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Child Abuse

Hornor G.

Emotional maltreatment.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2012 Nov-Dec;26(6):436-42. PMID: [23099310](#)

Discussion of emotional maltreatment, which may be difficult to identify and define, for which good epidemiological data are not available, and for which sequelae may be as severe as physical and/or sexual abuse.

Perzow SE, Petrenko CL, Garrido EF, et. al.

Dissociative symptoms and academic functioning in maltreated children: a preliminary study.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2013;14(3):302-11. PMID: [23627479](#)

Controlling for IQ, age, gender, and school and caregiver transitions, in 149 maltreated children with a history of out-of-home care, symptoms of dissociation were associated with poorer academic functioning.

Jha P, Stein-Wexler R, Coulter K, et. al.

Optimizing bone surveys performed for suspected non-accidental trauma with attention to maximizing diagnostic yield while minimizing radiation exposure: utility of pelvic and lateral radiographs.

Pediatr Radiol. 2013 Jun;43(6):668-72. PMID: [23358921](#)

Authors question the utility of routine lateral spinal and pelvic views in the skeletal survey for non-accidental trauma since review of 530 cases did not reveal fractures solely identified by these views.

Wherry JN, Baldwin S, Junco K, Floyd B.

Suicidal thoughts/behaviors in sexually abused children.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(5):534-51. PMID: [23829832](#)

Of 430 sexually abused youth aged 3 to 17, 45.3% had experienced suicidal ideation or behavior. Suicidal youth were more depressed, anxious, and angry; suicidal children reported more PTSD symptoms.

Calello DP, Henretig FM.

Pediatric toxicology: specialized approach to the poisoned child.

Emerg Med Clin North Am. 2014 Feb;32(1):29-52. PMID: [24275168](#)

Child abuse by poisoning should be considered when the patient is outside the usual exploratory poisoning age range of 1-5, when multiple substances are involved, with recurrent episodes, and when the history is inconsistent with the clinical picture.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Brown MJ, Thacker LR, Cohen SA.

Association between adverse childhood experiences and diagnosis of cancer.

PLoS One. 2013 Jun 11;8(6):e65524. PMID: [23776494](#)

From a nationally representative telephone health survey with 4230 adult participants, certain adverse childhood experiences, especially sexual abuse, were associated with 1.21 times increased risk of adult cancer.

Post RM, Altshuler LL, Leverich GS, et. al.

Role of childhood adversity in the development of medical co-morbidities associated with bipolar disorder.

J Affect Disord. 2013 May;147(1-3):288-94. PMID: [23337654](#)

Of 900 bipolar outpatients at average age 41, child adversity scores were significantly related to total number of medical conditions, especially asthma, arthritis, allergies, hypertension, irritable bowel syndrome, and migraines.

Comijs HC, van Exel E, van der Mast RC, et. al.

Childhood abuse in late-life depression.

J Affect Disord. 2013 May;147(1-3):241-6. PMID: [23196199](#)

For over 500 Dutch depressed and non-depressed adults over age 60, 53% of those depressed but only 16% of those non-depressed reported childhood abuse. Childhood abuse was 13.73 times more likely to be associated with depression onset at early life, 5.35 times at mid-onset and 4.74 at late-onset, suggesting that psychological wellbeing can be affected by childhood abuse even in later life.

O'Brien BS, Sher L.

Child sexual abuse and the pathophysiology of suicide in adolescents and adults.

Int J Adolesc Med Health. 2013;25(3):201-5. PMID: [23843572](#)

Childhood sexual abuse is related to impulsivity, drug abuse, and mood and personality disorders, all of which may contribute directly and indirectly to well-established increased risk of suicidal behavior.

Middleton W.

Ongoing incestuous abuse during adulthood.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2013;14(3):251-72. PMID: [23627476](#)

In an analysis of 10 cases of ongoing incest into adulthood, women were typically sexually abused from a very early age (before age 3), and describe feeling that they did not own their body and were "fused" to their father. These women had very high rates of self-harm and suicidality. Fathers were in general stable, employed, financially comfortable, and half had close church involvement.

Adolescents

Soler L, Segura A, Kirchner T, Fornis M.

Polyvictimization and risk for suicidal phenomena in a community sample of Spanish adolescents.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(5):899-912. PMID: [24364131](#)

For 923 Spanish adolescents, suicidality was significantly higher in girls, and was significantly associated with polyvictimization trauma. For girls suicidality was present in 49.4% of polyvictims, 15.4% of victims, and 7.5% of non-victims.

Roberts AL, Rosario M, Slopen N, Calzo JP, Austin SB.

Childhood gender nonconformity, bullying victimization, and depressive symptoms across adolescence and early adulthood: an 11-year longitudinal study.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2013 Feb;52(2):143-52.

PMID: [23357441](#)

"Gender nonconformity was a strong predictor of depressive symptoms beginning in adolescence, particularly among males and heterosexuals. Physical and emotional bullying and abuse, both inside and outside the home, accounted for much of this increased risk."

Gospodarevskaya E.

Post-traumatic stress disorder and quality of life in sexually abused Australian children.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(3):277-96. PMID: [23590350](#)

From an Australian survey of 993 adolescents, 8.3% experienced childhood sexual abuse of which 40.2% were diagnosed with PTSD. Average time between PTSD onset and remission was 11.4 years.

Sartor CE, Waldron M, Duncan AE, et. al.

Childhood sexual abuse and early substance use in adolescent girls: the role of familial influences.

Addiction. 2013 May;108(5):993-1000. PMID: [23316725](#)

Using 3761 young adult female twins as a model to control for familial influences, childhood sexual abuse was a significant risk factor for use of cigarettes and cannabis, and a very strong predictor of early age at first drink.

Herringa RJ, Birn RM, Ruttle PL, et. al.

Childhood maltreatment is associated with altered fear circuitry and increased internalizing symptoms by late adolescence.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013 Nov 19;110(47):19119-24.

PMID: [24191026](#)

In 64 adolescents, a history of childhood maltreatment was associated with brain changes in "fear circuitry" in the hippocampus and amygdala, and especially for girls was also associated with increased internalizing symptoms of anxiety and depression.

Holger-Ambrose B, Langmade C, Edinburgh LD, Saewyc E.

The illusions and juxtapositions of commercial sexual exploitation among youth: identifying effective street-outreach strategies.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(3):326-40. PMID: [23590353](#)

From interviews with 13 sexually exploited females ages 14-22, participants related first exploitation by age 13 plus substance use and recurrent homelessness. Nearly all had a pimp and all used the internet as a venue for clients. Participants wanted outreach workers to use "soft words", provide resources, be nonjudgmental, listen and care.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Gilbert AL, Bauer NS, Carroll AE, Downs SM.

Child exposure to parental violence and psychological distress associated with delayed milestones.

Pediatrics. 2013 Dec;132(6):e1577-83. PMID: [24190682](#)

From a database with 16,595 children, children of parents reporting either or both IPV and parental psychological distress were significantly more likely to fail at least 1 developmental milestone in the domains of language, personal-social and gross motor skills.

Chemtob CM, Gudiño OG, Laraque D.

Maternal posttraumatic stress disorder and depression in pediatric primary care: association with child maltreatment and frequency of child exposure to traumatic events.

JAMA Pediatr. 2013 Nov;167(11):1011-8. PMID: [23999612](#)

In a survey of 97 mothers of preschool children, maternal PTSD as well as depression was associated with more harsh parenting, physical assault and neglect.

Sipsma HL, Divney AA, Magriples U, et. al.

Breastfeeding intentions among pregnant adolescents and young adults and their partners.

Breastfeed Med. 2013 Aug;8(4):374-80. PMID: [23611330](#)

Of 296 pregnant adolescents, 73% intended to breastfeed, and 80% of their partners were in favor of breastfeeding. However teens experiencing IPV were only 1/3 as likely to intend to breastfeed.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Ogbonnaya IN, Macy RJ, Kupper LL, et. al.

Intimate partner violence and depressive symptoms before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and after infant delivery: an exploratory study.

J Interpers Violence. 2013 Jul;28(10):2112-33. PMID: [23315708](#)

Women experiencing physical IPV during pregnancy, compared to a non-IPV pregnant group, had significantly higher levels of depressive symptoms in the year before pregnancy, in each trimester, and at 3 time points postpartum, highlighting the need for “safety interventions that are coordinated with interventions targeting symptoms of depression.”

Renner LM, Habib L, Stromquist AM, Peek-Asa C.

The association of intimate partner violence and depressive symptoms in a cohort of rural couples.

J Rural Health. 2014 Jan;30(1):50-8. PMID: [24383484](#)

548 rural couples reported a significant degree of mutual physical and emotional violence, which was also associated with up to three times increased rates of depression in both males and females.

Fleming KN, Newton TL, Fernandez-Botran R, et. al.

Intimate partner stalking victimization and posttraumatic stress symptoms in post-abuse women.

Violence Against Women. 2012 Dec;18(12):1368-89. PMID: [23419275](#)

For 192 divorced mid-life women, and controlling for prior partner abuse, stalking victimization was positively correlated with PTSD symptom severity.

Martinson AA, Sigmon ST, Craner J, et. al.

Processing of intimacy-related stimuli in survivors of sexual trauma: the role of PTSD.

J Interpers Violence. 2013 Jun;28(9):1886-908. PMID: [23266991](#)

Of 101 male and female college undergrads, those with a history of sexual trauma and PTSD showed significant delay in mentally processing words of intimacy as well as words of trauma, whereas those with a history of sexual trauma but no PTSD performed the same as controls. This may be a factor in future sexual intimacy issues for those with PTSD.

Cultural Issues

Haboush KL, Alyan H.

"Who can you tell?" Features of Arab culture that influence conceptualization and treatment of childhood sexual abuse.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(5):499-518. PMID: [23829830](#)

Discussion of cultural competency with regards to Arab-American populations. Familial obligations, cultural values pertaining to shame and honor as well as stigma attached to mental health problems may influence disclosure of childhood sexual abuse as well as response to abuse.

Reina AS, Maldonado MM, Lohman BJ.

Undocumented latina networks and responses to domestic violence in a new immigrant gateway: toward a place-specific analysis.

Violence Against Women. 2013 Dec;19(12):1472-97. PMID: [24379218](#)

“The incorporation of Latinas into new gateways entails a reconfiguration of social ties and an increased level of isolation that renders immigrant women particularly vulnerable and ill-equipped to respond to domestic violence situations.”

Mitrani VB, McCabe BE, Gonzalez-Guarda RM, et. al.

Participation in SEPA, a sexual and relational health intervention for Hispanic women.

West J Nurs Res. 2013 Aug;35(7):849-66. PMID: [23493674](#)

Description of barriers and facilitators of engagement for Hispanic women in a group health educational intervention that included information on IPV. Higher education, IPV (the opposite of what was hypothesized) and acculturation predicted engagement.

Alvy LM, Hughes TL, Kristjanson AF, Wilsnack SC.
Sexual identity group differences in child abuse and neglect.
J Interpers Violence. 2013 Jul;28(10):2088-111. PMID:
[23345571](#)

In a nationally representative sample of 953 women, "heterosexual women reported significantly less childhood abuse and neglect than did women who identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly lesbian, or lesbian...with considerable variability across sexual minority subgroups...highlighting the need for research that distinguishes among these groups."

Lee SK, Sulaiman-Hill CM, Thompson SC.
Providing health information for culturally and linguistically diverse women: priorities and preferences of new migrants and refugees.
Health Promot J Austr. 2013 Aug;24(2):98-103. PMID:
[24168735](#)

Newly arrived immigrant and refugee women to Australia ranked priorities for information. Top priorities were employment pathways and mental health concerns. Women also wanted information on family violence and alcohol-related issues incorporated into general information sessions to de-stigmatize attendance. They preferred interactive talks with written support materials, but thought web-based materials useful.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Goergen T, Beaulieu M.
Critical concepts in elder abuse research.
Int Psychogeriatr. 2013 Aug;25(8):1217-28. PMID: [23575191](#)
Discussion of the concept of elder abuse and mistreatment with regards to the components of age, vulnerability, trust, and power balance in relationships.

Mysyuk Y, Westendorp RG, Lindenberg J.
Framing abuse: explaining the incidence, perpetuation, and intervention in elder abuse.
Int Psychogeriatr. 2013 Aug;25(8):1267-74. PMID: [23290192](#)
The framing of elder abuse as either a social or a health problem impacts the understanding of abuse, interventions, and prevention measures.

del Río Ferrer E, Megías JL, Expósito F.
Gender-based violence against women with visual and physical disabilities.
Psicothema. 2013 Feb;25(1):67-72. PMID: [23336546](#)
Of 96 Spanish women with visual or physical disabilities, 47.9% experienced lifetime IPV, with 12.5% experiencing IPV in the past year.

Perpetrators

Reavis JA, Looman J, Franco KA, Rojas B.
Adverse childhood experiences and adult criminality: how long must we live before we possess our own lives?
Perm J. 2013 Spring;17(2):44-8. PMID: [23704843](#)
The ACE (adverse childhood experiences) scores of 151 offenders (nonsexual child abusers, DV offenders, sexual offenders and stalkers) were nearly four times higher than adult male normative samples, adding criminal behavior to other negative outcomes associated with ACE scores.

McEwan TE, Strand S.
The role of psychopathology in stalking by adult strangers and acquaintances.
Aust N Z J Psychiatry. 2013 Jun;47(6):546-55. PMID: [23449609](#)
Of a group of 211 stalkers, those who stalked strangers and acquaintances (compared to ex-partners), were 2.6 times more likely to have mental health diagnoses such as depression and anxiety and 4.4 times more likely to have psychosis. Psychosis was significantly associated with increased duration of stalking.

Ornstein P, Rickne J.
When does intimate partner violence continue after separation?
Violence Against Women. 2013 May;19(5):617-33. PMID: [23743350](#)
Approximately 10% of all women become victims of post-separation stalking or assault. In this Swedish study, controlling behaviors were a significant risk factor in post-separation stalking.

Kar HL, O'Leary KD.
Emotional intimacy mediates the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder and intimate partner violence perpetration in OEF/OIF/OND veterans.
Violence Vict. 2013;28(5):790-803. PMID: [24364123](#)
For 110 male veterans, 31% had engaged in physical IPV perpetration in the past year. Risk factors included pre-deployment IPV perpetration and poor emotional intimacy in combination with PTSD.

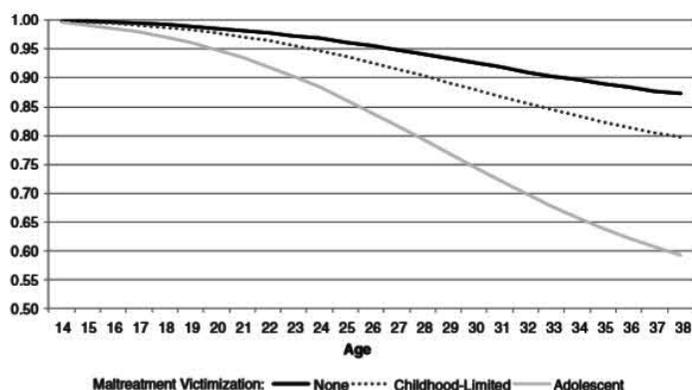
Thornberry TP, Henry KL.

Intergenerational continuity in maltreatment.

J Abnorm Child Psychol. 2013 May;41(4):555-69. PMID: [23192742](#)

In an ongoing study begun with 1000 seventh and eighth graders in New York in 1988, a history of maltreatment in adolescence or beginning in childhood and extending into adolescence was significantly associated with maltreatment perpetration in adulthood.

[Graph of age of maltreatment perpetration grouped by type of maltreatment victimization – none, as a child, as a teen]



Police and Court Systems

Vittes KA, Webster DW, Frattaroli S, Claire BE, Wintemute GJ.

Removing guns from batterers: findings from a pilot survey of domestic violence restraining order recipients in California.

Violence Against Women. 2013 May;19(5):602-16. PMID: [23759665](#)

In a pilot program from Butte and San Mateo counties, where police developed a system for better enforcing the firearm surrender requirement after a restraining order, involved women felt safer as a result of firearm removal.

Riger S, Bennett LW, Sigurvinsdottir R.

Barriers to addressing substance abuse in domestic violence court.

Am J Community Psychol. 2014 Mar;53(1-2):208-17. PMID: [24452529](#)

In a study of a DV court in a large Midwestern metropolitan area, substance abuse typically was not identified among perpetrators or survivors unless it was mentioned in a police report, overlooking the possibility of addressing these issues that commonly co-occur with DV.

Providers

Lee A, Coles J, Lee SJ, Kulkarni J.

Women survivors of child abuse - don't ask, don't tell.

Aust Fam Physician. 2012 Nov;41(11):903-6. PMID: [23145426](#)

Of 108 adult Australian female childhood abuse survivors, only 5% disclosed their abuse history to their GP and only 19% were asked. Of those who were asked, none reported feeling offended, and 58% who discussed this reported feeling hopeful or relieved.

Sprague S, Swinton M, Madden K, et. al.

Barriers to and facilitators for screening women for intimate partner violence in surgical fracture clinics: a qualitative descriptive approach.

BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2013 Apr 5;14:122. PMID: [23560744](#)

Using interviews with Australian orthopedic surgeons and trainees, facilitators of clinic IPV screening included availability of a crisis team, having a screening form, and having established policy/government support for IPV screening.

Taft CT.

Working together to address domestic violence among veterans.

J Clin Psychiatry. 2013 Dec;74(12):e25. PMID: [24434109](#)

Discussion of management and support of veterans at risk for IPV and their partners, including issues such as mistrust, low self-esteem, survival-mode thinking at home, and power-control conflicts.

Wolf MR, Nochajski TH.

Child sexual abuse survivors with dissociative amnesia: what's the difference?

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(4):462-80. PMID: [23682770](#)

Discussion of the difference in risk factors and treatment issues for survivors of childhood sexual abuse with dissociative amnesia vs. those with continuous memory of their abuse.

Davis DW, Pressley-McGruder G, Jones VF, et. al.

Evaluation of an innovative tool for child sexual abuse education.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(4):379-97. PMID: [23682765](#)

Review for helping professionals who are not consistently aware of or who do not probe for possibilities of **online** sexual victimization as part of case investigation, assessment, and treatment of child sexual abuse. Authors discuss how to identify and provide treatment for these children.

McGuire AL, Wang MJ, Probst FJ.

Currents in contemporary bioethics. Identifying consanguinity through routine genomic analysis: reporting requirements.

J Law Med Ethics. 2012 Winter;40(4):1040-6. PMID: [23289705](#)

Discussion of ethical issues, patient confidentiality and reporting requirements when DNA analysis of a person reveals consanguinity (blood kinship) and the probability of incest.

Prevention

Avellar SA, Supplee LH.

Effectiveness of home visiting in improving child health and reducing child maltreatment.

Pediatrics. 2013 Nov;132 Suppl 2:S90-9. PMID: [24187128](#)

Review of the effectiveness of specific home visitation programs with regard to child development, health care usage, reduction in child maltreatment and more favorable birth outcomes.

Wilbur L, Noel N, Couri G.

Is screening women for intimate partner violence in the emergency department effective?

Ann Emerg Med. 2013 Dec;62(6):609-11. PMID: [23870859](#)

In a “snapshot” systematic review, authors conclude that “Screening women for intimate partner violence appears beneficial, accurate, and safe; however, the optimal screening setting, instrument, or intervention have not been established.”

Kimball E, Edleson JL, Tolman RM, Neugut TB, Carlson J.

Global efforts to engage men in preventing violence against women: an international survey.

Violence Against Women. 2013 Jul;19(7):924-39. PMID: [23955933](#)

Results of a global online survey from organizations around the world about efforts to engage men in violence prevention.

Researchers

Auchter B, Moore A.

Mounting and sustaining the Violence Against Women Research and Evaluation Program at the National Institute of Justice.

Violence Against Women. 2013 Jun;19(6):687-712. PMID: [23996852](#)

Description of VAW research, strategies, challenges and future directions of the National Institute of Justice.

Toche-Manley LL, Dietzen L, Nankin J, Beigel A.

Revolutionizing child welfare with outcomes management.

J Behav Health Serv Res. 2013 Jul;40(3):317-29. PMID: [23460130](#)

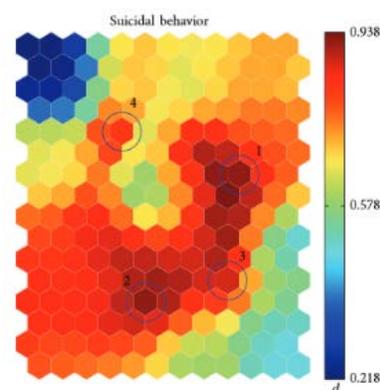
Discussion of using outcomes management technology to improve services and systems for children in child welfare to improve resilience – by collecting data from the client at periodic intervals, focusing on strengths and skills, and providing real-time actionable feedback to inform and guide treatment course decisions.

Leiva-Murillo JM, López-Castromán J, Baca-García E; EURECA Consortium.

Characterization of suicidal behaviour with self-organizing maps.

Comput Math Methods Med. 2013;2013:136743. PMID: [23864904](#)

Using data-mining techniques including a self-organizing map to find non-linear clustering, and inputting information from 8,000 individuals with 600 different variables, suicidality was associated with four main factors – mental health disorders, alcoholism, impulsivity, and childhood abuse. This method can be applied to other clinical problems with heterogeneous risk factors.



Other of Interest

Katerndahl D, Burge S, Ferrer R, Becho J, Wood R.

Differences in social network structure and support among women in violent relationships.

J Interpers Violence. 2013 Jun;28(9):1948-64. PMID: [23262818](#)

In comparing social networks of women with and without IPV relationships, women experiencing IPV had smaller networks but were more efficient in their ability to reach their members, their networks contained fewer in-laws, and the women provided more support than they received.