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Questions: Harise Stein, MD harise@stanford.edu

Child Abuse

Rosen NG, Escobar MA Jr, Brown CV, et. al.

Child physical abuse trauma evaluation and management: A Western Trauma Association and Pediatric Trauma Society critical decisions algorithm.

J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2021 Apr 1;90(4):641-651. PMID: [33443985](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33443985/)

Detailed algorithm on assessment of potential child physical abuse trauma in an emergency department – “We recognize that there will be multiple factors that may warrant or require deviation from any single recommended algorithm and that no algorithm can completely replace expert bedside clinical judgment. We encourage institutions to use this as a general framework in the approach to these patients and to customize and adapt the algorithm to better suit the specifics of that program or location.” (See Algorithm pg. 10)

Negriff S, DiGangi MJ, Sharp AL, Wu J.

Medical Visits From Birth to 6 Months Predict Child Maltreatment Diagnoses Up to Age 5.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2020 Dec;59(14):1258-1264. PMID: [32698613](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32698613/)

Using electronic health record data from over 96,000 children in the Kaiser Permanente Southern California system, “children with ≥2 emergency department visits from birth to 6 months were at twice the risk of a maltreatment diagnosis before age 2 and 5 years compared with those children with no emergency department visits.”

Wijtzes N, Jacob H, Knight K, Thust S, Hann G.

Fifteen-minute consultation: The toddler's fracture.

Arch Dis Child Educ Pract Ed. 2021 Apr;106(2):94-99. PMID: [32817067](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32817067/)

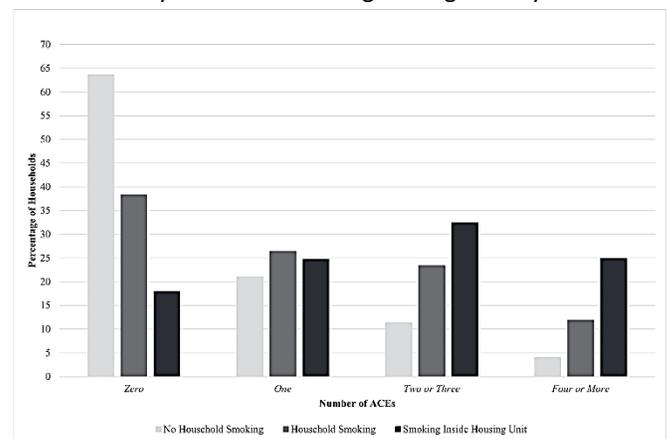
“The limping or non-weight bearing toddler is a common acute paediatric presentation. Making the diagnosis of a toddler’s fracture can be challenging at the initial evaluation.” Review article includes detailed table of differential diagnoses and red flags for inflicted injury.

Jackson DB, Testa A.

The Intersection Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Environmental Tobacco Smoke in U.S. Households With Children.

Nicotine Tob Res. 2021 Mar 19;23(4):732-740. PMID: [33107577](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33107577/)

From a large national study, children’s ACEs are strongly and uniquely associated with family smoking inside the housing unit - above and beyond family members smoking more generally.



Crouch E, Radcliff E, Bennett KJ, Brown MJ, Hung P.

Examining the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and ADHD diagnosis and severity.

Acad Pediatr. 2021 Mar 18:S1876-2859(21)00149-2. PMID: [33746042](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33746042/)

From a large national survey, children exposed to 4+ ACEs had 2.16 times higher odds of a diagnosis of ADHD, and 1.89 times of moderate to severe ADHD than children exposed to <4 ACEs.

Finkelhor D, Turner H, LaSelva D.

Receipt of Behavioral Health Services Among US Children and Youth With ACEs or Mental Health Symptoms.

JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Mar 1;4(3):e211435. PMID: [33720370](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33720370/)

From large national surveys of children’s exposure to violence, among those aged 2-9 years, no behavioral health services were reported for 57% of the high ACE group, 53% of the high distress symptoms group, and 41% with high levels of both indicators. Even less contact was reported for the 10-17 year group. Among racial groups, odds of contact were very low for Black children aged 2 to 9 years with high ACEs compared to other groups.

Dunn EC, Nishimi K, Neumann A, et. al.

Time-Dependent Effects of Exposure to Physical and Sexual Violence on Psychopathology Symptoms in Late Childhood: In Search of Sensitive Periods in Development.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2020 Feb;59(2):283-295. PMID: [31078631](#)

“Interpersonal violence is harmful to childhood mental health regardless of when it occurs. However, very early childhood may be a particularly sensitive period when exposure results in worse psychopathology outcomes.”

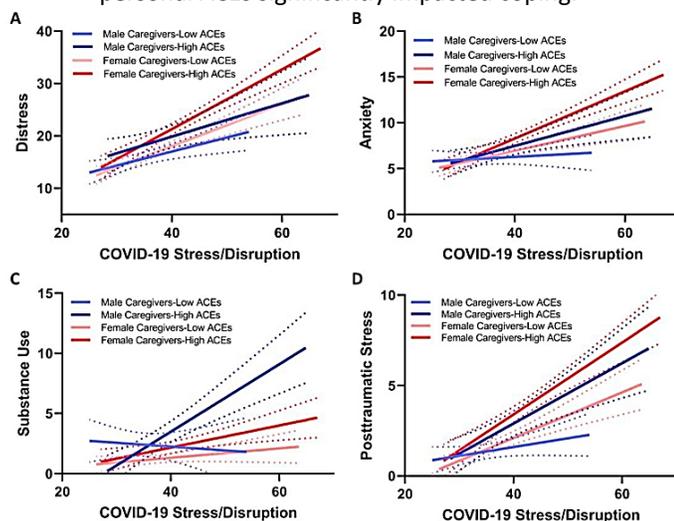
Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Wade M, Prime H, Johnson D, et. al.

The disparate impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of female and male caregivers.

Soc Sci Med. 2021 Feb 24;275:113801. PMID: [33713927](#)

From a multinational (UK, US, Canada, Australia) study of caregivers of children in the home during the pandemic, male and female caregiver history of personal ACEs significantly impacted coping.



Chandan JS, Okoth K, Gokhale KM, et. al.

Increased Cardiometabolic and Mortality Risk Following Childhood Maltreatment in the United Kingdom.

J Am Heart Assoc. 2020 May 18;9(10):e015855. PMID: [32410481](#)

From a large UK database, matching adults with a history of childhood maltreatment vs. unexposed patients, the maltreated group showed a significant increased rate for heart disease, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and all-cause death rate. “Considering the high prevalence of exposure to childhood

maltreatment, we have demonstrated the substantial associated burden of preventable cardiometabolic disease. There is a clear need to ensure that public health approaches are implemented to prevent the adverse consequences following exposure to childhood maltreatment.”

Emery RL, Yoon C, Mason SM, Neumark-Sztainer D.

Childhood maltreatment and disordered eating attitudes and behaviors in adult men and women.

Appetite. 2021 Mar 22;105224. PMID: [33766616](#)

For 1647 adults aged 27-33 as part of a long term study, “A history of any childhood maltreatment was associated with more than 60% greater risk for chronic dieting and overeating, with additional associations found for binge eating, weight and shape concerns, and unhealthy weight control behaviors. All types of abuse and neglect were associated with at least one type of disordered eating outcome...emotional neglect was most consistently related to higher risk for disordered eating attitudes and behaviors.”

Ganson KT, Murray SB, Mitchison D, et. al.

Associations between ACEs and Performance-Enhancing Substance Use among Young Adults.

Subst Use Misuse. 2021 Mar 16:1-7. PMID: [33726612](#)

From a large national study, “among both men and women, greater number of cumulative ACEs predicted higher odds of both legal and illegal performance-enhancing substance use.”

Cheung S, Huang CC, Zhang C.

Passion and Persistence: Investigating the Relationship Between ACEs and Grit in College Students in China.

Front Psychol. 2021 Feb 22;12:642956. PMID: [33692733](#)

“Grit” (qualities of persistence and passion) is a strong predictor of achievement, well-being and professional success. Of 1871 students across 12 universities in China, ACEs had a negative effect on grit, particularly direct abuse and neglect factors.

Blosnich JR, Garfin DR, Maguen S, et. al.

Differences in childhood adversity, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt among veterans and nonveterans.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):284-299. PMID: [33734795](#)

From a large survey of veterans compared to non-veterans, male and female veterans reported greater average frequency of ACEs, and in particular >6 ACEs than non-veterans. The strongest correlate of suicidality for veteran men was having >6 ACEs, and for veteran women suicidality before age 18. “Suicide prevention research, policy, and practice should address ACEs among veterans as salient premilitary risk factors.”

Osofsky JD, Osofsky HJ, Frazer AL, et. al.

The importance of adverse childhood experiences during the perinatal period.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):350-363. PMID: [33734800](#)

Of 303 pregnant women from a US Southern academic medical center, almost ¼ reported 4+ ACEs. Higher ACEs and different types of ACEs were variously associated with increased maternal depression, anxiety, PTSD, and use of tobacco, cannabis, alcohol and opioids.

Adolescents

Cusimano MD, Zhang S, Mei XY, et. al.

Traumatic Brain Injury, Abuse, and Poor Sustained Attention in Youth and Young Adults Who Previously Experienced Foster Care.

Neurotrauma Rep. 2021 Feb 17;2(1):94-102. PMID: [33748814](#)

“Former foster care is associated with high frequency of TBI [traumatic brain injury], poorer sustained attention, and ACEs of abuse and neglect...may play a large role in shaping the poor long-term health and life outcomes observed in this disadvantaged population.”

Folk JB, Kemp K, Yurasek A, Barr-Walker J, Tolou-Shams M.
Adverse childhood experiences among justice-involved youth.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):268-283. PMID: [33734794](#)

This review “offers recommendations for data-driven intervention...which describes different points of justice system contact (i.e., first arrest, court diversion, detention, and community supervision) in which there is opportunity to intervene and improve youth behavioral health, legal, and associated outcomes.” Interventions such as at the time of first ACE documentation (i.e. parent's arrest) are discussed.

Luthar SS, Ciciolla L, Suh BC.

Adverse childhood experiences among youth from high-achieving schools: Appraising vulnerability processes toward fostering resilience.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):300-313. PMID: [33734796](#)

527 adolescents at high-achieving high schools “experience and are affected by ACEs as frequently as their counterparts from other socioeconomic groups. In early adulthood, those who reported experiences of 3 and 4 ACEs showed odds for lifetime internalizing disorders [mood] that were over six to 12 times as high, compared with those with none...high-achieving school youth and their

parents experience their own set of nontrivial life stressors” including parental harsh criticism, depression, divorce/separation and neglect.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Walker-Descartes I, Mineo M, Condado LV, Agrawal N.

Domestic Violence and Its Effects on Women, Children, and Families.

Pediatr Clin North Am. 2021 Apr;68(2):455-464. PMID: [33678299](#)

General review article. “There are significant mental and physical health consequences for all members in a household with an established culture of violence. Any level of exposure to violence in any form is associated with considerable impairment in children similar to other forms of child abuse and maltreatment. Families with an established culture of violence experience heightened vulnerabilities during pandemics and natural disasters.”

Victor BG, Rousson AN, Henry C, Dalvi HB, Mariscal ES.
Child Protective Services Guidelines for Substantiating Exposure to Domestic Violence as Maltreatment and Assigning Caregiver Responsibility: Policy Analysis and Recommendations.

Child Maltreat. 2021 Mar 24:10775595211002639. PMID: [33759599](#)

In this state-by-state review of CPS policy manuals regarding approaches to classifying and substantiating child exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) as an actionable form of maltreatment, there was a lack of consistency of directives, presenting an opportunity for child welfare systems to evaluate and consider uniform revisions.

Miller-Graff LE, Howell KH, Grein K, Keough K.

Women's Cigarette and Marijuana Use in Pregnancy: the Role of Past Versus Recent Violence Exposure.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):NP3982-NP3998. PMID: [29936890](#)

For 101 high-risk low-income pregnant women, ¼ reported smoking and few were able to quit when they became pregnant. “Past year physical abuse by a partner was associated with light cigarette use during pregnancy whereas high rates of childhood adversity were associated with moderate cigarette use during pregnancy. Sexual IPV was associated with marijuana use during pregnancy.”

Carlson J, Casey E.

Disjunctures in Experiences of Support During the Transition to Fatherhood of Men Who Have Used Intimate Partner Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Mar;36(5-6):NP3019-NP3043.

PMID: [29673302](#)

“The study explores experiences of support during the transition to fatherhood of men who have used IPV...disjunctures were related to men's adherence to a self-reliant identity, a lack of male-specific peer or role model support, the tendency for childbirth classes to be geared toward mothers and not seen by fathers as sources of support, and a gap between men's goals for themselves as fathers, and the actual tools, resources, and modeling that were accessible and 'acceptable'.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

McKee GB, Gill-Hopple K, Oesterle DW, Daigle LE, et. al.

New Perspectives on Risk Factors for Non-fatal Strangulation and Post-assault Imaging.

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Oct 13;886260520966673. PMID: [33045917](#)

Of 882 women receiving a sexual assault forensic exam, 8.5% reported non-fatal strangulation (NFS). Only 17.3% received follow-up imaging. NFS was positively associated with report of anal penetration, intimate partner perpetration, non-genital injury, and weapon use during the assault.

O'Reilly K, Wilson NJ, Kwok C, Peters K.

Women's tenacity following traumatic brain injury: Qualitative insights.

J Adv Nurs. 2021 Apr;77(4):1934-1944. PMID: [33438776](#)

From women who had sustained a traumatic brain injury, “Women discussed many losses due to injury, loss of income and potential earnings, loss in relationships and loss of identity. These all took time to reconfigure in their lives, as they adjusted to a range of ongoing impairments...Loss associated with the injury is felt for decades and regardless of time since injury, requires remarkable tenacity...individualized health and rehabilitation services must be offered across women's lifespans.”

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

St Vil NM, Carter T, Johnson S.

Betrayal Trauma and Barriers to Forming New Intimate Relationships Among Survivors of IPV.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):NP3495-NP3509.

PMID: [29884098](#)

A small focus group of IPV survivors, “revealed four ways betrayal trauma manifests and acts as barriers to establishing new healthy intimate relationships: (a) vulnerability/fear, (b) relationship expectations, (c) shame/low self-esteem, and (d) communications issues.”

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Makaroun LK, Beach S, Rosen T, Rosland AM.

Changes in Elder Abuse Risk Factors Reported by Caregivers of Older Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2021 Mar;69(3):602-603. PMID: [33349915](#)

“Caregiver characteristics significantly impact elder abuse risk, and caregiver financial strain, substance use, social isolation and caregiving burden may increase the risk of elder abuse. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, fear of infection, social distancing, job loss, and reduced health and social services for seniors (e.g., Meals-on-Wheels, Adult Day Health programs) may impact caregivers in ways that increase the risk of elder abuse...At the same time, reports to Adult Protective Services have decreased, indicating potentially decreased detection due to fewer face-to-face encounters with healthcare, social service and community providers.”

Bows H.

The other side of late-life intimacy? Sexual violence in later life.

Australas J Ageing. 2020 Jun;39 Suppl 1:65-70. PMID:

[32567186](#)

From a 5-year review of all sexual assault cases in England, Wales and Northern Ireland of a person aged 60+ years, “The majority of victims were female, and most offenders were male. Offenders were generally younger than victims, and most offences occurred in the victim's home, although one in five occurred in a care home.” Specific challenges in accessing and receiving support included fewer opportunities to draw on supportive networks through employment or relationships; and “increased impact of shame, fear, anxiety and self-blame due to prevailing cultural norms from their earlier lives”.

Cunningham S, Cunningham C, Foote L.
Recognizing Elder Abuse: An Interprofessional Simulation Experience With Prelicensure Health Care Students.

J Geriatr Phys Ther. 2020 Oct/Dec;43(4):E58-E64. PMID: [31913215](#)

Description of a simulated patient experience to teach physical therapy students about elder abuse and interprofessional care.

Lavingia R, Bryan JL, Asghar-Ali AA.
Using a Standardized Patient Encounter to Teach Psychiatry Residents How to Recognize and Respond to Elder Abuse.

Acad Psychiatry. 2021 Apr;45(2):246-247. PMID: [33106951](#)
Description of the process at one institution to educate psychiatry residents about elder abuse via a standardized patient scenario.

Botngård A, Eide AH, Mosqueda L, Blekken L, Malmedal W.
Factors associated with staff-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes: a cross-sectional exploratory study.

BMC Health Serv Res. 2021 Mar 19;21(1):244. PMID: [33740965](#)

In this random survey of Norwegian nursing homes with a 60% return, factors associated with all 3 types of abuse (psychological, physical and neglect) included: staff reporting symptoms of psychological distress or intention to leave the job, poor attitudes towards people with dementia, care-related conflicts, and resident aggression. Staff who reported poorer quality of childhood were more likely to perpetrate neglect, and lack of support from a manager was associated with perpetrating psychological abuse.

LGBTQ Concerns

Henry RS, Perrin PB, Coston BM, Calton JM.
Intimate Partner Violence and Mental Health Among Transgender/Gender Nonconforming Adults.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):3374-3399. PMID: [29779457](#)

From a national sample of 78 TGNC individuals, “72% reported at least one form of IPV victimization in their lifetime: 32% reported experiencing sexual IPV, 71% psychological IPV, 42% physical IPV, and 29% IPV assault with injury. All four types of IPV were positively associated with anxiety, and all but physical abuse was significantly associated with depression.”

Caputi TL, Shover CL, Watson RJ.
Physical and Sexual Violence Among Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Questioning Adolescents.

JAMA Pediatr. 2020 Aug 1;174(8):791-793. PMID: [32150233](#)

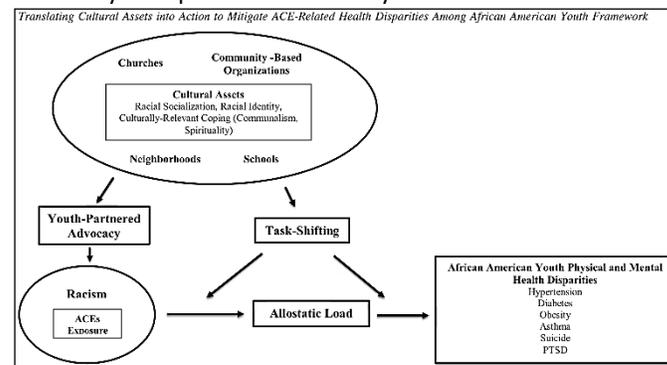
“Sexual minority adolescents—particularly bi-sexual youth—are at an elevated risk for both physical and sexual violence. Given the substantial physical and emotional consequences of violence for those subjected to it and the large existing health disparities among sexual minority adolescents, addressing both physical and sexual violence against sexual minority adolescents should become a public health priority.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Woods-Jaeger B, Briggs EC, Gaylord-Harden N, et. al.
Translating cultural assets research into action to mitigate adverse childhood experience-related health disparities among African American youth.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):326-336. PMID: [33734798](#)

“In this article, we reviewed the disproportionate exposure to ACEs and racism experienced by African American youth, and the subsequent increased risk for allostatic load and physical and mental health disparities. We described an approach for translating cultural assets research into action through task-shifting [shifting components of prevention and intervention to those less-trained, such as natural mentors and after school staff] and youth-partnered advocacy.”



Okoro ON, Hillman LA, Cernasev A.
Intersectional invisibility experiences of low-income African-American women in healthcare encounters.

Ethn Health. 2021 Mar 18:1-20. PMID: [33734922](#)

From interviews with 22 low-income African-American women, four themes resulted from their experience of invisibility with healthcare providers - (1) the perception of 'not feeling heard'; (2) patient as 'expert of her own body'; (3) disregard of patient preferences; and (4) the need for self-advocacy.

Chen JA, Zhang E, Liu CH.

Potential Impact of COVID-19-Related Racial Discrimination on the Health of Asian Americans.

Am J Public Health. 2020 Nov;110(11):1624-1627. PMID: [32941063](#)

“We provide a general overview of the history of anti-Asian discrimination in the United States, review theoretical and empirical associations between discrimination and health, and describe the associated public health implications of the COVID-19 pandemic.”

Raney J, Pal R, Lee T, et. al.

Words Matter: An Antibias Workshop for Health Care Professionals to Reduce Stigmatizing Language.

MedEdPORTAL. 2021 Mar 2;17:11115. PMID: [33768147](#)

Full workshop materials

Reflection: Before Documenting, Consider...

Does my documentation consist of **facts or assumptions**?

Are these details or adjectives *necessary* to describe the clinical picture?

What is my state of mind while documenting?

Is this fact **relevant** to the patient's presentation? If not, should I delete it?

Am I using "quotations" judiciously?

Is the patient the same **race, gender, sexual orientation** as me?

Do I **disbelieve or dislike** this patient? Does the record imply this?

Author Owned

Finkbeiner C, Doria C, Ellis-Kahana J, Loder CM.

Changing Obstetrics and Gynecology Residency Education to Combat Reproductive Injustice: A Call to Action.

Obstet Gynecol. 2021 Apr 1;137(4):717-722. PMID: [33706356](#)

“We call for clinician educators to combat reproductive injustice through three key changes to obstetrics and gynecology residency training: 1) incorporate reproductive justice training into formal residency education; 2) create safe spaces for residents to collectively debrief about their experiences with injustice and collaborate on care improvement; and 3) teach community engagement and advocacy skills that identify, center, and elevate local reproductive health priorities.”

Ramirez MR, Bruce JS, Ball AJ, et. al.

Pediatric Departmental Advocacy: Our Experience Addressing the Social Challenges of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Racism.

J Pediatr. 2021 Apr;231:7-9. PMID: [33301783](#)

Description of Stanford Pediatric Department approach to advocacy regarding racism and the social determinants of health, including the role of faculty champions, leadership support within the department and with outside policy makers, community partnerships, teams connecting with the

community, a residency advocacy council, and educational opportunities for residents within the community as well as for research and advocacy.

Table 1. Pediatric Advocacy Program and CPTI 6 drivers of success for community health and advocacy education in pediatrics

(1) Faculty champions	(2) Effective teams	(3) Community partnerships	(4) Leadership support	(5) Curriculum	(6) Sustainable capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Director (Associate Chair of Policy and Community Engagement) Public health trained Program Director Clinical Professors (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community pediatrics advocacy collaborative Resident advocacy council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School districts (2) Early childhood programs (3) Food services programs (3) Social services agencies (3) Legal advocacy groups (3) Local libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate Chair of Policy and Community Engagement Investment relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track in community engagement and advocacy Community pediatrics rotation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental funding Support from local philanthropic foundations (7)

Human Trafficking

Quincy BL, Falteisek K, Johnston J.

Recognizing and responding to sex-trafficked minors in the healthcare setting.

JAAPA. 2020 Sep;33(9):43-47. PMID: [32841978](#)

General review article for physician assistants.

“Connecting trafficking victims, survivors, and at-risk youth with wraparound services is critical to their well-being.”

TABLE 1. Common risk factors for and signs of sex trafficking

Risk factor	Sign
Living outside the home (runaway, thrown away, homelessness, foster care)	Much older, controlling boyfriend
Domestic violence	Reluctance to disclose or inconsistent reporting of demographic information such as name, age, address, parent/guardian
Parental history of alcohol or other substance abuse	Early-onset sexual activity with history of frequent STIs
Poverty	Pattern of injuries consistent with physical or sexual abuse
Previous involvement with criminal justice system	Associated mental health concerns such as drug abuse, PTSD, self-injuring behaviors, depression, anxiety
Feeling of social isolation	Food or sleep deprivation

Sexual Assault

Yndo MC, Zawacki T.

Factors Influencing Labeling Nonconsensual Sex as Sexual Assault.

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Apr;35(7-8):1803-1827. PMID: [29294695](#)

For 233 male college students reading vignettes describing hypothetical social interactions, both physical attractiveness of the female character, and cues to her interest in the male character, had significant positive influences on male readers' perception of the female character as sexually interested, which in turn had a direct negative effect on labeling of nonconsensual sex as sexual assault.

Perpetrators

Morrison PK, Hawker L, Cluss PA, et. al.

The Challenges of Working With Men Who Perpetrate Partner Violence: Perspectives and Observations of Experts Who Work With Batterer Intervention Programs.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):NP3524-NP3546.

PMID: [29897001](#)

From interviews with 36 professionals working with batterer intervention programs, challenges to behavioral change among men who perpetrate violence: (a) social acceptance of IPV, (b) hypermasculine attitudes, (c) emotional problems, (d) childhood exposure to violence, (e) co-morbid mental health issues, and (f) denial, minimization, and blame.

Hashimoto N, Radcliffe P, Gilchrist G.

Help-Seeking Behaviors for Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration by Men Receiving Substance Use Treatment: A Mixed-Methods Secondary Analysis.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):3142-3167. PMID:

[29756559](#)

Of 170 men seeking help for substance use and who had perpetrated IPV, “Only half the participants had told anyone about their IPV perpetration and about one quarter reported having sought any sort of support...barriers to disclosure and help-seeking: fear that their children would be taken into care by social services, shame and embarrassment, and a minimization or normalization of their behavior. In addition, many participants highlighted that they had never been previously asked about IPV during treatment for substance use and stressed the need for greater expertise in or knowledge of this topic.”

Police and Court Systems

Lynch KR, Boots DP, Jackson DB, Renzetti CM.

Firearm-related Abuse and Protective Order Requests Among Intimate Partner Violence Victims.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Mar 23:8862605211001474.

PMID: [33752502](#)

Of 215 female victims of IPV from 6 DV Texas shelters, “Over one-half of victims who sought a PO were threatened to be shot by their abuser, and victims who experienced high levels of firearm abuse incurred a 302% increase in the odds of requesting a PO. There were no significant differences between White, Black, and Hispanic victims regarding firearm IPV tactics.”

Rancher C, Jouriles EN, McDonald R.

Intimate Partner Violence, Police Involvement, and Women's Trauma Symptoms.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):NP3510-NP3523.

PMID: [29884101](#)

Of 95 women interviewed from Dallas DV shelters, “Police involvement in IPV was associated with higher levels of reexperiencing trauma symptoms 1 year after shelter departure, even after controlling for baseline trauma symptoms, the frequency of IPV, and the use of a weapon during IPV. Women's race and ethnicity did not moderate the results.”

Dim EE, Lysova A.

Male Victims' Experiences with and Perceptions of the Criminal Justice Response to Intimate Partner Abuse.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Mar 23:8862605211001476.

PMID: [33757306](#)

From interviews with 16 Canadian men who had experienced IPV “We found that men who chose not to contact the police did it due to the negative expectations of being ridiculed by the police, not being believed, and fear of being arrested. Those who called the police for help reported unfriendly and antagonistic police treatment and the police's reluctance to charge abusive female partners.”

Bows H, Herring J.

Getting Away With Murder? A Review of the ‘Rough Sex Defence.’

The Journal of Criminal Law. 2020;84(6):525-538. [Full text](#)

This article provides a critical analysis of the use of “rough sex”/sodomasochism in female homicide cases, and analysis of proposed reforms. “The key issue, which has been lost sight of in many of the debates, is over what should count as consent in the context of ‘rough sex’/SM. As the research shows, there is a widespread assumption among too many men that women like it ‘rough’ and consent to rough sex/SM can be taken for granted. Law reform should be focused on challenging that assumption.”

Providers

Perron T, Jakubowski T, Razzi C, Kartoz C.

Mental Health Assessment of the Frequent Visitors in the School Setting-Part 1: An Overview.

NASN Sch Nurse. 2021 Mar 17:1942602X21996442. PMID:

[33729036](#)

Comprehensive review article in the school setting of student common mental health conditions, common symptoms, underlying complaints, and helpful resources for multiple audiences.

Pagano A, Hosakote S, Kapiteni K, et. al.

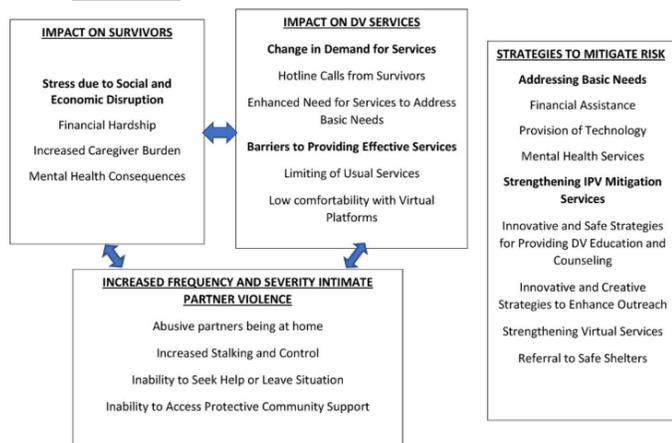
Impacts of COVID-19 on residential treatment programs for substance use disorder.

J Subst Abuse Treat. 2021 Apr;123:108255. PMID: [33375986](#)

From interviews with residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment program directors, (possibly applicable to other types of programs), pandemic challenges included "Program-level impacts" where decreased revenue from diminished client censuses led to insufficient resources to implement infection control measures. "Staff impacts" included layoffs, furloughs, and increased physical and emotional fatigue. "Client impacts" were delayed treatment initiation, receipt of fewer services while in treatment, lower retention, and economic and psychosocial barriers to community re-entry. "Use of telehealth" included technical and interpersonal challenges. "Program needs" were personal protective equipment (PPE), stimulus funding, hazard pay, and consistent public health guidance. "Positive effects" of the pandemic response included increased attention to hygiene and health, telehealth expansion, operational improvements, and official recognition of SUD treatment as an essential health care service."

Sabri B, Hartley M, Saha J, Murray S, Glass N, Campbell JC. **Effect of COVID-19 pandemic on women's health and safety: A study of immigrant survivors of IPV.**

Health Care Women Int. 2020 Nov-Dec;41(11-12):1294-1312. PMID: [33085577](#)



Dowrick A, Feder G, Kelly M.

Boundary-Work and the Distribution of Care for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Abuse in Primary Care Settings: Perspectives From U.K. Clinicians.

Qual Health Res. 2021 Mar 22:1049732321998299. PMID: [33749389](#)

This article explores how primary care teams in the United Kingdom negotiate their responsibilities for providing DVA support, by limiting the boundaries

of the GP role to DVA identification while the work of providing support is distributed to local specialist DVA agencies.

Thompson EL, Fulda KG, Grace J, Galvin AM, Spence EE.

The Implementation of an Interpersonal Violence Screening Program in Primary Care Settings: Lessons Learned.

Health Promot Pract. 2021 Jan 27:1524839921989273. PMID: [33504222](#)

This project in 9 Texas clinics "engaged patients via tablet technology in primary care clinical settings to screen for IPV and, in addition, provided immediate linkage to health navigation, selfcare coaching, and safety services through a team of mobile health advocates. These health advocates were stationed at local IPV service agencies and were available by Facetime, allowing intervention and support to be provided while still in clinic. The program adopted a broader definition of IPV, to include screening questions for past and current intimate partner abuse, sexual assault history, potential stalking, and childhood experiences of physical abuse and neglect." Among 28.4% of patients who screened positive, 30.9% indicated an interest in receiving services. Authors describe lessons learned.

Prevention

Peterson C, Kearns MC.

Systematic Review of Violence Prevention Economic Evaluations, 2000-2019.

Am J Prev Med. 2021 Apr;60(4):552-562. PMID: [33608188](#)

"This systematic review summarized the content and reporting quality of violence prevention economic evaluation studies published during the past 2 decades...with the aim that researchers, policymakers, and public health practitioners can reference it in aggregate and understand where economic evidence for particular interventions exists or could be improved."

Barnett ML, Sheldrick RC, Liu SR, Kia-Keating M, Negriff S.

Implications of adverse childhood experiences screening on behavioral health services: A scoping review and systems modeling analysis.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):364-378. PMID: [33734801](#)

Authors discuss clinical modeling of supply and demand issues for behavioral health treatment relating to ACEs screening. "Behavioral health care delivery is essential to successful implementation and should be carefully considered by researchers, clinicians, and, policymakers...it is critical to take a systems level perspective."

Roubinov DS, Luecken LJ, Curci SG, Somers JA, Winstone LK.
A prenatal programming perspective on the intergenerational transmission of maternal adverse childhood experiences to offspring health problems.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):337-349. PMID: [33734799](#)

Authors review the impact of maternal personal ACEs on the mother-infant bond and functioning, with higher ACEs leading to poorer functioning and increased child behavior problems. They discuss prevention and treatment strategies including perinatal assessment of maternal ACEs and psychosocial risk, perinatal treatment of maternal distress, and mother-infant therapy in the postpartum period.

Gaffney H, Ttofi MM, Farrington DP.

What works in anti-bullying programs? Analysis of effective intervention components.

J Sch Psychol. 2021 Apr;85:37-56. PMID: [33715780](#)

From a research review of school anti-bullying programs, components that were effective included a whole-school approach, anti-bullying policies, classroom rules, information for parents, informal peer involvement, and work with victims.

Researchers

Briggs EC, Amaya-Jackson L, Putnam KT, Putnam FW.

All adverse childhood experiences are not equal: The contribution of synergy to adverse childhood experience scores.

Am Psychol. 2021 Feb-Mar;76(2):243-252. PMID: [33734792](#)

“Certain pairs of ACEs comprising the cumulative ACE score interact synergistically to significantly increase the overall risk beyond the sum (or product) of the contributions of each ACE to the outcome...Synergistic pairs of ACEs vary by gender and age group...Across studies, sexual abuse is the most synergistically reactive ACE.”

Other of Interest

Purtle J, Nelson KL, Gollust SE.

Public Opinion About Adverse Childhood Experiences: Social Stigma, Attribution of Blame, and Government Intervention.

Child Maltreat. 2021 Mar 26;10775595211004783. PMID: [33769126](#)

From a nationally representative online survey of US adults, “We found that inter-personal stigma and parental blame related to ACEs were prevalent, with

25.0% of respondents unwilling to have a person with “a lot of ACEs” as a close co-worker and 65.2% believing that parents were very much to blame for the consequences of ACEs. Fifty percent of respondents believed that government intervention to prevent ACEs was very important...Public opinion and communications studies are important...to ensure that information about ACE science does no harm.”

Kidman R, Margolis R, Smith-Greenaway E, Verdery AM.

Estimates and Projections of COVID-19 and Parental Death in the US.

JAMA Pediatr. 2021 Apr 5:e210161. PMID: [33818598](#)

“Children who lose a parent are at elevated risk of traumatic grief, depression, poor educational outcomes, and unintentional death or suicide, and these consequences can persist into adulthood. Sudden parental death, such as that occurring owing to COVID-19, can be particularly traumatizing ...Moreover, COVID-19 losses are occurring at a time of social isolation, institutional strain, and economic hardship.” Authors estimate that as of Feb 1, 2021 37,300 – 43,000 children have lost a parent to the pandemic, not including nonparental primary caregivers. “For comparison, the attacks on September 11, 2001, left 3000 children without a parent...Black children are disproportionately affected, comprising only 14% of children in the US but 20% of those losing a parent to COVID-19.” Authors support the establishment of a national child bereavement cohort to identify and aid these children.

Belen H.

Fear of COVID-19 and Mental Health: The Role of Mindfulness During Times of Crisis.

Int J Ment Health Addict. 2021 Apr 26:1-12. PMID: [33935608](#)

From a survey of 355 students age 18-41, there was a direct correlation between fear of Covid-19 and levels of anxiety and depression; and there was an inverse correlation between fear of Covid-19 and degree of mindfulness.

Warren MT, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gill R, et. al.

Naturalistic development of trait mindfulness: A longitudinal examination of victimization and supportive relationships in early adolescence.

PLoS One. 2021 May 7;16(5):e0250960. PMID: [33961643](#)

Of 4,593 Canadian 4th graders followed to 7th grade, trait mindfulness developed as a function of the sum of adolescents’ everyday lives. Mindfulness levels tracked inversely with degree of victimization, while peer belonging and connectedness with adults at home increased mindfulness.

Western Trauma Association and Pediatric Trauma Society complete algorithm for the evaluation and management of children with CPA trauma, page 1. Circled numbers correspond to sections in the associated manuscript.



Child Physical Abuse Trauma Evaluation and Management Algorithm

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