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Child Abuse

Hillis SD, Mercy JA, Saul JR.

The enduring impact of violence against children.

Psychol Health Med. 2017 Apr;22(4):393-405. PMID:

[26979496](#)

“More than one billion children - half of all children in the world - are exposed to violence every year...both direct experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as indirectly witnessing violence in their homes, schools, and communities. What these various forms of violence share is their enduring potential for life-long consequences.” Since the associated cost of violence against children has been accompanied by growing evidence on effective approaches to prevention, the UN has issued an unprecedented call-to-action: to eliminate violence against children.

Oh DL, Jerman P, Silvério Marques S, et. al.

Systematic review of pediatric health outcomes associated with childhood adversity.

BMC Pediatr. 2018 Feb 23;18(1):83. PMID: [29475430](#)

“Childhood adversity affects brain development and multiple body systems, and the physiologic manifestations can be detectable in childhood...developmental delay, asthma, recurrent infections requiring hospitalization, somatic complaints, and sleep disruption. The variability in children's response to adversity suggests complex underlying mechanisms and poses a challenge in the development of uniform diagnostic guidelines.”

Sherr L, Roberts KJ, Gandhi N.

Child violence experiences in institutionalised/orphanage care.

Psychol Health Med. 2017 Mar;22(sup1):31-57. PMID:

[28064527](#)

Review of research on violence and abuse children experience in institutionalized care, subsequent cognitive development issues, and interventions.

Gershoff ET.

School corporal punishment in global perspective: prevalence, outcomes, and efforts at intervention.

Psychol Health Med. 2017 Mar;22(sup1):224-239. PMID:

[28064515](#)

“This article summarizes what is known about the legality and prevalence of school corporal punishment, about the outcomes linked to it, and about interventions to reduce and eliminate school corporal punishment around the world.”

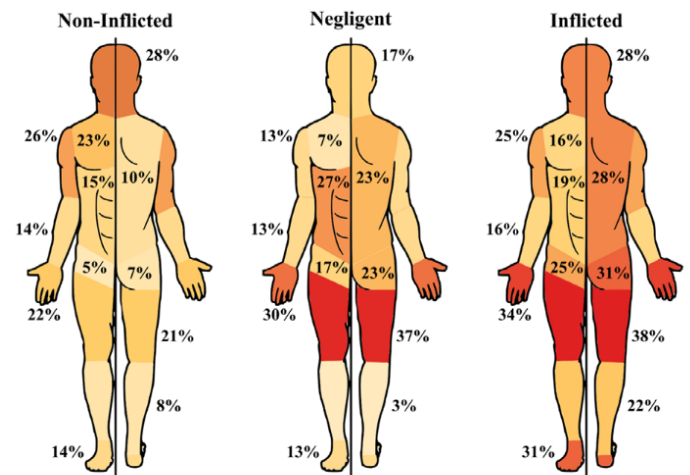
Collier ZJ, Ramaiah V, Glick JC, Gottlieb LJ.

A 6-Year Case-Control Study of the Presentation and Clinical Sequelae for Noninflicted, Negligent, and Inflicted Pediatric Burns.

J Burn Care Res. 2017 Jan/Feb;38(1):e101-e124. PMID:

[28009699](#)

In this review of burns in 408 children at a burn center with child protection services, 85% were determined to be noninflicted, 7% negligent and 8% inflicted. Numerous variables distinguished the 3 types, including historical inconsistency, burn size and depth, distribution, concomitant injuries, complications and length of stay.



*N.B. Dark colors represent higher frequencies of injury (%) to the respective body areas.

Hornor G.

Sexually Transmitted Infections and Children.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2017 Mar - Apr;31(2):222-229. PMID:

[28215219](#)

Review of interpreting the relationship between STIs and sexual abuse, correctly testing for STIs, and treating STIs in children and adolescents.

Brown NM, Brown SN, Briggs RD, et. al.

Associations Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and ADHD Diagnosis and Severity.

Acad Pediatr. 2017 May - Jun;17(4):349-355. PMID: [28477799](#)

“ACEs are prevalent among a large, nationally representative sample of children with ADHD...Enhanced efforts to identify ACEs should be an important component of ongoing efforts to optimize ADHD evaluation methods, diagnosis, and management.” [And ADHD may be misdiagnosed.]

Andresen-Streichert H, Iwersen-Bergmann S, et. al.

Attempted Drug-facilitated Sexual Assault-Xylazine Intoxication in a Child.

J Forensic Sci. 2017 Jan;62(1):270-273. PMID: [27864965](#)

Case report from Germany of a 4 year old boy complaining of being “stung” while at a playground on his own, who then collapsed at home. He was found to have been injected with xylazine, a sedative and muscle relaxant used in animals.

Durand SC, McGuinness TM.

Suicide in Childhood.

J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv. 2016 Oct 1;54(10):27-30. PMID: [27699423](#)

Review of suicide by children younger than 11 (as young as age 3), with frequency and associated predisposing conditions discussed.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Hyland P, Murphy J, Shevlin M, et. al.

Variation in post-traumatic response: the role of trauma type in predicting ICD-11 PTSD and CPTSD symptoms.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2017 Jun;52(6):727-736. PMID: [28194504](#)

“The World Health Organization's 11th revision to the International Classification of Diseases manual (ICD-11) will differentiate between two stress-related disorders: PTSD and Complex PTSD (CPTSD). ICD-11 proposals suggest that trauma exposure which is prolonged and/or repeated, or consists of multiple forms, that also occurs under circumstances where escape from the trauma is difficult or impossible (e.g., childhood abuse) will confer greater risk for CPTSD as compared to PTSD.” In this Danish study, adults who had experienced childhood sexual abuse were almost 5 times more likely to be classified as CPTSD as compared to PTSD.

Liu J, Fang Y, Gong J, et. al.

Associations between suicidal behavior and childhood abuse and neglect: A meta-analysis.

J Affect Disord. 2017 Oct 1;220:147-155. PMID: [28623759](#)

In a review of research, “Childhood maltreatment increases the risk of suicidal behavior. Emotional abuse had the strongest effect among the five types of maltreatment.”

Swingle JM, Tursich M, Cleveland JM, et. al.

Childhood disclosure of sexual abuse: Necessary but not necessarily sufficient.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Dec;62:10-18. PMID: [27771551](#)

For 301 adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, nearly three-quarters (73.4%) did not disclose their abuse while it was occurring. Of those who did disclose, 70.0% reported that the abuse continued despite their disclosure, and over half (53.2%) of the disclosures to parents were met with indifferent or negative reactions. Those individuals for whom the abuse persisted following their disclosure reported greater levels of depression and PTSD intrusion symptoms as adults, as compared to individuals who did not disclose the abuse.

Pignatelli AM, Wampers M, Loredio C, et. al.

Childhood neglect in eating disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2017 Jan-Feb;18(1):100-115. PMID: [27282982](#)

In a combined review of research on eating disorders, authors found the prevalence of childhood emotional neglect to be 53.5%, and childhood physical neglect 45.4%.

Imperatori C, Innamorati M, Lamis DA, et. al.

Childhood trauma in obese and overweight women with food addiction and clinical-level of binge eating.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Aug;58:180-90. PMID: [27442689](#)

For 301 overweight and obese Italian women, and after controlling for variables including mood, a history of childhood trauma was moderately and positively associated with both food addiction and binge eating.

Lane W, Sacco P, Downton K, Ludeman E, Levy L, Tracy JK.

Child maltreatment and problem gambling: A systematic review.

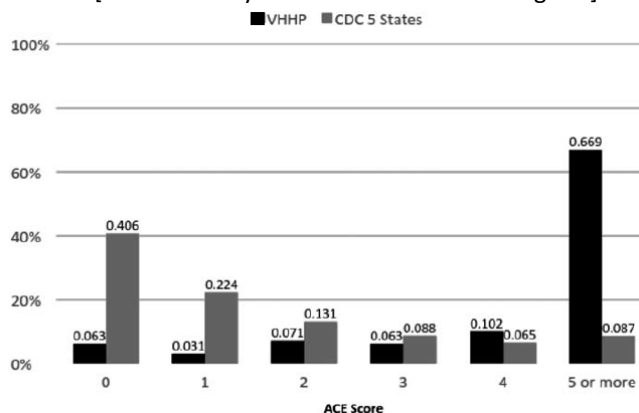
Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Aug;58:24-38. PMID: [27337693](#)

Review of the research relating child abuse and gambling showed variable positive associations between adult problem gambling and various types of childhood abuse. In addition, gambling was associated with neglect and abuse of gambler’s own children.

Bymaster A, Chung J, Banke A, Choi HJ, Laird C.
A Pediatric Profile of a Homeless Patient in San Jose, California.

J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2017;28(1):582-595. PMID: [28239020](#)

“Santa Clara County has both the highest median income and the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness in the nation.” In this survey of the homeless population in Santa Clara County, CA, 5+ ACEs were prevalent in almost 70%. 76% recalled at least one traumatic brain injury, 58.4% with loss of consciousness. 19% were in foster care as children, and 40.2% reported having someone other than a parent as a primary caregiver. 37.5% had experienced homelessness as children. “The majority of homeless people have experienced massive trauma as children, including damaging abuse, neglect, household distress, traumatic brain injuries, and home and family instability.” [VHHP = Valley Homeless Healthcare Program]



Adolescents

Vahl P, van Damme L, Doreleijers T, Vermeiren R, Colins O.
The unique relation of childhood emotional maltreatment with mental health problems among detained male and female adolescents.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Dec;62:142-150. PMID: [27842265](#)

In a groups of 341 detained adolescents, “in both genders emotional abuse was uniquely and positively associated with internalizing and externalizing mental health problems, over and above the influence of other types of maltreatment...emotional abuse in combination with another type of maltreatment may be the worst subgroup in terms of mental health problems.”

Basto-Pereira M, Miranda A, Ribeiro S, Maia Â.
Growing up with adversity: From juvenile justice involvement to criminal persistence and psychosocial problems in young adulthood.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Dec;62:63-75. PMID: [27794243](#)

For 75 Portuguese young adults with a juvenile justice record, compared to a similar community sample, after an ACE survey the strongest predictor of juvenile justice involvement and criminal persistence during early adulthood was a history of childhood sexual abuse.

Thompson R, Lewis T, Neilson EC, English DJ, et. al.
Child Maltreatment and Risky Sexual Behavior.

Child Maltreat. 2017 Feb;22(1):69-78. PMID: [27777330](#)

For 859 high-risk youth, at age 18 both childhood neglect and emotional maltreatment emerged as important factors in risky sexual behavior (more than four partners, unprotected sex, unassertiveness in sexual refusal).

Peskin MF, Markham CM, Shegog R, et. al.
Prevalence and Correlates of the Perpetration of Cyber Dating Abuse among Early Adolescents.

J Youth Adolesc. 2017 Feb;46(2):358-375. PMID: [27665278](#)

For 424 predominantly ethnic-minority 6th graders who reported ever having had a boyfriend/girlfriend, almost 15% reported perpetrating cyber dating abuse at least once. Cyber dating abuse perpetration was associated with norms for violence of boys against girls, and participation in bullying perpetration.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Ogbo FA, Eastwood J, Hendry A, et. al.
Determinants of antenatal depression and postnatal depression in Australia.

BMC Psychiatry. 2018 Feb 20;18(1):49. PMID: [29463221](#)

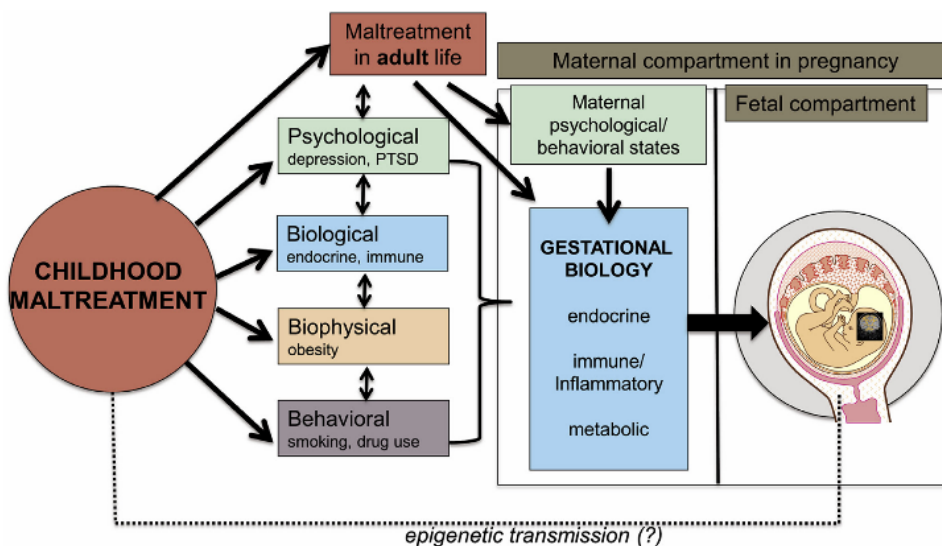
From data on all Australian live births in 2014, “The prevalence of antenatal and postnatal depressive symptoms was 6.2% and 3.3%, respectively. Significant risk factors for maternal depressive symptoms during pregnancy were a lack of partner support, history of intimate partner violence, being from the CALD [culturally and linguistically diverse] population and low socioeconomic status. Self-reported antenatal depressive symptoms were strongly associated with postnatal depressive symptoms.”

Buss C, Entringer S, Moog NK, et. al.

Intergenerational Transmission of Maternal Childhood Maltreatment Exposure: Implications for Fetal Brain Development.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2017 May;56(5):373-382. PMID: [28433086](#)

FIGURE 1 Intergenerational transmission during gestation of the effects of maternal exposure to childhood maltreatment: a conceptual framework. Note: The model suggests intrauterine life representing a particularly sensitive period when the effects of maternal childhood maltreatment exposure might be transmitted to the offspring. The principal mode of transmission is biological; transmission occurs primarily through the psychological, behavioral, and biophysical sequelae of maternal childhood maltreatment on aspects of maternal-placental-fetal gestational biology that participate in the process of fetal programming of health and disease risk; and the developing brain represents a key target of such programming. PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder.



Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Fowler KA, Jack SPD, Lyons BH, Betz CJ, Petrosky E.

Surveillance for Violent Deaths - National Violent Death Reporting System, 18 States, 2014.

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2018 Feb 2;67(2):1-36. PMID: [29389917](#)

In 2014, approximately 59,000 persons died in the US as a result of violence-related injuries. Using data from a collection network of 18 states, “The majority of deaths were suicides (65.6%), followed by homicides (22.5%), deaths of undetermined intent (10.0%)...Suicides were preceded primarily by a mental health, intimate partner, substance abuse, or physical health problem or a crisis during the previous or upcoming 2 weeks...Homicides primarily were precipitated by arguments and interpersonal conflicts, occurrence in conjunction with another crime, or related to intimate partner violence (particularly for females).”

O’Neil A, Scovelle AJ, Milner AJ, Kavanagh A.

Gender/Sex as a Social Determinant of Cardiovascular Risk.

Circulation. 2018 Feb 20;137(8):854-864. PMID: [29459471](#)

Discussion of how gender shapes the early adoption of health behaviors in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood; the role of gender in psychosocial stress with a focus on trauma from life events (childhood assault and intimate partner violence); work, home, and financial stresses; potential biological pathways; and implications for cardiovascular treatment and awareness campaigns.

Anderson JC, Campbell JC, Glass NE, et. al.

Impact of intimate partner violence on clinic attendance, viral suppression and CD4 cell count of women living with HIV in an urban clinic setting.

AIDS Care. 2018 Apr;30(4):399-408. PMID: [29397777](#)

51% of 239 adult women attending an HIV clinic reported past year IPV. After controlling for multiple variables, those experiencing IPV were 3.5 times more likely to have a low CD4 count (a marker of immune health), even though IPV did not impact adherence to medication usage (measured by viral load) or clinic visits, suggesting the impact of trauma on immune function.

Loeffen MJ, Lo Fo Wong SH, Wester FP, et. al.

Are gynaecological and pregnancy-associated conditions in family practice indicators of intimate partner violence?

Fam Pract. 2016 Aug;33(4):354-9. PMID: [27073193](#)

From waiting room surveys of women in 12 family practices in the Netherlands with a response rate of 86%, past year prevalence of IPV was 8.7%, and lifetime 17.6%. IPV was associated with increased odds of: sexually transmitted infections (4.6 times increased risk), menstrual disorder (3.7), sexual problems (3.3), miscarriages (2.5), and induced abortions (2.7).

Vegunta S, Kuhle C, Kling JM, et. al.

The association between recent abuse and menopausal symptom bother: results from the Data Registry on Experiences of Aging, Menopause, and Sexuality (DREAMS).

Menopause. 2016 May;23(5):494-8. PMID: [26783985](#)

Of 3,740 women seen at a women's health clinic for a menopause consultation, 6.8% reported experiencing one or more forms of abuse in the past year, 96% of which was verbal/emotional abuse. Those reporting abuse, after adjusting for multiple variables, were significantly more likely to report more bother from menopausal symptoms.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Wadsworth P, Kothari C, Lubwama G, et. al.

Health and Health Care From the Perspective of Intimate Partner Violence Adult Female Victims in Shelters: Impact of IPV, Unmet Needs, Barriers, Experiences, and Preferences.

Fam Community Health. 2018 Apr/Jun;41(2):123-133. PMID: [29461361](#)

For women in shelter care “83.5% indicated that IPV negatively affected their health; 53.5% had unmet health care needs. Mental health care was the most common unmet need for women; children's unmet needs were immunizations and preventive care. Transportation difficulties posed the biggest barrier to health care access.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Peisah C, Bhatia S, Macnab J, Brodaty H.

Knowledge translation regarding financial abuse and dementia for the banking sector: the development and testing of an education tool.

Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2016 Jul;31(7):702-7. PMID: [26559928](#)

“The banking sector across Australia was engaged and consulted to develop a tailored education tool on Financial Abuse Prevention, supplemented by information related to dementia, financial capacity and supported decision-making.” The tool took approximately 10-20 minutes to complete, and was found to significantly increase knowledge scores of banking personnel.

Abells D, Kirkham YA, Ornstein MP.

Review of gynecologic and reproductive care for women with developmental disabilities.

Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. 2016 Oct;28(5):350-8. PMID: [27379438](#)

“Women with developmental disabilities are more vulnerable to abuse and experience poorer gynecological healthcare outcomes.” Many women with developmental disabilities are fertile and participate in sexual activity without adequate knowledge, are at higher risk of pregnancy and birth complications, and are less likely to receive appropriate preventive screening.

Sexual Assault

Sutherland MA, Hutchinson MK.

Intimate partner and sexual violence screening practices of college health care providers.

Appl Nurs Res. 2018 Feb;39:217-219. PMID: [29422162](#)

From a survey of 64 health care providers at 5 northeastern college health centers with a 56% return, the median reported IPV/SV screening rate was 15%. This presents missed opportunities in a high-risk population.

Witte TH, Casper DM, Hackman CL, Mulla MM.

Bystander interventions for sexual assault and dating violence on college campuses: Are we putting bystanders in harm's way?

J Am Coll Health. 2017 Apr;65(3):149-157. PMID: [27901410](#)

Over 90% of 321 college students, over reported witnessing at least 1 risky event, and approximately 50% reported intervening. Intervening was associated with positive feelings, but also traumatic stress symptoms related to witnessing events and intervening. Bystander training needs to include self-care.

Sexton MB, Raggio GA, McSweeney LB, et. al.

Contrasting Gender and Combat Versus Military Sexual Traumas: Psychiatric Symptom Severity and Morbidities in Treatment-Seeking Veterans.

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2017 Sep;26(9):933-940. PMID: [28488917](#)

For 563 treatment-seeking Veterans, those seeking care for military sexual trauma (MST) demonstrated more severe PTSD, depressive, and dissociative symptoms than for combat trauma. Also in contrast to combat-related trauma, there were few gender-related differences in effects of MST between male and female Veterans.

Human Trafficking

Hartinger-Saunders RM, Trouteaud AR, Matos Johnson J.

Mandated reporters' perceptions of and encounters with domestic minor sex trafficking of adolescent females in the United States.

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2017;87(3):195-205. PMID: [26986839](#)

From a national online survey of 577 mandated reporters who work with adolescent females, 60% had not received training about domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST), and 25% did not believe DMST existed in their communities.

Sapiro B, Johnson L, Postmus JL, Simmel C.

Supporting youth involved in domestic minor sex trafficking: Divergent perspectives on youth agency.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Aug;58:99-110. PMID: [27352092](#)

Discussion of the many different professionals and systems that must work together in providing services to youth experiencing domestic-minor sex trafficking, the various professional disagreements about the extent to which DMST-involved youth possess agency in their decision-making capacities, and the resulting areas of dispute on best practices.

Cultural Concerns

Fontes LA, Tishelman AC.

Language competence in forensic interviews for suspected child sexual abuse.

Child Abuse Negl. 2016 Aug;58:51-62. PMID: [27348799](#)

39 US child forensic interviewers and child advocacy center directors discuss their experiences, practices, and opinions regarding how to interview children and families with suspected child sexual abuse who are not native English speakers.

LGBTQ Concerns

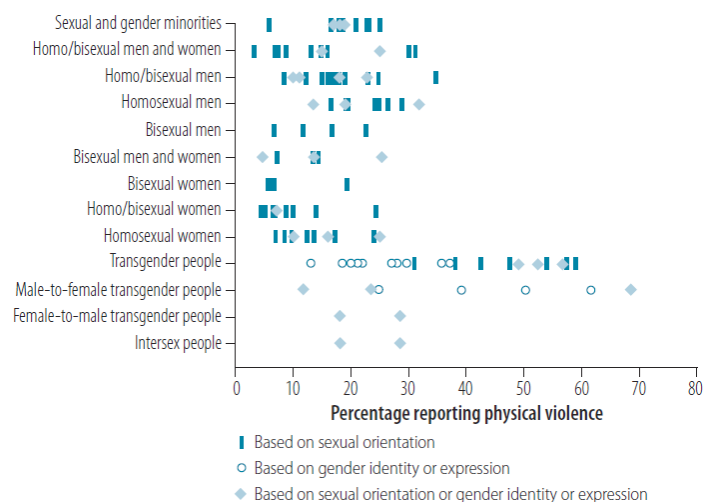
Blondeel K, de Vasconcelos S, García-Moreno C, et. al.

Violence motivated by perception of sexual orientation and gender identity: a systematic review.

Bull World Health Organ. 2018 Jan 1;96(1):29-41L. PMID: [29403098](#)

Excluding IPV and self-harm, this article analyzed research from 50 countries on violence against individuals due to sexual orientation and gender identity.

Fig. 2. **Lifetime prevalence of physical violence motivated by perception of sexual orientation and gender identity, by perceived motivation for the attack**



Perpetrators

Peitzmeier SM, Kågesten A, Acharya R, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Among Adolescent Males in Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Globally.

J Adolesc Health. 2016 Dec;59(6):696-702. PMID: [27665152](#)

Comparing the prevalence of IPV perpetration among 15-19 year old males in disadvantaged neighborhoods in 4 cities internationally, past year physical or sexual IPV perpetration ranged from 9% in Shanghai to 40% in Johannesburg. Factors associated with perpetration across sites included binge drinking, depressive symptoms, victimization in the home, and community violence. Age, employment and education were inconsistent variables.

Seinfeld S, Arroyo-Palacios J, Iruretagoyena G, et. al.

Offenders become the victim in virtual reality: impact of changing perspective in domestic violence.

Sci Rep. 2018 Feb 9;8(1):2692. PMID: [29426819](#)

“We used immersive virtual reality to induce a full body ownership illusion that allows offenders to be in the body of a victim of domestic abuse...offenders have a significantly lower ability to recognize fear in female faces compared to controls, with a bias towards classifying fearful faces as happy. After being embodied in a female victim, offenders improved ability to recognize fearful female faces.”

Police and Court Systems

Sorenson SB, Spear D.

New data on intimate partner violence and intimate relationships: Implications for gun laws and federal data collection.

Prev Med. 2018 Feb;107:103-108. PMID: [29395249](#)

“Age at first marriage has risen substantially and birth rates are at a record low; people are spending more time in relationships that, by comparison, have fewer emotional, financial, and legal commitments.” In this analysis of 31,206 IPV incidents responded to by Philadelphia police in 2013, over 80% involved individuals who were in non-marital relationships. Incidents involving current boyfriends or girlfriends had the highest percentage of violent behaviors, and former unmarried partners had the highest odds of stalking and violating a restraining order. “As patterns of coupling evolve, policies and services need to change.” This includes Congress modifying firearm laws related to domestic violence, and the FBI and CDC changing how they collect data.

Viñas-Racionero R, Raghavan C, Soria-Verde MÁ, et. al.

The Association Between Stalking and Violence in a Sample of Spanish Partner Violence Cases.

Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol. 2017 Apr;61(5):561-581.

PMID: [26238796](#)

Of 278 Spanish court cases involving IPV, “Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the total sample included stalking behaviors, which manifested in intimidatory (60%) and controlling (45%) unwanted verbal communications (62%), and physical approaches (42%) that ended violently in a third of the cases (35%)...intimacy-seeking stalking behavior was associated with face-to-face aggression with a sharp object, whereas pursuit/control and invasive behavior were associated with property invasion and damage.”

Providers

Rahman A, Perri A, Deegan A, Kuntz J, Cawthorpe D.

On Becoming Trauma-Informed: Role of the Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey in Tertiary Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services and the Association with Standard Measures of Impairment and Severity.

Perm J. 2018;22. PMID: [29401055](#)

Discussion of the role of ACEs in child and adolescent mental health services. “A child presenting with anxiety and a high ACE score likely requires treatment that is different from a child presenting with anxiety and an ACE score of zero. The ACE survey score is an important index of presenting clinical status that guides patient care planning and intervention.”

Campbell KA, Olson LM, Keenan HT, Morrow SL.

What Happened Next: Interviews With Mothers After a Finding of Child Maltreatment in the Household.

Qual Health Res. 2017 Jan;27(2):155-169. PMID: [26786952](#)

Interesting interviews with 24 mothers after a first-time CPS finding of maltreatment not resulting in out-of-home placement, revealing variable experiences between “I Feel Stronger” to “We’re No Better”. Women describe benefits and frustrations with social and institutional support systems.

Eisikovits Z, Tener D, Lev-Wiesel R.

Adult women survivors of intrafamilial child sexual abuse and their current relationship with the abuser.

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2017;87(3):216-225. PMID: [27775409](#)

From interviews with 20 female Israeli adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, the abuser was “present” along 2 related continua – as an actual daily physical presence, but also as an experiential presence. The perpetrator may be part of a survivor’s “inner world”, even after death, continuing to have an intense intrusive presence on a psychological level, and creating a constant state of tension “with the perpetrator’s image acting as a filter for every thought, feeling, and behavior.”

Ali P, McGarry J.

Supporting people who experience intimate partner violence.

Nurs Stand. 2018 Feb 7;32(24):54-62. PMID: [29411954](#)

Importance of nurses understanding the complex issues involved in IPV, including presentation, effects on physical and psychological health, and the challenge for some individuals with disclosure.

Bermele C, Andresen PA, Urbanski S.

Educating Nurses to Screen and Intervene for Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy.

Nurs Womens Health. 2018 Feb;22(1):79-86. PMID: [29433702](#)

Description of the development of a protocol and nurse training for IPV screening during pregnancy.

Decker MR, Flessa S, Pillai RV, Dick RN, et. al.

Implementing Trauma-Informed Partner Violence Assessment in Family Planning Clinics.

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2017 Sep;26(9):957-965. PMID: [28375750](#)

In family planning clinic settings, “a brief assessment and support intervention was successful in communicating provider caring and increasing knowledge of violence-related resources, endpoints previously deemed valuable by IPV survivors. Results emphasize the merit of universal education in IPV/RC clinical interventions over seeking IPV disclosure.”

Goldstein E, Murray-García J, Sciolla AF, Topitzes J.

Medical Students' Perspectives on Trauma-Informed Care Training.

Perm J. 2018;22. PMID: [29401053](#)

Description of a 6 hour training program for medical students covering recognition of clinical manifestations of ACEs in adult patients, how to ask and respond appropriately, and how to identify resources for patients.

Parish CL, Pereyra MR, Abel SN, et. al.

Intimate partner violence screening in the dental setting: Results of a nationally representative survey.

J Am Dent Assoc. 2018 Feb;149(2):112-121. PMID: [29389334](#)

In a national survey of US general dentists, almost no dentists included an IPV screening question on their patient history forms. More than ½ did not know of a referral place for patients experiencing IPV, and did not believe that IPV screening should be part of their professional roles.

Pinto P, Genereux C, Chuang E.

Intimate Partner Violence #345.

J Palliat Med. 2018 Feb;21(2):255-256. PMID: [29393772](#)

Discussion of IPV in the context of hospice or palliative care, where progressive disability may greatly increase patient vulnerability and dependence on the perpetrator, where patients may develop impaired decision making and communication ability, and where many of the physical and emotional signs of abuse may mimic findings from chronic illness/treatment.

Prevention

Lilleston PS, Goldmann L, Verma RK, McCleary-Sills J.

Understanding social norms and violence in childhood: theoretical underpinnings and strategies for intervention.

Psychol Health Med. 2017 Mar;22(sup1):122-134. PMID: [28064526](#)

Review of theory and evidence-based practices for shifting social norms relating to child abuse, including strategic approaches, core principles, and intervention strategies.

Klevens J, Luo F, Xu L, Peterson C, Latzman NE.

Paid family leave's effect on hospital admissions for pediatric abusive head trauma.

Inj Prev. 2016 Dec;22(6):442-445. PMID: [26869666](#)

Compared to seven states without paid family leave, California's 2004 paid family leave policy led to decreased hospital admissions for abusive head trauma in children aged 0-2.

Glass NE, Perrin NA, Hanson GC, et. al.

The Longitudinal Impact of an Internet Safety Decision Aid for Abused Women.

Am J Prev Med. 2017 May;52(5):606-615. PMID: [28108189](#)

In a randomized controlled study of women experiencing IPV, after using an online informational website vs. a tailored safety decision aid, at 12 months there were no significant differences in IPV, depression, or PTSD, but intervention women experienced significantly less decisional conflict, greater use of safety behaviors, and were more likely to have left the abuser.

McCarroll JE, Fisher JE, Cozza SJ, Robichaux RJ, Fullerton CS.

Characteristics, Classification, and Prevention of Child Maltreatment Fatalities.

Mil Med. 2017 Jan;182(1):e1551-e1557. PMID: [28051972](#)

Review of child maltreatment deaths, classification models, risk and protective factors, and recommendations on the basis of fatality review. “Recommendations that are too numerous, impractical, expensive, lack relevance, and are out of step with social norms are unlikely to be implemented. They can be helpful if they are limited, focused, lead to definitive action, and include ways of measuring compliance.”

Researchers

Mersky JP, Janczewski CE, Topitzes J.

Rethinking the Measurement of Adversity.

Child Maltreat. 2017 Feb;22(1):58-68. PMID: [27920222](#)
 Systematic approach to “second generation of ACE research”, testing the original 10 ACEs with 7 potential ACEs in a sample of 1241 low income Wisconsin women receiving home visiting services. Additional ACEs included family financial problems, food insecurity, homelessness, parental absence, parent/sibling death, bullying, and violent crime.

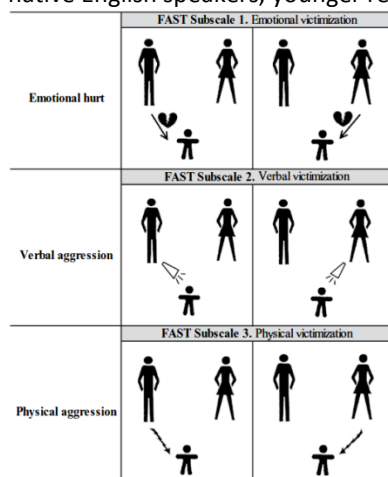
Rasch V, Van TN, Nguyen HTT, et. al.

Intimate partner violence (IPV): The validity of an IPV screening instrument utilized among pregnant women in Tanzania and Vietnam.

PLoS One. 2018 Feb 1;13(2):e0190856. PMID: [29389954](#)
 Using an 8 question “gold standard” IPV screener from WHO for pregnant patients in two countries, the best combination of a shortened screen was one question each relating to emotional, physical and sexual abuse. “During the past 12 months, has your husband/partner: 1) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose? 2) Hit you, slapped you, or thrown something at you that could hurt you? 3) Forced you or pressured you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?”

Initial Validation of a Brief Pictorial Measure of Caregiver Aggression: The Family Aggression Screening Tool.

Assessment. 2016 Jun;23(3):307-20. PMID: [26085494](#)
 “The FAST is a brief, self-report tool that makes use of pictorial representations to assess childhood experiences of caregiver aggression...may also prove useful in facilitating assessment in hard-to-screen populations (e.g., youth with poor literacy, non-native English speakers, younger respondents).”



Negriff S, Schneiderman JU, Trickett PK.

Concordance Between Self-Reported Childhood Maltreatment Versus Case Record Reviews for Child Welfare-Affiliated Adolescents.

Child Maltreat. 2017 Feb;22(1):34-44. PMID: [27777329](#)
 Case records from an adolescent study were compared to interviews at age 18. 48% of abuse found by record review was not captured by interview, whereas 40% of self-reported abuse was not indicated in the records. “Both self-report and case record review data may have utility depending on the outcomes being assessed.”

Chan TM, Teram E, Shaw I.

Balancing Methodological Rigor and the Needs of Research Participants: A Debate on Alternative Approaches.

Qual Health Res. 2017 Jan;27(2):260-270. PMID: [26386026](#)
 Two different approaches to research studies with childhood sexual abuse survivors are discussed: protective, promotes the gradual progression of participants from a treatment phase into a research phase, with the ongoing presence of a researcher and a social worker in both phases; and minimalist, with clear boundaries between research and treatment, limiting the responsibility of researchers to ensuring that professional support is available.

Other of Interest

Roberts AL, Lyall K, Weisskopf MG.

Maternal Exposure to Childhood Abuse is Associated with Mate Selection: Implications for Autism in Offspring.

J Autism Dev Disord. 2017 Jul;47(7):1998-2009. PMID: [28393290](#)
 Using Nurses’ Health Study II data, a history of maternal childhood abuse was strongly associated with choosing a mate with high paternal autistic traits (difficulty with recognition and appropriate response to social and communication cues), and subsequent increased risk of a child on the autism spectrum. Possible mechanisms are discussed.

Thomson P, Jaque SV.

Childhood Adversity and the Creative Experience in Adult Professional Performing Artists.

Front Psychol. 2018 Feb 9;9:111. PMID: [29479329](#)
 234 professional performers (dancers, opera singers, actors, directors, musicians) reported significantly higher rates of childhood emotional abuse than in the original ACE study. Those with ≥ 4 ACEs experienced more intense personal creativity, but were also more fantasy prone, shame-based, and anxious than those with 0 ACEs.