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Child Abuse

Blangis F, Allali S, Cohen JF, et. al.

Variations in Guidelines for Diagnosis of Child Physical Abuse in High-Income Countries: A Systematic Review.

JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Nov 1;4(11):e2129068. PMID: [34787659](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34787659/)

In a review of 20 guidelines on detection of child abuse in children under age 2 from 15 high-income countries, many lacked completeness and were discrepant on major issues. Authors suggest “an international consensus process to produce clear and standardized guidelines.”

Debelle G, Morris H, Shaw N, Oates A.

Fifteen-minute consultation: Fractures in non-ambulant children with cerebral palsy.

Arch Dis Child Educ Pract Ed. 2022 Feb;107(1):15-20. PMID: [33361095](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33361095/)

“Low-energy fractures of the lower limb in non-ambulant children with cerebral palsy are relatively common and explained by the presence of reduced bone strength, in the absence of any other unexplained injuries or safeguarding concerns.”

Katz C, Nicolet R.

"If Only I Could Have Stopped It": Reflections of Adult Child Sexual Abuse Survivors on Their Responses During the Abuse.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP2076-NP2100. PMID: [32597693](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32597693/)

From interviews with 20 adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse (CSA), “results pointed to the irrelevance of ‘fight or flight’ responses in the context of CSA and emphasized compliance, avoidance, and simply surviving the abuse...while they understood that what was being done to them was wrong, they also realized that there was little they could do other than try to survive.”

Presser MJ, Quiroz HJ, Perez EA, et. al.

Comparing fatal child abuse involving biological and surrogate parents.

J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2022 Feb 1;92(2):362-365. PMID: [34369437](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34369437/)

Using data from Georgia 2011-2017 on all homicides of children younger than 18 years, child abuse accounted for half of all pediatric homicides. “Of all cases of fatal child abuse, 60% involved biological and 29% involved surrogate parents. Compared with children killed by biological parents, children killed by surrogate parents were older (4 vs. 3 years), more often male (71% vs. 51%), more likely to survive the initial injury and present to the emergency department before death (96% vs. 69%), and less likely to have a medical comorbidity (2% vs. 11%). Surrogate parents were more likely to be male (90% vs. 48%) and use a firearm (20% vs. 13%) to inflict the injury. The race/ethnicity of the child was not associated with the parent's relationship.”

Liel C, Eickhorst A, Zimmermann P, Stemmler M, Walper S. **Fathers, mothers and family violence: Which risk factors contribute to the occurrence of child maltreatment and exposure to intimate partner violence in early childhood? Findings in a German longitudinal in-depth study.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan;123:105373. PMID: [34801847](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34801847/)

Analysis of both caregivers in a small German study of oversampled at-risk families showed that anxiety in mothers and lack of paternal recognition of negative emotion in children were significantly related to child maltreatment.

Klebanov B, Tener D, Katz C.

What Can We Learn About the Others Present During Incidents of Child Abuse?: Key Lessons and Future Directions Based on a Scoping Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Jan 22:15248380211050584. PMID: [35067126](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35067126/)

“The concept of others who are present during the abuse is understudied and underdeveloped, despite its vital importance in better understanding children's experiences as well as their disclosure...pointing mainly to two identities: accidental bystanders who are not familiar with the child, and family members of the child...urgent need to advance the empirical knowledge on the presence of others during incidents of child abuse, especially others who are familiar to the children and are a significant part of their lives.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Diaz R, Walker RJ, Lu K, et. al.

The relationship between adverse childhood experiences, the frequency and acuity of emergency department utilization and primary care engagement.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan 10;124:105479. PMID: [35026607](#)

Of 184 adult patients seen at one midwestern academic emergency department, 71.1% reported 1+ ACE and 32.5% 4+ ACEs. Even after adjusting for sociodemographic factors, those with 4+ ACEs had 3.20 times more ED visits in a year than those with 0 ACEs, and the visits were in general of lower acuity (less of an emergency). Number of ACEs were not associated with levels of engagement with primary care practitioners.

Kulkarni J, Leyden O, Gavrilidis E, Thew C, Thomas EHX.

The prevalence of early life trauma in premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD).

Psychiatry Res. 2022 Feb;308:114381. PMID: [34999294](#)

“Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD), a debilitating form of Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)... Eighty-three percent of women with PMDD had experienced early life trauma, with emotional abuse being the most common (71%). All types of trauma were more common amongst PMDD women than the general Australian population.”

Basto-Pereira M, Gouveia-Pereira M, Pereira CR, et. al.

The global impact of adverse childhood experiences on criminal behavior: A cross-continental study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jan 8;124:105459. PMID: [35007971](#)

This study examined the relationship between ACEs and criminal behaviors in 3797 young adults aged 18-20 living in 10 countries located across five continents, after accounting for sex, age, and cross-national differences. “Physical and sexual abuse, physical neglect, and household substance abuse were related to criminal variety, globally, and independently across sexes and countries...This research strengthens the finding that there are cross-cultural mechanisms perpetuating the cycle of violence.”

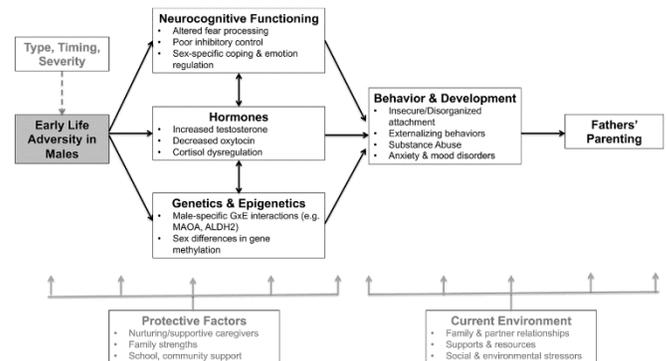
Condon EM, Dettmer A, Baker E, McFaul C, Stover CS.

Early Life Adversity and Males: Biology, Behavior, and Implications for Fathers' Parenting.

Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2022 Jan 18:104531. PMID: [35063493](#)

From a very detailed review, “We present a conceptual model to describe the biological and

behavioral pathways through which exposure to early life abuse may influence parenting among males, with a goal of guiding future research and intervention development in this area.”



Koyama Y, Fujiwara T, Murayama H, et. al.

Association between adverse childhood experiences and brain volumes among Japanese community-dwelling older people: Findings from the NEIGE study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Feb;124:105456. PMID: [34991011](#)

Of 143 Japanese elders (aged 65-84 years), 27.1% reported 1 ACE and 6.7% 2+ ACEs. From brain scans, researchers were able to distinguish certain brain areas that were different in volume when exposed to threat ACEs, vs. other areas that were changed due to deprivation ACEs, compared to those elders with 0 ACEs.

Ross J, Armour C, Murphy D.

Childhood adversities in UK treatment-seeking military veterans.

BMJ Mil Health. 2022 Feb;168(1):43-48. PMID: [32111681](#)

From a survey of 403 mental health treatment-seeking UK veterans with a 67.2% response rate, 97% reported at least 1 ACE. “The total number of ACEs was related to aggression, common mental health problems and post-traumatic stress disorder.”

Adolescents

Quintana-Orts C, Rey L, Neto F.

Beyond Cyberbullying: Investigating When and How Cybervictimization Predicts Suicidal Ideation.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jan;37(1-2):935-957. PMID: [32345110](#)

From surveys of 1821 adolescents aged 12-17, adolescents' perceived stress, together with vengeance and avoidance motivations relating to cybervictimization, may be key targets for prevention and intervention programs against suicidal ideation.

Turner HA, Colburn D.

Independent and Cumulative Effects of Recent Maltreatment on Suicidal Ideation and Thoughts of Self-harm in a National Sample of Youth.

J Adolesc Health. 2022 Feb;70(2):329-335. PMID: [34674929](#)

From a national sample of 6364 teens aged 10-17 years, "Over 8% of the sample reported suicidal and/or self-harm ideation in the past month, with females more likely to report these outcomes than males. Youth who experienced recent emotional maltreatment, neglect, or witnessing family violence were more likely to report suicidal or self-harm ideation, independent of the other maltreatment types, presence of an internalizing disorder, and demographics. A dose-response relationship between the number of types of maltreatments and these outcomes was also evident."

Manay N, Collin-Vézina D, Alaggia R, McElvaney R. "It's Complicated Because We're Only Sixteen": A Framework for Understanding Childhood Sexual Abuse Disclosures to Peers.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP1704-NP1732.

PMID: [32552189](#)

"With such high rates of CSA across the globe, and most of it remaining largely unknown to adults and authorities, it is important to review the systems that are currently in place to support young people who have experienced CSA." This study explores 20 teens' experiences disclosing their childhood sexual abuse to peers.

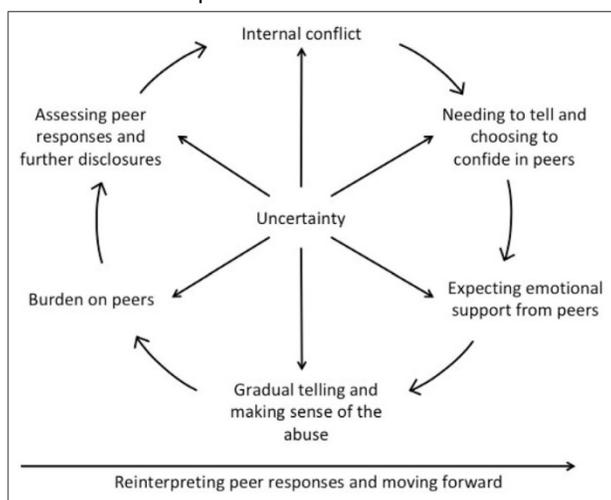


Figure 1. Framework of CSA disclosures to peers.

Basile KC, Espelage DL, Ingram KM, Simon TR, Berrier FL. The Role of Middle School Sports Involvement in Understanding High School Sexual Violence Perpetration.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1514-1539. PMID: [32484375](#)

"The current study examined sports involvement in middle school (no sports, no/low contact, and high

contact) among 1,561 students, who were then followed into high school and asked about the frequency of SV [sexual violence] perpetration... no/low contact sports involvement was associated with SV perpetration for females, and high contact sports involvement was associated with SV perpetration for males, compared with no sports involvement. These findings suggest potential opportunities to intervene in middle school."

Verbruggen J, Maxwell CD, Robinson AL.

The Relationship Between the Development of General Offending and Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration in Young Adulthood.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1179-1205. PMID: [32456523](#)

From a study of Chicago 18 year olds, "those involved in offending, especially those who showed a diverse offending pattern, were at increased risk of perpetrating psychological and (severe) physical IPV, as well as to show persistence in the different forms of IPV perpetration. The findings highlight an important overlap between general crime and IPV perpetration. In recognition that IPV is often part of a broader pattern of antisocial behavior, interventions should focus on interrupting the criminal careers of all young offenders to reduce the prevalence and harms of IPV."

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Stylianou AM, Nikolova K, Ebright E, Rodriguez A.

Predictors of Family Engagement in Child Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Screening Following Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP2012-NP2037.

PMID: [32589488](#)

Of 244 families with 352 children identified by the pilot CTRT [child trauma response team], that provides a coordinated, immediate, trauma-informed, and interdisciplinary response to families exposed to IPV, more than 70% of children seen by the team completed a PTSD screen. 74.3% of children who completed the screens were screened positive. "The safety assessment service provided by the CTRT team was a predictor of the families' engagement in child PTSD screens. This is a critical finding and suggests the importance of developing program models that comprehensively address the needs of caregivers and children exposed to IPV."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Sheats KJ, Wilson RF, Lyons BH, Jack SPD, Betz CJ, Fowler KA. **Surveillance for Violent Deaths – National Violent Death Reporting System, 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2018.**

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2022 Jan 28;71(3):1-44. PMID: [35085227](#)

From a large national study, there were 54,170 deaths in 2018 in 39 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. “The most common method of injury for homicide was a firearm. When the relationship between a homicide victim and a suspect was known, the suspect was most frequently an acquaintance or friend for male victims and a current or former intimate partner for female victims. Homicides most often were precipitated by an argument or conflict, occurred in conjunction with another crime, or, for female victims, were related to intimate partner violence.”

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Dixon L, Treharne GJ, Celi EM, et. al.

Examining Men's Experiences of Abuse From a Female Intimate Partner in Four English-Speaking Countries.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1311-1337. PMID: [32468917](#)

“Forty-one men who reported any type of intimate partner abuse (IPA) from a female partner were recruited via targeted advertising in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States...three themes were identified across the countries: an imbalanced experience of harm; living with sustained abuse; and knowledge is power for men experiencing IPA...most participants underwent physical harm in the context of coercive control and experienced abuse over long periods of time. They were slow to recognize the magnitude of their partners' behavior and act upon it for a range of reasons. In addition, promoting knowledge about the victimization of men by women was found to be important in helping the men gain autonomy and agency to break the pattern of abuse and aid their recovery. The implications of the findings for developing male-friendly IPA policy, practice, and services are discussed.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Burnes D, Hancock DW, Eckenrode J, Lachs MS, Pillemer K. **Estimated Incidence and Factors Associated With Risk of Elder Mistreatment in New York State.**

JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Aug 2;4(8):e2117758. PMID: [34383062](#)

Of 628 randomly chosen older adults living in New York State and surveyed in 2009 and 2019, “Ten-year incidence rates were 11.4% for overall elder mistreatment, 8.5% for financial abuse, 4.1% for emotional abuse, 2.3% for physical abuse, and 1.0% for neglect. Poor self-rated health at wave 1 was associated with increased risk at wave 2 of new overall mistreatment (odds ratio [OR] 2.86), emotional abuse (OR 3.67), physical abuse (OR 4.21), and financial abuse (OR 2.80). Compared with non-Hispanic White participants, Black participants were at heightened risk of overall mistreatment (OR 2.61) and financial abuse (OR 2.80). A change from co-residence to living alone was associated with increased risk of financial abuse (OR 2.74).”

Alraddadi K.

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Elder Mistreatment in Sheltered Homes.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1588-1603. PMID: [32484007](#)

Among 446 elderly participants in 43 sheltered homes, 81% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the prior year – psychological 71%, neglect 67%, financial 54%, physical 13% and sexual 0.01%. The most common risk factors associated with elder mistreatment were female gender and chronic illness.

LGBTQ Concerns

Sechrist SM, Laplace DT, Smith PH.

North Carolina LGBTQ Domestic Violence Response Initiative: Building Capacity to Provide Safe, Affirming Services.

Health Educ Behav. 2022 Jan 19:10901981211067167. PMID: [35043706](#)

Description of the development of a state-wide initiative to create “safer, more affirming agencies that are capable of providing effective care to meet unique needs of LGBTQ survivors.”

[Tools and resources](#)

Patten M, Carmichael H, Moore A, Velopulos C.
Circumstances of Suicide Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Individuals.

J Surg Res. 2022 Feb;270:522-529. PMID: [34808470](#)
 From a large national database 2013-2017, of persons who committed suicide 2.8% were identified as LGBT, and of these 11% were transgender. "LGBT victims were younger than non-LGBT victims. Male LGB victims were more likely to have a history of prior suicide attempts, past or current mental illness diagnosis, and were less likely to use firearms than male heterosexual victims. Female LGB victims were more likely to have problems in an intimate partner relationship than heterosexual women, while LGB men were more likely to have problems in family or other relationships. Transgender victims were more likely to have mental health problems and a history of prior attempts."

Race/Cultural Concerns

Krumholz HM, Massey DS, Dorsey KB.
Racism as a leading cause of death in the United States.

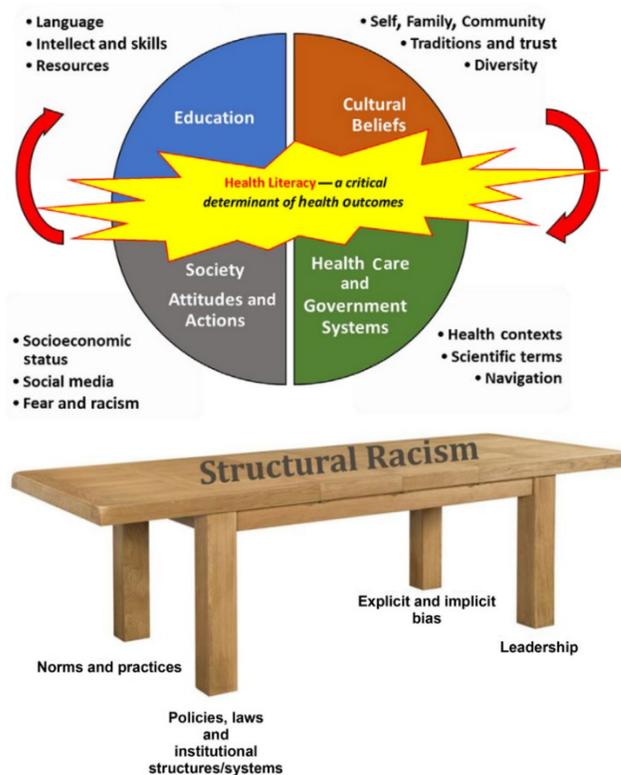
BMJ. 2022 Jan 25;376:o213. PMID: [35078777](#)
 In this opinion piece, "To address racism, understand its impact on health, and identify and assess potential remedies, a national set of metrics is needed to galvanise action and promote accountability. During the pandemic, excess deaths have been used as a key metric to capture the full force of SARS-CoV-2 on the population...We advocate for governments to publicly report excess deaths by race and ethnicity as a key health equity indicator and to be accountable for addressing the gaps."

Fani N, Harnett NG, Bradley B, et. al.
Racial Discrimination and White Matter Microstructure in Trauma-Exposed Black Women.

Biol Psychiatry. 2022 Feb 1;91(3):254-261. PMID: [34776124](#)
 From brain scans of 116 Black American women in a long-standing study of trauma, and even after accounting for other trauma, PTSD and demographics, "experiences of racial discrimination are independently related to decrements in white matter microarchitecture throughout the brain. In individuals who have experienced other types of adversity, racial discrimination clearly has additive and distinctive deleterious effects on white matter structure." (White matter microarchitecture and function have to do with problem-solving, focus, mood, walking and balance.)

Ogbogu PU, Noroski LM, Arcoleo K, Reese BD Jr, Apter AJ.
Methods for Cross Cultural Communication in Clinic Encounters.

J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2022 Jan 25:S2213-2198(22)00026-5. PMID: [35091120](#)
 "We explore critical components of patient-provider communication: communicating with those for whom English is a second language, advising patients with limited health literacy, and understanding nonbiomedical views of health and wellness. Two barriers to communication are discussed: implicit bias and structural racism. Finally, we consider how the recent innovations in technology, the electronic health record including its patient portal and the use of telemedicine, have both impeded and improved communication."



Montoya-Williams D, Fraiman YS, Peña MM, et. al.
Antiracism in the Field of Neonatology.

Neoreviews. 2022 Jan 1;23(1):e1-e12. PMID: [34970665](#)
 "The NICU [newborn intensive care unit] presents a unique opportunity to intervene with regard to the detrimental ways in which structural, institutional, interpersonal, and internalized racism affect the health of newborn infants. The aim of this article is to provide neonatal clinicians with a foundational understanding of race, racism, and antiracism within medicine, as well as concrete ways in which health care professionals in the field of neonatology can contribute to antiracism and health equity in their professional careers."

Sun M, Oliwa T, Peek ME, Tung EL.

Negative Patient Descriptors: Documenting Racial Bias In The Electronic Health Record.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2022 Feb;41(2):203-211. PMID: [35044842](#)

Of 40,113 medical record notes 2019-2020 from 18,459 patients, compared with White patients, Black patients had 2.54 times the odds of having at least one negative descriptor in the history and physical notes, with sentences containing a negative descriptor (for example, resistant or noncompliant) of the patient or the patient's behavior. "Our findings raise concerns about stigmatizing language in the EHR and its potential to exacerbate racial and ethnic health care disparities."

Sexual Assault

Aldous AM, Joy C, Daniels J, et. al.

Recent sexual violence exposure is associated with immune biomarkers of HIV susceptibility in women.

Am J Reprod Immunol. 2021 Sep;86(3):e13432. PMID: [33894020](#)

Comparing women who had experienced forced vaginal penetration within the past 12 weeks to a non-exposed control group, all of whom were negative for HIV, exposed women showed various changes in vaginal and blood samples with regards to certain immune cell and wound healing components which would theoretically make them more susceptible to HIV infection.

Schou-Bredal I, Bonsaksen T, Ekeberg Ø, et. al.

Sexual Assault and the Association With Health, Quality of Life, and Self-Efficacy in the General Norwegian Population.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):1878-1901. PMID: [32515259](#)

In a representative sample of 1792 Norwegian adults, 6.7% of the respondents (10.9% of women and 1.9% of men) reported an experience of sexual assault. "Respondents in the sexual assault group reported significantly worse mental and physical health as well as poorer quality of life compared with those without sexual assault experience. The most prevalent mental problems in the sexual assault group were depression (61.7%), sleep problems (58.3%), eating disorders (26.7%), and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms at a clinical level (25.0%). The most prevalent physical problems were chronic pain (47.5%) and musculoskeletal disease (30.8%). The proportions of physical and mental health problems were not significantly different between male and female victims."

Ataiants J, Mazzella S, Roth AM, et. al.

Multiple Victimization and Overdose Among Women With a History of Illicit Drug Use.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP1588-NP1613. PMID: [32536256](#)

Of 218 women recruited at Philadelphia harm reduction sites and asked about adult victimization, "Lifetime history of opioid use (88.6%) and drug injection (79.5%) were common. Among overdose survivors (68.5%), the median of lifetime overdoses was 3." The majority of participants (58.7%) were victims of predominantly sexual violence, 26.1% physical abuse/assault, and 3.7% verbal aggression/coercive control. "Participants reported a mean of seven violence types; the higher-score polyvictimization (9-16 violence types) comprised 41.7% of the total sample...Polyvictimization and sexual violence amplified the risk of repeated overdose among drug-involved women."

Human Trafficking

Marcinkowski B, Caggiula A, Tran BN, Tran QK, Pourmand A.

Sex trafficking screening and intervention in the emergency department: A scoping review.

J Am Coll Emerg Physicians Open. 2022 Jan 15;3(1):e12638. PMID: [35072162](#)

From a research review, "no validated or consistent screening tool exists for the identification of possible adult trafficked patients in the ED. However, we found that educational interventions and screening tools can improve health care practitioners' confidence, victim identification, and knowledge of "next steps" for victims...most ED clinicians and staff have little or no formal training in sex trafficking victim identification, support, institutional protocols, or available local resources."

NASN Position Statement: Human Trafficking.

NASN Sch Nurse. 2022 Jan 26:1942602X211066655. PMID: [35081821](#)

"It is the position of the National Association of School Nurses (NASN) that prevention, early identification, and intercession on behalf of the child/youth beset by human trafficking are essential to the student's psychological and physical well-being, as well as academic success...the school nurse...serves as health expert for the school community to augment awareness of human trafficking by promoting education and assisting in the development of district protocols for identifying a suspected victim or responding to a disclosure from a victim."

Perpetrators

Flasch P, Haiyasoso M, Fall K, Evans K, Dunlap C, Nesichi T. **State Standards for Batterer Intervention Programs.**

Violence Vict. 2021 Dec 1;36(6):683-705. PMID: [34980581](#)
“Results from the content analysis of the 44 states with SSBIPs [State Standards for Batterer Intervention Programs] indicated that there were some commonalities...however, there persisted varied minimum standards for a majority of elements within BIPs (e.g., intake, screening, and assessment procedures; curriculum; training and educational requirements for BIPs providers and supervisors; and evaluation of the BIP programs). Recommendations and implications are discussed.”

Police and Court Systems

Saxton MD, Jaffe PG, Olszowy L.

The Police Role in Domestic Homicide Prevention: Lessons From a Domestic Violence Death Review Committee.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP1886-NP1907. PMID: [32564650](#)

From an analysis of 219 domestic homicide cases in Ontario, Canada, “80% of police-involved cases had 10 or more risk factors...including a failure to comply with authority, access to victims after risk assessments, prior threats to kill victims (including with a weapon), history of domestic violence (DV), extreme minimization of DV, addiction concerns, and an escalation of violence. Cases involving child homicide have unique child-specific risk factors such as custody disputes, threats to children, and abuse during pregnancy. Overall, there was a lack of formal risk assessments conducted. Implications are discussed in terms of police intervention being a critical opportunity for risk assessment, safety planning, and risk management.”

Mayshak R, Curtis A, Coomber K, et. al.

Alcohol-Involved Family and Domestic Violence Reported to Police in Australia.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Feb;37(3-4):NP1658-NP1685. PMID: [32552468](#)

From a data analysis of family and domestic violence (FDV) cases in multiple states and territories in Australia, “Between 24% and 54% of FDV incidents reported to police were classified as alcohol-related...offenders were significantly more likely to be alcohol-affected than victims. Alcohol-related FDV incidents were also twice as likely to involve severe physical violence including injuries

that were life threatening, as well as an increased likelihood of recidivism...drug use, breach of orders, and repeat offending.”

Providers

Jee S, Forkey H.

Maximizing the Benefit of Screening for Adverse Childhood Experiences.

Pediatrics. 2022 Jan 21:e2021054624. PMID: [35067722](#)

“Consensus has highlighted the need to focus on safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and change the paradigm from simply identifying ACEs to promoting resilience. Resilience-informed relational care allows pediatricians to provide support for all children from the pediatric setting. Providers should create a safe and empowering environment to raise and respond to a family’ specific social determinants of health or ACE concerns.”

Hudspeth N, Cameron J, Baloch S, Tarzia L, Hegarty K.

Health practitioners’ perceptions of structural barriers to the identification of intimate partner abuse.

BMC Health Serv Res. 2022 Jan 22;22(1):96. PMID: [35065630](#)

From a research review of articles from 22 countries, structural barriers experienced by healthcare practitioners in identifying patients experiencing intimate partner abuse (IPA) included: “The environment works against us (limited time with patients, lack of privacy); Trying to tackle the problem on my own (lack of management support and a health system that fails to provide adequate training, policies and response protocols and resources), Societal beliefs enable us to blame the victim (normalization of IPA, only presents in certain types of women, women will lie or are not reliable)...On a broader level IPA in health systems is currently not seen as a priority in terms of global burden of disease, mortality and morbidity.”

Vicard-Olagne M, Pereira B, Rougé L, et. al.

Signs and symptoms of intimate partner violence in women attending primary care in Europe, North America and Australia: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fam Pract. 2022 Jan 19;39(1):190-199. PMID: [34448843](#)

From a research review, “Associations were found between IPV and signs and symptoms of depression (odds ratio OR = 3.59), anxiety (OR = 2.19), gynaecological and/or sexually transmitted infections (OR = 2.82) and combination of somatic [physical] symptoms...Women exposed to IPV may present with clinical symptoms and signs other than bodily injury.”

Leigh JK, Peña LD, Anurudran A, Pai A.
"Are you safe to talk?": Perspectives of Service Providers on Experiences of Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic.

J Fam Violence. 2022 Jan 14;1-11. PMID: [35068672](#)
 "We conducted interviews with 32 DV service providers in organizations across 24 U.S. cities. The majority described a decrease in contact volume when shelter-in-place orders were first established, which they attributed to safety concerns, competing survival priorities, and miscommunication about what resources were available. For most organizations, this decrease was followed by an increase in contacts after the lifting of shelter-in-place orders, often surpassing typical contact counts from the pre-pandemic period...In addition, providers described several unique challenges during the pandemic, such as the use of the virus as an additional tool for control by abusers and an exacerbated lack of social support...Understanding the impact of the pandemic on survivors can help to shape public health and policy interventions during future crises."

Subbiah IM, Markham MJ, Graff SL, et. al.
Incidence, Nature, and Consequences of Oncologists' Experiences With Sexual Harassment.
 J Clin Oncol. 2022 Jan 28;JCO2102574. PMID: [35089804](#)
 Of 271 cisgender oncologists (153 women and 118 men), 70% experienced SH (sexual harassment) in the past year by peers and/or superiors (80% of women v 56% of men). SH by patients and/or families in the past year was experienced by 53% (67% of women, 35% of men). SH by peers and/or superiors was significantly associated with decreased mental health, sense of workplace safety, job satisfaction, and increased turnover intentions.

Three Subtypes of Sexual Harassment		
Gender harassment Verbal and nonverbal behaviors conveying hostility to, objectification of, exclusion of, or second-class status about those of one gender	Unwanted sexual attention Unwanted sexual advances, including unwanted touches or attempts to establish a sexual relationship despite discouragement	Sexual coercion Attempts to coerce compliance with sexual demands by making job-related threats or promising job-related benefits

Giglio V, Schneider P, Bond Z, et. al.
Prevalence of gender-based and sexual harassment within orthopedic surgery in Canada.
 Can J Surg. 2022 Jan 27;65(1):E45-E51. PMID: [35086850](#)
 Of 1783 Canadian orthopedic surgeons surveyed, with a response rate of 26.1%, 76.4% reported at least 1 occurrence of gender-based harassment, and 74.5% sexual harassment. Women were significantly more likely than men to have experienced both

gender-based (odds ratio 16.2) and sexual harassment (OR 2.2).

Prevention

Bruzelius E, Levy NS, Okuda M, Suglia SF, Martins SS.
Prescription Drug Monitoring and Child Maltreatment in the United States, 2004-2018.

J Pediatr. 2022 Feb;241:196-202. PMID: [34678247](#)
 "We compared the prevalence of total maltreatment incidents and victims in states with and without PDMPs [prescription drug monitoring programs], before and after implementation...We found an association between prescription drug monitoring and reduced maltreatment prevalence at the state level," especially for neglect and physical abuse, and especially for American Indian/Alaskan Native children.

Prichard J, Wortley R, Watters PA, et. al.
Effects of Automated Messages on Internet Users Attempting to Access "Barely Legal" Pornography.
 Sex Abuse. 2022 Feb;34(1):106-124. PMID: [33993800](#)
 "We examined whether online warning messages would dissuade individuals from visiting a honeypot website purporting to contain barely legal pornography." 419 persons seeking the site were randomly assigned to one of five conditions, with 38-52% attrition for the warning messages compared with 27% for the control group. "The most effective messages were those that warned that IP addresses can be traced (odds ratio [OR] = 2.64) and that the pornography may be illegal (OR = 2.99). Warning messages offer a valuable and cost-effective strategy that can be scaled up."

Researchers

Conti G, Pizzo E, Morris S, Melnychuk M.
The economic costs of child maltreatment in UK.
 Health Econ. 2021 Dec;30(12):3087-3105. PMID: [34523182](#)
 Per authors, "The discounted average lifetime incidence cost of nonfatal child maltreatment by a primary caregiver is estimated at £89,390 (95% uncertainty interval £44,896 to £145,508); the largest contributors to this are costs from social care, short-term health, and long-term labor market outcomes. The discounted lifetime cost per death from child maltreatment is estimated at £940,758, comprising health care and lost productivity costs."

Cooley DT, Jackson Y.

Informant Discrepancies in Child Maltreatment Reporting: A Systematic Review.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Feb;27(1):126-145. PMID: [33054358](#)

“Potential informants on child maltreatment include the youth who has experienced the alleged maltreatment, and the youth's caregivers, social workers and case files. When multiple informants are compared, they often disagree...Results showed that more youth tend to report physical, sexual and emotional abuse than seen in case files. By contrast, more case files include neglect than reported by youth. Implications and future directions are discussed.”

Martínez Soto A, Ibabe I.

Recommended Instruments for Analyzing Cyber Dating Violence: A Systematic Review.

Span J Psychol. 2022 Jan 20;25:e4. PMID: [35045906](#)

Three scales were found to be recommendable depending on the age and cultural context of participants: Cyber Dating Abuse Questionnaire, Technology-facilitated Abuse in Relationships Scale, and Abuse in Teen Relationships.

Chen CJ, Chen YW, Chang HY, Feng JY.

Screening Tools for Child Abuse Used by Healthcare Providers: A Systematic Review.

J Nurs Res. 2022 Feb 1;30(1):e193. PMID: [35050956](#)

“In this systematic literature review, 15 assessment tools of child abuse used by healthcare providers were identified...none of these screening tools achieved an adequate level of evidence...Screening tools must be valid, succinct, user-friendly, and amenable for use with children at every point of care in the healthcare system. Because of the paucity of informative and practical studies in the literature, findings related to the quality of child abuse screening tools were inconclusive.”

Other of Interest

Fani N, Currier JM, Turner MD, et. al.

Moral injury in civilians: associations with trauma exposure, PTSD, and suicide behavior.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2021 Sep 28;12(1):1965464. PMID: [34603635](#)

Authors modified an existing Moral Injury scale for civilians, asking questions such as regarding feeling betrayed by a person or an organization/institution, having violated a personal moral code, or witnessing others doing something morally wrong. In this study of 81 male and female adults with a trauma history, even after accounting for current PTSD and depression symptoms, moral injury exposure was a significant risk factor for having previously attempted suicide. Authors note MI may be an understudied contributor to suicide risk in civilians.

Dowdell EB, Freitas E, Owens A, Greenle MM.

School Shooters: Patterns of Adverse Childhood Experiences, Bullying, and Social Media.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2022 Jan 18:S0891-5245(21)00290-X. PMID: [35058114](#)

“Since 2013 there have been at least 421 recorded incidents of gunfire on school grounds...Approximately 88% of school shooters had at least one social media account, and 76% posted disturbing content of guns and threatening messages. Over 72% of shooters had at least one reported adverse childhood experience, and 60% reported being bullied in-person or online...Inclusion of questions on social media, adverse childhood experiences, and experiences of bullying by pediatric nurses and others may be proactive measures that can help identify, protect, and intervene with at-risk students.”



TABLE 2. Social media screening questions

No.	Questions
	One way to ask about social media use is to say: “Everyone is spending more time online and because it affects health and well-being, I ask every student (patient) about their online life using social media and apps”:
1	Do you have a social media account?
1a	How many?
2	Which social media sites and/or apps are your favorite?
2a	What makes it/them a favorite?
3	At what time of day do you use social media?
4	During a typical day, how much time do you spend on or at social media sites?
5	When you are on and using social media how do you feel?
5a	What is the most common emotion you feel?
6	Do you post photographs or videos on social media?
6a	Can you describe to me the last two photographs or videos you posted?
7	Have you posted any photographs or videos that you feel uncomfortable or anxious about?
8	Have you seen any photographs or videos posted online that you feel uncomfortable or anxious about?