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Child Abuse

Finkelhor D, Turner H, Colburn D.

The prevalence of child sexual abuse with online sexual abuse added.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106634. PMID: [38227986](#)

From an online survey of 2639 young adults aged 18-28 being asked about childhood sexual experiences, "The addition of the online abuse to the generic questions about child sexual abuse raised the overall prevalence rate from 13.5 % to 21.7 %. The rate for females increased from 19.8 % to 31.6 % and for males from 6.2 % to 10.8 %. The largest independent contribution to the overall combined increase were the offenses involving non-consensual image sharing and voluntary online sexual interactions with an impermissibly older adult partner. The inclusion of the online sexual abuse exposures also increased the ability to identify the survivors with the highest levels of current psychological distress."

Asif N, Breen C, Wells R.

Influence of placement stability on developmental outcomes of children/young people in out-of-home care.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024 Mar;149:106145. PMID: [37003854](#)

"The Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study (POCLS) is the first large-scale prospective longitudinal study of children in out-of-home care in Australia...Placement stability was found to have a significant association with socio-emotional, cognitive (non-verbal) and physical health (gross and fine motor skill) development. Other factors including placement type, carer wellbeing and carer support are also important for positive development. Appropriate policy and practice intervention to support children and families to improve placement stability is fundamental to achieving positive developmental outcomes for children in out-of-home care."

Crouch E, Boswell E.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder Diagnosis and Severity: An Update.

Acad Pediatr. 2024 Jan 24:S1876-2859(24)00014-7. PMID: [38278483](#)

Authors update a prior research article with further research findings on the association between ADHD and ACEs. "The findings from these studies illustrate the need for pediatricians to consider ACEs when diagnosing and treating ADHD among children and adolescents. The American Academy of Pediatrics' ADHD Clinical Practice Guidelines recommend physicians rule out alternative causes of symptoms when determining a diagnosis of ADHD. Children experiencing hyperactivity and inattention may be having a reaction to traumatic stress rather than ADHD and would be better served by addressing the traumatic stress instead of the hyperactivity."

Martinez A, Ye M, Hessler D, et al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Related Events are Associated with Asthma Symptoms in Children.

Acad Pediatr. 2024 Jan 19:S1876-2859(24)00010-X. PMID: [38246348](#)

Of 147 children with asthma enrolled in the Pediatric ACEs Screening and Resiliency Study..."86% reported at least one adversity, with 48% reporting four or more. The odds of severe wheeze limiting speech increased by 19% with each additional reported adversity captured by the PEARLS tool. Increasing PEARLS scores were also associated with 16% increased odds of wheeze with exercise."

Crosh CC, Koripella A, Elleman C, et al.

Early Literacy Developmental Activities and Pre-Kindergarten Learning Skills in the Context of Childhood Adversity.

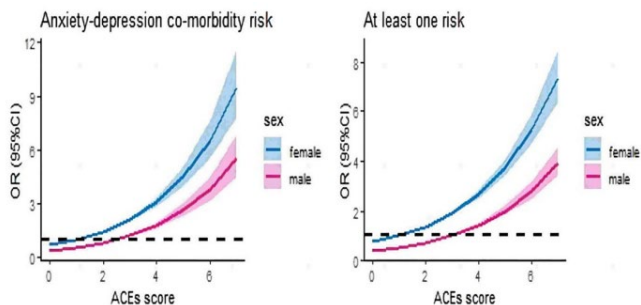
Acad Pediatr. 2024 Jan 11:S1876-2859(24)00005-6. PMID: [38218215](#)

"School readiness (SR) encompasses a wide range of skills that affect children's ability to succeed in school and later in life...In a sample of 17,545 children, 29% of children were exposed to one or more ACEs. Seventy-seven percent of children with no ACEs received daily early literacy developmental activities compared to 23% of children who experienced any ACE...Future efforts should address the barriers that limit shared reading, singing, or storytelling for children exposed to ACEs."

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Yu P, Jiang Z, Zheng C, Zeng P, Huang L, Jin Y, Wang K. **Variety ACEs and risk of developing anxiety, depression, or anxiety-depression co-morbidity: the 2006-2022 UK Biobank data.**

Frontiers in psychiatry. 2023;14:1233981. PMID: [38234367](#)
Using UK biobank data, and controlling for many variables, increasing ACE score was associated with increased anxiety, depression, and combined anxiety/depression in adulthood.



Bommersbach TJ, Rhee TG, Zhou B, Rosenheck R. **Correlates of Past Childhood Homelessness in a Nationally Representative Sample of US Adults.**

J Nerv Ment Dis. 2024;212(1):43-51. PMID: [37874988](#)
From a national survey, "Individuals who experienced childhood homelessness were 46.9 times more likely than others to also experience adult homelessness...individuals who experienced homelessness only as children reported numerous associated disadvantages, including childhood sexual abuse/neglect, parental adversities, adult incarceration, psychiatric disorders, and low academic achievement/employment. Those reporting both child and adult homelessness, in contrast to childhood homelessness alone, additionally met the criteria for multiple substance use disorders...and more numerous social and psychiatric problems when compared with those experiencing homelessness for the first time as adults."

Guyon R, Fernet M, Couture S, et al. **"Finding My Worth as a Sexual Being": A Qualitative Gender Analysis of Sexual Self-Concept and Coping in Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse.**

Arch Sex Behav. 2024;53(1):341-57. PMID: [37747584](#)
From semi-structured interviews with 25 women and 26 men adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse recruited via social networks and victim support organizations, "Men often managed their

suffering and compensated for their impaired sexual self-concept by engaging in sexual dominance and over-investment, by accepting their sexual difficulties and relying on medication to overcome them. Women tended to restrict themselves and disconnect sexually to avoid suffering, complied with their partners' sexual demands out of a sense of duty, prioritized sexual intimacy over orgasm, and sought professional help."

Tavares KL, Tsotsoros CE. **The Relation Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Health Behaviors in Adult Women.**

Am J Health Promot. 2024;8901171241229829. PMID: [38266029](#)
From an online survey of 233 Midwest female adults and elders, childhood "abuse predicts physical activity, stress management, and spiritual growth; neglect predicts interpersonal relationships and spiritual growth; and household dysfunction predicts health responsibility, nutrition, stress management, and interpersonal relations...ACEs play a significant role in future health behaviors, with household dysfunction being the greatest predictor."

Stanhope KK, Gunderson EP, Suglia SF, et al. **Understanding the role of childhood nurture, abuse, and stability on gestational diabetes in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study (CARDIA).**

Ann Epidemiol. 2024 Mar;91:30-36. PMID: [38266664](#)
From a study that followed young adults over 30 years, of 1033 individuals (46% Black) with 1836 pregnancies, 130 pregnancies (7.1%) were complicated by gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM = diabetes during pregnancy). "For each 1 point increase on the childhood abuse subscale there was a 30% increased risk of GDM."

Alzawad Z, Weiss JM, Lee J, et al. **Exploring Factors Affecting Parental Psychological Vulnerability During Their Child's PICU Admission.**

J Pediatr Health Care. 2024 Jan 22:S0891-5245(23)00310-3. PMID: [38260924](#)
"Of 60 PICU (pediatric intensive care unit) parents, "During PICU admission, parental stress correlated with age, race, and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); anxiety was linked to income. At one-month follow-up, anxiety related to child's health worries, perceived stress was linked to parental ACEs and education. Parental ACEs predicted perceived stress...Identifying factors helps teams understand parental vulnerability and provide appropriate support."

Taylor K, Demakakos P.

Adverse childhood experiences and trajectories of multimorbidity in individuals aged over 50: Evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106653. PMID: [38277873](#)

From a national UK survey, “Graded associations between ACEs and multimorbidity were observed. Compared to those without ACEs, participants with ≥3 ACEs had three times the risk of having ≥3 chronic diseases.”

Testa A, Zhang L, Jackson DB, et al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Unhealthy Dietary Behaviors in Adulthood.

Public health nutrition. 2024;1-31. PMID: [38234114](#)

From a large national survey, “The findings show an association between four or more ACE and high fast-food (relative risk ratio (RRR) = 1.436) and high sugary beverage consumption (RRR = 1.435). These associations are partially decreased with low perceived stress and college education. “ACE can have long-term consequences for unhealthy dietary behaviours in adulthood.”

Zhang K, Wang Y, Sun Y, Gao L, Lu Y, Wang N.

Self-reported childhood adversity, unhealthy lifestyle and risk of new-onset chronic kidney disease in later life.

Soc Sci Med. 2024;341:116510. PMID: [38159486](#)

“Childhood adversity was significantly positively related with the risk of new-onset CKD [chronic kidney disease] in dose-response pattern. Each additional type of childhood adversity was associated with a 12% increment in the risk of developing CKD...regardless of unhealthy lifestyle.”

Adolescents

Tzoumakis S, Whitten T, Laurens KR, et al.

Levels of Involvement with Child Protection Services Associated with Early Adolescent Police Contact as a Victim and Person of Interest.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605231223468. PMID: [38254307](#)

“This study examined associations between CPS involvement during childhood (ages 0 to <11 years) and police services contact (as a victim and/or a person of interest) for criminal incidents in early adolescence (11 to ~14 years), according to levels of CPS involvement (i.e., no risk of significant harm, unsubstantiated, substantiated, and out-of-home care). Data for 71,465 children were drawn from the New South Wales Child Development Study... Children exposed to any of the four levels of CPS involvement had higher odds of police contact,

relative to children with no CPS involvement... children with even unsubstantiated CPS reports are at heightened risk of police contact compared to children who are unknown to CPS, underlining the need to support all families in contact with CPS.”

Wu MH, Chiao C, Lin WH.

Adverse childhood experience and persistent insomnia during emerging adulthood: do positive childhood experiences matter?

BMC Public Health. 2024;24(1):287. PMID: [38267852](#)

For 2841 Taiwanese emerging adults, 29.22% had persistent insomnia. ACE and PCE exerted opposing effects on insomnia, and the negative effect of ACE is mitigated when individuals have high PCE. However, the protective effect of PCE on insomnia was inhibited in individuals with four or more ACE.

Iverson IA, Gaudet CE, Cook NE, Iverson GL.

Social Determinants of Health and Perceived Cognitive Difficulties in High School Students in the United States.

Arch Clin Neuropsychol. 2024 Jan 17:acad100. PMID: [38237639](#)

Participants were 6,992 high school students, 47% boys. Many adolescents reported experiencing cognitive problems (45%), with girls (56%) more likely to report than boys (33%). Having poor mental health was strongly associated with cognitive problems. There was a positive, linear association between the number of social determinants of health (SDoH) experienced and reporting cognitive problems. “After adjusting for current mental health problems, several SDoH remained associated with adolescents' reported cognitive difficulties, including experiencing racism, bullying, parental job loss, and food insecurity.”

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Oliver C, Puiras E, Sharma V, Mazmanian D.

Careful considerations for the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder during and following pregnancy.

Expert Rev Neurother. 2024;1-12. PMID: [38196397](#)

“This review covers considerations for the assessment, prevention, and treatment of PTSD during the perinatal period. Within these sections, evidence-based and promising practices are outlined...This review closes with coverage of three important and related areas of consideration, including bereavement, intimate partner violence, and childhood sexual abuse.”

Kedzior SGE, Barrett S, Muir C, et al.

"They had clothes on their back and they had food in their stomach, but they didn't have me": The contribution of parental mental health problems, substance use, and domestic violence and abuse on young people and parents.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106609. PMID: [38181566](#)

"The parental risk factors of mental health problems, substance use, and domestic violence and abuse each individually negatively impacts children's health and developmental outcomes." From interviews with parents and young people who experienced these difficulties, "Parents and young people described family situations of stress wherein they experienced cumulative impact of multiple parental risk factors. Parents sought to navigate stressors and parent in positive ways under challenging conditions, often impeded by their own childhood trauma and diminished confidence. Parents and young people spoke of the need for, and benefits of having, support; both as a family and as individuals, to successfully address this trio of parental risks and the related impact."

Tutty LM, Nixon KL, Lorraine Radtke H.

"I Worry About My Kids' Safety When They Visit": Mothers' Perceptions of Father/Child Post-Separation Contact in the Context of IPV.

Violence Against Women. 2024;10778012231225232. PMID: [38196196](#)

Of 280 Canadian separated/divorced mothers, 105 fathers had regular visits, 71 visited sporadically, and 104 had no contact. Comments from half the mothers (54.3%) with regular father-child visits indicated worry, and 41.9% of all mothers perceived their children as sad/upset and another 14.5% as angry/acting out in response to visitation.

"Interventions focused on the post-separation/divorce period for both mothers and children are clearly needed. Among these, family courts should consider prioritizing children's voices in determining appropriate contact with fathers and recognizing the problems and dangers associated with contact with fathers in the context of a history of IPV."

Austin AE, Naumann RB, DiPrete BL, et al.

Pregnancy-associated homicide, suicide and unintentional opioid-involved overdose deaths, North Carolina 2018-2019.

Inj Prev. 2024 Jan 9:ip-2023-045112. PMID: [38195655](#)

"From 2018 to 2019 in North Carolina, there were 23 homicides, 9 suicides and 36 unintentional opioid-involved overdose deaths during pregnancy and the first year postpartum. Most homicide deaths (87.0%) were by firearm, and more than half

(52.5%) were related to intimate partner violence.

More than two-thirds of women who died by suicide had a current mental health problem (77.8%). Less than one-fourth (22.2%) of those who died by unintentional opioid-involved overdose had a known history of substance use disorder treatment."

Swenson CC, Schaeffer CM.

Development of a family-based treatment for co-occurring intimate partner violence and child maltreatment: the MST-IPV model.

BJPsych bulletin. 2024;1-12. PMID: [38275077](#)

"We detail the development and practice of a comprehensive treatment model for complex cases of co-occurring IPV and child maltreatment that is inclusive of the family and couple. Of particular note, this model, Multisystemic Therapy for Intimate Partner Violence (MST-IPV), involved input from the IPV stakeholder community."

Successful Outcomes for Families Experiencing IPV

- Stopping the occurrence of IPV
- Co-parenting without violence
- Parental acknowledgement of the impact of IPV on children and partners
- Children's progress and success in school (e.g. attendance, improved grades, less aggression)
- Helping children understand that violence is not normal
- Healing of past traumas
- Helping the family stay together safely

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Kheni N, Lee JJ, Maselka C, Murray S, Sabri B.

Addressing Suicide Risk Among Immigrant Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence.

Issues Ment Health Nurs. 2024;1-11. PMID: [38232224](#)

"Immigrant women who experience IPV may be disproportionately vulnerable to poor mental health outcomes, including self-harm and suicidal ideation, due to cultural experiences and contextual factors that prevent them from accessing services...46 women from various countries of origin, ages, and educational backgrounds...discussed various strategies for supporting survivors with suicidality including building trust, providing encouragement, strengthening social support networks, and reminding survivors of parental responsibilities. Participants also pointed to the importance of the following services: domestic violence support, faith-based health resources, supportive immigration programs, mental health support, and emergency and medical treatment."

Semenza DC, Ziminski D, Anestis MA.

Physical Intimate Partner Violence and Emotional Harm in Five U.S. States.

J Interpers Violence. 2023;8862605231218219. PMID: [38158732](#)

Of 2501 individuals who reported having been in a romantic relationship the past year, “Physical IPV victimization was associated with increased intolerance of uncertainty and heightened threat sensitivity. IPV victimization also corresponded with poorer impulse control and fewer resources for emotional regulation. Overall, our results demonstrate that experiences of physical IPV victimization are linked to poorer emotional outcomes.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Mendoza-Huertas L, Mendoza N, Godoy-Izquierdo D.
Impact of violence against women on quality of life and menopause-related disorders.

Maturitas. 2024;180:107899. PMID: [38043463](#)

Of 29 Spanish postmenopausal women who had experienced violence from a partner in their lifetimes compared to a control group, “Violence was found to be associated with menopausal symptoms and poorer quality of life. These associations persisted after adjustment for multiple factors...Moreover, violence-exposed women reached menopause approximately 20 months earlier, and 20.7 % of these women developed premature ovarian insufficiency” (= ovarian function problems before the age of 40).

Madison AA, Wilson SJ, Shrout MR, et al.

IPV and Inflammaging: Conflict Tactics Predict Inflammation Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults.

Psychosom Med. 2023 Aug

7:10.1097/PSY.0000000000001179. PMID: [37549198](#)

“214 participants in long-term romantic relationships had their blood drawn to assess six inflammatory markers (interleukin-6, IL-6; tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α ; c-reactive protein, CRP; serum amyloid A, SAA; soluble intercellular adhesion molecule, sICAM; soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule, sVCAM) and reported frequency of destructive and constructive conflict tactics with their partner in the past year...adults who reported more destructive tactics had higher inflammation.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Pappadis MR, Wood L, Haas A, Westra J, Kuo YF, Mouton CP.
Risk Factors for Post-Discharge Adverse Outcomes Following Hospitalization Among Older Adults Diagnosed With Elder Mistreatment.

Journal of applied gerontology : the official journal of the Southern Gerontological Society. 2024;43(2):194-204. PMID: [37982679](#)

Using Medicare data files for 11,023 elders discharged from the hospital with diagnosed elder mistreatment [EM], “Neglect by others was the most common EM diagnosis. Three-year mortality was 56.7% and one-year readmission rate was 53.8%. Compared to matched non-EM patient controls, older EM patients were at an increased risk of mortality and readmission. Among patients diagnosed with EM, patients with a secondary (vs. primary) diagnosis and those discharged from a skilled nursing facility (vs. acute hospital) were at an increased risk for both mortality and readmission. Compared to other EM types, patients diagnosed with neglect by others had a greater risk for mortality following discharge.

Burnett J, Campetti R, Froberg R, et al.

Perspectives on elder mistreatment screening and responding in emergency departments: A qualitative study with survivors.

Int J Psychiatry Med. 2024;912174231225765. PMID: [38196310](#)

From interviews with 19 elders with substantiated maltreatment, 63% female, 58% white, with an average age of 74 years, and with physical abuse accounted for 67% of the elder maltreatment (EM) incidents, “Older adults are agreeable and willing to self-report and actively engage in the EM screening and response practices in the emergency department if trauma-informed care principles are utilized.” Survivors prefer (1) building rapport and approaching the older adult with compassion and care, (2) setting the context before asking the EM questions, and (3) allowing mutuality, collaborative work, and shared decision-making during the response.

Sexual Assault

Quigg Z, Bates R, Butler N, et al.

Sexual violence in nightlife and positive bystander intervention in an English city.

BMC Public Health. 2024;24(1):157. PMID: [38212732](#)

From an on-street survey of 307 British adult nightlife patrons, “58.0% had ever experienced sexual violence [SV] whilst on a night out...higher amongst females (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 4.0). The majority agreed that they would feel confident asking someone who has experienced SV if they are okay (92.2%)...confidence to intervene was higher amongst those who agreed that SV was an issue in nightlife (AOR 3.6), however it reduced as sexual violence myth acceptance increased (AOR 0.5).”

Webermann AR, Gianoli MO, Rosen MI, et al.

Military sexual trauma-related posttraumatic stress disorder service-connection: Characteristics of claimants and award denial across gender, race, and compared to combat trauma.

PLoS One. 2024;19(1):e0280708. PMID: [38206995](#)

Of 102,409 combat-related and 31,803 military sexual trauma-related PTSD claims, “Military sexual trauma-related claims were submitted primarily by White women Army veterans, and had higher odds of being denied than combat claims (27.6% vs 18.2%). When controlling for age, race, and gender, men veterans had a 1.78 times higher odds of having military sexual trauma-related claims denied compared to women veterans (36.6% vs. 25.4%), and Black veterans had a 1.39 times higher odds of having military sexual trauma-related claims denied compared to White veterans (32.4% vs. 25.3%).”

Human Trafficking

Peck JL, Rigby KB, Hettenhaus KP, King KY.

Child Trafficking: What School Nurses Need to Know.

NASN Sch Nurse. 2024:1942602x231221490. PMID:

[38204418](#)

“This article reviews clinical guidance on human trafficking through a school-based lens, highlights indicators that should alert school nurses to the risk of trafficking, outlines best practices for response to abuse and exploitation, and provides additional tools and resources available to aid school nurses.”

Twis MK, Cimino A, Plunk M.

Coping self-efficacy and social support as predictors of adolescent sex trafficking exit.

PLoS One. 2024;19(1):e0291207. PMID: [38165974](#)

From a survey of 95 youth survivors of child sexual exploitation [CSE], “Results suggest social work case management services that improve coping self-efficacy and perceived social support can lead to cognitive changes that promote an exit from CSE. Practitioners should target services that adhere to dimensions of the intention to exit prostitution model as these improvements are likely to support positive outcomes for youth survivors of CSE.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Higgins DJ, Lawrence D, Haslam DM, et al.

Prevalence of Diverse Genders and Sexualities in Australia and Associations With Five Forms of Child Maltreatment and Multi-type Maltreatment.

Child Maltreat. 2024:10775595231226331. PMID: [38214251](#)

From an Australian survey of 8503 individuals, “Diverse identities were more prevalent in the youth cohort, with 17.7% of 16-24 years olds identifying with a diverse sexuality and 2.3% with a diverse gender...Maltreatment was most prevalent for participants in the youth cohort with diverse gender identities (90.5% experiencing some form of child maltreatment; 77% multi-type maltreatment) or diverse sexualities (85.3% reporting any child maltreatment; 64.3% multi-type maltreatment). The strong association found between child maltreatment and diverse sexuality and gender identities is critical for understanding the social and mental health vulnerabilities of these groups, and informing services needed to support them.”

Temple J, Bowling J, Mennicke A, Edwards K.

Social Reactions to Disclosure of Sexual Violence

Experienced by Sexual and Gender Minority Young Adults.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;39(3-4):477-98. PMID: [37728011](#)

From an online survey of 110 sexual and gender minority (SGM) sexual violence (SV) survivors, “83% disclosed their SV experience to other SGM individuals. SGM disclosure recipients provided more positive social reactions and fewer negative social reactions than cisgender/heterosexual disclosure recipients...positive social reactions from cisgender/heterosexual recipients were associated with a decrease in depression scores. Negative social reactions from SGM recipients were associated with an increase in depression scores...No associations were found between social reactions and alcohol use. Findings highlight the importance of social reactions and disclosure experiences on SGM survivors' mental health.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Slopen N, Chang AR, Johnson TJ, et al.

Racial and ethnic inequities in the quality of paediatric care in the USA: a review of quantitative evidence.

The Lancet Child & adolescent health. 2024;8(2):147-58.

PMID: [38242597](#)

“Overall, the literature reveals widespread patterns of inequitable treatment across paediatric specialties, including neonatology, primary care, emergency medicine, inpatient and critical care, surgery, developmental disabilities, mental health care, endocrinology, and palliative care...received poorer health-care services relative to non-Hispanic White children, with most studies drawing on data from multiple sites...We outline priorities for future research to better understand and address paediatric treatment inequities and implications for practice and policy.”

Alcalá HE, Ng AE, Tkach N, Yue D, Sharif M.

Disparities in Screening for Adverse Childhood Experiences.

J Am Board Fam Med. 2024 Jan 25;jabfm.2023.230262R1.

PMID: [38272536](#)

Using data from a 2021 California health Interview Survey, “Black, Latinx, and Asian individuals had lower odds of being screened for ACEs than non-Hispanic Whites. A recent doctor's visit, higher burden of ACEs, and serious psychological distress were associated with higher odds of being screened. Latinx individuals, women, bisexual individuals, those with a recent doctor's visit and those with serious psychological distress had higher odds of believing clinicians asking about ACEs was very important. Latinx, American Indian or Alaska native, and Asian individuals, those with higher educational attainment and those with serious psychological distress had lower odds of being very satisfied with providers' efforts to address the impact of ACEs.”

Gompers A, Rossi A, Harding JL.

Intersectional race and gender disparities in kidney transplant access in the United States: a scoping review.

BMC Nephrol. 2024;25(1):36. PMID: [38273245](#)

“Overall, we found that White men have the greatest access at all steps of the transplant process, from referral to eventual living or deceased donor transplantation. In contrast, women from racial or ethnic minorities tend to have the lowest access to kidney transplant, in particular living donor transplant, though this was not consistent across all studies. Examining how racism and sexism interact to shape kidney transplant access should be investigated in future research.”

Chiraroekmongkon S.

The Invisibility Cloak: Narrative From an Asian American Woman Physician-in-Training.

Psychiatr Serv. 2024;75(1):92-3. PMID: [38161316](#)

Personal reflection from an Asian American woman during physician training, her treatment by patients, conflicting responses from her medical mentors, and universal issues of “otherness”.

Zhang L, An C, Chen J, Li BUK, Nakae S, Pang J.

Characterizing Asian American medical students' experiences with microaggression and the impact on their well-being.

Med Educ Online. 2024;29(1):2299534. PMID: [38159282](#)

“Racial microaggressions were prevalent among Asian American medical students. Nearly 70% (n = 213) of survey respondents reported experiencing at least one incident during their medical training. The most common perpetrators were patients (70.9%) and fellow medical students (59.2%), followed by professors (42.3%). The most prevalent themes included being perceived as a perpetual foreigner, the assumption of timidity, and ascription of the model minority myth. Students rarely reported the incident and usually did not respond immediately due to fear of retaliation, uncertainties about the experience, how to respond appropriately, and perception that they would bear the burden of advocacy alone.” Experiences with microaggressions led to feelings of frustration, burnout, and negative mental health.”

Hirai M, Vernon LL, Dials AE.

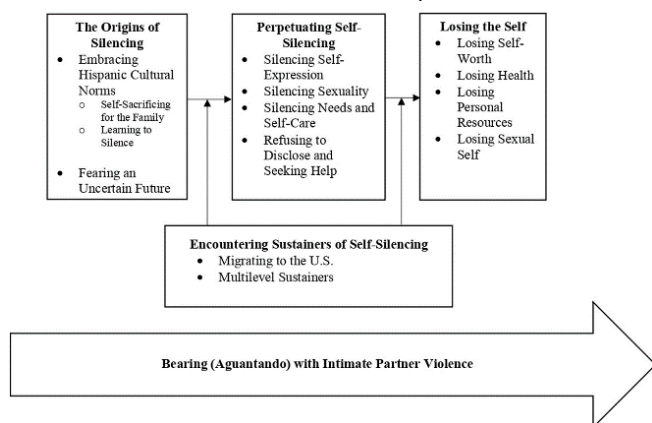
A serial Mediation Model of Depression and Drinking Motives Underlying Problem Drinking Among Hispanic College Women Following Rape.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241226636. PMID: [38279685](#)

Of 330 Hispanic college women, 26.9% reported at least one rape experience since the age of 17 (compared to rape estimates of all college women 10-20%), and 60.6% of those with an experience of rape reported two or more rape experiences. Rape survivors in the study showed significantly increased alcohol consumption compared to individuals with no sexual assault experience, which was largely explained by “connected underlying mechanisms of depression symptoms and coping-depression drinking motives...The prevalence rates of rape experiences in this Hispanic female sample are alarming, suggesting Hispanic college women as a particularly vulnerable group for rape...who have been underrepresented in sexual victimization research.”

Baeza MJ, De Santis JP, Cianelli R, Metheny N, Villegas N.
Bearing (Aguantando) With Intimate Partner Violence: A Grounded Theory Study of Self-Silencing Among Hispanic Women Who Experienced Intimate Partner Violence.
 Qual Health Res. 2024;10497323231225144. PMID: [38236009](#)

Interviews with 25 Hispanic women who experienced IPV showed a main coping mechanism of “bearing” with the IPV via progressive self-silencing. “This study identifies different levels of interventions that can be useful to promote Hispanic women’s ability to become empowered, use their voices, and seek help.”



Wexler L, White LA, O’Keefe VM, et al.
Centering Community Strengths and Resisting Structural Racism to Prevent Youth Suicide: Learning from American Indian and Alaska Native Communities.
 Archives of suicide research : official journal of the International Academy for Suicide Research. 2024;1-16.
 PMID: [38240632](#)

“We describe three AI/AN [American Indian/Alaska Native] suicide prevention efforts that illustrate how strengths-based community interventions across the prevention spectrum can buffer suicide risk factors associated with structural racism. Developed and implemented in collaboration with tribal partners using participatory methods, the strategies include universal, selective, and indicated prevention elements. Their aim is to enhance systems within communities, institutions, and families by emphasizing supportive relationships, cultural values and practices, and community priorities and preferences...A central component across all three programs is a deep commitment to an interdependent or collective orientation, in contrast to an individual-based mental health suicide prevention model.

	Universal Qungasvik (Tools for Life)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds multi-level, place-based protective factors Engages Yup'ik community resources and emphasizes cultural values Teaches young people essential cultural practices that build reasons for life
	Selective Promoting Community Conversations to End Suicide (PC CARES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops a community of practice within local institutions and families Engages multiple sectors in dialogue to formulate local solutions, informed by research and determined by participants Sparks personal and collective actions for youth wellness, safety and support
	Indicated New Hope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a tribally-mandated surveillance system and response for struggling youth Enlists a family member the identified young person chooses for support Connects young person and family members to preferred local resources, ranging from clinical care to traditional healers

Perpetrators

Martschuk N, Harris DA, Powell MB, Goodman-Delahunt J.
Early childhood memories of individuals convicted of sexual offences.
 Memory. 2024;32(1):1-10. PMID: [37922396](#)

“This study used innovative transdisciplinary methods to describe the nature and extent of early childhood memories recalled by 84 adults convicted of sexual offences. The timing of the memories, level of detail recalled and way memories were recollected were largely consistent with extant memory research. One important finding, however, was that more than 30% of our participants recalled particularly traumatic and distressing childhood experiences - a much higher proportion than previously observed in nonoffending samples. The extent to which these memories laid the foundation for subsequent emotional content...is not yet well understood.”

Police and Court Systems

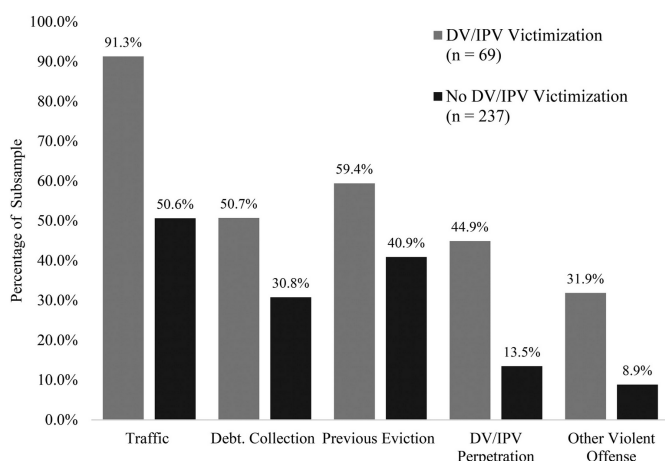
Papalia N, Simmons M, Trood M, McEwan T, Spivak B.
Police-reported family violence victimisation or perpetration and mental health-related ED presentations: an Australian data-linkage study.
 BMC Public Health. 2024;24(1):131. PMID: [38195457](#)

Linking data from Australian police reports of 1520 family members experiencing IPV and 1470 IPV perpetrators to ED data over the following 22-30 months, 14.3% of these individuals presented for emergency mental health needs, with 1.9% presenting for self-harm. Adjusting for age and sex, the mental health presentation rate was 6 and 11 times higher among affected family members and respondents, respectively, than in the general population. Authors note need to refer individuals with overlapping family violence and mental health needs.

Benson-Goldsmith ME, Gildea B, Richards TN, et al.
An Exploratory Analysis of Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization Among Persons Experiencing Eviction.

Violence Against Women. 2024;10778012231225231. PMID: [38213264](#)

“For a random sample of evicted adults in Omaha, Nebraska from 2017 to 2019 (n = 306)...Findings indicated over 20% of evicted persons experienced DV/IPV victimization, and DV/IPV often preceded the first eviction. DV/IPV disproportionately impacted Black women...court-based advocates likely have opportunities to provide preventive education to many DV/IPV survivors prior to survivors’ first eviction. Furthermore, survivors of DV/IPV facing eviction have ongoing patterns of court contacts—most often for minor misdemeanor cases associated with the ‘poverty trap’. These issues disproportionately impact women, and most often, BIPOC women, many of whom are mothers...findings presented here suggest that policies targeting eviction reduction are also policies that can intervene on DV/IPV and likely reduce future victimization.”



Providers

Sun KJ, Zhu KY, Moon TJ, Breslin MA, Ho VP, Vallier HA.
Recovery Services for Interpersonal Violence Victims on Healthcare Use at a Trauma Center.

J Surg Res. 2024 Jan;293:443-450. PMID: [37812878](#)

“We aim to describe utilization and patient outcomes after provision of Trauma Recovery Services (TRS) at our institution for the IPV population. These services include assistance with food, housing, criminal justice, and advocacy...394 patients (78.5%) accepted the utilization of TRS services after initial interaction. Patients were on average 33.4 y old, and 59.4% were females.

Patients who were older and homeless were more likely to use TRS, while victims of sexual assault and single patients were less likely. Patients who utilized TRS had longer initial length of stay, more ED visits, and more outpatient visits related to the initial complaint.”

Malin KJ, Vittner D, Darilek U, et al.

Application of the Adverse Childhood Experiences Framework to the NICU.

Adv Neonatal Care. 2024 Feb 1;24(1):4-13. PMID: [38061194](#)

“An overview of ACEs is provided along with a detailed discussion of risk at each level of the ACEs pyramid in the context of the NICU [neonatal intensive care unit]. Supportive and protective factors to help mitigate the risk of the ACEs in the NICU are detailed. NICU hospitalization may be considered the first ACE, or potentially an additional ACE, resulting in an increased risk for poorer health outcomes. The promotion of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and implementation of trauma-informed care and individualized developmental care potentially counter the negative impacts of stress in the NICU.”

Principles of TIC for the NICU

1. Create a unit culture where parents and infants are safe.
2. Develop relationships where communication is trustworthy and transparent.
3. Create opportunities for peer support.
4. Parents are partners in the care of their infant.
5. Parents are empowered to use their voice and choose their role in their infant’s care.
6. Clinicians are sensitive to cultural, historical, and gender issues and biases so as to help avoid the pitfalls of implicit bias.

McTavish JR, McHolm A, Niec A, et al.

Case conceptualization in child welfare: an underused resource to improve child, family, and provider outcomes.

Frontiers in psychiatry. 2023;14:1292690. PMID: [38274420](#)

“Case conceptualization, formally known as case formulation, is one tool that assists in determining the best course of action for children and families experiencing family violence that has been underutilized in child welfare. In this article we present a step-by-step case conceptualization...in order to best assess, address, and prioritize biological, psychological, social, and spiritual elements of the child and family. Case conceptualization in child welfare is warranted because of the inherent complexity of presenting cases.”

Ackers SM, Colbert AM, Fraley HE, Schreiber JB.
Exploring Screening Practices for Child Sexual Abuse in School Settings: An Integrative Review.

J Sch Nurs. 2024;40(1):8-25. PMID: [35833349](#)

“The aim of this review was to systematically examine and synthesize the international evidence related to screening for early identification of CSA [child sexual abuse] in schools. Themes emerging from the analysis were school nurse behaviors relative to screening, potential instruments or approaches for screening, and SN and school professionals' beliefs about CSA screening practices. This review found little evidence that CSA screening is occurring in schools.”

Prevention

Helpingstine CE, Murphy CA, Bernier J, Crane K, Klika JB.
Child Sexual Abuse in the United States: A Commentary on Current Policy Approaches to Prevention and Aspirations for the Future.

J Child Sex Abus. 2024;1-14. PMID: [38193750](#)

In this commentary, “the authors reflect on key policy issues in the field [of child sexual abuse CSA], including the lack of a federal policy framework for CSA prevention, dedicated funding for the prevention of CSA, and research on the effectiveness of policies intended to prevent CSA. Suggestions for future directions in relation to policy development provided in this commentary will be useful to a variety of stakeholders interested in the topic of CSA prevention policy.”

Samji H, Long D, Herring J, Correia R, Maloney J.
Positive childhood experiences serve as protective factors for mental health in pandemic-era youth with adverse childhood experiences.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;106640. PMID: [38278687](#)

For 8864 Canadian 11th grade students during the fifth wave of Covid, and analyzing the effects of ACEs (home plus community ACEs) and PCEs, “Adolescents with no ACEs had significantly better MHW [mental health and well-being] than those with one or more ACE. Having six or more PCEs was associated with better MHW in adolescents with and without ACEs...Effect sizes were larger for PCEs than ACEs in relation to depression, mental well-being, and life satisfaction.” In this study, PCEs included: (1) feels their family stands by them during difficult times, (2) feels safe and protected by an adult in their home, (3) feels supported by friends, (4) has at least 2 non-parent adults who take a genuine interest in them, (5) feels able to talk

to their family about feelings, (6) feels a sense of belonging in high school, and (7) enjoys participating in community traditions.

Spesia F, Swigonski N, White C, Fox MD, Enneking B.
Leveraging Public Health and Public School Partnerships for Local Surveillance of Positive Childhood Experiences.

Public Health Rep. 2024;333549231223707. PMID: [38264950](#)

For 798 Indiana middle and high school students, the prevalence of individual PCE items ranged from 35.6% to 86.8%. 23.7% reported low PCE scores, 49.6% reported medium scores, and 26.7% reported high scores. “This research demonstrates the feasibility of school-based PCE surveillance and establishes a baseline prevalence of PCE exposure among a population of middle and high school students. These methods are applicable to different contexts and can provide both local health departments and school systems with a new tool to address adverse childhood experiences.” Authors share lessons learned in instituting this surveillance.

Yoon S, Ploss A, Hutzel M, Webb R, Hatfield A, Lee JY, et al.
Parenting attitudes and behaviors among parents involved with the child welfare system and affected by substance use disorders.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106657. PMID: [38262180](#)

“The aim of the study was to examine parenting attitudes and practices among parents who participated in Ohio START (Sobriety, Treatment, And Reducing Trauma), a statewide initiative that provides support to families affected by co-occurring parental substance use and child maltreatment...Quantitative analysis indicated significant improvements in parental expectations of children, parent-child family roles, and children's power and independence. Qualitative analysis revealed six themes related to changes in parenting after participation in Ohio START: (1) Being present for children, (2) Engaging in activities with children, (3) Enjoyment in providing care to children, (4) Maintaining employment for financial stability, (5) Better emotion regulation and stress management, and (6) a sense of pride. Our findings demonstrate positive changes in parenting attitudes and practices among parents who participated in Ohio START.”

Merrill-Francis M, Chen MS, Dunphy C, et al.

Advanced child tax credit payments and national child abuse hotline contacts, 2019-2022.

Inj Prev. 2024 Jan 5;ip-2023-045130. PMID: [38182408](#)

“A time series study of contacts to the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline between January 2019 and December 2022 was used to examine the association between the child tax credit [CTC] payments and hotline contacts...The CTC advance payments were associated with an immediate 13.8% decrease in contacts to the hotline...Following the expiration of the advance CTC payments, there was a significant and gradual 0.1% daily increase in contacts. Sensitivity analyses found significant reductions in contacts following each payment...These findings suggest the advance CTC payments may reduce child abuse and neglect-related hotline contacts and continue to build the evidence base for associations between income-support policies and reductions in child abuse and neglect.”

Homan KJ, Kong J.

Sibling support exchange in late adulthood moderates the long-term impact of childhood neglect on psychological outcomes.

Aging Ment Health. 2024;28(1):45-53. PMID: [37158756](#)

“Sibling relationships are often the longest-lasting and serve as a source of support and comfort for many older adults. From a Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, “Key results showed that a history of neglect was associated with decreased psychological well-being, and all three forms of childhood maltreatment were related to increased depressive symptoms. We also found that sibling support exchange mitigated the negative mental health effects of childhood neglect...Older adults may be encouraged to promote resilience by strengthening their sibling relationships.”

Researchers

Mkandawire-Valhmu L, Callari-Robinson J, et al.

A protocol for the safe recruitment of Indigenous and Black women experiencing intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic into a large mixed methods study: The Sisters by Choice Study.

Glob Public Health. 2024;19(1):2290122. PMID: [38158725](#)

“Engaging women in a large study that seeks to garner information about their experiences of violence is complex and challenging and requires significant planning, especially for ensuring participants' safety. In this write-up, we detail the

safety planning protocol developed for the purposes of recruiting and engaging women in rural and urban areas in an upper Midwestern state in the United States. Our goal is to provide scholars conducting research in the area of violence with practical considerations for safely conducting a study of this nature.”

Other of Interest

Aslam MV, Peterson C, Swedo E, et al.

Adults' exposure to adverse childhood experiences in the United States nationwide and in each state: modeled estimates from 2019-2020.

Inj Prev. 2024 Jan 18;ip-2023-044935. PMID: [38238079](#)

“In 2019-2020, an estimated 62.8% of U.S. adults had past exposure to 1+ ACEs (range: 54.9% in Connecticut; 72.5% in Maine), including 22.4% of adults who were exposed to 4+ ACEs (range: 11.9% in Connecticut; 32.8% in Nevada). At the national and state levels, exposure to 4+ ACEs was highest among adults aged 18-34 years, those who did not graduate from high school, or adults who did not have a healthcare provider. Racial/ethnic distribution of adults exposed to 4+ACEs varied by age and state. ACEs exposures estimated by state and sociodemographic group can help decisionmakers focus public health interventions on populations disproportionately impacted in their area.”

[Map shows % of adults in each state exposed to 4+ ACEs during childhood.]

