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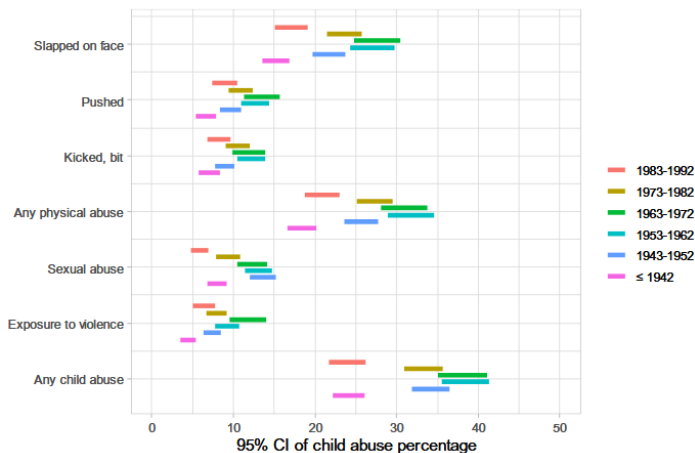
Questions: Harise Stein, MD harise@stanford.edu

Child Abuse

Ligier F, Giguère CE, Séguin M, Lesage A.

Survey evidence of the decline in child abuse in younger Canadian cohorts.

Eur J Pediatr. 2019 Sep;178(9):1423-1432. PMID: [31338674](#)



Lindley LC, Slayter EM.

End-of-life trends and patterns among children in the US foster care system: 2005-2015.

Death Stud. 2019;43(4):248-259. PMID: [29757103](#)

Over a ten year period nationally, 3653 children died in foster care. “On average, decedents were 6 years old, the highest proportion died as infants, and experienced significant trauma in their short lives either through maltreatment or exposure to parental substance use.” Most of the children experienced medical or mental health conditions, and/or intellectual, sensory or physical disability. There is a critical need for trauma-informed pediatric hospice and palliative care clinicians for this group of children.

Naqi A, Raynor E, Freemont AJ.

Histological ageing of fractures in infants: a practical algorithm for assessing infants suspected of accidental or non-accidental injury.

Histopathology. 2019 Jul;75(1):74-80. PMID: [30820979](#)

“This study is the first to systematically document histological features of fractures of known age [of injury] in infants (≤ 12 months). It has been used to develop a tabulated database specifically to guide histopathologists to age fractures in children considered to have suffered accidental or non-accidental injury.”

Vukovic AA, Poole MD, Hoehn EF, et. al.

Things Are Not Always What They Seem: Two Cases of Child Maltreatment Presenting With Common Pediatric Chief Complaints.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2019 Jun;35(6):e107-e109. PMID:

[30489490](#)

Two cases of usual pediatric complaints are presented which represented child abuse – eye infection with however gonorrhea as the infecting agent, and throwing up/abdominal pain felt to be gastroenteritis which actually was a damaged bladder due to blunt abdominal trauma.

Jacobs K, Vu DM, Mony V, Sofos E, Buzi N.

Congenital Syphilis Misdiagnosed as Suspected Nonaccidental Trauma.

Pediatrics. 2019 Oct;144(4). pii: e20191564. PMID: [31537633](#)

“Congenital syphilis (CS) is a preventable infection, yet the incidence has surged to the highest rates in 20 years. Because 50% of live-born infants with CS are asymptomatic at birth, there is an increasing likelihood that pediatric providers will encounter older infants whose diagnoses were missed at birth.” This is a case report of an infant with long bone fractures and suspected nonaccidental trauma, who was diagnosed with CS. Long bone fracture may be a first presentation of CS.

Brown SM, Bender K, Orsi R, McCrae JS, Phillips JD, Rienks S.

Adverse childhood experiences and their relationship to complex health profiles among child welfare-involved children: A classification and regression tree analysis.

Health Serv Res. 2019 Aug;54(4):902-911. PMID: [31074505](#)

Using data from a large national survey, “for children aged 2-5 years, results suggest that caregiver mental illness is a key adverse experience associated with complex health concerns.”

Levy C, Weeks KS, Benson RJ, et. al.

Failure to Provide Adequate Palliative Care May Be Medical Neglect.

Pediatrics. 2019 Oct;144(4). pii: e20183939. PMID: [31484675](#)
Ethics discussion of when non-adherence to palliative care recommendations for dying pain relief constitutes medical neglect of a child.

Sumner JA, Colich NL, Uddin M, Armstrong D, McLaughlin KA.
Early Experiences of Threat, but Not Deprivation, Are Associated With Accelerated Biological Aging in Children and Adolescents.

Biol Psychiatry. 2019 Feb 1;85(3):268-278. PMID: [30391001](#)
For 247 maltreated children aged 8-16 years, exposure to threat-related adversity, such as violence, was associated with accelerated DNA aging and advanced pubertal stage, but exposure to deprivation such as neglect or food insecurity was associated with delayed pubertal stage but not advanced DNA aging.

Short AK, Baram TZ.

Early-life adversity and neurological disease.

Nat Rev Neurol. 2019 Nov;15(11):657-669. PMID: [31530940](#)
“Our notions of the nature of early- life adversity are in flux. Beyond poverty, abuse and neglect, unpredictable and chaotic parental and environmental signals to the developing infant are emerging as important contributors to early-life adversity. These factors do not necessarily coexist with other types of adversity, and could help to explain a substantial portion of the variance in cognitive outcomes during childhood.”

Su Y, D'Arcy C, Yuan S, Meng X.

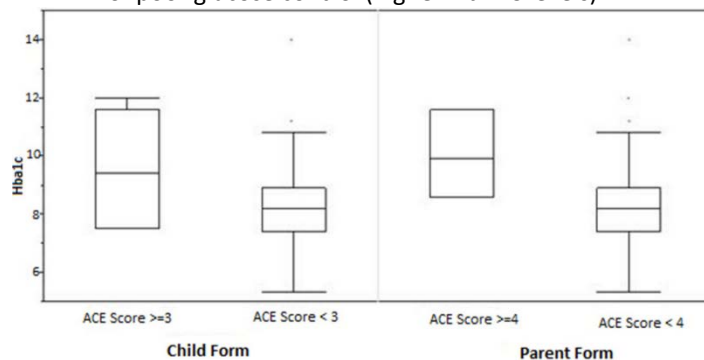
How does childhood maltreatment influence ensuing cognitive functioning among people with the exposure of childhood maltreatment? A systematic review of prospective cohort studies.

J Affect Disord. 2019 Jun 1;252:278-293. PMID: [30991256](#)
“Childhood maltreatment is considered as one of the most consistent factors related to later life cognitive dysfunction.” This article analyses “cognitive development, memory, academic achievement, literacy/verbal comprehension, intelligence, executive function, processing speed, perceptual reasoning, and non-verbal reasoning among children exposed to abuse, neglect or domestic violence either individually or combined.”

Iqbal AM, Kumar S, Hansen J, Heyrman M, Spee R, Lteif A.
Association of Adverse Childhood Experiences with Glycemic Control and Lipids in Children with Type 1 Diabetes.

Children (Basel). 2020 Jan 18;7(1). pii: E8. PMID: [31963630](#)

Of 104 children/adolescents with Type 1 diabetes (childhood onset) and their parents, 27.9% of children and 49.0% of parents had at least one ACE. Children who had 3 or more ACEs, or whose parents had 4 or more ACEs, were at significantly higher risk of poor glucose control (higher HbA1C levels).



Fortier K, Parent S, Lessard G.

Child maltreatment in sport: smashing the wall of silence: a narrative review of physical, sexual, psychological abuses and neglect.

Br J Sports Med. 2020 Jan;54(1):4-7. PMID: [31653778](#)
Authors propose how to define physical and psychological maltreatment and neglect in sports...“to help practitioners better understand and researchers better measure this problem.”

Tuakli-Wosornu YA, Sun Q, Gentry M, et. al.

Non-accidental harms ('abuse') in athletes with impairment ('para athletes'): a state-of-the-art review.

Br J Sports Med. 2020 Feb;54(3):129-138. PMID: [31023860](#)
“One study confirmed remarkably high rates of psychological, physical and sexual harms in Para athletes, compared with able-bodied peers...Due to the limited amount of data, the prevalence of non-accidental harms in Para athletes remains unclear and information on trends over time is unavailable.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Miller TR, Waehrer GM, Oh DL, et. al.

Adult health burden and costs in California during 2013 associated with prior adverse childhood experiences.

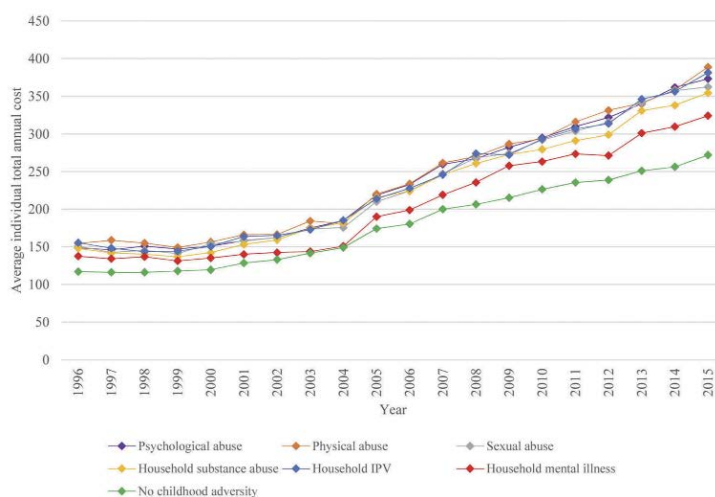
PLoS One. 2020 Jan 28;15(1):e0228019. PMID: [31990957](#)
Using 2013 data for California and analyzing five ACEs-linked conditions (asthma, arthritis, COPD, depression, and cardiovascular disease) and three health risk factors (lifetime smoking, heavy drinking, and obesity), estimates were created for ACEs-

associated fractions of disease risk for people aged 18+. “Among adults in California, 61% reported ACEs. Those ACEs were associated with \$10.5 billion in excess personal healthcare spending during 2013, and 434,000 DALYs [disability-adjusted-life-years] valued at approximately \$102 billion dollars ...Estimates of the costs of childhood adversity are far greater than previously understood and provide a fiscal rationale for prevention efforts.”

Loxton D, Townsend N, Dolja-Gore X, Forder P, Coles J.
Adverse Childhood Experiences and Healthcare Costs in Adult Life.

J Child Sex Abus. 2019 Jul;28(5):511-525. PMID: [30285583](#)
“The current study has demonstrated that all forms of childhood adversity involve higher healthcare costs than the absence of such adversities among a broadly representative sample of Australian adult women over the first 20 years of adult life.”

[Total mean annual costs per women for primary healthcare by category of ACEs]



Mauder RG, Tannenbaum DW, Permaul JA, et. al.
The prevalence and clinical correlates of adverse childhood experiences in a cross-sectional study of primary care patients with cardiometabolic disease or risk factors.
BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2019 Dec 19;19(1):304. PMID: [31881981](#)

For 387 Canadian adult primary care patients with cardiometabolic disease, after controlling for multiple variables, number of ACEs was associated with increased psychological distress, decreased quality of life, drinking alcohol most days, and smoking. “Greater ACE exposure was associated with less likelihood of selecting diet or physical activity as a behavior change goal.”

Ben Salah A, Lemieux A, Mlouki I, et. al.
Impact of social violence and childhood adversities on pregnancy outcomes: a longitudinal study in Tunisia.

J Glob Health. 2019 Dec;9(2):020435. PMID: [31893035](#)
Of 593 Tunisian women, after controlling for high risk pregnancies, smoking, and intra-familial ACEs, the risk of premature birth was significantly associated with exposure to witnessing community violence. “Social ACEs may have a long-term effect on maternal reproductive health.”

Hovdestad WE, Shields M, Shaw A, Tonmyr L.
Childhood maltreatment as a risk factor for cancer: findings from a population-based survey of Canadian adults.

BMC Cancer. 2020 Jan 29;20(1):70. PMID: [31996257](#)
From a survey of over 20,000 Canadian adult men and women, childhood maltreatment was associated with adult cancer diagnosis in women but not men. For women, even after controlling for multiple factors, there was a dose-response relationship between any type of cancer and childhood physical abuse as well as childhood exposure to IPV.

Monteleone AM, Monteleone P, Esposito F, et. al.
The effects of childhood maltreatment on brain structure in adults with eating disorders.

World J Biol Psychiatry. 2019 Apr;20(4):301-309. PMID: [29057711](#)
In this small Italian study of women with or without eating disorders, a history of child maltreatment showed in brain scans “that childhood trauma affects the integrity of brain structures modulating brain processes, such as reward, taste and body image perception, which play a fundamental role in the psychopathology of eating disorders.”

Müller LE, Bertsch K, Bülau K, Herpertz SC, Buchheim A.
Emotional neglect in childhood shapes social dysfunctioning in adults by influencing the oxytocin and the attachment system: Results from a population-based study.

Int J Psychophysiol. 2019 Feb;136:73-80. PMID: [29859994](#)
From a population-based sample of 121 German men and women, a history of childhood emotional neglect was associated with lower plasma oxytocin levels, which was in turn related to elevated fear and avoidance of social situations.

Isumi A, Fujiwara T, Kato H, et. al.
Assessment of Additional Medical Costs Among Older Adults in Japan With a History of Childhood Maltreatment.

JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Jan 3;3(1):e1918681. PMID: [31913494](#)
For 978 Japanese older adults with mean age 70.6 years, mean additional annual medical costs of those who experienced any childhood maltreatment vs. those who did not was \$1255. For just childhood neglect the annual increased cost was \$1484.

Adolescents

Mark CA, Poltavski DV, Petros T, King A.

Differential executive functioning in young adulthood as a function of experienced child abuse.

Int J Psychophysiol. 2019 Jan;135:126-135. PMID: [30552916](#)

From a small study of 43 students at the University of North Dakota, "Individuals that have been abused as children must use significantly more mental effort to complete executive functioning tasks as compared to their non-abused counterparts. Increased neurological effort could be used to explain poor decision-making skills."

Gomis-Pomares A, Villanueva L.

The effect of adverse childhood experiences on deviant and altruistic behavior during emerging adulthood.

Psicothema. 2020 Feb;32(1):33-39. PMID: [31954413](#)

Of 490 young Spanish adults aged 18-20, cumulative ACEs, and especially physical abuse, was associated with increased risk of deviant behavior (rule-breaking and illegal behaviors). Emotional neglect was associated with lack of altruistic behaviors.

Kugler KC, Guastaferrero K, Shenk CE, et. al.

The effect of substantiated and unsubstantiated investigations of child maltreatment and subsequent adolescent health.

Child Abuse Negl. 2019 Jan;87:112-119. PMID: [29891176](#)

Of 503 adolescent females, those with a history of both CPS substantiated investigation as well as unsubstantiated investigation, compared to no investigation, were more likely to become teen mothers, engage in HIV-risk behaviors, and use drugs. Those with substantiated reports also experienced more depressive symptoms.

Ganson KT, Cadet TJ.

Exploring Anabolic-Androgenic Steroid Use and Teen Dating Violence Among Adolescent Males.

Subst Use Misuse. 2019;54(5):779-786. PMID: [30572768](#)

Of 2080 Massachusetts high school males, those who used anabolic-androgenic steroids at least once in their lifetime, compared to those who did not, had greater odds of engaging in teen dating violence. Males who identified as a sexual minority, and those who reported at least one suicide attempt in the previous 12 months, were more likely to use steroids.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Clements PT, Fay-Hillier T.

The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on Children: Navigating Therapeutic Assessment and Intervention.

Issues Ment Health Nurs. 2019 Jun;40(6):486-492. PMID: [30917053](#)

"Over 5 million American children are estimated to be exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) annually...Effects are potentially catastrophic and can be influenced, not only by the number of exposures, but also the protective factors that are available to a child." Treatment should be individualized and developmental age appropriate, and it is also essential to identify and include the child's non-abusive parent into the process.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Cimino AN, Yi G, Patch M, et. al.

The Effect of Intimate Partner Violence and Probable Traumatic Brain Injury on Mental Health Outcomes for Black Women.

J Aggress Maltreat Trauma. 2019;28(6):714-731. PMID: [31929719](#)

"Severe intimate partner violence (IPV) including loss of consciousness from head injuries and/or strangulation can result in traumatic brain injury (TBI)...characterized by altered brain function, cognitive impairment, and mental health disorders, including depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)." In this study of 95 Black women with an IPV abuse history, 1/3 had probable TBI. 38% were hit on the head, 38% strangled to unconsciousness, and 25% experienced both.

Jackson J, Lewis NV, Feder GS, et. al.

Exposure to domestic violence and abuse and consultations for emergency contraception.

Br J Gen Pract. 2019 Mar;69(680):e199-e207. PMID: [30510095](#)

From a large UK case-control study, women exposed to DV were 2.06 times more likely to have a consultation for emergency contraception (EC), rising to 2.8 times if they were 25-39 years of age. "A request for EC in general practice can indicate possible exposure to DV."

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Howard V.

Recognising Narcissistic Abuse and the Implications for Mental Health Nursing Practice.

Issues Ment Health Nurs. 2019 Aug;40(8):644-654. PMID: [31140886](#)

Thorough discussion of the concept of narcissistic abuse in the context of IPV. Criteria for narcissistic personality disorder include at least 5 of the following 9 factors: grandiose sense of self-importance; preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love; belief that he or she is special and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions; need for excessive admiration; sense of entitlement; interpersonally exploitive behavior; lack of empathy; envy of others or a belief that others are envious of him or her; demonstration of arrogant and haughty behaviors or attitudes.

Table 2. Narcissistic abusive behaviours used within the stages of an intimate relationship.

Stages of an intimate relationship	Characteristic behaviour	Commentary on behaviour
Beginning of an Intimate Relationship – Idealisation Stage	Love bombing	The abuser will bombard the target (new partner) with compliments and gifts immediately and incessantly. They will profess to love the target and to have found their soulmate very early in the relationship. They will often openly admire their victim's personal and/or professional qualities, placing them on a pedestal which will elevate the abuser's own self-esteem too. This provides a very strong bond through positive, flattering experiences without time for the target to reflect.
	*Pathological lying	Often the abuser tells a back story of how they are a victim themselves. They will create a story of their last partner and how they were mistreated by them. They will mould dishonest accounts to elevate their status.
	Presentation of a false self	All accounts to the victim will be in the abuser's favour. Their true self will not be revealed.
During the relationship – Devaluation Stage	Criticism	The abuser will begin to insidiously undermine their partner. This will exert power and control over their partner, giving the abuser self-satisfaction and elevating their sense of entitlement. They may also have begun feeling threatened by their partner's qualities, so this behaviour may compensate and elevate their self-esteem.
	*The silent treatment	The partner will experience periods of being ignored and disregarded. This is a further manifestation of power and control attempts to elevate the narcissist's self-esteem.
	Removing the victim from 'the pedestal'	This is to devalue the victim and prepares for the discard phase. Inconsistent behaviours whereby the abuser will be kind and generous will confuse the victim so they find judgement of the relationship difficult.
	Gas lighting	The abuser will attempt to distort facts and present alternative accounts of events. This behaviour confuses the victim and makes them question their interpretation of reality.
Ending of an Intimate Relationship – Discard Stage	Abuse amnesia	The abuser will profess to either forget or deny their abusive behaviours, escaping accountability and projecting blame on to the victim.
	*Pathological lying	The abuser will say anything to enable their move to the next partner and discredit the last partner. How their dishonesty may affect anyone else is not a consideration for the abuser.
	Moving on very quickly with a new partner and abandonment of previous partner	Often there are overlapping relationships whereby the abuser gains a great sense of power and control while being dishonest to both partners they are involved with. Ultimately, the discarded partner is often given the silent treatment and completely cut off with no explanation of the abuser's behaviour.
	Exploitative behaviours	'Smear campaigns' may occur towards the victim to depict them as unstable, provoking angry responses from the victim which further back up the abuser's account of them being unstable, and as a way of drawing the victim back in to communication or a relationship (hoovering). Third parties (referred to as flying monkeys) may be used in abuse-by-proxy arrangements whereby they support the abuser in spreading false accounts.
	Triangulation	The abuser draws in other people who have believed their false accounts to participate in further criticising the victim and inflict more abuse, e.g. the new partner is often used by the abuser in triangulation strategies.
	*Insulting & disrespecting behaviour	Manipulation of the victim occurs which can lead to the victim attempting to trust the abuser again. This trust is further used against the victim and can result in for example, financial and sexual abuse.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Lee JA, Majeed-Ariss R, Pedersen A, Yusuf F, White C.
Sexually assaulted older women attending a U.K. sexual assault referral centre for a forensic medical examination.

J Forensic Leg Med. 2019 Nov;68:101859. PMID: [31476524](#)
From a retrospective analysis of 39 elders seen at a UK sexual assault center, “The average age of clients was 83 years, all were white, and 95% were female. Two populations were identified: a less frail population who had been assaulted at home by an alleged stranger with greater physical violence alleged, and a frailer population, with a greater incidence of dementia (77%), who were alleged to have been assaulted by a care-giver or fellow resident in a place of care...We offer recommendations for sexual assault services on how they may better cater to older populations.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Schnarrs PW, Stone AL, Salcido R Jr, et. al.
Differences in adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and quality of physical and mental health between transgender and cisgender sexual minorities.

J Psychiatr Res. 2019 Dec;119:1-6. PMID: [31518909](#)
Of 477 community-based sexual and gender minorities, “transgender participants reported emotional abuse, physical neglect, and emotional neglect more frequently compared to cisgender LGB people...neglect is a common experience among LGB/TGN and needs to be assessed along with other ACE domains. Further, there may exist unique adverse experiences among this population during childhood resulting from social stigma. Future research should identify and quantify these experiences.”

Cultural Concerns

Crowder J, Burnett C, Laughon K, Dreisbach C.
Elder Abuse in American Indian Communities: An Integrative Review.
J Forensic Nurs. 2019 Oct/Dec;15(4):250-258. PMID: [31764529](#)

“American Indian elders have one of the lowest life expectancies in the United States. Disproportionate disease burden, socioeconomic disparities, and higher rates of violence across the lifespan are thought to contribute to higher rates of elder abuse...Historical trauma, shame, and fear impacted reporting...Providers should not assume that traditional culturally ascribed strengths, such as honor and respect for elders, provide any degree of protection against elder abuse.”

Sexual Assault

ACOG Committee Opinion No. 777: Sexual Assault.
Obstet Gynecol. 2019 Apr;133(4):e296-e302. PMID: [30913202](#)

American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology committee opinion “This document has been updated to include model screening protocols and questions, relevant guidelines from other medical associations, trauma-informed care, and additional guidance regarding acute evaluation of survivors and evidence-gathering kits.”

Ades V, Wu SX, Rabinowitz E, et. al.
An Integrated, Trauma-Informed Care Model for Female Survivors of Sexual Violence: The Engage, Motivate, Protect, Organize, Self-Worth, Educate, Respect (EMPOWER) Clinic.

Obstet Gynecol. 2019 Apr;133(4):803-809. PMID: [30870277](#)
Description of a model trauma-informed integrated gynecologic and psychiatric clinic to care for the long terms needs of survivors of sexual violence and human trafficking. Authors report on challenges, best practices, and “some of the unique considerations for treating survivors relating to taking a patient history, conducting the physical and gynecologic examinations, ensuring confidentiality, and managing legal issues.”

Muldoon K, Smith G, Talarico R, et. al
A 15-Year Population-Based Investigation of Sexual Assault Cases Across the Province of Ontario, Canada, 2002-2016.
Am J Public Health. 2019 Sep;109(9):1280-1287. PMID: [31318596](#)

A retrospective analysis of sexual assault cases 2002-2016 in Ontario, Canada revealed 52,780 incidents across all age groups and sexes. The highest rates were found among females aged 15-19 and 20-24. Among males, the highest rates were children aged 0-4 and 5-9.

Monteith LL, Holliday R, Schneider AL, et. al.
Identifying factors associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempts following military sexual trauma.
J Affect Disord. 2019 Jun 1;252:300-309. PMID: [30991258](#)
Of 108 male and female veterans who reported a history of military sexual trauma (MST), 75% reported post-MST suicidal ideation, and 40.7% reported attempting suicide. Increased risk factors included pre-MST suicide attempt, PTSD, and childhood physical abuse.

Herbenick D, Bartelt E, Fu TJ, et. al.
Feeling Scared During Sex: Findings From a U.S. Probability Sample of Women and Men Ages 14 to 60.
J Sex Marital Ther. 2019;45(5):424-439. PMID: [30946623](#)
From a US survey of individuals aged 14-60, 23.9% of adult women, 10.3% of adult men, 1.5% of adolescent women, and 3.8% of adolescent men reported scary sexual experiences. "Themes included sexual assault/rape, incest, being held down, anal sex, choking, threats, multiple people, and novelty/learning, among others."

Human Trafficking

Armstrong S, Greenbaum VJ.
Using Survivors' Voices to Guide the Identification and Care of Trafficked Persons by U.S. Health Care Professionals.
Adv Emerg Nurs J. 2019 Jul/Sep;41(3):244-260. PMID: [31356251](#)
This research review of human trafficking summarizes that 50-98% of trafficked individuals reported seeking health care services in diverse medical settings during their exploitation. Authors discuss the range of health presentations and barriers to care.

Frey LM, Middleton J, Gattis MN, Fulginiti A.
Suicidal Ideation and Behavior Among Youth Victims of Sex Trafficking in Kentuckiana.
Crisis. 2019 Jul;40(4):240-248. PMID: [30375247](#)
Of 128 youth experiencing homelessness aged 12-25 years in Kentucky and Indiana, 53% reported lifetime suicidal ideation. Of those with suicidal ideation, 84.4% reported lifetime suicide attempt. Those experiencing homelessness and also sex trafficking were 3.87 times more likely to report suicidal ideation.

Panlilio CC, Miyamoto S, Font SA, Schreier HMC.
Assessing risk of commercial sexual exploitation among children involved in the child welfare system.
Child Abuse Negl. 2019 Jan;87:88-99. PMID: [30077402](#)

From a national adolescent survey, differentiating factors that helped identify children in the welfare system who were experiencing commercial sexual exploitation included runaway history, drug use, suicidality, and experiencing severe violence.

Panda P, Garg A.
Modern-day Slavery in our Health Care System: An Advocacy Journey.
Pediatrics. 2019 Oct;144(4). pii: e20192370. PMID: [31501237](#)
Award-winning essay from pediatric residents who instituted an effective, comprehensive and sustained program to recognize and manage pediatric human trafficking at their institution.

Wood SP.
Trafficked.
AMA J Ethics. 2018 Dec 1;20(12):E1212-1216. PMID: [30585586](#)
First person narrative of a health provider caring for a trafficked person and various ethical issues involved. [Full text.](#)

Perpetrators

McElvaney R.
Grooming: A Case Study.
J Child Sex Abus. 2019 Jul;28(5):608-627. PMID: [30526408](#)
"Two key relationship dynamics are helpful in understanding the process of grooming; the traumatic bond established between the abuser and the abused, and relationships within the child's wider system that facilitated the child's silence. These dynamics illustrate how the sexual abuse experience is normalized, and how the occurrence of abuse and maintenance of the secret is facilitated."

DuBois JM, Walsh HA, Chibnall JT, et. al.
Sexual Violation of Patients by Physicians: A Mixed-Methods, Exploratory Analysis of 101 Cases.
Sex Abuse. 2019 Aug;31(5):503-523. PMID: [28627296](#)
"Most cases involved a combination of five factors: male physicians (100%), older than the age of 39 (92%), not board certified (70%), practicing in nonacademic settings (94%) where they always examined patients alone (85%)...19% of cases of sodomy occurred with a chaperone, parent, or nurse in the room...Patients should be encouraged not to ignore inappropriate sexual remarks or touching; sex abusers frequently engage in such activities as a form of grooming or testing the waters prior to more aggressive forms of abuse."

Police and Court Systems

Eilers HJ.

The Utility of a Function-Based Approach to Intimate Partner Violence and Gender Bias in Family Courts.

Behav Anal Pract. 2019 Aug 22;12(4):869-878. PMID: [31976299](#)

“The current literature on IPV and family court demonstrates a clear bias against women who are attempting to protect themselves and their children. Many of the factors used by judges to make decisions are based on gender-biased theories or presumptions that ignore the dangers and serious effects of exposure to IPV.” Author suggests that behavior analysts can contribute to family court decisions by providing unbiased function-based assessments and recommendations.

Marcus P.

The Israel Family Court - Therapeutic jurisprudence and jurisprudential therapy from the start.

Int J Law Psychiatry. 2019 Mar-Apr;63:68-75. PMID: [30940362](#)

Description of a Social Services Unit staffed by senior social workers becoming an integral part of each Family Court. “Their mandate includes giving assessment, advice and assistance services to litigants and to the Court...The activities of the Unit are confidential and free of charge to the parties. More recently the Units were given the task of seeing children whose future is the subject of litigation, to find out their needs and views.”

Providers

Ragavan MI, Ferre V, Bair-Merritt M.

Thrive: A Novel Health Education Mobile Application for Mothers Who Have Experienced Intimate Partner Violence.

Health Promot Pract. 2020 Mar;21(2):160-164. PMID: [31874566](#)

“We describe the development and formative evaluation of a trauma-informed, user-friendly Smartphone-based mobile application (app) to address the unmet health needs and improve the well-being of mothers who have experienced IPV...Thrive includes three sections: Myself (maternal self-care, stress coping skills), My Child (stress signs in children, talking to children about IPV, mother-child dyadic communication), and My Life (hospital- and community-based resources).”

Mellon SH, Gautam A, Hammamieh et. al.

Metabolism, Metabolomics, and Inflammation in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.

Biol Psychiatry. 2018 May 15;83(10):866-875. PMID: [29628193](#)

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is defined by classic psychological manifestations, but also significantly increased rates of serious physical problems, such as cardiovascular disease, immune dysfunction, and metabolic syndrome. “These data suggest that PTSD may be a systemic illness, or that it at least has systemic manifestations, and the behavioral manifestations are those most easily discerned.”

Jiang T, Farkas DK, Ahern TP, Lash TL, Sørensen HT, Gradus JL. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Incident Infections: A Nationwide Cohort Study.

Epidemiology. 2019 Nov;30(6):911-917. PMID: [31584893](#)

From a national Danish study of patients with a diagnosis of PTSD and followed for many years, there was a subsequent 80% increased risk of any type of infection in those with PTSD vs. those without PTSD.

Rosman L, Sico JJ, Lampert R, et. al.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Risk for Stroke in Young and Middle-Aged Adults: A 13-Year Cohort Study.

Stroke. 2019 Nov;50(11):2996-3003. PMID: [31619151](#)

Using data from almost 1 million young and middle-aged veterans (mean age 30 years, 87.7% male, 64.6% white), “PTSD is associated with a significant increase in risk of early incident TIA [small, brief stroke] and ischemic stroke [major stroke] independent of established stroke risk factors, coexisting psychiatric disorders, and healthcare utilization.”

Prevention

Gubbels J, van der Put CE, Assink M.

The Effectiveness of Parent Training Programs for Child Maltreatment and Their Components: A Meta-Analysis.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Jul 6;16(13). pii: E2404. PMID: [31284575](#)

From a research review of parent training programs to mitigate/prevent child maltreatment, 40 program components and techniques were identified. In general there was a small and significant positive effect of these programs, but no particular components could be identified as more effective.

Knack N, Winder B, Murphy L, Fedoroff JP.

Primary and secondary prevention of child sexual abuse.

Int Rev Psychiatry. 2019 Mar;31(2):181-194. PMID: [30917709](#)

“The safety of children requires that society stops merely reacting to sexual offences, and instead begins implementing proactive evidence-based strategies that can prevent even initial incidents of child sexual abuse. This article explores some of the many benefits and barriers associated with primary and secondary prevention, as well as strategies for overcoming these barriers.”

Manheim M, Felicetti R, Moloney G.

Child Sexual Abuse Victimization Prevention Programs in Preschool and Kindergarten: Implications for Practice.

J Child Sex Abus. 2019 Aug-Sep;28(6):745-757. PMID:

[31219780](#)

Review of child sexual abuse prevention programs validated for use with preschool and kindergarten-aged children.

Researchers

Mathews B, Pacella R, Dunne MP, Simunovic M, Marston C.

Improving measurement of child abuse and neglect: A systematic review and analysis of national prevalence studies.

PLoS One. 2020 Jan 28;15(1):e0227884. PMID: [31990913](#)

Authors analyze methodologies and instruments used to measure child abuse, and make recommendations for national studies.

Knaul FM, Bustreo F, Horton R.

Countering the pandemic of gender-based violence and maltreatment of young people: The Lancet Commission.

Lancet. 2020 Jan 11;395(10218):98-99. PMID: [31870498](#)

“The Lancet Commission on Gender-based Violence and Maltreatment of Young People seeks to create knowledge essential to counter the pandemic. Over the coming 2–3 years, the Commission will generate new tools and data to enable policy makers and advocates to catalyse and scale up effective policies, interventions, and programmes...An intersectoral, interdisciplinary approach will engage communities of thought that seldom connect, including public health, health systems, mental health, economics, law, gender, digital health and artificial intelligence, and children's rights. The work of the Commission will cover all world regions, span the gamut of prevention to survivorship, take an all-of-society approach, and be gender-identity inclusive.”

Other of Interest

Williams PG, Lerner MA, et. al.

School Readiness.

Pediatrics. 2019 Aug;144(2). pii: e20191766. PMID: [31331984](#)

“Modifiable factors in a child's early experience can greatly affect that child's health and learning trajectories. Many children in the United States enter kindergarten with limitations in their social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development that might have been significantly diminished or eliminated through early identification and attention to child and family needs. A strong correlation between social-emotional development and school and life success, combined with alarming rates of preschool expulsion, point toward the urgency of leveraging opportunities to support social-emotional development and address behavioral concerns early.”

Abolarin J, McLafferty L, Carmichael H, Velopulos CG.

Family Can Hurt You the Most: Examining Perpetrators in Multiple Casualty Events.

J Surg Res. 2019 Oct;242:172-176. PMID: [31078902](#)

Using national data from 2003 to 2015 “In this analysis, we found that contrary to public perception of the isolated gunman who commits mass murder of strangers, multiple homicides more often involved victims that were known to the perpetrator, such as family members, intimate partners, friends, and acquaintances. This is particularly important in attempting to seek avenues for intervention that must prioritize addressing IPV and structural/neighborhood violence.”

