behavioral sleep medicine to discuss gaps and opportunities, and make recommendations, at the intersection of the COVID-19 pandemic, systemic racism, and sleep health.

Thomas MMC, Waldfoegel J, Williams OF.

Inequities in Child Protective Services Contact Between Black and White Children.

Child Maltreat. 2023;28(1):42-54. Epub 20220202. PMID: [35081781](#)

Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, “Income poverty was a significant predictor of CPS contact among White families, who were protected by higher income. In contrast, income per se was not a significant predictor of CPS contact among Black families, who were instead impacted by racialized family regulation and consequences of poverty, such as poor health and depression...Implications include centering systemic racism and specifically racialized poverty as causes of racial inequities in CPS contact, and rethinking the role of CPS in protecting children.”

Perpetrators

Belfry KD, Ham E, Kolla NJ, Hilton NZ.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Offending as a Function of Acquired Brain Injury Among Men in a High Secure Forensic Psychiatric Hospital.

Can J Psychiatry. 2022;7067437221144629. PMID: [36537143](#)

Of 637 Canadian adult males admitted to a high secure forensic hospital, one-fifth had a documented acquired brain injury (ABI) indicator. “ABI was more likely to be identified by greater adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), more health problems in childhood, and lower socioeconomic status, suggesting that ABI within the forensic context is associated with greater developmental disadvantage. Men with ABI had more serious pre-admission offences, but not more serious admission offences or in-hospital aggression. Men with ABI were more likely than those without...to be diagnosed with mood and personality disorders, and less likely to have a schizophrenia diagnosis.”

Jeglic EL, Winters GM, Johnson BN.

Identification of red flag child sexual grooming behaviors.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022;136:105998. PMID: [36577252](#)

From an online survey of adults who had experienced childhood sexual abuse and those who did not but were asked about a relationship with an older male during their childhood, the most important red flag grooming behaviors that distinguished the two groups, and which may play a role in prevention, were behaviors specifically related to desensitizing the child to physical contact and to sexual content.

LeardMann CA, Haile YG, McAnany J, et al.

Pre-service factors associated with sexual misconduct among male U.S. Marines.

PLoS One. 2022;17(12):e0278640. PMID: [36490284](#)

From an analysis of 146,307 active-duty Marines over 15 years, the majority 18-19 years old, 107 were convicted of sexual offenses. Pre-service factors of perpetrators included high school or less education, parental death, unprotected sex, and school suspension/expulsion.

Police and Court Systems

Babalola T, Couch T, Donahoe M, et al.

Domestic violence calls for police service in five US cities during the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020.

BMC Public Health. 2022;22(1):2455. PMID: [36581916](#)

Comparing data for police call volume for DV in several US cities, "During the stay-at-home order, increases in mean DV calls relative to pre-COVID-19 were observed in Chicago (47.8%), Phoenix (18.4%), NYC (3.5%), and LA (3.4%), but a decrease in Philadelphia (-4.9%). After lifting the stay-at-home order, changes in mean calls relative to pre-COVID-19 remained elevated in Chicago, slightly elevated in Phoenix, and returned to baseline in NYC and LA...Additional studies are needed to help explain why the association between stay-at-home orders and DV police call volume seems to only appear in some locations."

Kawano B, Agarwal S, Krishnamoorthy V, et. al

Restrictive Firearm Laws and Firearm-Related Suicide.

J Am Coll Surg. 2023;236(1):37-44. PMID: [36519906](#)

There were 208,621 deaths from intentional self-harm with firearms from 2009 to 2018. States with background checks and mandatory waiting periods correlated with fewer suicides by all firearms and specific firearm types.

Hovey A, Rye BJ, George E, Scott S, Chambers L.

Impact of Children's Presence on Police Responses to Domestic Violence Call Situations.

Child Maltreat. 2022;10775595221147315. PMID: [36541913](#)

"This study investigated the role of children's presence in IPV police calls using data (N = 2709) from reports provided by an Ontario, Canada police force, one-third of which led to criminal charges. When children were present: charges were less likely to be laid; the accused's emotional state was more likely to be rated by police as calm and the accused was less likely to be identified as using alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the call; and victim support interventions were more likely to be offered and accepted. Implications for police and support service interventions are discussed."

McCOURT AD, White SA, Bandara S, et al.

Development and Implementation of State and Federal Child Welfare Laws Related to Drug Use in Pregnancy.

Milbank Q. 2022 Dec;100(4):1076-1120. PMID: [36510665](#)

From a state policy review, "Twenty-four states and DC have passed laws classifying prenatal drug use as child abuse or neglect. Thirty-seven states and DC mandate reporting of suspected prenatal drug use to the state...Many states have enacted laws that may disincentivize treatment-seeking among pregnant people who use drugs and lead to family separation. To craft effective state laws and support their implementation, state policymakers and practitioners could benefit from a treatment-oriented approach to prenatal substance use and additional state and federal guidance."

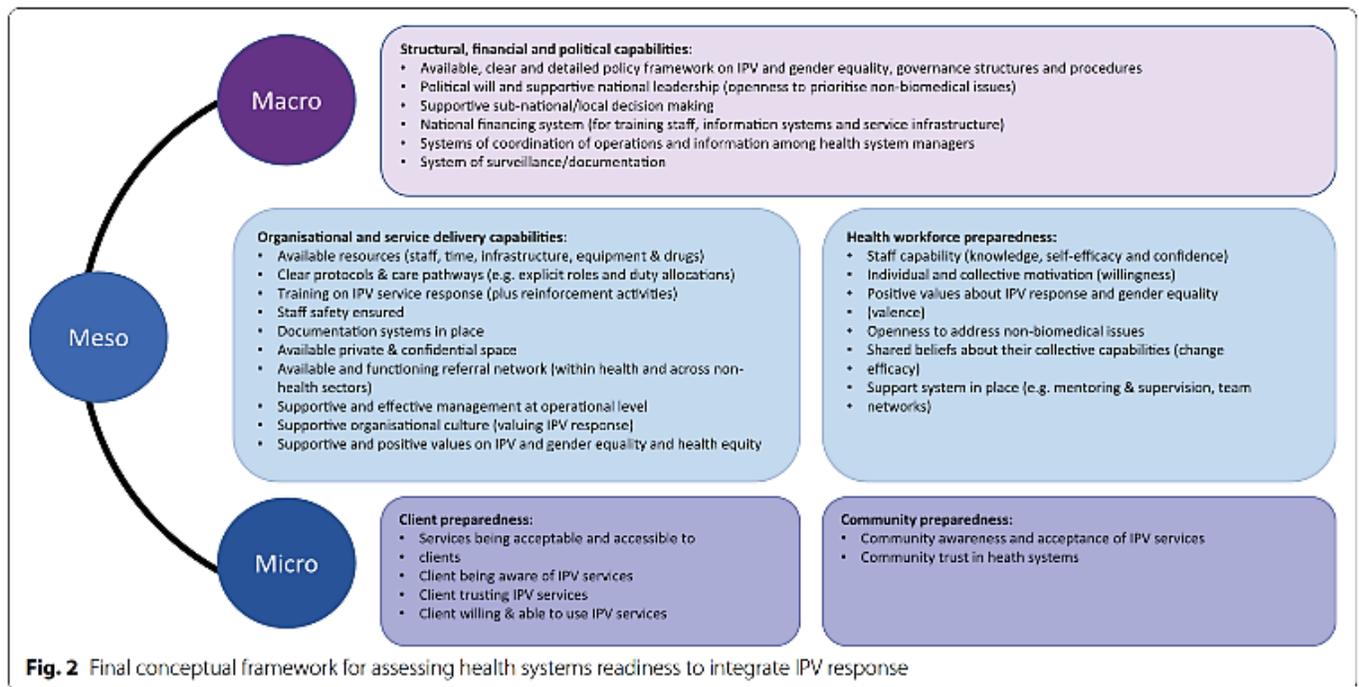
Providers

English A, McKibben E, Sivaramakrishnan D, et al.

A Rapid Review Exploring the Role of Yoga in Healing Psychological Trauma.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022;19(23). PMID: [36498254](#)

From a research review, "The following main impacts of yoga on participants were identified: feeling an increased sense of self-compassion; feeling more centered; developing their coping skills; having a better mind-body relationship; and improving their relationships with others. The main barriers were: concerns initiating yoga; time and motivational issues; and the costs and location of classes. The main facilitator was the feeling of safety generated in the trauma-informed yoga classes...yoga offers great potential in the field of trauma recovery. Research is called for to allow this field to advance."



Bhui K, Shakoor S, Mankee-Williams A, Otis M.

Creative arts and digital interventions as potential tools in prevention and recovery from the mental health consequences of adverse childhood experiences.

Nature communications. 2022;13(1):7870. PMID: [36550111](#)

“Creative arts such as music, dance, drama and visual arts, and arts-based therapies are emerging as important approaches in the treatment of childhood trauma. Arts based research and interventions permit gradual exploration of adverse experiences, where the creator exercises control over disclosure, and non-verbal disclosure or awareness grows, leading an ethical and safer process that is less likely to lead to distress or trigger traumatic symptoms. Evidence suggests that arts-based interventions improve sense of achievement, self-confidence, self-esteem, social skills, conflict resolution, problem solving, relationships, and sense of belonging amongst adolescents. Equally, these activities have been successful in improving mental health.”

Prevention

Buchanan GJR, Tate AD, Barnes A, Trofholz AC, Berge JM.

Potential Points of Intervention to Minimize the Impact of Parents' Adverse Childhood Experiences on Child Mental Health.

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2023;44(1):e24-e31. PMID: [36563343](#)

“Parents with high ACEs but who have good mental health [MH] and positive parenting behaviors demonstrated no impact of their ACEs on their children's mental health. Providing MH care to parents and parenting programs may be strategies for improving children's MH. Parenting behavior assessment is recommended for clinicians when pediatric patients present with MH concerns.”

Beaujolois B.

Beyond Sexual Assault Prevention: Targeted Outcomes for Empowerment Self-Defense.

J Interpers Violence. 2023;38(1-2):Np509-np38. PMID: [35392698](#)

“Empowerment Self-Defense (ESD) has been shown to be effective in reducing risk of sexual assault victimization among women, but because research in this area is still in its infancy, less is known how and why the intervention is effective.” Per author, “the intervention relates to: enactment, self-determination, nonverbal communication, relationship quality, self-worth, healing, physical strength and power, downregulation, support and solidarity, and societal-level changes.”

Researchers

Soneson E, Das S, Burn AM, et al.

Leveraging Administrative Data to Better Understand and Address Child Maltreatment: A Scoping Review of Data Linkage Studies.

Child Maltreat. 2023;28(1):176-95. PMID: [35240863](#)

Authors review studies that contain various types of data linkages. “However, how research using linked data can be translated into effective service development and monitoring, or targeting of interventions, is underexplored in terms of privacy protection, ethics and governance, data quality, and evidence of effectiveness.”

Backhaus S, Leijten P, Meinck F, Gardner F.

Different Instruments, Same Content? A Systematic Comparison of Child Maltreatment and Harsh Parenting Instruments.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022;15248380221134290. PMID: [36437787](#)

Authors compare 7 parent-reported child maltreatment and 18 harsh parenting instruments. Both types measured similar emotional behaviors and physical behaviors, however the maltreatment instruments also included twisting body parts and choking. “Our findings can help guide discussions on definitions, operationalizations, and their consequences for research on violence against children.”

Woods-Jaeger B, Kleven L, et. al.

Two generations thrive: Bidirectional collaboration among researchers, practitioners, and parents to promote culturally responsive trauma research, practice, and policy.

Psychol Trauma. 2023 Feb;15(2):181-188. PMID: [35604710](#)

“This paper describes a collaboration among researchers, practitioners, and parents of color with lived experiences of ACEs entitled: Two Generations Thrive, which aims to prevent the intergenerational transmission of ACEs through improving practices and policies within the health care, education, and child welfare systems...Key lessons learned include: the importance of building and maintaining trust, consistently working to mitigate power imbalances, and the power of bidirectional collaboration to maximize the benefit of research and action for communities traditionally marginalized in research and practice.”

Skiendzielewski K, Forke CM, Sarwer DB, et al.

The intersection of adverse childhood experiences and neighborhood determinants of health: An exploratory spatial analysis.

Psychol Trauma. 2022 Jul 14;10.1037/tra0001320. PMID: [35834220](#)

From a survey of 1679 Philadelphia adults, and linking other data spatially, “Individuals with ≥ 4 ACEs lived in neighborhoods with higher neighborhood poverty rates, less socioeconomic resources, worse food access, poorer perceived physical and mental health, more substance overdose deaths, higher crime, and less green space...Findings suggest future work may benefit from considering neighborhood environments when examining and intervening upon the association between ACEs and poor physical and psychological health.”

Raja US, Carrico AR.

Childhood trauma and other formative life experiences predict environmental engagement.

Scientific reports. 2022;12(1):20756. PMID: [36456711](#)

“In this paper, we focus on childhood formative experiences and the extent to which they are correlated with environmental engagement. We consider two forms of environmental engagement: civic engagement, measured in hours per month devoted to an environmental protection cause, and private-sphere green behavior...Looking at a nationally representative sample of American adults (n = 449), we find that childhood trauma predicts both civic engagement and green behavior, while childhood experiences in nature and childhood travel experiences predict green behavior but not civic engagement.” Authors note prior studies showing that trauma and maltreatment may result for some in increased empathy, leading to “participants said they felt empathy toward the environment, which was also suffering”, “are attempting to find meaning in something larger”, and “traumatic events cause people to become more emotionally aware and attuned to cues that signal distress”. “The finding that childhood trauma has an even stronger relationship with environmental engagement is more novel and somewhat surprising. Given the large literature suggesting that childhood trauma sometimes undermines pro-social behavior towards other humans, these data indicate the need for further research.”

Other of Interest