

## **MEDICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY ON ABUSE FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL MARCH 2012**

This summary includes selected research articles relating to abuse indexed by the National Library of Medicine January 2012. To obtain a copy of the abstracts, go to [pubmed.gov](http://pubmed.gov), and place the Pubmed ID numbers (PMID) in the search box, separated by commas. PTSD = Post Traumatic Stress Disorder IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

### **Child Abuse**

Putnam-Hornstein E.

#### **Report of maltreatment as a risk factor for injury death: a prospective birth cohort study.**

Child Maltreat. 2011 Aug;16(3):163-74. PMID: 21680641

Combining birth records, CPS records and death records for over 4.3 million California-born children between 1999 and 2006, and after adjusting for risk factors at birth, children under age 5 with a prior allegation of maltreatment were 5.9 times more likely to die from intentional injuries and 2 times more likely to die from unintentional injuries.

Edmiston EE, Wang F, Mazure CM, Guiney J, Sinha R, Mayes LC, Blumberg HP.

#### **Corticostriatal-limbic gray matter morphology in adolescents with self-reported exposure to childhood maltreatment.**

Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2011 Dec;165(12):1069-77. PMID: 22147775

Brain studies of adolescents without a psychiatric diagnosis but with a history of child maltreatment showed certain consistent brain changes with different types of abuse/neglect. Girls had more changes relating to emotional regulation, and boys more changes relating to impulse control. This is an important study because even though these individuals did not have behavioral or mental health problems at present, their brain scans showed that certain areas might be vulnerable to stressors in the future.

Woodruff K, Lee B.

#### **Identifying and predicting problem behavior trajectories among pre-school children investigated for child abuse and neglect.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2011 Jul;35(7):491-503. PMID: 21816475

Of 182 4 year olds investigated for child maltreatment and followed for 6 years, those with persistently high behavioral problems were 25 times more likely to have been investigated for sexual abuse, and children with worsening behaviors over time were 9 times more likely to have been investigated for neglect.

Singh Kocher M, Dichtel L.

#### **Osteogenesis imperfecta misdiagnosed as child abuse.**

J Pediatr Orthop B. 2011 Nov;20(6):440-3. PMID: 21716141

For 33 families of children mistakenly labeled as abused (but who had a genetic brittle bone disorder), 70% of the children at a mean age of 7 months and 62% of older siblings were removed from their families prior to proper diagnosis, which took approximately 3 months. The consequences of misdiagnosis were devastating to the families surveyed.

Teicher MH, Vitaliano GD.

#### **Witnessing violence toward siblings: an understudied but potent form of early adversity.**

PLoS One. 2011;6(12):e28852. PMID: 22216127

In a community sample of over 400 young adults, witnessing violence to siblings was reported at about the same rate as to mothers (22% vs. 21%), however “measures of the relative importance of witnessing violence to siblings were many fold greater than witnessing violence towards mothers or fathers.”

### **Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse**

Danese A, McEwen BS.

#### **Adverse childhood experiences, allostasis, allostatic load, and age-related disease.**

Physiol Behav. 2012 Apr 12;106(1):29-39. PMID: 21888923.

Authors summarize how the effects of childhood maltreatment on the brain, nervous system, endocrine (hormonal and stress) system, and immune system create an increased load on the body, leading to long-term effects on biological aging and health.

Nanni V, Uher R, Danese A.

**Childhood maltreatment predicts unfavorable course of illness and treatment outcome in depression: a meta-analysis.**

Am J Psychiatry. 2012 Feb 1;169(2):141-51. PMID: 21841209.

In an analysis of the medical literature including over 23,000 participants, childhood maltreatment was associated with elevated risk of developing recurrent and persistent depression including lack of response to treatment.

Arnou BA, Blasey CM, Hunkeler EM, Lee J, Hayward C.

**Does gender moderate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and adult depression?**

Child Maltreat. 2011 Aug;16(3):175-83. PMID: 21727161

In a sample of 5,673 HMO patients, childhood maltreatment was associated with adult depression with no gender difference noted.

Robinaugh DJ, McNally RJ.

**Trauma centrality and PTSD symptom severity in adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse.**

J Trauma Stress. 2011 Aug;24(4):483-6. PMID: 21793046

Of 102 adult women with a history of childhood sexual abuse, those who rated the traumatic event as either a turning point in their life story, a central part of their identity, or a reference point for generating expectations about the future, exhibited more severe symptoms of PTSD.

Schäfer I, Fisher HL.

**Childhood trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in patients with psychosis: clinical challenges and emerging treatments.**

Curr Opin Psychiatry. 2011 Nov;24(6):514-8. PMID: 21897251

“Childhood trauma and its consequences are highly prevalent among patients with psychosis and severely affect the course and outcome.”

Surtees PG, Wainwright NW, Pooley KA, Luben RN, Khaw KT, Easton DF, Dunning AM.

**Life stress, emotional health, and mean telomere length in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer (EPIC)-Norfolk population study.**

J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2011 Nov;66(11):1152-62. PMID: 21788649

In a British study of 4,441 women aged 41-80 years, adverse child experiences were associated with premature cellular aging in a dose-response fashion – more adverse experiences led to increased premature aging.

Chapman DP, Wheaton AG, Anda RF, Croft JB, Edwards VJ, Liu Y, Sturgis SL, Perry GS.

**Adverse childhood experiences and sleep disturbances in adults.**

Sleep Med. 2011 Sep;12(8):773-9. PMID: 21704556

Using data from the Kaiser Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study, adults experienced increasing sleep problems (difficulty falling or staying asleep, or feeling tired after a night’s sleep) in direct proportion to increasing ACEs.

Ford ES, Anda RF, Edwards VJ, Perry GS, Zhao G, Li C, Croft JB.

**Adverse childhood experiences and smoking status in five states.**

Prev Med. 2011 Sep 1;53(3):188-93. PMID: 21726575

In a CDC study of over 25,000 participants in 5 states, adults with a history of adverse childhood experiences were significantly more likely to smoke or have ever smoked.

**Domestic Violence – Effects on Children**

Jaffe PG, Campbell M, Hamilton LH, Juodis M.

**Children in danger of domestic homicide.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2012 Jan;36(1):71-4. PMID: 22265904

Using death review committee data from multiple communities (including Santa Clara County), authors analyze the impact of DV homicide on children as witnesses or victims.

Fujiwara T, Okuyama M, Izumi M.

**Factors that contribute to the improvement in maternal parenting after separation from a violent husband or partner.**

J Interpers Violence. 2012 Jan;27(2):380-95. PMID: 21810793

In a small Japanese study, parenting skills improved when women and children left their abusive partners.

Georgsson A, Almqvist K, Broberg AG.

**Dissimilarity in vulnerability: self-reported symptoms among children with experiences of intimate partner violence.**

Child Psychiatry Hum Dev. 2011 Oct;42(5):539-56. PMID: 21538120

In this Swedish study of 41 7-19 year olds who were exposed to IPV at home, girls who had continued contact with an abusive father experienced more mental health problems than did boys, and younger children had more mental health symptoms relating to custody disputes than did older children.

Cipriano EA, Skowron EA, Gatzke-Kopp LM.

**Preschool children's cardiac reactivity moderates relations between exposure to family violence and emotional adjustment.**

Child Maltreat. 2011 Aug;16(3):205-15. PMID: 21593016

Of 92 mother-preschool child pairs, children exposed to a low level of violence at home who showed a decreased heart rate stress response, had less emotional problems. However, regardless of high or low stress response, children with high levels of violence at home showed significant emotional/behavioral problems.

**Domestic Violence – Physical Health**

Ramaswamy M, Kelly PJ, Koblitz A, Kimminau KS, Engelman KK.

**Understanding the role of violence in incarcerated women's cervical cancer screening and history.**

Women Health. 2011 Jul 22;51(5):423-41. PMID: 21797677

Of 204 women in Kansas City jails, 40% reported a history of abnormal Pap smears (compared to 6% nationwide). Abnormal Pap smears were 6.05 times more likely if the woman had a history of abuse, and 2.41 times more likely if she had experienced IPV in the prior year.

Romero-Gutiérrez G, Cruz-Arvizu VH, Regalado-Cedillo CA, Ponce-Ponce de León AL.

**Prevalence of violence against pregnant women and associated maternal and neonatal complications in Leon, Mexico.**

Midwifery. 2011 Oct;27(5):750-3. PMID: 20870319

Of 1623 new mothers in Leon, Mexico surveyed 1-3 days after delivery, 27.9% had experienced psychological violence, 15.8% physical violence and 11.3% sexual violence from a partner during pregnancy. “Women who experienced sexual violence had more maternal complications (43.2%), and women who experienced psychological violence had more neonatal complications (54.2%).”

**Domestic Violence – Mental Health**

Gavin AR, Lindhorst T, Lohr MJ.

**The prevalence and correlates of depressive symptoms among adolescent mothers: results from a 17-year longitudinal study.**

Women Health. 2011 Aug 31;51(6):525-45. PMID: 21973109

Following 173 unmarried teen mothers for 17 years, depressive symptoms significantly increased over time (19.8% to 35.2%). The most significant risk factors for increasing depression over the years were depression during pregnancy and IPV.

**Cultural Issues**

Baker CK, Helm S.

**Prevalence of intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration among youth in Hawai'i.**

Hawaii Med J. 2011 May;70(5):92-6. PMID: 21857738

In a self-report survey of 881 teens from 2 Hawaiian high schools with primarily native Hawaiian, Samoan/Pacific Islander, Filipino or Asian ethnicity, overall they reported 60% emotional abuse, 29% physical abuse and 21% sexual abuse in dating relationships. Except for sexual abuse, girls were more often perpetrators of emotional abuse, physical abuse, and controlling behaviors than boys.

**Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse**

Smith GR, Williamson GM, Miller LS, Schulz R.

**Depression and quality of informal care: a longitudinal investigation of caregiving stressors.**

Psychol Aging. 2011 Sep;26(3):584-91. PMID: 21417536

In a follow-up one year study of over 200 elder care-givers, increased caregiver stressors were related to increased depression, and increased caregiver depression as well as decreased caregiver respectful behavior were both associated with harmful behavior toward the elder.

Amstadter AB, Zajac K, Strachan M, Hernandez MA, Kilpatrick DG, Acierno R.

**Prevalence and correlates of elder mistreatment in South Carolina: the South Carolina elder mistreatment study.**

J Interpers Violence. 2011 Oct;26(15):2947-72. PMID: 21602200

In a random phone survey of 902 elder South Carolinians, 12.9% reported emotional abuse since age 60, 2.1% physical abuse, 0.3% sexual abuse, 5.4% neglect, and 6.6% financial exploitation by a family member.

**Perpetrators**

Eke AW, Seto MC, Williams J.

**Examining the criminal history and future offending of child pornography offenders: an extended prospective follow-up study.**

Law Hum Behav. 2011 Dec;35(6):466-78. PMID: 21088873

Of 541 Canadian men followed for 4-6 years after initial conviction for child pornography, 32% re-offended, 4% were charged with new contact sex offences, and 2% with prior historical contact sex offenses.

Ross JM.

**Personality and situational correlates of self-reported reasons for intimate partner violence among women versus men referred for batterers' intervention.**

Behav Sci Law. 2011 Sep;29(5):711-27. PMID: 21928400

Contrary to "power and control", IPV offenders ordered to batterers' intervention self-reported self-defense (women) and retaliation (men) as their primary reasons for IPV.

**Police and Court System**

Hirschel D, Hutchison I.

**Unraveling the relative contributions of his, her, and their drinking to the likelihood of arrest in intimate partner violence cases.**

J Interpers Violence. 2011 Oct;26(15):3050-79. PMID: 21156695

In this analysis from the University of Massachusetts Department of Criminal Justice, the authors examine the relative contributions of his, her, and their drinking to the likelihood of arrest.

Wolak J, Finkelhor D, Mitchell KJ, Jones LM.

**Arrests for child pornography production: data at two time points from a national sample of U.S. law enforcement agencies.**

Child Maltreat. 2011 Aug;16(3):184-95. PMID: 21788212

Using data from a national sample of law enforcement agencies, arrests for child pornography doubled between 2000 and 2006, felt to be due to increased law activity rather than increased number of pornography producers.

**Providers**

McCarthy B, Farr E.

**The impact of sexual trauma on sexual desire and function.**

Adv Psychosom Med. 2011;31:105-20. PMID: 22005207

Author describes a therapeutic "partners in healing" approach to sexual abuse. "The three factors which most affect adult sexual desire and function are the type of sexual trauma, how the sexual incidents were dealt with at the time and, most important, whether the person views her/himself as a survivor or victim."

Edwardsen EA, Dichter ME, Walsh P, Cerulli C.

**Instructional curriculum improves medical staff knowledge and efficacy for patients experiencing intimate partner violence.**

Mil Med. 2011 Nov;176(11):1260-4. PMID: 22165653

After this VA training for mental health providers, attendees scored significantly higher on knowledge and efficacy regarding routine inquiry and referral for IPV.

Wonderlich SA, Simonich HK, Myers TC, LaMontagne W, Hoesel J, Erickson AL, Korbel M, Crosby RD.

**Evidence-based mental health interventions for traumatized youth: a statewide dissemination project.**

Behav Res Ther. 2011 Oct;49(10):579-87. PMID: 21802657

"The present paper describes the creation of the Treatment Collaborative for Traumatized Youth (TCTY) which is a statewide partnership in North Dakota designed to disseminate efficacious treatments for traumatized children and monitor outcomes across a broad, rural, geographic expanse."

Rosenberg L.

**Addressing trauma in mental health and substance use treatment.**

J Behav Health Serv Res. 2011 Oct;38(4):428-31. PMID: 21874392

“Individuals with histories of violence, abuse, and neglect from childhood onward make up the majority of clients served by public mental health and substance abuse service systems. Trauma-informed care is now the expectation, not the exception, in behavioral health treatment systems.”

Ziminski CE, Phillips LR.

**Clinical concepts. The nursing role in reporting elder abuse: specific examples and interventions.**

J Gerontol Nurs. 2011 Nov;37(11):19-23. PMID: 22007618

General review article.

Feng JY, Chiang WL, Lu TH.

**What's new in ICD-10-CM in classifying child maltreatment?**

Child Abuse Negl. 2011 Aug;35(8):655-7. PMID: 21855141

In the ICD-10 due to be implemented by 10/1/2013, there will be separate coding categories for suspected vs. confirmed child abuse, with a large increase in coding options including 19 subcategories of perpetrators.

Mash C, Frazier T, Nowacki A, Worley S, Goldfarb J.

**Development of a risk-stratification tool for medical child abuse in failure to thrive.**

Pediatrics. 2011 Dec;128(6):e1467-73. PMID: 22123876

Researchers at the Cleveland Clinic Children's Hospital suggest a risk tree that helps distinguish children with failure to thrive who may be experiencing abuse.

Altman RL, Canter J, Patrick PA, Daley N, Butt NK, Brand DA.

**Parent education by maternity nurses and prevention of abusive head trauma.**

Pediatrics. 2011 Nov;128(5):e1164-72. PMID: 22025587

A large New York program using maternity nurses to provide a leaflet and 8 minute video explaining abusive head trauma and how to prevent it, as well as a statement signed by parents agreeing to share the information with others providing childcare, lead to a 75% reduction in shaken baby injuries in the following 3 years.

Portwood SG, Lambert RG, Abrams LP, Nelson EB.

**An evaluation of the Adults and Children Together (ACT) Against Violence Parents Raising Safe Kids program.**

J Prim Prev. 2011 Aug;32(3-4):147-60. PMID: 21833787

Positive results were shown for a primary prevention community program developed by the American Psychological Association in collaboration with the National Association for the Education of Young Children, to reduce harsh verbal and physical discipline and to increase nurturing behavior in parents.

Schulman EA, Hohler AD.

**The American Academy of Neurology position statement on abuse and violence.**

Neurology. 2012 Feb 7;78(6):433-5. PMID: 22282648

This position statement provides guidelines for identification and management of victims of abuse who may be seen by neurologists due to conditions caused by abuse (such as traumatic brain injury), secondary to abuse (such as headaches), or to the fact that individuals with neurologic disabilities are at increased risk for abuse.

## **Researchers**

Affif TO.

**Child maltreatment in Canada: an understudied public health problem.**

Can J Public Health. 2011 Nov-Dec;102(6):459-61. PMID: 22164559

“Child maltreatment is a major public health problem associated with impairment in childhood, adolescence, and extending throughout the lifespan.” Author stresses the need for collecting high quality, nationally representative Canadian data on child maltreatment and suggests solutions for barriers and challenges.

Sikweyiya Y, Jewkes R.

**Perceptions about safety and risks in gender-based violence research: implications for the ethics review process.**

Cult Health Sex. 2011 Oct;13(9):1091-102. PMID: 21824018

This paper analyzes the research as well as data through in-depth interviews with experienced gender-based violence (GBV) researchers from multiple countries, to explore the safety recommendations provided in WHO guidelines about risks and safety concerns unique to GBV research.

Thabrew H, de Sylva S, Romans SE.

**Evaluating childhood adversity.**

Adv Psychosom Med. 2012;32:35-57. PMID: 22056897

Authors review the features and limitations of published instruments to evaluate child abuse and neglect.

Smith LR, Gibbs D, Wetterhall S, Schnitzer PG, Farris T, Crosby AE, Leeb RT.

**Public health efforts to build a surveillance system for child maltreatment mortality: lessons learned for stakeholder engagement.**

J Public Health Manag Pract. 2011 Nov-Dec;17(6):542-9. PMID: 21964367

Article discusses lessons learned from a CDC funded program for California, Michigan and Oregon to implement a model approach for routine and sustainable child maltreatment surveillance. Stakeholders included state health agencies, law enforcement, child protective services, the medical community, and child welfare advocacy groups.

Toth SL, Manly JT.

**Bridging research and practice: challenges and successes in implementing evidence-based preventive intervention strategies for child maltreatment.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2011 Aug;35(8):633-6. PMID: 21855142

Authors discuss the challenges associated with exporting evidence-based interventions into community settings.

**Other of Interest**

Cismaru M, Lavack AM.

**Campaigns targeting perpetrators of intimate partner violence.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2011 Oct;12(4):183-97. PMID: 21908438

In this analysis of 16 public campaigns targeting IPV perpetrators from US, Canada, UK, Australia and New Zealand, authors suggest that future efforts place a stronger emphasis on the benefits of changing, and a greater focus on increasing perpetrators' confidence that they can change.

Tiplady C, Walsh D, Phillips C.

**Intimate partner violence and companion animal welfare.**

Aust Vet J. 2012 Jan;90(1-2):48-53. PMID: 22256986

26 Australian women whose abusive partners had been verbally or physically abusive to companion animals reported prolonged effects on animal behavior. 92% had not confided in their veterinarians. Animals targeted were usually dogs owned by the women.

Swanberg JE, Ojha MU, Macke C.

**State Employment Protection Statutes for Victims of Domestic Violence: Public Policy's Response to Domestic Violence as an Employment Matter.**

J Interpers Violence. 2012 Feb;27(3):587-619. PMID: 22203636

Analysis of state policy solutions on the negative effects of DV in the workplace include: (a) policies that offer work leave for victims; (b) policies that aim to reduce employment discrimination of domestic violence victims; and (c) policies that aim to increase awareness and safety in the workplace.

Lukefahr JL, Kellogg ND, Anderst JD, Gavril AR, Wehner KK.

**Pediatric response to a large-scale child protection intervention.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2011 Aug;35(8):574-81. PMID: 21855145

Description of the difficulties involved in the largest mass child abuse investigation in history, with the removal of 463 individuals into state custody.

Sadler BL.

**How a children's hospital discovered child pornographers in its midst.**

Health Aff (Millwood). 2011 Sep;30(9):1795-8. PMID: 21900671

Detailed account of how a large children's hospital handled internal issues, media, and parent concerns when pornographers were found abusing children at the hospital.