

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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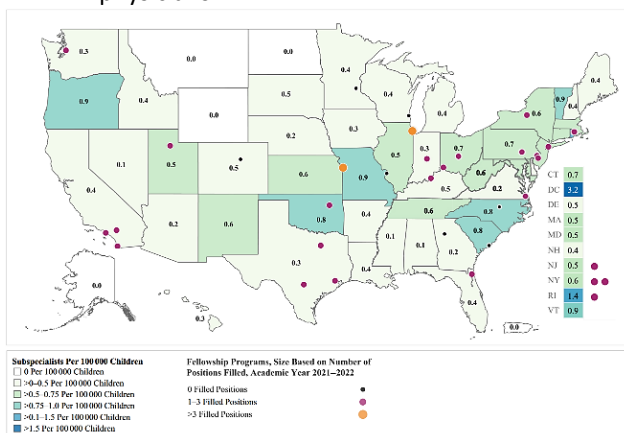
## Child Abuse

Slingsby B, Bachim A, Leslie LK, Moffatt ME.

### Child Health Needs and the Child Abuse Pediatrics Workforce: 2020-2040.

Pediatrics. 2024;153(Suppl 2). PMID: [38300005](#)

“Despite the high rates of child maltreatment across the United States, CAP [child abuse pediatrics] remains the smallest pediatric subspecialty. The CAP workforce faces numerous challenges, including few fellows entering the field, decreased financial compensation compared with other fields of medicine, and threats to workforce retention, including secondary trauma and harmful exposure in the media. A microsimulation model that estimates the future of the US CAP workforce over the next 20 years shows that, although the number of child abuse pediatricians in the field is expected to increase, the growth is smaller than that of every other pediatric subspecialty. In addition to the low overall CAP workforce in the United States, other workforce issues include the need to increase CAP subspecialists who are underrepresented in medicine and unequal geographic distribution... Current CAPs should continue introducing the field to medical students and residents, especially those who identify as underrepresented or are from CAP-underserved areas, and offer mentorship, continuing education, and oversight to non-CAP physicians.”



Batra EK, Quinlan K, Palusci VJ, et al.

### Child Fatality Review.

Pediatrics. 2024 Mar 1;153(3):e2023065481. PMID: [38374813](#)

“Child fatality review teams (CFRTs) have existed since the 1970s and provide a necessary framework to ensure that proper questions are asked about a child's death...Pediatricians are necessary members of CFRTs because they provide medical expertise and context...results from team meetings should inform public policy at all levels of government. Pediatricians should be supported in their efforts to be present on CFRTs, and they should use data from team meetings to help advocate for implementing prevention strategies.”

Kim RC, Aggarwal P, Kuhia R, et al.

### Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury Outcomes and Disparities During the COVID-19 Pandemic.

J Pediatr Surg. 2024 Feb 1:S0022-3468(24)00071-X. PMID: [38388283](#)

From a retrospective chart review on pediatric traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients admitted to a Level I Pediatric Trauma Center between January 2015 and June 2022, 430 in the pre-COVID-19 period, and 166 during COVID-19, the racial/ethnic makeup, age, and sex varied significantly across the two time periods. Unwitnessed TBI events increased during the COVID-19 era. After adjusting for multiple factors, there was 7.23 times increased odds of death, severe disability, or vegetative state during COVID-19.

López AA, Cohen CT, Small A, Lam FW, Bachim AN.

### Traumatic intracranial hemorrhage in pediatrics: Implications of factor XIII deficiency and consumptive coagulopathy in abusive head trauma evaluation.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106651. PMID: [38325162](#)

“For infants that present with intracranial hemorrhage in the setting of suspected abusive head trauma (AHT), the standard recommendation is to perform an evaluation for a bleeding disorder. Factor XIII (FXIII) deficiency is a rare congenital bleeding disorder associated with intracranial hemorrhages in infancy, though testing for FXIII is not commonly included in the initial hemostatic evaluation...In this article we review the literature on the pathophysiology and treatment of low FXIII in the setting of trauma.”

# Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Tan H, Zhou H, Chen J, Ren H, Guo Y, Jiang X.

## **Association of early life adversity with cardiovascular disease and its potential mechanisms: a narrative review.**

Frontiers in public health. 2024;12:1341266. PMID: [38362223](#)

“We review studies on the effects of ELA [early life adversity] on cardiovascular outcomes and the possible underlying mechanisms. In addition, we summarize relevant studies in rodent models of ELA...ELA increases cardiovascular health risk behaviors, susceptibility to mental illnesses, and neuroendocrine and immune system dysfunction.”

Thurston RC.

## **Trauma and its implications for women's cardiovascular health during the menopause transition.**

Maturitas. 2024;182:107915. PMID: [38280354](#)

“The Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN) and the MsHeart/MsBrain studies, two separate studies devoted to studying midlife women's health...findings from these studies have revealed that both childhood and adult trauma exposure are associated with poorer cardiovascular and cerebrovascular health in women, including greater subclinical cardiovascular disease, indicators of cerebral small vessel disease, and increased risk for clinical cardiovascular disease events...findings have pointed to the particular importance of sexual and interpersonal violence, such as childhood sexual abuse, intimate-partner violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault...women with greater trauma exposure have more objectively assessed and self-reported vasomotor symptoms [hot flashes]...work also points to the additional importance of post-traumatic stress disorder to women's cardiovascular and brain health. These studies have underscored the importance of trauma to the occurrence of menopausal symptoms, to cardiovascular health, and to women's brain health at midlife and beyond.”

Zou X, Zhao J, Feng A, Chan KHK, Wu WC, Manson JE, et al.

## **Adversities in childhood and young adulthood and incident cardiovascular diseases: a prospective cohort study.**

EClinicalMedicine. 2024;69:102458. PMID: [38333371](#)

Of 136,073 UK adults free of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and followed for over 10 years, “CVD incidence increased by 11% in those with childhood adversity only, 4% in those with adulthood adversity only, and 21% in those with cumulative

adversity...adulthood adversity amplified the childhood adversity-CVD association...those with more than four ideal factors had a 25%-36% lower risk of CVD across the three adversity groups...Our findings suggested that childhood adversities were associated with an increased risk of CVD which can be magnified by adulthood adversities and substantially mitigated by adopting a healthy lifestyle later in life.”

Myers M, Gumusoglu S, Brandt D, et al.

## **A role for ACEs and depression in preeclampsia.**

J Clin Transl Sci. 2024;8(1):e25. PMID: [38384900](#)

Using data from one institution with 32 patients with a prior history of preeclampsia and 46 without, even after controlling for psychiatric and demographic variables, those with ACE scores of 4+ were 6.71 times more likely to have preeclampsia, and a significantly higher risk of depression. “Vascular, inflammatory, and stress reactivity mechanisms may be programmed by ACE exposures in early life. These same mechanisms are perturbed in both mood disorders and in preeclampsia, thereby potentially increasing psycho-obstetric risk in adulthood.”

Rowe AL, Perich T, Meade T.

## **Bipolar disorder and cumulative trauma: A systematic review of prevalence and illness outcomes.**

J Clin Psychol. 2024;80(3):692-713. PMID: [38277425](#)

From a research review of 20 studies with 9304 participants, “At least one-third of bipolar disorder participants had experienced cumulative trauma, with a prevalence range from 29% to 82%. The main outcomes associated with a history of cumulative trauma were earlier age of onset, longer episode duration, more lifetime mood episodes, greater likelihood of experiencing psychotic features, and higher likelihood of past suicide attempts.”

Eid K, Bjørk MH, Gilhus NE, Torkildsen Ø.

## **Adverse Childhood Experiences and the Risk of Multiple Sclerosis Development: A Review of Potential Mechanisms.**

Int J Mol Sci. 2024;25(3). PMID: [38338799](#)

“In this review, we summarize the evidence for an ACE-mediated increase in MS [multiple sclerosis] risk, as well as the potential mechanisms for this association. ACEs dysregulate neurodevelopment, stress responses, and immune reactivity; they also alter the interplay between the immune system and neural networks. All of this may be relevant for MS risk. We further discuss how ACEs induce epigenetic changes and how the toxic stress caused by ACEs may reactivate the Epstein-Barr Virus, a key risk factor for MS.”

# Adolescents

Kirkner A, Goodman KL, Mullin TM, Wright AW.

## **Sexual abuse and disclosure concerns of youth in foster care.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106658. PMID: [38340427](#)

“Of 143 one-on-one chat sessions on the US based National Sexual Assault Online Hotline with youth currently living in foster care who sought help for sexual abuse...Youth in foster care most often discussed that the abuse was being perpetrated by a foster family member (66 %). Disclosure barriers included concerns for physical safety, not wanting to move placements, not trusting the system to keep them safe, and not wanting to disclose again after previously receiving a negative reaction to their disclosure...This study underscores the need for more qualitative research with youth in foster care and includes safety recommendations and implications for training and education of those who work with youth in foster care.”

Sheridan-Johnson J, Mumford E, Maitra P, Rothman EF.

## **Perceived Impact of COVID-19 on Cyberabuse, Sexual Aggression, and Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Young Adults.**

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241233264. PMID: [38379202](#)

“The current study assessed increases in cyberabuse, sexual aggression, and intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in a U.S. nationally representative sample of young adults ages 18 to 35...Approximately one in ten U.S. young adults ages 18 to 35 reported experiencing an increase in cyberabuse victimization (12.6%) and cyberabuse perpetration (8.9%) during the pandemic. Similar proportions were observed for increased sexual aggression victimization (11.8%) and perpetration (9.0%). More than one in five respondents (21.4%) reported that their intimate partner was more physically, sexually, or emotionally aggressive toward them during the pandemic. Conversely, 16.2% of respondents reported that they were more physically, sexually, or emotionally aggressive themselves toward an intimate partner, compared to their behavior before the onset of the pandemic...Respondent age, education, and race and ethnicity were not associated with increased victimization or perpetration of cyberabuse or sexual aggression.”

Palmu R, Partonen T.

## **Childhood Bullying as a Predictor of Suicidality in Young Adults in a Nationwide Population-Based Health Examination Study.**

Archives of suicide research. 2024;1-10. PMID: [38279827](#)

For 779 Finnish young adults aged 18-28 years, having been bullied in childhood (prior to age 16) contributed to greater suicidality, more frequent current usage of antipsychotics as well as antidepressants, greater current psychological distress, and poorer current work capacity as well as work ability. Of the self-reported mental disorders on lifetime basis, psychosis had the strongest association with having been bullied.”

Shi X, Meng Y, Cheng B, Long L, Yin L, Ye A, et al.

## **Association between traumatic events with suicidality among adolescents: A large-scale cross-sectional study of 260,423 participants.**

Psychiatry Res. 2024;333:115762. PMID: [38310687](#)

From a survey of 260,423 Chinese adolescents, “Robust associations existed between interpersonal violence-related traumatic events and higher suicidality, with physical abuse demonstrating the strongest correlation. Moreover, suicide risk scores displayed a clear trend, indicating a progressively stronger association with suicidality as cumulative traumatic event types increased...these associations were more pronounced in females, urban residents, only children, left-behind children, and those aged 13-15, while weaker in participants from families with intact parental relationships and middle socioeconomic status.”

Tam I, Yeates EFA, Silver AH.

## **Urban Teen Perspectives on Gun Violence: a Mixed Methods Study.**

J Urban Health. 2024 Feb;101(1):1-10. PMID: [38334857](#)

Using focus groups with 28 Bronx Catholic high school teens, “Eighty-one percent of respondents agreed ‘Doctors should talk to teens about gun safety’...participants reported personal, community, and entertainment media exposure to GV [gun violence]. GV elicited many emotions, including fear and frustration. Teens identified factors contributing to GV that should be addressed, including poverty, racism, and mental illness...Teens were open to doctors counseling on FIP [firearm injury prevention] during healthcare visits and suggested including screening questions on surveys, conversations during healthcare maintenance visits, and classroom talks by physicians...Next steps are to create and test FIP guidance for adolescents.”

Stumper A, Thomas SA, Zaidi ZA, et al.  
**Correlates of Menarcheal Age in a Psychiatric Sample of Adolescents.**

J Nerv Ment Dis. 2024;212(2):129-31. PMID: [38290107](#)  
“In a sample of N = 140 adolescents on a psychiatric inpatient unit, youth with early menarche [start of having periods] reported higher levels of depressive symptoms, more severe suicidal ideation, and greater difficulty with emotion regulation than youth with normative age at menarche. There was a marginal effect of youth with early menarche reporting more ACEs and more anxiety symptoms...future research on pubertal timing in high acuity settings is warranted.”

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Broughton S, Ford-Gilboe M, Varcoe C.  
**Understanding what shapes the priorities of women who are mothering in the context of intimate partner violence.**

J Clin Nurs. 2024 Apr;33(4):1520-1532. PMID: [38185905](#)  
“Priorities of women mothering in the context of intimate partner violence are complex, shaped not only by what they want but by the limited options available to them given constraints such as income, employment, housing and service responses. Coercive control, structural inequities and assumptions about mothering are important factors influencing mothers' priorities and experiences... Women's main priorities focused on their own and their children's well-being and creating stability related to housing and finances. Three themes identified: it's all about the kids; my safety...totally disregarded; and I have to take care of him.”

Berthold O, Fegert JM, Brähler E, Jud A, Clemens V.  
**Abusive head trauma: The body of the iceberg - A population-based survey on prevalence and perpetrators.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106660. PMID: [38295606](#)  
From face-to-face interviews with 2503 German adults (50.2 % female, mean age: 49.5 years), “1.4 % of women and 1.1 % of men reported to have at least once shaken an infant to calm it. Ever having used a potential harmful parenting method in calming an infant was reported by 4.9 % of women and 3.1 % of men...victimization and perpetration of IPV and ACEs are associated with increased risks of shaking and other potential harmful methods to calm an infant...This has important implications for future prevention programs.”

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Khurana B, Olson RM, Temple JR, Loder RT.  
**Age-specific Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Related Injuries in US Emergency Departments.**

J Adolesc Health. 2024 Mar 11:S1054-139X(24)00070-3. PMID: [38506777](#)  
“We performed a nationally representative retrospective review of all patients presenting to U.S. Emergency Department for IPV-related injuries from 2005 through 2020...There was a higher proportion of female victims, sexual assault cases, and lower trunk injuries among adolescents compared to emerging adults and adults. There was increasing injury severity, fractures, and hospital admissions with increasing age. Adolescents experienced a greater prevalence of fractures of the head, neck, hands, fingers, and distal lower extremity, while trunk fractures increased with age. The peak prevalence of violence-related Emergency Department visits among adolescents was in June and September, with the peak day as Tuesday. Injurious forms of IPV are prevalent across all age groups, with sexual assault cases demonstrably higher among adolescents and increasing severity of injuries as victims age.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Peeren S, McLindon E, Tarzia L.  
**"Counteract the gaslighting" - a thematic analysis of open-ended responses about what women survivors of intimate partner sexual violence need from service providers.**

BMC Womens Health. 2024;24(1):110. PMID: [38336660](#)  
From a survey of 37 women survivors of intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV), service needs included: service providers to take their disclosures seriously and listen to the significant impacts of IPSV on their well-being and safety; service providers to understand that IPSV fits into broader patterns of abuse, and that psychological abuse and coercive control impacts women's ability to consent; and service providers to educate them about the continuum of IPSV and help them label IPSV as a form of violence.

# Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Hand MD.

## Sexual Violence in Later Life: A Widespread and Growing Yet Hidden Public Health Issue.

International journal of aging & human development.

2024;914150241231194. PMID: [38343004](#)

Author discusses the limited research on sexual violence in later life, survivor consequences, and “the pressing needs for research, practice, policy and education at individual, relational, organizational and societal levels.”

# Sexual Assault

Reinhardt KM, McCaughey VK, Vento SA, Street AE.

## In Their Own Words: Women Veterans Identify the Personal Consequences of Military Sexual Trauma Victimization.

Violence Against Women. 2024;30(3-4):722-42. PMID:

[36617939](#)

From interviews with 23 female veterans who had experienced military sexual trauma (MST), “Women described negative impacts of their MST experiences across psychological, behavioral, and occupational domains. Less frequently, women discussed experiences of posttraumatic growth.”

Primary theme	Secondary theme	Tertiary theme	n	%
Negative impacts	Mental health	Trauma-related difficulties	23	100
		Mood-related difficulties	13	57
		Substance use difficulties	12	52
		Anxiety-related difficulties	7	30
		Suicidal behavior	4	17
	Interpersonal challenges		19	83
	Negative career impacts	Self-initiated career change	9	39
		Military-initiated career change	10	43
		Symptoms contributing to work difficulties	16	70
	Health risk behaviors	Physical health challenges	6	26
Spiritual		5	20	
		3	13	
Posttraumatic growth	Personal strength	9	39	
	Appreciation of life	4	17	
	Relating to others	3	13	

Fayaz I.

## Factors Associated with Growth in Sexual Violence Survivors: A Systematic Scoping Review.

J Sex Marital Ther. 2024;50(1):63-75. PMID: [37724791](#)

“This review explores the literature on posttraumatic growth [PTG] among survivors of sexual violence...results suggest that fostering social support, spirituality, and a sense of control over

recovery can facilitate PTG...Implications for practice, policy, and future directions are discussed.”

# Human Trafficking

Hoogesteyn K, McCallum Desselle L, Barrick K, et al.

## The Intersection of Human Trafficking and Natural Disasters: A Scoping Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2024;15248380241227985. PMID: [38347820](#)

“Overall, the reviewed literature provided initial evidence on the association between natural disasters and increases in national and transnational human trafficking activity, understanding of the compounding vulnerabilities conducive to trafficking following disasters, and recommendations for the prevention and response to human trafficking in the wake of disasters...In practice, it is crucial to integrate anti-trafficking efforts into disaster relief protocols, empower vulnerable populations, and advocate for enhanced legal protections for displaced and migrant individuals.”

# LGBTQ Concerns

Mazursky N, Nadan Y.

## Unveiling the shadows: Exploring the reality of commercial sexual exploitation among LGBTQ+ youth in out-of-home care.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106691. PMID: [38359778](#)

“LGBTQ+ youth frequently encounter familial rejection based on their sexuality and gender identity and are at greater risk of being maltreated by their family, often prompting them to leave or run away from their parents' home. Such youth may find themselves living independently and, once they leave home, tend to be vulnerable to all kinds of abuse and sexual victimization, sometimes leading to different types of commercial sexual exploitation.” 31 out-of-home care individuals average age 21.6 years in interviews discuss commercial sexual exploitation experiences including survival sex, gray prostitution (= sex for benefits other than money, such as a place to sleep), sugar daddy, and sex work.

Kirwan M, Leone RM, Davis KC, Orchowski LM, Gilmore AK. **Emotion Regulation Difficulties Moderate the Association Between Typical Drinking and Sexual Assault Victimization Among Sexual and Gender Minority University Students.** *Violence Against Women.* 2024;30(3-4):768-90. PMID: [36794462](#)

“Sexual and gender minority (SGM) students report higher alcohol consumption, emotion regulation difficulties, and sexual assault victimization severity than cisgender, heterosexual individuals.” From an online survey of 754 undergraduate students, “among SGM students with higher emotion regulation difficulties, typical weekly drinking was positively associated with sexual assault victimization severity...Thus, SGM students benefit from interventions targeting alcohol use and emotion regulation difficulties.”

Littleton H, Edwards KM, Lim S, et al. **Examination of the Multilevel Sexual Stigma Model of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Among LGBTQ+ College Students: A Prospective Analysis Across Eighteen Institutions of Higher Education.**

*J Sex Res.* 2024:1-16. PMID: [38323862](#)

Comparing a study of 2415 LGBTQ+ students at 18 universities, with a study of 8517 heterosexual students and 2865 faculty/staff/administrators at the same institutions, “At the campus level, institutional stigma was related to LGBTQ+ students' self-stigma and identity concealment. Moreover, self-stigma prospectively predicted IPV victimization, and hazardous drinking mediated the relations between self-stigma and IPV perpetration and victimization. Results suggest that interventions addressing stigma and hazardous drinking may be efficacious in reducing IPV among LGBTQ+ students.”

## Race/Cultural Concerns

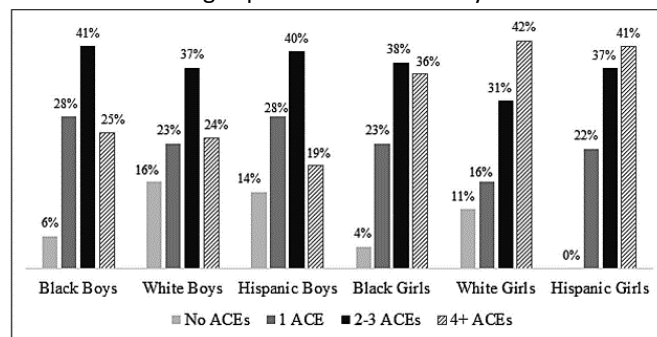
Mpody C, Best AF, Lee CN, et al. **Current Trends in Mortality Attributable to Racial or Ethnic Disparities in Post-Surgical Population in The United States: A Population-Based Study.**

*Ann Surg Open.* 2023 Sep 28;4(4):e342. PMID: [38144482](#)  
In a population-based study of 1,512,974 high-risk surgical procedures among adults (18-64 years) performed across US hospitals between 2000 and 2020, the risk-adjusted mortality rates declined for all groups. However, Black patients were 42% more likely to die in the 30 days following surgery, and Hispanic patients 21% more likely.

Belisle LA, Pinchevsky G, Ortega G. **Examining the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) among justice-involved youth in the U.S.: The importance of accounting for race/ethnicity, gender, and gendered racial/ethnic groups.**

*Child Abuse Negl.* 2024;149:106514. PMID: [38359774](#)

“This study examines ACEs by gender, race/ethnicity, and six gendered racial/ethnic groups of justice-involved youth referred to the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin...justice-involved youth experience higher rates of adversity than the general public...stress the importance of accounting for gender and race/ethnicity simultaneously when measuring experiences of adversity.”



Semenza DC, Daruwala S, Brooks Stephens JR, Anestis MD. **Gun Violence Exposure and Suicide Among Black Adults.**

*JAMA network open.* 2024;7(2):e2354953. PMID: [38319659](#)

From a national survey of 3015 Black adults, 55% female, mean age 46.34 years, 56% were exposed to at least 1 type of gun violence and 12% were exposed to at least 3 types of gun violence. Being threatened with a gun, knowing someone who had been shot, or being shot, were variously associated with lifetime suicidal ideation, planning a suicide, or a suicide attempt. “Public health efforts to substantially reduce interpersonal gun violence may yield additional benefits by decreasing suicide among Black individuals in the US.”

Cénat JM, Broussard C, Jacob G, et al. **Antiracist training programs for mental health professionals: A scoping review.**

*Clin Psychol Rev.* 2024;108:102373. PMID: [38232574](#)

“Findings revealed four main antiracist competencies to develop in mental health professionals: importance of understanding the cultural, social, and historical context at the root of mental health problems; developing awareness of individual biases, self-identity and privilege; recognizing oppressive and racism-sustaining behaviors in mental health care settings; and, employing antiracist competencies in therapy.”

# Perpetrators

Landwehr E, Roberts L, Garratt-Reed D, Maxwell-Smith C.  
**Police-Identified Psychological Distress, Substance Use, and Physical Violence Among Male Intimate Partner Stalkers.**  
Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol. 2024;306624x241228977.  
PMID: [38317523](#)

For 603 Australian men linked to a stalking charge relating to a female intimate partner, police-identified histories of psychological distress and drug use predicted moderate but not severe stalking violence. A co-occurring history of drug use and alcohol use was the strongest predictor of moderate violence (Odds ratio = 6.8). "These findings suggest accounting for violence severity and substance type when examining stalking violence risk factors."

Levenson JS, Grady MD, Lasoski H, Collins KT.  
**Learning From Consumers of Mandated Sex-Offending Programs: "It's Not Treatment, I Wish It Was."**  
Sex Abuse. 2024;36(2):203-32. PMID: [37078579](#)

From an online survey of 291 US adults required to register as sex offenders on their experiences of mandated treatment, "Experiences were viewed as positive when clients had opportunities to learn about themselves, experience group cohesion, build a positive alliance with a caring therapist, learn tools and skills for emotional health, explore the roots of offense behavior, and create healthy life plans to reduce risk for re-offending. Negative themes emerged when treatments were viewed as coercive, confrontational, or demeaning; when therapists seemed inexperienced or unqualified; and when seemingly outdated or unscientific methods were emphasized without explanation or dialogue. The entanglement between court-mandated treatment providers and the criminal justice system led to concerns about confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and role ambiguity...we offer suggestions for integrating client feedback to improve treatment responsiveness and prevent re-offending."

Lister VPM, Gannon TA.  
**A Descriptive Model of Voyeuristic Behavior.**  
Sex Abuse. 2024;36(3):320-48. PMID: [37019092](#)

From interviews with 17 UK men incarcerated for voyeurism, authors developed a "Descriptive Model of Voyeuristic Behavior. The model highlights vulnerability factors for men engaging in voyeuristic behaviors...and three key pathways were identified: Sexual Gratification, Maladaptive Connection Seeking, and Access to Inappropriate Person(s). The characteristics of each pathway are discussed, and treatment implications considered."

Fraser JM, Bradford JM, Pritchard C, Moulden HM.  
**Childhood Sexual Abuse by Women of Boys Who Go On to Sexually Offend: Review and Critical Analysis.**  
Curr Psychiatry Rep. 2024 Mar;26(3):45-52. PMID: [38329571](#)

"Women who have sexually offended against children typically do so against older boys, use little or no forms of force or coercion during the abuse, and are unlikely to be prosecuted or sentenced following the abuse. Boys whom women have sexually abused are unlikely to report or disclose the abuse that they have experienced, perhaps because social structures surrounding sexual abuse of boys by women are designed to minimize, excuse, or even encourage such sexual contact...the characteristics associated with this form of abuse, such as non-disclosure and lack of sentencing, may contribute to adulthood sexual maladjustment and vulnerability to offending among men."

# Police and Court Systems

Shiple J, Donnelly M, Kuza C, et al.  
**Domestic firearm violence against women (2018-2021).**  
Surg Open Sci. 2024;17:75-9. PMID: [38298436](#)

"A retrospective query of the Gun Violence Archive (2018-2021) was conducted for incidents of DFV [domestic firearm violence]...Average monthly DFV incidents rose nationwide during this study's time period, though injuries and fatalities did not. States with weaker gun laws had increased incidents, deaths, and injuries from 2018 to 2021...stronger gun laws were associated with fewer incidents of DFV when compared with weaker gun law states."

Garcia-Alexander G, Thompson M.  
**Judgment, shame, and coercion: the criminal legal system and reproductive autonomy.**  
Health & justice. 2024;12(1):6. PMID: [38363420](#)

From an online survey and 10 interviews with 866 women, "We observe that women who have been arrested more commonly report receipt of contraceptive counseling and sterilization. They are also significantly more likely to want their sterilization reversed. Our in-depth interviews suggest that women with criminal legal system contact experience considerable shame, and in some cases, coercion to limit fertility from various agents in and outside the criminal legal system including medical providers, Parole/Probation Officers (POs), guards, and family members."

Sundwall AJ, Sturup J, Rosén A, Zilg B.

### Swedish child homicide investigations: A population-based study 1998 to 2017.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106679. PMID: [38335564](#)

From a review of Swedish child homicide investigations of 70 cases with 82 victims (41 girls, 41 boys) aged between 0 and 14, 79% occurred within families. “In nearly 29 % of instances, the perpetrators followed the homicides with their own suicides. A majority of child deaths (89 %) resulted from concentrated acts of violence, most frequently involving blunt or sharp force...66 % of the homicides took place within the parental home...the investigation unveiled several complicating factors: 22 % of victims and 47 % of crime scenes displayed no obvious signs of violence. Moreover, offenders often made physical (27 %) and verbal (26 %) attempts to mislead investigators.”

## Providers

Hawkins SS.

### Screening for Intimate Partner Violence.

J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2024 Mar;53(2):106-119.

PMID: [38367961](#)

“More than a decade has passed since the Affordable Care Act (ACA) required screening for intimate partner violence (IPV) and related counseling with no co-payment and eliminated insurers' ability to deny coverage based on preexisting conditions, including IPV...Nearly half of women in the United States report that they have experienced IPV in their lifetime, but the true number is likely even higher. In this column, I review screening recommendations for IPV and related policies, gaps in research on groups at higher risk, systems-level approaches to increase screening, and recommendations from professional organizations on screening and supporting IPV survivors.”

Sharps P, Bullock L, Perrin N, et al.

### Comparison of different methods of screening to identify intimate partner violence: A randomized controlled trial.

Public Health Nurs. 2024 Mar-Apr;41(2):328-337. PMID:

[38265246](#)

“Pregnant women (N = 416) in perinatal home visiting programs were randomized to either paper-pencil or computer assisted, intimate partner violence screening...No significant differences in prevalence were found between the screening methods. Intimate partner violence prevalence rates for the year before and/or during pregnancy using paper-pencil was 21.8% versus 24.5% using

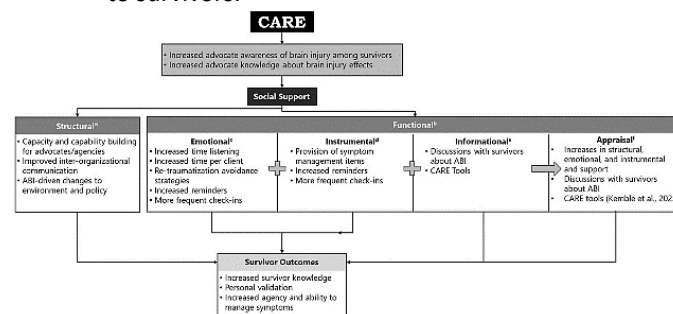
tablets. There were significant differences in prevalence among the three race/ethnic groups: Caucasian, 36.9%; African American, 26.7%; Hispanics, 10.6%, and significant differences in rates across three geographical areas: urban 16.0%; rural 27.6%, suburban women 32.3%.”

Sucaldito AD, Kemble H, Kulow E, Ramirez R, Nemeth JM.

### How Advocates Use CARE to Accommodate the Needs of Domestic Violence Survivors Seeking Services With Brain Injuries and Mental Health Challenges: A Process Evaluation.

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241230330. PMID: [38311968](#)

“We evaluated the implementation of Connect, Acknowledge, Respond, and Evaluate (CARE), an organization-level intervention, to accommodate the health needs of survivors, including brain injury.” From focus groups with 576 individuals at 5 agencies, “The use of CARE increased advocate awareness/knowledge of brain injury among survivors leading to improvements to the agencies' provision of structural and functional social support to survivors.”



Rajaram SS, Reisher P, Garlinghouse M, Chiou KS.

### IPV survivors' and service providers' perspectives on brain injury screening/evaluation process and impact.

Neuropsychol Rehabil. 2024:1-23. PMID: [38372576](#)

From interviews with 10 IPV survivors at risk for brain injury (BI) and who had received BI screening, and 7 staff in IPV-serving organizations, “Survivors were angry, scared, and embarrassed to learn that they might have an IPV-related BI. They were thankful to have an explanation for some of their cognitive symptoms, which disrupted their daily activities, social relationships, and overall quality of life. Staff were pleased to be able to provide valuable information to their clients that could have a positive impact on their wellbeing.”



Michaelsen S, Jordan SP, Zarowsky C, Koski A.

**Challenges to the Provision of Services for Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence in Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Results of a Nationwide Web-Based Survey.**

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241228286. PMID: [38295351](#)

During the pandemic, Canadian IPV/SV organizations “adopted several measures to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, including scaling back services, reducing or stopping their volunteers, and reducing the number of in-shelter clients. Organizations detailed several financial challenges including increased costs and cancelation of fundraising events. Organizations also reported many staffing challenges, from increased workloads to staff leaves of absence due to childcare responsibilities, mental health reasons, or contracting COVID-19.”

Shyrokonis Y, Peitzmeier S, Ward M, et al.

**Help-Seeking and Service Utilization Among Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence in Michigan During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012231222491. PMID: [38317289](#)

“This study explores formal and informal intimate partner violence (IPV) service use among women and transgender/nonbinary individuals in the state of Michigan during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 14.8% (N = 173) of participants experienced IPV during this period, and 70% utilized at least one formal IPV service. Up to 22% of survivors reported wanting to seek formal help but not doing so due to fear of partner reprisal, contracting COVID-19, or COVID-related service reductions. White, pregnant, and part-time-employed survivors were most likely to seek informal help. Older, higher-income, white, part-time-employed, pregnant, and non-essential worker survivors were most likely to seek formal help.”

Leat S, Ravi KE, Obenauf C.

**Living in an Intimate Partner Violence Shelter During a Pandemic: Perspectives from Advocates and Survivors.**

Journal of evidence-based social work (2019). 2024:1-20. PMID: [38284243](#)

From interviews with Texas IPV survivors and advocates on shelter experiences during the pandemic, “The current study captured the survivors' and advocates' perspectives related to the 1) vacillating views of shelter social distancing and quarantine policies, 2) shelter occupancy and staffing unpredictability, 3) the broader challenges related to environmental stressors and 4) mobility

challenges...that can inform policies and procedures for future health crises.”

Lundy T, Crawford J.

**Health and Wellness Outcomes of Intimate Partner Violence Support Workers: A Narrative Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2024:15248380241231604. PMID: [38356275](#)

“This narrative literature review sought to explore what is known about the health, wellness, and coping strategies of IPV workers in diverse settings...While the review provided important insights regarding the meaningful aspects of IPV support work and coping strategies, the adverse experiences of supporting survivors significantly dominated the literature.”

Wilkerson K, De Marchis E, Rudd N, et al.

**Patient Perspectives on Social Risk Screening and Documentation in a Dermatology Clinic.**

JAMA Dermatol. 2023 Dec 1;159(12):1346-1358. PMID: [37878278](#)

From a survey of patients in a general dermatology clinic at a large urban hospital, of 135 participants (males 54.1%), 85.9% reported that social risk screening in their dermatology clinic was very or somewhat appropriate and 63.0% reported being completely or somewhat comfortable with having their social risks documented in the EHR. Themes that were developed from surveys and interviews were the (1) role of interpersonal factors in willingness to disclose social risks, (2) implications of institutional trust for willingness to disclose and comfort with documentation, and (3) relevance of screening in a dermatology clinic.”

McLennan JD, Gonzalez A, MacMillan HL, Afifi TO.

**Routine screening for adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) still doesn't make sense.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024:106708. PMID: [38388325](#)

“This commentary does not question the importance of ACEs; rather it identifies that directing limited resources to screening approaches for which there is no evidence that benefits outweigh harms is problematic. Instead, we advocate for the investment in high-quality trials of prevention interventions to determine where best to direct limited resources to reduce the occurrence of ACEs, and for the prioritization of evidence-based treatment services for those with existing health and social conditions, whether or not they are attributed to ACEs.”

Chin B, Amin Q, Hernandez N, et al.

**Evaluating the Effectiveness of Trauma-Informed Care Frameworks in Provider Education and the Care of Traumatized Patients.**

J Surg Res. 2024;296:621-35. PMID: [38354618](#)

From a research review, "Findings from this study demonstrate the effectiveness of TIC frameworks both in provider education and as an approach to patient care...numerous studies noted positive changes in provider behaviors post-training, including increased trauma screenings and identification, increased discussion of TIC topics with families, and higher patient-centeredness scores. When used as a framework for adult patient care, TIC was found to have positive impacts in a variety of settings, including women's health, IPV, PTSD, inpatient mental health, and substance abuse. These findings highlight the diverse applications of TIC frameworks and their ability to support both providers and patients in the setting of trauma."

Krause N, Gewehr E, Barbe H, et al.

**How to prepare for conversations with children about suspicions of sexual abuse? Evaluation of an interactive virtual reality training for student teachers.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106677. PMID: [38335563](#)

"110 student teachers were divided into four groups and took part either in a two-hour virtual reality training through verbal interaction with virtual children, followed by automated, personalized feedback (VR), two days of online seminar training on conversation skills, related knowledge and action strategies (ST), a combination of both (ST + VR), or no training (control group, CG)...The combination of VR and ST proved most beneficial. Thus, VR exercises should not replace, but rather complement classical training approaches."

Smith SR, Banuelos L, Trujillo N, et al.

**Adverse childhood experiences among California student pharmacists.**

Ment Health Clin. 2024;14(1):1-9. PMID: [38312442](#)

From a 2020 online survey of 186 student pharmacists from 14 California pharmacy schools, 61.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 70.8% female, and 50.7% aged between 25 and 31 years. 44.9% reported more than 1 ACE exposure, and 21.6% had more than 3 ACEs. 34.4% agreed/strongly agreed that they struggled to manage the workload of pharmacy school. Respondents with higher ACE scores (> 3) were more likely to report struggling with managing the workload of pharmacy school, and have or suspect having a mental health condition. "Further studies are needed to investigate this topic among student pharmacists."

## Prevention

Winter A, Gruber M, Thiel K, et al.

**Shared and distinct structural brain networks related to childhood maltreatment and social support: connectome-based predictive modeling.**

Mol Psychiatry. 2023 Nov;28(11):4613-4621. PMID:

[37714950](#)

From brain scans of 904 healthy adults assessing patterns of connections, "social support acts as a protective factor following adverse childhood experiences, compensating for brain network alterations."

Rose JR, Martin MJ, Trejos-Castillo E, Mastergeorge AM.

**Longitudinal pathways of maltreated young children: Family stress processes and adverse childhood experiences.**

J Fam Psychol. 2024 Mar;38(2):309-319. PMID: [38032652](#)

From a national study of 1,363 children, "economic hardship led to economic pressure, and caregiver emotional distress and caregiver/partner conflict led to harsh parenting, which subsequently led to ACEs. ACEs led to negative child cognitive outcomes, and for female children only, ACEs led to internalizing/externalizing behaviors...The prevention of child maltreatment is emphasized, with a specific focus on increasing positive parenting behaviors and decreasing caregiver emotional distress and caregiver/partner conflict."

Jones HE, Andringa K, Carroll S, et al.

**Comprehensive Treatment for Pregnant and Parenting Women with Substance Use Disorders and Their Children.**

Matern Child Health J. 2024 Mar;28(3):409-425. PMID:

[38189846](#)

Data from a comprehensive women-centered program for pregnant and parenting women with substance use disorders 1994-2017: "Highlights of findings include: The percentage of women for whom opioids were the primary substance of use increased from 0% in 1995-1996 to 62% in 2016-17, while cocaine decreased from 66 to 12%. Intravenous substance use history increased from 7% in 1994-1995 to 41% in 2016-2017. The number of women reporting a history of incarceration rose from 10-20% in the early years to 40%-50% beginning in 2007-2008. The proportion of women reporting a desire to hurt themselves rose from 20% in 2004-2005 to 40% in 2016-2017. Self-reported suicide attempt history remained consistent at 32% across years. While reporting of childhood physical abuse remained at 38% across years, reporting of sexual abuse and domestic violence trended upward."

Campbell KA, Myrup T, Branson DB, Svedin L.  
**A collaborative practice pilot between child welfare and child health care providers: Lessons in implementation and evaluation of cross-sector interventions.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;149:106694. PMID: [38359777](#)  
“This study identifies, describes, and specifies multi-level collaboration strategies used during the implementation of Ohio Sobriety Treatment and Reducing Trauma (Ohio START), a cross-system intervention that integrates services across two systems (child welfare and evidence-based behavioral health services) for families that are affected by co-occurring child maltreatment and parental substance use disorders.”

Patchen L, McCullers A, Beach C, et al.  
**Safe Babies, Safe Moms: A Multifaceted, Trauma Informed Care Initiative.**

Matern Child Health J. 2024 Jan;28(1):31-37. PMID: [37982953](#)  
“The Safe Babies Safe Moms (SBSM) initiative was developed [in Washington DC through a foundation grant] to support patients of marginalized identities and improve health outcomes. SBSM Women's and Infants' Services Specialty Care (WIS-SC) is one component of this initiative focused on perinatal services. SBSM WIS-SC includes trauma-informed clinical services, nurse navigation, lactation, diabetes and nutrition education, social work services, medical-legal services, and behavioral health support.”

## Researchers

Horiuchi A, Nishimura T, Taniike M, Tachibana M.  
**Development of a rating scale for maladaptive symptoms by maltreatment: Perspectives of attachment and dissociation.**

PLoS One. 2024;19(2):e0298214. PMID: [38354189](#)  
Authors describe the development and validation of the RS-MSM (rating scale for maladaptive symptoms due to maltreatment), a scale that enables screening for maladaptive symptoms in children who have been maltreated from dissociation and attachment perspectives, “as sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between maltreatment and neurodevelopmental disorders.” The RS-MSM can be used to screen children in schools and other settings and avoids children having to recall their painful experiences. “It also allows schoolteachers and others involved in the children’s daily lives to objectively evaluate their behaviors, as opposed to the maltreating caregivers themselves.”

Martínez-Bacaicoa J, Sorrel MA, Gámez-Guadix M.  
**Development and Validation of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence Perpetration and Victimization Scales Among Adults.**

Assessment. 2024;10731911241229575. PMID: [38380512](#)  
“Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) includes different forms of digital violence, such as online gender-based violence, online gender-and sexuality-based violence, digital sexual harassment, online sexual coercion, and nonconsensual pornography. The aim of this study was to design and validate a measure to assess the perpetration and victimization of each dimension of TFSV...found to be valid and reliable instruments.”

Wolf MR, Linn BK, Butler LD.  
**Emotional Betrayal From Child Sexual Abuse Measure (EBSCAM): A psychometric analysis.**

Psychol Trauma. 2024;16(3):416-24. PMID: [37166917](#)  
“This study examined the psychometric properties of a new scale, the Emotional Betrayal from Child Sexual Abuse Measure (EBSCAM), which assesses feelings of betrayal in adult survivors of child sexual abuse (CSA). Emotional betrayal is examined with respect to the perpetrator as well as others in the survivor's immediate environment (i.e., family, friends, etc.) during the time of the abuse.”

## Other of Interest

Aslam MV, Swedo E, Niolon PH, et al.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences Among U.S. Adults: National and State Estimates by Adversity Type, 2019-2020.**  
Am J Prev Med. 2024 Feb 17:S0749-3797(24)00064-3. PMID: [38369270](#)

“An estimated 62.8% of U.S. adults had past exposure to ACEs (range: 54.9% in Connecticut; 72.5% in Maine). Emotional abuse (34.5%) was the most common; household member incarceration (10.6%) was the least common. Sexual abuse varied markedly between females (22.2%) and males (5.4%). Exposure to most types of adverse childhood experiences was lowest for adults who were non-Hispanic White, had the highest level of education (college degree) or income (annual income ≥\$50,000), or had access to a personal healthcare provider...A CDC Prevention–developed resource, ‘Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) prevention resource for action: A compilation of the best available evidence,’ outlines strategies with the greatest potential for impact.”  
[https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/aces-prevention-resource\\_508.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/aces-prevention-resource_508.pdf)