

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Segal L, Doidge J, Armfield JM, et. al.

### **Association of Child Maltreatment With Risk of Death During Childhood in South Australia.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Jun 1;4(6):e2113221. PMID: [34110393](#)

In this large case-controlled study of Australian children with mean age 3.59 years who were involved with CPS, compared to those who were not, adjusted mortality rate ratios for children who died by age 16 were 2.69 for children with child protection system notification only, 3.16 for CPS investigation unsubstantiated, 2.93 for substantiated maltreatment, and 3.79 for ever placed in out-of-home care. "Deaths from assault or self-harm were most overrepresented, accounting for 11.1% of deaths in children with CPS concerns but just 0.8% of deaths among other children."

Marine MB, Forbes-Amrhein MM.

### **Fractures of child abuse.**

Pediatr Radiol. 2021 May;51(6):1003-1013. PMID: [33783574](#)

"This paper reviews the variety of imaging modalities available for evaluating child abuse and the advantages/disadvantages of each. Additionally, the authors discuss management of equivocal fractures and...dating the acuity of fractures...as well as in the setting of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the authors provide methods for determining the likelihood of abuse."

Huerta CT, Perez EA, Quiroz H, et. al.

### **National burden of pediatric abusive injuries: patterns vary by age.**

Pediatr Surg Int. 2022 Mar;38(3):513-520. PMID: [34999935](#)

"> 39,000 US children were hospitalized for abuse from 1997 to 2012. The majority were Caucasian (36%), male (51%) and < 4 years old (70%). Most sustained physical abuse (53%), followed by abusive head trauma (14%), sexual (9%) and emotional abuse (2%). Multiple injuries were sustained by 44% of patients. Mortality was 4%. Burns (2%) and

intrathoracic [chest] (2%) injuries had the highest mortality compared to other injuries (21% and 19%, respectively). Emotional abuse (5%) and neglect (1%) were highest in those ≥ 13 years old."

Kennedy JM, Ma J, Lyden ER, Haney SB.

### **Abusive Head Trauma and a Delay in Presentation for Care.**

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2022 Jan 1;38(1):e170-e172. PMID: [32675710](#)

Of children less than 6 years old who had acute head injury and were admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit at a pediatric hospital from 2013 to 2017, "patients who had AHT [abusive head trauma] were significantly more likely to present to care more than 30 minutes after symptom onset. Children who had AHT were more likely to be younger (median 4 vs 31 months), to have a longer length of stay (median 11 vs 3 days) and were less likely to be discharged home than patients who had accidental head trauma (38% vs 84%)."

Chiang CJ, Yang M, Wittenberg B, Jonson-Reid M.

### **Neglect subtypes in relation to rereport and foster care entry outcomes.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105433. PMID: [34902639](#)

Using linked state and regional data for 4867 children reported to CPS, "Most neglect subtypes were more likely to be re-reported than physical abuse and sexual abuse, and physical neglect was more likely to be re-reported than lack of supervision. Children reported for physical neglect was more likely to be placed in foster care than children with reports of physical abuse and other subtypes of neglect."

Oikawa M, Kawamura A, Kang C, Yamagata Z, Noguchi H.

### **Do macroeconomic shocks in the local labor market lead to child maltreatment and death?: Empirical evidence from Japan.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Dec 27;124:105430. PMID: [34968867](#)

Using data from Japan 2005-2016, a 50% increase in local unemployment rates significantly increased the number of reported child neglect cases (by 80%) and child deaths (by 70%). Further, this increase in local unemployment significantly increased cases of death due to external causes (by 146%), unintentional injuries (by 217%), and unintentional drowning (by 315%)."

# Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Andersen SL.

## **Neuroinflammation, Early-Life Adversity, and Brain Development.**

Harv Rev Psychiatry. 2022 Jan-Feb 01;30(1):24-39. PMID: [34995033](#)

Detailed cellular description of the effects of abuse leading to inflammation and abnormal brain cell development and connections. Authors “call for standardizing methodologies relating to the age of assessing adversity effects, measures to quantify stress and inflammation, and more brain-based measures of biochemistry.” They also note the possible intervention of anti-inflammatory agents.

Mason SM, Frazier PA, Renner LM, et. al.

## **Childhood Abuse-Related Weight Gain: An Investigation of Potential Resilience Factors.**

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jan;62(1):77-86. PMID: [34629199](#)

Using data from 4,247 female and 1,982 male children followed for 17 years, at age 25-32 years body mass index (BMI) showed a 46% increased risk of obesity in those exposed to severe childhood abuse. Less severe abuse did not show a relationship to weight, and usual mental health resilience factors such as supportive relationships with non-family members also did not affect BMI.

Bryan R, Beitz JM.

## **Critical Connections Among Embedding of Childhood Adversity and Adult Chronic Gastrointestinal and Genitourinary Disorders: A Review of the Literature.**

Wound Manag Prev. 2021 Nov;67(11):33-47. PMID: [35030096](#)

This research review supported the association of ACEs with adult bowel and urinary symptoms and conditions in a dose–response relationship. Authors present biologically plausible explanations for the impact of ACEs on adult chronic disease.”

Smith BT, Brumage MR, Zullig KJ, et. al.

## **Adverse childhood experiences among females in substance use treatment and their children: A pilot study.**

Prev Med Rep. 2021 Sep 28;24:101571. PMID: [34976635](#)

Of 50 women from a substance use treatment center compared to a control group in the same geographic area, maternal ACE scores were 4.9 for those in substance use treatment vs. 1.9 in the community, and ACE scores for the children of the women in treatment were 3.9 vs. 1.3 in community children.

Schober DJ, Shrestha S, Bishop-Royse JC.

## **The Effects of Exposure to Domestic Violence on Sleep Among Urban Adults.**

Am J Health Promot. 2022 Jan;36(1):129-136. PMID: [34372674](#)

“Sleep disruption has been associated with risk for chronic conditions and ultimately, premature mortality.” For 1543 Adults residing in Chicago, “participants who reported witnessing domestic violence were significantly less likely to report meeting sleep recommendations even after controlling for ever being emotionally or physically abused, frequently feeling stress, demographic factors, and health status.”

Charles LE, Mnatsakanova A, Fekedulegn D, et. al.

## **Associations of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) with sleep duration and quality: the BCOPS study.**

Sleep Med. 2021 Dec 23;89:166-175. PMID: [35026653](#)

Among 206 Buffalo police officers, having 1+ ACEs was associated with sleep fragmentation and significantly lower sleep duration compared to those with 0 ACEs.

Roth SL, Andrews K, Protopopescu A, et. al.

## **Mental health symptoms in Public Safety Personnel: Examining the effects of ACEs and moral injury.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105394. PMID: [34808481](#)

Of 294 Canadian and American Public Safety Personnel (e.g. police, firefighters, paramedics), 79% reported exposure to one ACE, and 44% 2+ ACEs. ACEs significantly predicted adverse adult mental health symptoms. Those with higher ACEs reported significantly more symptoms of moral injury following personal or observed moral transgression.

# Adolescents

Edwards KM, Banyard VL.

## **Prevalence and Correlates of Sexual Revictimization in Middle and High School Youth.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jan;37(1-2):284-300. PMID: [32146857](#)

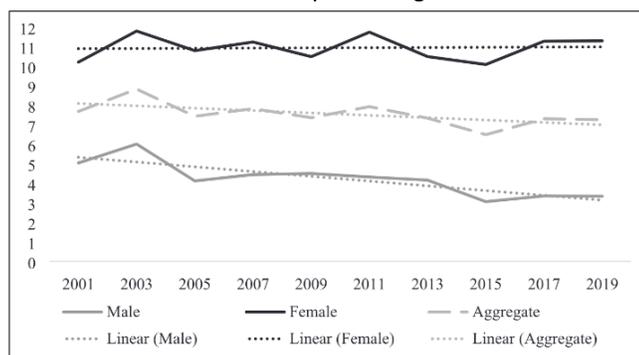
Among 1706 students in grades 7-10, 7.2% reported sexual victimization, with 40% of this group reporting repeat sexual victimization. “Binge drinking, depression, and suicidal thoughts were all higher among multiple and singular victims compared with nonvictims and among multiple victims compared with singular victims. Girls and sexual minorities were more likely to be multiple and singular victims.”

Marcantonio TL, Weese J, Willis M.

### Rates of Forced Sexual Experiences Among High School Students From 2001 to 2019.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jan 6;8862605211055155. PMID: [34989630](#)

Using nationally representative data from 135,837 high school students, “despite increased public awareness, some changes in intervention efforts for sexual assault, and other cultural changes, we found that rates of forced sex did not decrease from 2001 to 2019 for adolescent girls of all race/ethnicity. Moving forward, more work is needed to properly address sexual assault risk factors to prevent adolescents from experiencing sexual assault.”



Thulin EJ, Zimmerman MA, Kusunoki Y, et. al.

### Electronic Teen Dating Violence Curves by Age.

J Youth Adolesc. 2022 Jan;51(1):45-61. PMID: [34647192](#)

“Electronic dating violence is a form of violence perpetrated through electronics between dating partners and is associated with worse mental health, greater risk of substance use, and increased risk of in-person forms of dating violence.” From a multi-year survey including teens aged 12 to 18, “In general, electronic dating violence increased from early adolescence until a peak around age 16 or 17, and then leveled off. Threat-based adverse childhood experiences (i.e., exposure to physical child abuse, parental intimate partner violence, etc.) and earlier engagement in dating behaviors increased long-term risk.”

Jackson DB, Posick C, Vaughn MG, Testa A.

### Adverse childhood experiences and traumatic brain injury among adolescents: findings from the 2016-2018 National Survey of Children's Health.

Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2022 Feb;31(2):289-297. PMID: [33386525](#)

From a national survey of 42,204 adolescents aged 12-17 years, “results revealed a dose-response relationship between ACEs and TBI [traumatic brain injury], even after accounting for an array of confounding variables. Findings also indicated that

associations were of a greater magnitude among youth who are not sports-involved.”

Variables	Full sample	
	TBI, sports	TBI, no sports
	RRR (CI)	RRR (CI)
ACEs composite		
1	1.16** (1.04–1.29)	1.74** (1.40–2.16)
2–3	1.41** (1.24–1.61)	2.83** (2.26–3.54)
4+	1.76** (1.47–2.12)	5.41** (4.16–7.05)

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Wang E, Zahid S, Moudgal AN, Demaestri S, Wamboldt FS. **Intimate Partner Violence and Asthma in Pediatric and Adult Populations: A Systematic Review.**

Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2022 Jan 4:S1081-1206(21)01343-0. PMID: [34995784](#)

From a research review, “There was evidence amongst multiple studies to support increased prevalence of asthma in adults exposed to IPV as well as prevalence and incidence in children with parental IPV exposure...and significant associations between IPV and increased rate of asthma exacerbations and worsened asthma control.”

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Fryc AM, Raudales AM, Nelson-Aguiar RR, et. al.

### The Role of Presumed Head and Neck Injuries in Emotion Dysregulation Among Community Women With a History of Physical Intimate Partner Violence.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Feb;28(2):417-442. PMID: [34018422](#)

“Participants were 352 community women who responded to an online survey...presumed head and neck injuries from IPV were significantly associated with lack of emotional clarity and difficulties engaging in goal-directed behaviors when experiencing emotions...underscoring the potential need for considering both neurological and psychological factors in the assessment and treatment” of emotional responses.

Costello K, Greenwald BD.

**Update on Domestic Violence and Traumatic Brain Injury.**

Brain Sci. 2022 Jan 17;12(1):122. PMID: [35053865](#)

Research review on what is known regarding IPV and traumatic brain injury. Authors note need for more research in minority, LGBTQ, and teen populations, as well as improved and combined screening tools with IPV.

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Stein SF, Galano MM, Grogan-Kaylor AC, et. al.

**Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization by Multiple Partners Over a Period of 8 Years.**

J Trauma Stress. 2022 Feb;35(1):222-234. PMID: [34390049](#)

Per authors, 35-56% of women report IPV victimization with more than one violent partner. In this study, 120 women who experienced IPV were followed over the following 8 years regarding re-experiencing IPV with a different partner. “It is not what happened (i.e., experiences of abuse) but rather a woman’s posttraumatic experience (i.e., posttraumatic stress and depressive symptoms) that creates risk for reengagement.”

Hullenaar KL, Rowhani-Rahbar A, Rivara FP, et. al.

**Victim-Offender Relationship and the Emotional, Social, and Physical Consequences of Violent Victimization.**

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jan 6:S0749-3797(21)00593-6. PMID: [35000834](#)

Of 16,723 violent victimizations from a large national survey, uninjured victims were more likely to report emotional distress, social distress, physical symptoms, and emotional symptoms in family member/IPV than in stranger violence. The number of emotional and physical symptoms reported by injured victims, however, did not significantly vary across victim-offender relationships.

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Dash K, Breckman R, Lees-Haggerty K, et. al.

**Developing a tool to assess and monitor institutional readiness to address elder mistreatment in hospital emergency departments.**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2021 Aug-Oct;33(4):311-326. PMID: [34496716](#)

“The National Collaboratory to Address Elder Mistreatment has developed a clinical care model that EDs can implement to improve screening, referral, and linkage to coordinated care and support services for older adults who are at risk of mistreatment. To gauge ED readiness to change and facilitate adoption of the care model, we developed an organizational assessment tool, the Elder Mistreatment Emergency Department Assessment Profile (EM-EDAP).”

Gill JK.

**Barriers to Help Seeking among Victims of Elder Abuse: A Scoping Review and Implications for Public Health Policy in Canada.**

Can J Aging. 2021 Sep 7:1-16. PMID: [34488912](#)

“Elder abuse is a serious public health concern requiring immediate intervention; however, the under-reporting of elder abuse by victims to formal and informal networks remains a major obstacle.” From a research review, barriers were found at 3 levels: individual; abuser and family; and structural, community, and cultural. Research gaps were noted for participants residing in institutionalized care, retirement residences, or long-term care homes; and also disabled elders.

Schuessler Z.

**Nurses’ Role in Identifying Elder Financial Abuse.**

J Contin Educ Nurs. 2022 Jan;53(1):30-34. PMID: [34978479](#)

“EFA [Elder Financial Abuse] remains a hidden social phenomenon...currently, one in 18 cognitively intact older adults is affected by EFA. Detecting EFA is difficult because the perpetrators are often family members, trusted friends, or guardians...This article highlights the magnitude of the problem and the role of nurses and other health care providers in identifying, intervening in, and reporting EFA.”

## LGBTQ Concerns

McCabe SE, Hughes TL, Beal S, et. al.

**Sexual orientation differences in childhood sexual abuse, suicide attempts, and DSM-5 alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, and mental health disorders in the US.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105377. PMID: [34773839](#)

From interviews with 36,309 US adults, “Childhood sexual abuse [CSA] was most prevalent among sexual minorities, especially bisexual females. Among all participants, exposure to one or more types of CSA was associated with greater odds of lifetime suicide attempts; alcohol, tobacco or other drug use disorder; and mental health disorders.”

# Race/Cultural Concerns

Yoon CY, Hazzard VM, Emery RL, et. al.

## **Everyday discrimination as a predictor of maladaptive and adaptive eating: Findings from EAT 2018.**

Appetite. 2021 Dec 22;170:105878. PMID: [34952131](#)

From a national study of 1410 adults aged 18-30, after adjustment for age, ethnicity/race, gender, and socioeconomic status, moderate and high levels of discriminatory experiences were associated with 2.2 to 3.1 times greater prevalence of binge eating, compared to young adults with no discrimination experience.

Kliewer W, Robins JL.

## **Adverse Childhood Experiences Are Associated with Cardiometabolic Risk Indicators and Telomere Length in Low-Income African-American Adolescents.**

Int J Behav Med. 2022 Feb;29(1):131-135. PMID: [33821432](#)

Data were collected from 108 low-income African-American adolescents (42.6% male, mean age 14.27 years) living in the southeastern USA. ACEs were significantly associated with shortened leukocyte telomere length (marker of premature cell aging), higher levels of C-reactive protein (marker of inflammation), and larger waist circumference. Targeted interventions are discussed.

Antwi-Boasiako K, Fallon B, King B, Trocmé N, Fluke J.

## **Understanding the overrepresentation of Black children in Ontario's child welfare system: Perspectives from child welfare workers and community service providers.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105425. PMID: [34890960](#)

From interviews with Canadian child welfare workers regarding overrepresentation of Black children in their system, "Themes that emerged from the study include the following concerns: racism and bias from referral sources; racism and bias from child welfare workers; lack of cultural sensitivity; lack of workforce diversity/training; lack of culturally appropriate resources; assessment tools; duty to report; fear of liability; lack of collaboration; and poverty."

Quinn AL.

## **Experiences and well-being among Indigenous former youth in care within Canada.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105395. PMID: [34781199](#)

"Participants self-identified as Indigenous (First Nations, Status and non-Status; Metis; Inuit), had a history of being in child welfare care, and had never been adopted. Each participant in this research study reflected on...the development of their cultural identities...Many Indigenous communities

are taking active steps to find children lost in the child welfare system, to care for these children, and to rekindle cultural identity...it is imperative that child welfare agencies support the development of positive cultural identity, spirituality, and connection to cultural communities."

Talley RM, Edwards ML, Berlant J, et. al.

## **Structural Racism and Psychiatric Practice.**

J Nerv Ment Dis. 2022 Jan 1;210(1):2-5. PMID: [34731092](#)

"We use examples from our clinical and supervisory work to highlight the urgent need to integrate techniques addressing racial identity and racism into psychiatric practice and teaching. This urgency is underlined by extensive evidence of psychiatry's long-standing systemic inequities." Authors offer recommendations for: broad institutional change in training and practice, implementation research, sustained resources, professional commitment, and personal responsibility.

Crowder J, Burnett C, Byon HD, et. al.

## **Exploration and Comparison of Contextual Characteristics and Mistreatment Prevalence Among Older American Indian and Alaska Native Respondents.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1456-1483. PMID: [32478601](#)

Using data from the National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS), "The cumulative prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual mistreatment in the past year, neglect, and financial abuse by a family member for the AIAN group was 33%, almost double the 17.1% reported in the NEMS study. Over their lifetime, 29.7% of AIAN respondents reported experiencing two or more types of neglect, exploitation, or mistreatment. Almost one fourth of AIAN respondents reported emotional abuse since 60 years of age-nearly double that of White respondents."

Chilakala A, Camacho-Rivera M, Frye V.

## **Experiences of race- and gender-based discrimination among Black female physicians.**

J Natl Med Assoc. 2022 Jan 17:S0027-9684(21)00229-7. PMID: [35058066](#)

From interviews with 20 Black female physicians, "Two broad and overlapping themes emerged: experiencing and managing aggressions and biases in the workplace; and strategies to overcome experiences of intersectional discrimination...from a range of sources of discrimination, including patients, peers, and colleagues. Most described minimal and largely ineffective efforts to prevent or mitigate the impact of discrimination at any level of their educational and professional contexts."

# Sexual Assault

Short NA, Tungate AS, Bollen KA, et. al.

**Pain is common after sexual assault and posttraumatic arousal/reactivity symptoms mediate the development of new or worsening persistent pain.**

Pain. 2022 Jan 1;163(1):e121-e128. PMID: [34224498](#)

Of 706 women  $\geq$  18 years of age presenting for emergency care after sexual assault to 13 emergency care sites, nearly 70% reported CSNWP (clinically significant new or worsening pain) at the time of emergency care, which persisted to 6 weeks in approximately 2 in 5 survivors (41%). Posttraumatic arousal/reactivity symptoms (such as being irritable, easily startled, feeling tense/on guard, having difficulty sleeping) 1 week after assault were associated with the transition from acute to persistent CSNWP; such symptoms are potential targets for secondary pain prevention.

Cherniawsky S, Morrison M.

**“You Should Have Known Better”: The Social Ramifications of Victimization-Focused Sexual Assault Prevention Tips.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jan;37(1-2):NP125-NP146. PMID: [32345092](#)

“Common sexual assault prevention strategies emphasize individuals’ responsibility to protect themselves from victimization.” In this study of 321 undergraduates who received one of three messages – victimization-focused prevention tips e.g., “Be alert and aware of your surroundings”; perpetration-focused prevention tips e.g., “Don’t slip any unwanted substances into drinks at bars or parties”; or study tips for control purposes, and who then read a sexual assault vignette, those who received the victimization-focused prevention tips were more likely to attribute significantly more blame to the victimized woman in the vignette. “Institutions should consider the implications of strategies evidenced to enhance victim blame.”

# Human Trafficking

Greenbaum J, Garrett A, Chon K, et. al.

**Principles for Safe Implementation of ICD Codes for Human Trafficking.**

J Law Med Ethics. 2021;49(2):285-289. PMID: [34924047](#)

“Accurate electronic health record documentation of HT is critical for understanding, providing and improving patient care...Challenges in implementing ICD codes for HT fall into the following categories: patient concerns, clinical practice, and

organizational adoption. Many of these challenges are mirrored in concerns around documentation of sensitive information in other vulnerable populations (e.g. HIV+ patients, victims of sexual assault or domestic violence).” Authors provide recommendations to anticipate and minimize unintended adverse consequences.

Peterson LJ, Foell R, Lunos S, et. al.

**Implementation of a screening tool for child sex trafficking among youth presenting to the emergency department - A quality improvement initiative.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan 25;125:105506. PMID: [35091304](#)

In youth aged 11-17 years, those seeking care at two metropolitan EDs with a high-risk chief complaint triggered a best practice alert. This alert prompted administration of a child sex trafficking screen, and then referral of youth with a positive screen for a comprehensive evaluation by a forensic nurse examiner. This quality improvement initiative significantly increased identification of at-risk youth.

# Perpetrators

Mastrocinque JM, Cerulli C, Thew D, Chin NP, Pollard RQ.

**Understanding Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Involving the Deaf Population.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jan;37(1-2):NP696-NP718. PMID: [32394809](#)

Of 15 deaf IPV perpetrators against a deaf partner, “communication abuse was very prevalent... snooping through, confiscating or destroying communication devices, preventing people from communicating with others, and intentionally signing quickly or refusing to sign...[also there are] limited resources to create deaf-specific batterer intervention program groups.”

# Police and Court Systems

Ellison JM, Jaegers LA.

**Suffering in Silence: Violence Exposure and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Among Jail Correctional Officers.**

J Occup Environ Med. 2022 Jan 1;64(1):e28-e35. PMID: [34775396](#)

Of 1365 correctional officers working in 20 jails, approximately 1/3 met the criteria for probable PTSD. “Victimization and exposure to violence, both in and outside of work, significantly contributed to PTSD symptoms” with implication for treatment and prevention.

Wiedfeld C, Skopp G, Kuepper U, Musshoff F.

**Application of single hair analysis reveals multiple administration of a drug mixture in a case of drug-facilitated sexual assault of a child.**

Drug Test Anal. 2021 Aug;13(8):1580-1584. PMID: [34002541](#)  
Detection of drugs in drug-facilitated sexual assaults are often underestimated due to “a very small possibility to detect them in blood or urine samples in cases of delayed sampling because of the very short half-life of some substances...segmental hair analysis is a powerful and superior tool, especially in these cases.” This is a description of analysis of a hair sample to show repeated exposure to drugs facilitating child sexual abuse, with the sample being obtained over 4 months after last assumed contact.

## Providers

Sausen KA, Randolph JW, Casciato AN, et. al.

**The Development, Preliminary Validation, and Clinical Application of the Quick Parenting Assessment.**

Prev Sci. 2022 Feb;23(2):306-320. PMID: [34780005](#)  
Discussion of the development of and use for the Quick Parenting Assessment. The QPA takes 1 min to complete and assesses for healthy and unhealthy parenting behaviors. “Parenting behaviors may play an outsized role in the pathogenesis of outcomes associated with ACEs. We discuss the clinical application of QPA at our institution and the theoretical potential for this instrument to reduce the rates of short- and long-term health problems.”

Liu SR, Grimes KE, Creedon TB, et. al.

**Pediatric ACEs assessment within a collaborative practice model: Implications for health equity.**

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2021;91(3):386-397. PMID: [33793254](#)  
Through a primary care multidisciplinary team, an ACEs questionnaire was collected from 97% of 163 children from a safety-net health system as part of their mental health evaluation. 40% of children and 56% of teens had 4+ ACEs, and there were significant associations between level of ACEs exposure and degree of mental health impairment. “Providers viewed the ACEs assessment process as feasible, acceptable, and to have utility for the care of the study’s diverse pediatric population. Findings highlight benefits, challenges, cultural considerations and recommendations.”

Spadafore S, Lane M, Walker J, et. al.

**Histories of trauma: A qualitative analysis of lifetime traumatic experiences among emergency department patients.**

Acad Emerg Med. 2021 Dec;28(12):1389-1398. PMID: [34490665](#)

204 out of 1282 patients surveyed in an ED reported a history of trauma, with 96 experiencing one form of trauma and 108 experiencing two or more. Major themes emerged of work trauma (experiences of trauma originating in the workplace), coercion (being manipulated into activities), trauma connections (some forms of trauma were commonly experienced with other kinds of trauma) and disclosure as witness (participants witnessing trauma). “The ED may be...a point of connection for trauma survivors to be linked to trauma care services.”

Clark CS, Aboueissa AE.

**Nursing students’ ACE scores: a national survey.**

Int J Nurs Educ Scholarsh. 2021 Dec 28;18(1). PMID: [34963206](#)

From an online survey of US nursing students with 1,094 responses (unknown response rate), over 40% had an ACE score of 4+ vs. the national average of 12.5-13.3% for 4+ ACEs. “This data provides support for Conti-O’Hare’s theory of nurses as wounded healers. Nursing faculty should consider nursing students to be members of a vulnerable population and revise curricula to support nursing students stress resilience.”

Schrag RV, Leat S, Wood L.

**“Everyone is Living in the Same Storm, but our Boats are all Different”: Safety and Safety Planning for Survivors of Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Dec 29;8862605211062998. PMID: [34964394](#)

From interviews with 33 US service providers on survivor safety and safety planning during the pandemic, “Four overarching themes related to survivor safety and safety planning emerged, including (1) ‘The violence is more severe, it’s more escalated,’ describing an increase in the severity and frequency of violence; (2) ‘Perpetrating the violence through technology,’ describing a specific surge in technology based abuse as the world shifted to virtual communication to facilitate social distancing; (3) ‘COVID-19 is now a tool in their toolbox,’ describing the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and health guidance as a life generated risk that abusive partners used to further control and isolate their partner; and (4) ‘You just get real crafty,’ highlighting the wide range of ‘work-arounds’ and safety planning adaptations employed by victim service professionals.”

Toccalino D, Haag HL, Estrella MJ, et. al.

**Addressing the Shadow Pandemic: COVID-19 Related Impacts, Barriers, Needs, and Priorities to Healthcare and Support for Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence and Brain Injury.**

Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 2022 Jan 7:S0003-9993(22)00001-6. PMID: [35007550](#)

“The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified IPV-TBI [traumatic brain injury], increased challenges for women survivors, and accentuated the continued lack of IPV-TBI awareness. Key recommendations for health care and rehabilitation to address this priority are discussed.”

Jackson Preston P.

**We must practice what we preach: a framework to promote well-being and sustainable performance in the public health workforce in the United States.**

J Public Health Policy. 2022 Jan 4:1–9. PMID: [34983961](#)

“By addressing policies, practices, and procedures within organizations with attention to mitigating stressors and fostering resilience, we can equip our workforce to fulfill our mission while maintaining sustainable levels of engagement.”

## Prevention

Goodman WB, Dodge KA, Bai Y, Murphy RA, O'Donnell K.

**Effect of a Universal Postpartum Nurse Home Visiting Program on Child Maltreatment and Emergency Medical Care at 5 Years of Age: A Randomized Clinical Trial.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Jul 1;4(7):e2116024. PMID: [34232300](#)

“The FC [Family Connect] program includes 1 to 3 nurse home visits beginning at the infant age of 3 weeks designed to identify family-specific needs, deliver education and intervention, and connect families with community resources matched to their needs. Ongoing program engagement with service professionals and an electronic resource directory facilitate effective family connections to the community.” Of 4777 randomized families, families assigned to FC had 39% fewer CPS investigations for suspected child maltreatment through 5 years of age, and 33% less total child emergency medical care use. “Positive effects held across birth risk, child health insurance, child sex, single-parent status, and racial/ethnic groups.”

Austin AE, Durrance CP, Runyan CW, et. al.

**Affordable housing through the low-income housing tax credit program and intimate partner violence-related homicide.**

Prev Med. 2021 Dec 31;155:106950. PMID: [34974073](#)

Comparing the availability of rental housing through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), eviction rates, and IPV-related homicides, “at the state-level, increased availability of affordable housing through the LIHTC program was associated with lower rates of IPV-related homicide. Increasing the availability of affordable housing may be one tool for preventing IPV-related homicide.”

Brännström L, Vinnerljung B, Almquist YB.

**Intergenerational transmission of placement in out-of-home care: Mediation and interaction by educational attainment.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105436. PMID: [34906787](#)

From a long-term study of 11,338 Swedish families, the odds of having at least one child being placed in out-of-home care (OHC) was 6.67 times higher when parents had also experienced OHC as children. Enhanced educational attainment of the parental OHC population (to at least completing upper secondary school) had the potential to break the intergenerational transmission of OHC into the next generation.

## Researchers

Garcia L, Follis S, Thomson CA, et. al.

**Taking action to advance the study of race and ethnicity: the Women's Health Initiative (WHI).**

Womens Midlife Health. 2022 Jan 4;8(1):1. PMID: [34983682](#)

Using lessons learned from the large Women's Health Initiative study, recommendations include: “Studies should be designed to include all populations and researchers should actively, purposefully and with cultural-relevance, commit to recruiting a diverse sample; Researchers should collect robust data on race, ethnicity and SDOH variables that may intersect with participant identities, such as immigration status, country of origin, acculturation, current residence and neighborhood, religion; Authors should use appropriate terminology, based on a participant's self-identified ‘race’ and ‘ethnicity’, and provide clear rationale, including a conceptual framework, for including race and ethnicity in the analytic plan; Researchers should employ appropriate analytical methods, including mixed-methods, to study the relationship of these sociocultural variables to health; Authors should address how representative study participants are of the population to which results might apply, such as by age, race and ethnicity.”

Lett E, Asabor E, Beltrán S, Michelle Cannon A, Arah OA.  
**Conceptualizing, Contextualizing, and Operationalizing Race in Quantitative Health Sciences Research.**

Ann Fam Med. 2022 Jan 19;2792. PMID: [35045967](#)

“This paper outlines pitfalls in the conceptualization, contextualization, and operationalization of race in quantitative population health research and provides recommendations on how to appropriately engage in scientific inquiry aimed at understanding racial health inequities.”

Nishimi K, Choi KW, Cerutti J, Powers A, Bradley B, Dunn EC.  
**Measures of adult psychological resilience following early-life adversity: how congruent are different measures?**

Psychol Med. 2021 Nov;51(15):2637-2646. PMID: [32406816](#)

“We derived four resilience measures...relatively low congruence between resilience measures suggests studies will yield divergent findings about predictors, prevalence, and consequences of resilience. Efforts to clearly define resilience are needed to better understand resilience and inform intervention and prevention efforts.”

Neelakantan L, Fry D, Florian L, Meinck F.

**Adolescents' Experiences of Participating in Sensitive Research: A Scoping Review of Qualitative Studies.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Jan 19;15248380211069072.

PMID: [35044869](#)

“The scoping review revealed significant adolescent benefits from research participation, relating to positive emotions, skill acquisition and enhanced self-efficacy and interpersonal relationships. To a lesser extent, participants also experienced burdens relating to negative emotions, concerns about confidentiality and privacy and inconvenience of participation, which were mitigated by careful attention to research design and researcher engagement and training.”

## Other of Interest

Fitzgerald AJ, Barrett BJ, Gray A.

**The Co-occurrence of Animal Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence Among a Nationally Representative Sample: Evidence of "The Link" in the General Population.**

Violence Vict. 2021 Dec 1;36(6):770-792. PMID: [34980585](#)

Using nationally representative data from a large Canadian general population survey, “Actual and threatened abuse of pets by a romantic partner is a significant and sizable predictor of also reporting that partner perpetrated intimate partner violence, particularly physical and severe abuse.”

Korovich M, Jeglic E, Jara G

**The nature of in-flight sexual assaults.**

International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice. 2021 45:4, 377-390.

DOI:[10.1080/01924036.2021.1979611](#)

This study looked at reports in the media over 10 years, which may differ from FBI data and separate airline data. From this study the majority of victims were unaccompanied females under 30. The majority of perpetrators were unaccompanied males over 35, who were strangers to the victim, and included religious figures, doctors, military personnel, and those in the tech field. Victims were usually sitting at a window or middle seat, with perpetrators in the middle. Groping was the prevalent behavior reported (84.9%) but other acts included unwanted kissing, forced masturbation, and digital rape. The majority of victims (60.3%) were assaulted while they were asleep or attempting to sleep, and in most cases the offender made no attempt to conceal their actions with a jacket, blanket, or other devices (72.6%). Intoxication was not reported clearly for either offenders or victims. Assaults were reported immediately by victims to members of the flight crew, with charges pressed afterwards. Most cases are prosecuted at the state level, however sexual assaults that occur on an airplane can also fall under the purview of the FBI. The majority were found guilty with sentences ranging from 5 days to 9 years. In 2019, the National In-Flight Sexual Misconduct Task Force was established and presented a report in 2020 to standardize definitions, reporting, and management. Per authors, “airlines should take initiative to make it harder for individuals to offend while flying. Flight attendants could include statements about sexual assault in their pre-flight safety demonstrations, which would not only give victims information on how to report incidents, but also make offenders feel less confident in committing a crime... airlines could implement women only rows as an option for female travelers and unaccompanied minors... Sentencing for individuals convicted of in-flight sexual assault should include flying bans.”