

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Wood JN, Campbell KA, Anderst JD, et al.

### **Child Abuse Pediatrics Research Network: The CAPNET Core Data Project.**

Acad Pediatr. 2023 Mar;23(2):402-409. PMID: [35840086](#)

“We conducted a cross-sectional study of children <10 years old who underwent an evaluation (in-person or remote) by a child abuse pediatrician (CAP) due to concerns for physical abuse at ten CAPNET hospital systems from February 2021 through December 2021. Among 3667 patients with 3721 encounters, 69.4% were <3 years old; 44.3% <1 year old, 59.1% male; 27.1% Black; 57.8% White, 17.0% Hispanic; and 71.0 % had public insurance. The highest level of care was outpatient/emergency department in 60.7%, inpatient unit in 28.0% and intensive care in 11.4%. CAPs performed 79.1% in-person consultations and 20.9% remote consultations. Overall, the most frequent injuries were bruises (35.2%), fractures (29.0%), and traumatic brain injuries (TBI) (16.2%). Abdominal (1.2%) and spine injuries (1.6%) were uncommon. TBI was diagnosed in 30.6% of infants but only 8.4% of 1-year old children. In 68.2% of cases a report to child protective services (CPS) was made prior to CAP consultation; in 12.4% a report was made after CAP consultation. CAPs reported no concern for abuse in 43.0% of cases and mild/intermediate concern in 22.3%. Only 14.2% were categorized as definite abuse.”

Kayton ML, Staab V, Stahl B, Tan K, Russo L, Verney M, et al.

### **Health Inequities in Pediatric Trauma.**

Children (Basel, Switzerland). 2023;10(2). PMID: [36832472](#)

“This review article highlights the disparities evident in pediatric trauma care in the United States including access to care, gun violence, child abuse, head trauma, burn injuries, and orthopedic trauma...trauma care for children should be designed with a focus on equity for all children.”

Garner JB, Self-Brown S, Emery V, Wootten K, Tiwari A.

### **COVID-19 and Caregiver Risk Factors for Child Maltreatment: The Pandemic in Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023:15248380231158609. PMID: [36935570](#)

From a research review, “Four previously well-established risk factors for CM [child maltreatment] perpetration continued to persist during the pandemic, including stress, parental mental health, financial concerns, and parental substance use...Several additional emerging and understudied risk factors were also identified, such as food insecurity and parental education...Going forward, practitioners and researchers should (a) strengthen the identification process for families at greatest risk for CM, and particularly those vulnerable to pandemic-related stressors; and (b) augment delivery of CM prevention strategies and evidence-based programs to fit the pandemic context.”

Cappa C, Vlamings L.

### **Introduction to the special issue of Child Abuse & Neglect: Street-connected children.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2023:106146. PMID: [36963985](#)

Street-connected children “are those who depend on the streets to live and/or work, whether alone, with peers or with family. The definition also includes children who have formed strong connections with public spaces and for whom the street plays a vital role in their everyday lives and identities...primary risk factors leading to street situations include a child's history of experiencing neglect and abuse, family conflict and disintegration, abject poverty as well as urbanization and the search for independence...these children experience recurrent and extensive stigmatization, social exclusion, and discrimination, which impact their health and well-being, including through heightened prevalence of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use and negative health outcomes.” This special issue of Child Abuse & Neglect discusses the challenges faced by street-connected children and how we can respond.

Drever N, Peek S, Moussaoui D, Dkeidek AI, Grover SR.  
**Vaginal bleeding in children: A retrospective audit at a tertiary paediatric gynaecology service.**

J Paediatr Child Health. 2023 Apr;59(4):653-659. PMID: [36748561](#)

“We performed a retrospective case series of children under the age of 10 who presented with vaginal bleeding to our institution [Australian] between 2018 and 2019. There were 32 cases identified with a mean age of 5.5 years. Vulvovaginitis was the most common diagnosis (37.5%), followed by precocious [early] puberty (15.6%). Uncommon but serious causes were vaginal rhabdomyosarcoma [cancer of the vagina] (n = 1), and sexual abuse (one patient presenting with gonorrhoea and one with a non-accidental injury). Vaginoscopy was performed in 28.1% for various reasons, and a vaginal foreign body was identified in two patients.”

Kautz-Turnbull C, Rockhold M, Handley ED, et al.

**Adverse childhood experiences in children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and their effects on behavior.**

Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2023 Mar;47(3):577-588. PMID: [36811189](#)

From a survey of 87 caregivers of children aged 3-12 years with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, on average caregivers reported 3.10 ACEs experienced by their children, with the most frequent being living with a household member with a mental health disorder or a substance use disorder. Higher ACEs were associated with increased problem behaviors.

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Chen Y, Shan Y, Lin K, et al.

**Association Between Child Abuse and Risk of Adult Coronary Heart Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**

Am J Prev Med. 2023 Mar 5:S0749-3797(23)00118-6. PMID: [36878413](#)

From a pooled estimate of 10 studies with a sample size of 343,371 adults, child abuse was associated with a 1.5 times increased risk of adult coronary heart disease, consistent across abuse subtypes and sex. “This study advocates further research on biological mechanisms linking child abuse to coronary heart disease as well as improvement in...targeted prevention approaches.”

Dempster KS, O'Leary DD, MacNeil AJ, Wade TJ.

**Childhood household dysfunction is associated with reduced left ventricular mass in young adulthood.**

Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2023 Jun 1;324(6):H791-H803. PMID: [36961488](#)

217 healthy young adults, average age 22.6 years, participated in a study of cardiac function. “We identified experiencing any childhood household dysfunction was associated with lower LVM [left ventricular mass] in young adults independent of sex, recent life stress, BMI and height, smoking, physical activity, and inflammation...Likewise, a negative effect on EF [ejection fraction, a measure of heart function] independent of covariates was observed in individuals who experienced  $\geq 4$  ACEs. As such, alterations in LVM and EF may be perpetuated through a toxic home environment, promoting left ventricular underdevelopment in young adulthood, the effect of which in midlife and beyond requires additional investigation.”

Souama C, Lamers F, Milaneschi Y, et al.

**Depression, cardiometabolic disease, and their co-occurrence after childhood maltreatment: an individual participant data meta-analysis including over 200,000 participants.**

BMC Med. 2023;21(1):93. PMID: [36907864](#)

Using data from a meta-analysis on 13 international observational studies (N = 217,929), adults with a history of childhood maltreatment suffered more often from depression and cardiometabolic disease than their non-exposed peers. These adults are also three times more likely to have both depression and cardiometabolic disease. “Associations remained significant after additionally adjusting for lifestyle factors, and were present in both males and females, and for all maltreatment types.”

Hong A, Zhou S, Yang C, Liu X, Su S, Wang Z.

**Impact of childhood trauma on the abnormal functional connectivity of brain regions in the fear network model of panic disorder.**

J Affect Disord. 2023;329:500-10. PMID: [36858271](#)

“People who have suffered childhood trauma may be more susceptible to panic disorder (PD)...the brain regions involved in the fear network model (FNM) of PD highly overlap with the brain regions affected by childhood trauma...62 patients with PD who had suffered high and low levels of childhood trauma were found to exhibit different pathological alterations in the FNM, suggesting that childhood trauma may be an important risk factor for the development of PD symptoms.”

Dugan SA, Karavolos K, Zhang Y, et al.

**Childhood Sexual Abuse and Pelvic Floor Dysfunction in Midlife Women in the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation.**

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2023;32(3):293-9. PMID: [36735600](#)

From a national study with 2068 US women, those with a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) were 1.48 times more likely to report pain with sexual activity. Urgency urinary incontinence was not associated with CSA.

Moog NK, Cummings PD, Jackson KL, et al.

**Intergenerational transmission of the effects of maternal exposure to childhood maltreatment in the USA: a retrospective cohort study.**

The Lancet Public health. 2023;8(3):e226-e37. PMID: [36841563](#)

"Of 3954 mothers in the study, 44% had experienced exposure to abuse or neglect during their childhood. After adjustment, mothers who experienced childhood maltreatment were more likely to have children with internalising problems in the clinical range (odds ratio [OR] 2.70), autism spectrum disorder (1.70), ADHD (2.09), and asthma (1.54). In female offspring, maternal childhood maltreatment was associated with a higher prevalence of obesity (1.69)...Exposure to multiple forms of maltreatment across all subtypes of maternal childhood maltreatment was associated with the highest risk increases for most offspring health outcomes, suggesting a dose-response relationship."

## Adolescents

Miller M, Jones V, Walter C, Manning Ryan L.

**Epidemiology of Injuries to Early Adolescents from Family Violence Evaluated in an Urban Pediatric Emergency Department.**

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2023 Mar 1;39(3):113-119. PMID: [36728739](#)

"Of 819 youth aged 10 to 15 years evaluated for a violence-related injury, 54.7% involved a family member. Of these, most involved parents/guardians (76.6%), and occurred at home (83.9%). Most patients were girls (54.0%), and Black/African American (84.4%). Most youth were transported to the hospital by police (66.7%). Overall, alcohol, drugs, and weapons were involved in 10.0%, 6.5%, and 10.7% of events, respectively, and their involvement significantly increased during the pandemic period to 18.8%, 14.9%, and 23.8%. Most

patients (98.7%) were discharged from the ED.

"More than half of violence-related injuries treated in the ED in this population resulted from family violence. Family violence is a prevalent and possibly underrecognized cause of injuries during adolescence."

Ganpo-Nkwenkwa NS, Wakeman DS, Pierson L, et al.

**Long-term functional, psychological, emotional, and social outcomes in pediatric victims of violence.**

J Pediatr Surg. 2023;58(4):774-81. PMID: [35961819](#)

Of 270 pediatric patients treated for a violent traumatic injury, 24 over age 18 agreed to participate in a study a median of 6.7 years later. 45.8% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 41.7% screened positive for PTSD, and 62.5% requested resources and/or referral for medical care. "Many individuals who survive violent injuries as children continued to experience negative physical and mental outcomes extending into adulthood that required ongoing medical and psychological support. Further resources are needed to better understand the long-term effects of violent injury and to care for the complex needs of this population."

Nooner KB, Meiers G, Treadwell T, Butler LB.

**Changes in Electroencephalography Alpha Associated With Childhood Neglect and Adolescent Alcohol Use.**

Child Maltreat. 2023;28(2):297-306. PMID: [35503002](#)

Of 53 adolescents aged 12-14 years recruited from the Dept. of Social Services (DSS), both DSS and self-reported higher degree of neglect in year 1 were associated with certain brain changes, which in year 2 were associated with lower self-efficacy (confidence in the ability to exert control over one's self) to alcohol use temptation.

Lateef R, Alaggia R, Collin-Vézina D, McElvaney R.

**The Legacy of Shame following Childhood Sexual Abuse Disclosures.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2023;32(2):184-203. PMID: [36656278](#)

11 childhood sexual abuse survivors aged 14-25 years were interviewed about their disclosure experiences, including 1) struggles with identifying as a sexual abuse survivor; 2) manifestations of shame; 3) shaming responses to disclosures; and 4) strategies to overcome shame."

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Makris G, Eleftheriades A, Pervanidou P.  
**Early Life Stress, Hormones, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders.**

Horm Res Paediatr. 2023;96(1):17-24. PMID: [35259742](#)  
Authors review “the association of ELS [early life stress] and neurodevelopment disorders and the possible hormonal mechanisms through which prenatal maternal stress exerts its impact on neurodevelopment. We focus on the available evidence regarding children and adolescents diagnosed with ADHD or autism spectrum disorder. ELS exposure during developmental vulnerability windows may increase the risk for either subclinical neuropsychological alterations or clinical conditions.”

Langevin R, Kern A, Esposito T, Hélie S.  
**Homotypical and Heterotypical Intergenerational Continuity of Child Maltreatment: Evidence from a Cohort of Families Involved with Child Protection Services.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2023;20(5). PMID: [36901161](#)  
This study included all children substantiated for child maltreatment with the Centre Jeunesse de Montréal between 1 January 2003, and 31 December 2020, with at least one parent who was also reported to that agency during their childhood (n = 5861 children). In the majority of cases, the continuity of child maltreatment was “homotypical”, meaning the same type of abuse was seen in both generations. “Homotypical continuity was found for: (1) physical abuse on the paternal side; (2) sexual abuse on the maternal side; and (3) exposure to domestic violence on the maternal side. Interventions helping maltreated parents overcome their traumatic past are essential to foster intergenerational resilience.”

Orr C, Kelty E, O'Donnell M, Fisher CM, Glauert R, Preen DB.  
**Reproductive and sexual health of Australian adolescents exposed to family and domestic violence.**

BMJ Sex Reprod Health. 2023 Mar 8;bmjsrh-2022-201684. PMID: [36889813](#)  
Using large Australian linked databases, “Children exposed to FDV [family DV] are at an increased risk of hospitalisation for sexually transmitted infection and termination of pregnancy as an adolescent. Effective interventions are needed to support children exposed to FDV.”

Gondek D, Howe LD, Gilbert R, et al.  
**Association of Interparental Violence and Maternal Depression With Depression Among Adolescents at the Population and Individual Level.**

JAMA network open. 2023;6(3):e231175. PMID: [36857050](#)

“In this study, parental IPV and maternal depression were associated with depression in adolescence at the population level. However, estimation of an individual developing depression in adolescence based only on information about IPV or maternal depression is poor. Screening children for maternal depression and IPV to target interventions to prevent adolescent depression will fail to identify many children who might benefit and may unnecessarily target many others who do not develop depression.”

Shorey S, Baladram S.  
**"Does It Really Get Better After Dad Leaves?" Children's Experiences With Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Systematic Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;15248380231156197. PMID: [36927274](#)

From a research review of children’s experiences of abusive fathers after parental separation, “findings highlighted that the experience of DV persisted post-separation through various forms of abuse. Children also struggled with mixed feelings and thoughts toward their fathers. They found it hard to trust their fathers and were cautious about their fathers' intentions regarding love and interest. Some children had difficulty interacting with their fathers and were exploited by them. Different stakeholders such as healthcare professionals and court officials can play a significant role in supporting and protecting children exposed to DV.”

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Watane GV, Tang A, Thomas R, et al.  
**Imaging Findings on Head Computed Tomography Scans in Victims of Intimate Partner Violence.**

J Comput Assist Tomogr. 2023 Mar-Apr 01;47(2):307-314. PMID: [36790916](#)

In a retrospective study of 36 women and 4 men, mean age 43 years, seen at one institution for IPV head injuries, 62.6% had isolated soft tissue injuries outside the skull, 3.2% skull fractures, 14.3% injuries to the brain itself, and 18.7% injuries between the brain and the skull (mainly bleeding). 28% also had other body injuries. Only 44% were screened for IPV at the time of the head injury. 52% had prior visits for injuries, and 68% had subsequent visits for injuries.

Adhikari SP, Maldonado-Rodriguez N, Smiley SC, et al.  
**Characterizing Possible Acute Brain Injury in Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: A Retrospective Chart Review.**

Violence Against Women. 2023 Feb 28:10778012231159417. PMID: [36855801](#)

“Survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) often experience violent blows to the head, face, and neck and/or strangulation that result in brain injury (BI).” Of 205 Canadian women who had a forensic nursing examination for experiencing violence, more than 88% were subjected to multiple mechanisms of injury with in excess of 60% experiencing strangulation. About 31% disclosed various symptoms consistent with BI. Women experiencing strangulation were 2.24 times more likely to report BI-related symptoms compared to those who reported no strangulation.

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Scoglio AAJ, Zhu Y, Lawn RB, et al.  
**Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Health Symptoms, and Modifiable Health Factors in Women During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the US.**

JAMA network open. 2023;6(3):e232977. PMID: [36917107](#)

This study used observational data variously from 3 prospective, population-based, longitudinal cohorts in the US during the pandemic: the Nurses' Health Study II, Growing Up Today Study, and Nurses' Health Study 3. For 13,597 female participants, with mean age 44 years, experiencing IPV was associated with increased risk of depression (odds ratio OR 1.44), anxiety (OR 1.31), PTSS (OR 1.22), poorer sleep quality (OR 1.21), use of alcohol or other substances to cope with stress (OR 1.13), and decreased physical activity (OR 1.17).

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Lund SB, Skolbekken JA, Mosqueda L, Malmedal WK.  
**Legitimizing neglect - a qualitative study among nursing home staff in Norway.**

BMC Health Serv Res. 2023;23(1):212. PMID: [36879261](#)  
From focus groups and interviews of staff at 17 Norwegian nursing homes, “judging actions as

neglectful or not are made possible when nursing home staff legitimize neglect by not recognizing their practice as neglectful, thus neglecting neglect, or when they are normalizing missed care when resources are lacking and nursing staff are rationing care...Increased awareness and reflections on these processes may be a way of reducing the risk of and preventing neglect in nursing homes.”

Steinsheim G, Malmedal W, Follestad T, Olsen B, Saga S.  
**Contextual Factors Associated with Abuse of Home-Dwelling Persons with Dementia.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2023;20(4). PMID: [36833519](#)  
For 540 Norwegian informal caregivers of elders with dementia, risk factors for abuse included being a spouse, having a higher caregiver burden, experiencing psychological or physical aggression from the person with dementia, and the person with dementia having a higher degree of disability.

## Sexual Assault

Miyamoto S, Wright EN, Thiede E, et al.  
**Multidisciplinary Perspectives on the Implementation of a Comprehensive Sexual Assault Telehealth Program in Rural Communities: A Qualitative Study.**

Violence Against Women. 2023 Mar 13:10778012231159413. PMID: [36913738](#)

“The Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Telehealth (SAFE-T) Center aims to decrease disparities in SA care by providing expert, live, interactive mentoring, quality assurance, and evidence-based training via telehealth. This study examines multidisciplinary perceptions of pre-implementation barriers and SAFE-T program impact.”

Wright EN, Miyamoto S, Anderson J.  
**"Having One Person Tell Me I Didn't Do the Wrong Thing": The Impact of Support on the Post-Sexual Assault Exam Experience.**

Violence Against Women. 2023 Feb 16:10778012231156153. PMID: [36794461](#)

“The purpose of this study was to understand individuals' post-SA-exam social support pathways including individuals' ability to cope, seek care, or accept support following a SA exam. Interviews were conducted with individuals who experienced SA and then received a SA exam through a telehealth model. The findings revealed the importance of social support during the SA exam and in the months that followed. Implications are discussed.”

## Sexual Assault Care and Telehealth.

Am J Nurs. 2023;123(4):10. PMID: [36951325](#)

Letter to the Editor from a nurse describing her healthcare system firing SANE nurses except during business hours, and using telehealth SANE nurses at other times – “in which an ED nurse does the rape kit guided over the telephone by an offsite sexual assault nurse examiner. This appalling development raises questions about competence, confidentiality, chain of custody, and later testimony, of course. It’s also a horrible way to treat a victim of sexual assault, to say the least. An outpouring of public outrage from many quarters, including women’s advocacy and support groups and nurses, failed to get this change completely reversed.”

Gorissen M, van den Berg CJW, Bijleveld C, et al.

## Online Disclosure of Sexual Victimization: A Systematic Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;24(2):828-43. PMID: [34634969](#)

From a research review, victims of sexual violence disclose sexual victimization online to seek support for clarification and validation, unburdening, documenting, seeking justice, informing others, providing support, educating, and as a form of activism. “Responses to online disclosure are predominantly positive...Potential for online support is identified, in which online disclosure can serve as a relatively safe alternative to off-line disclosure. This offers points of intervention for assistance and victim support in facilitating the use of the internet for support for victims of sexual violence.”

## Human Trafficking

Guo EL, Kream E, Merlo A, Friedman PM.

### Liberating more than light: Laser removal of branding tattoos is impactful in the recovery of sex trafficking survivors.

Lasers Surg Med. 2023 Jan;55(1):61-66. PMID: [36251250](#)

From an online survey of organizations that support sex trafficking survivors, “Approximately 1 in 2 sex trafficking survivors are estimated to have branding tattoos and the removal of these tattoos is recognized as highly impactful on recovery. We propose a philanthropic campaign which involves the American Society for Laser Medicine and Surgery (ASLMS) establishing a national directory to connect sex trafficking survivors seeking removal of branding tattoos with interested ASLMS board-certified physician members.”

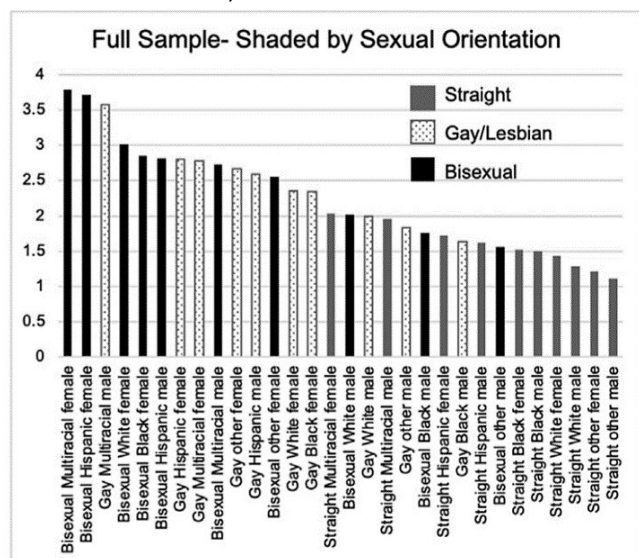
## LGBTQ Concerns

Giano Z, Schwab-Reese L, Mishra AA, et al.

### Intersectionality and Adverse Childhood Experiences: Comparing Subgroups of Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation.

Am J Prev Med. 2023 Mar 2:S0749-3797(23)00038-7. PMID: [36870786](#)

From a large national survey of ACEs analyzed by subgroups, “Generally, those identifying as sexual minority individuals had the highest number of ACEs (the top 14 of 30 subgroups), whereas 7 of the top 10 subgroups were female. Surprisingly, no clear patterns emerged by race/ethnicity, although the 2 largest groups (straight White females and straight White males) were 27th and 28th of 30.”



## Race/Cultural Concerns

Nguyen AW, Qin W, Wei W, Keith VM, Mitchell UA.

### Racial discrimination and 12-month and lifetime anxiety disorders among African American men and women: Findings from the National Survey of American Life.

J Affect Disord. 2023;330:180-7. PMID: [36907462](#)

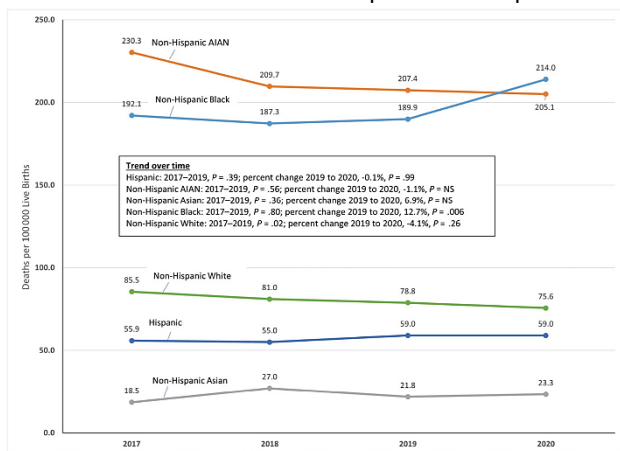
From a national survey of African American US adults, everyday racial discrimination was associated with lifetime generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia (fear of leaving one’s home), PTSD, panic disorder, and social anxiety disorder. Results were somewhat different for men and women.

Shapiro-Mendoza CK, Woodworth KR, Cottengim CR, et al.

**Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths: 2015-2020.**

Pediatrics. 2023 Apr 1;151(4):e2022058820. PMID: [36911916](#)

Although the SIDS (sudden infant death) rate increased significantly from 2019 to 2020 (likely explained by diagnostic shifting), the overall SUID (sudden unexplained infant death) rate did not. In 2020, <10 of the 3328 SUID had a COVID-19 code. The race and ethnicity analysis showed SUID rates increased significantly for non-Hispanic Black infants from 2019 to 2020, with reasons unknown. Authors recommend continued monitoring and interventions to address persistent disparities.



Katon JG, Plowden TC, Marsh EE.

**Racial disparities in uterine fibroids and endometriosis: a systematic review and application of social, structural, and political context.**

Fertil Steril. 2023;119(3):355-63. PMID: [36682686](#)

“A systematic review of the literature indicated that the prevalence of uterine fibroids was consistently higher in Black than in White women...However, data suggest no racial difference in the incidence of endometriosis. Nevertheless, Black women with fibroids or endometriosis experience worse clinical and surgical outcomes than their White counterparts...Racial disparities in uterine fibroids and endometriosis can be linked with differential exposures to suspected etiologic agents, lack of adequate access to health care, including highly skilled gynecologic surgeons, and bias and discrimination within the health care system.”

Merkison JM, Chada AR, Marsidi AM, Spencer JB.

**Racial and ethnic disparities in assisted reproductive technology: a systematic review.**

Fertil Steril. 2023;119(3):341-7. PMID: [36682687](#)

“Reproduction is a basic and fundamental human right, and infertility is recognized as a disease by the World Health Organization and many international societies...Disparities in access, treatment, and

treatment outcomes associated with fertility care pose an immense burden for infertile individuals...It is the responsibility of all who provide reproductive and infertility care to be mindful of these economic, racial, and ethnic barriers and work to reduce the impact of these disparities.”

Nelson JD, Martin LN, Izquierdo A, et al.

**The role of discrimination and adverse childhood experiences in disordered eating.**

J Eat Disord. 2023;11(1):29. PMID: [36850009](#)

Of 331 diverse undergraduate students, the frequency of daily discrimination predicted all ED [eating disorder] symptoms above and beyond history of ACEs.”

Baeker Bispo J, Douyon A, Ashad-Bishop K, Balise R, Kobetz E.

**How Trust in Cancer Information Has Changed in the Era of COVID-19: Patterns by Race and Ethnicity.**

Journal of health communication. 2023:1-13. PMID: [36927415](#)

From a US national health information survey comparing 2018 to 2020, “Overall, the proportion of respondents who reported a high degree of trust in cancer information from doctors increased (73.65% vs. 77.34%)...The odds of reporting a high degree of trust in cancer information from government health agencies decreased by 53% (OR = 0.47) among non-Hispanic Blacks, but were stable for other groups.”

A. Trust in government health agencies  
OR (95% CI)

Racial/Ethnic Group	OR (95% CI)
NH White	1.07 (0.72–1.58)
NH Black	<b>0.47</b> (0.24–0.93)
Hispanic	1.05 (0.48–2.30)
NH Asian	1.06 (0.41–2.7)
NH Other	3.82 (0.70–20.90)

Borowsky HM, Willis A, Bullock JL, et al.

**Opportunities and challenges in discussing racism during primary care visits.**

Health Serv Res. 2023 Apr;58(2):282-290. PMID: [36524295](#)

From interviews with patients and primary care providers, authors summarize a variety of contexts and challenges in discussing racism. “Initiating conversations about racism with patients in primary care can be meaningful, but also has risks. More research is needed for deeper exploration of patients' perspectives and development of trainings. Improving how PCPs communicate with patients about racism represents an opportunity to advance antiracism in medicine and improve health outcomes for individuals who have historically been poorly served by our health care system.”



Pokharel B, Yelland J, Hooker L, Taft A.

### A Systematic Review of Culturally Competent Family Violence Responses to Women in Primary Care.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;24(2):928-45. PMID: [34629009](#)

“Responding to women experiencing family violence has been perceived as challenging by primary care providers, and cultural diversity adds a layer of complexity that could be a barrier to care provision. However, as society becomes global and the movement of people between countries more common, addressing this barrier becomes more critical. Our review aimed to address the meaning of cultural competency in the family violence primary care context.”

## Perpetrators

Herrera MJ, Amor PJ.

### Protective Orders for Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Differences Between Violators and Non-Violators.

Violence Against Women. 2023;10778012231163578. PMID: [36946123](#)

“Of 200 men convicted of IPV (120 violators and 80 non-violators of protection orders), male perpetrators were more likely to belong to the PO violator group when they had a prior criminal history, they inflicted more severe physical violence, they were drug users, and they had a low education level.”

## Police and Court Systems

Schultz ML, Winn M, Derse AR, Kaczor F, Levas MN.

### Interactions With Police in the Emergency Care of Children: Ethical and Legal Considerations.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2023 Apr 1;39(4):226-229. PMID: [36727807](#)

“We review 4 patient scenarios, based on real cases experienced by the authors, to demonstrate the legal and ethical issues that may arise when LEP [law enforcement personnel] are involved in the emergency care of a child. These scenarios discuss parental/guardian visitation for children in police custody in the emergency department (ED), the practice of making arrests on hospital grounds, and police interviews of children in the ED. Using the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, and justice, we offer recommendations for emergency providers on how to advocate for their pediatric patients in LEP custody within the constraints and protections of the law. We also suggest best

practices for hospital systems to develop policies surrounding LEP activity in the ED.”

Dawnay N, Sheppard K.

### From crime scene to courtroom: A review of the current bioanalytical evidence workflows used in rape and sexual assault investigations in the United Kingdom.

Science & justice : journal of the Forensic Science Society. 2023;63(2):206-28. PMID: [36870701](#)

“Beginning with a review of sexual assault legislation in the United Kingdom, this article details how sexual assault investigations are initiated by police and supported by sexual assault referral centre (SARC) staff...Detailing the myriad of evidential material that can be documented and collected at the SARC, the review identifies and categorises key forensic tests...This review also focusses on the collection and analysis of biological material used to support the allegation that the sexual activity was non-consensual, and provides a breakdown of common marks and trauma as well as a review of common analytical methods used to infer Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA).”

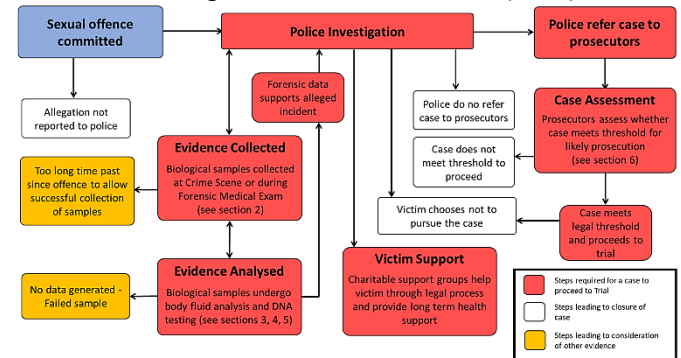


Fig. 1. Workflow detailing key elements of a sexual offence investigation. Developed from refs [10-12].

Javdani S, Berezin MN, April K.

### A Treatment-To-Prison-Pipeline? Scoping Review and Multimethod Examination of Legal Consequences of Residential Treatment Among Adolescents.

J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol. 2023;1-20. PMID: [36862081](#)

Residential treatment centers (RTC), to which nearly a quarter of all 2.2 million children and adolescents confined by the US family court system are sent, “are populated by youth with significant mental health challenges who have been or may be unsuccessful in less restrictive settings”. In this research review, “Across studies, we find evidence for a potential treatment-to-prison pipeline through which youth in RTCs incur new arrests and are charged with crimes during and following treatment. This pattern is pronounced for Black and Latine youth and especially girls, for whom use of physical restraint and boundary violations are recurring challenges.”



# Providers

Berman S, Brown T, Mizelle C, et al.

## Roadmap for Trauma-Informed Medical Education: Introducing an Essential Competency Set.

Acad Med. 2023 Mar 1:e005196. PMID: [36862618](#)

“Research has established that trauma is nearly universal and a root cause of numerous health and social problems, including 6 of the 10 leading causes of death, with devastating consequences across the life course. Scientific evidence now recognizes the complex injurious nature of structural and historical trauma (i.e., racism, discrimination, sexism, poverty, and community violence). Meanwhile, many physicians and trainees grapple with their own trauma histories and face direct and secondary traumatization on the job. These findings substantiate the profound impact of trauma on the brain and body and why trauma training is critical to the education and practice of physicians...the National Collaborative on Trauma-Informed Health Care Education and Research (TIHCER) formed a task force charged with developing and validating a summary of core trauma-related knowledge and skills for physicians.” <https://tic4meded.org>

Arya S, Zutshi A.

## Trauma-Informed Care in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: Through the Lens of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Cureus. 2022 Oct 14;14(10):e30307. PMID: [36407229](#)

“Trauma is rooted in an individual's experience of an event that leads to physical or mental harm and can have a long-lasting, unfavorable effect on their well-being and functioning. Being aware of the effects of trauma, recognizing its signs, understanding how it informs individual responses, and actively trying to prevent re-traumatization are the tenets of trauma-informed care. Admission to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) is widely considered to be an extremely stressful time for parents and infants alike. With the emergence of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, there were significant changes in healthcare delivery. Widespread closures, restrictions due to infection control measures, the spread of misinformation, increased psychosocial hardships, and amplification of cultural, gender, and racial biases intensified NICU-related stressors. Adoption of the principles of trauma-informed care to the NICU can help buffer some of these stressors.”

LoGiudice JA, Tillman S, Sarguru SS.

## A Midwifery Perspective on Trauma-Informed Care Clinical Recommendations.

J Midwifery Womens Health. 2023 Mar;68(2):165-169. PMID: [36658770](#)

“We believe firmly in the adoption of TIC as the baseline standard of care for all patients seeking health care services. Previous TIC publications have focused heavily on tailoring care only for known survivors. However, research repeatedly references that survivors may never disclose their history or be asked by a provider. Moreover, survivors may not realize the breadth of trauma and compounding traumatic events that may impact their care and their lives. True TIC reconceptualizes interpersonal and structural interactions for all patients regardless of known history, highlighting the broader need for TIC as the standard of care.”

**Table 3. Trauma-Informed Care Phrasing for Examinations: What to Use and What to Avoid**

Phrasing to Use <sup>a</sup>
“You are in control the entire time.”
“You tell me when to start or stop.”
“You tell me when you are ready.”
“Your exam is normal and healthy.”
Phrasing to Avoid <sup>b</sup>
“Open your legs wide.”
“Just relax.”
“This won’t feel like much.”
“Everything looks or feels good.”

<sup>a</sup>These are phrases aligned with TIC for providers to use in adapting their own language and script and find what works best for them.

<sup>b</sup>These are phrases known to activate trauma survivors and should be absolutely avoided.

Camoens RM, Rebeiro PF.

## The price of silence: time to address the hidden cost of domestic violence in academic medicine.

The Lancet Psychiatry. 2023;10(4):250-1. PMID: [36931777](#)

“...according to a 2020 study in the USA, 24% of physician respondents reported lifetime IPV, with figures higher among women (29%) and Asian Americans (32%).” Two MDs write: “Although we escaped sharing a household with our abuser before we entered our current professions, there was fallout that continued while we were in professional and graduate training and practice: protracted custody battles...repeated court appearances to obtain protective restraining orders...temporal lobe seizures related to traumatic brain injury...continued endurance of harassment by mail, email, and phone for years, and post-traumatic stress reactions both in school and in the workplace when encountering discussions of IPV or trauma, including severe anxiety and depression. Perhaps a culture of openness in academia should include conversations around these challenges, that many people in academic medicine face but never discuss?”

Campbell JK, Howland J, Insalaco B, Lawrence-Soto G.  
**Knowledge, Perceived Competence, and Behaviors Relative to Traumatic Brain Injury Among a Sample of Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter Advocates in a New England State.**

Violence Against Women. 2023;10778012231163577. PMID: [36942449](#)

From an online survey among staff in residential domestic violence shelter programs across a New England state, “knowledge about IPV-related BI [brain injury] was high, but relative to providing screening, accommodations, and specialized referrals to survivors with BI, perceived competence was low, and behaviors were infrequent. IPV shelter agencies should facilitate IPV-related BI training programs for staff and prioritize developing and implementing BI screening, accommodation, and referral policies and procedures.”

## Prevention

Kong F, Zhu N, Ye Y, Li C, Zhang L, Li W.

**Childhood emotional but not physical or sexual maltreatment predicts prosocial behavior in late adolescence: A daily diary study.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;139:106123. PMID: [36863204](#)

For 240 Chinese college students, childhood emotional abuse, but not physical or sexual abuse, predicted a lack of prosocial behavior (voluntary behavior intended to benefit another, such as helping, sharing, donating, co-operating, and volunteering). However, a sense of gratitude improved prosocial behavior despite a history of emotional abuse.

Vengurlekar IN, Steggerda JC, Brown M, Kiefer JL, Cavell TA.  
**Informal mentoring support as a potential moderator of the relation between adolescent dating violence victimization and substance use.**

Journal of community psychology. 2023;51(3):1335-44. PMID: [36366888](#)

“Research links adolescent dating violence (ADV) victimization to negative developmental outcomes, including involvement in substance use.” For 152 adolescents from grades 9-12, high levels of informal mentorship (nonparental adults with whom youth have formed close, trusting relationships) were associated with significantly decreased substance use in those experiencing ADV.

## Researchers

Freudenberg N, Israel B.

**Integrating Public Health Research and Teaching With Social Justice Activism: Lessons From 80 Years of Practice.**

Health education & behavior. 2023;10901981231158403. PMID: [36847337](#)

“In this commentary, we reflect on the lessons we have learned from our successes and failures in aligning the roles of scholars and activists. Our hope is to provide insights that can guide public health students, faculty, practitioners, and activists seeking to chart their professional, political, and personal futures in today's polarized and catastrophe-burdened world.”

### Box 1. Key Lessons.

1. Value a historical perspective and the benefits of taking the long view to achieve health equity and social justice.
2. Acknowledge the positive and negative changes in the fields of public health, community health, and health education since the 1970s.
3. Create workplace and professional cultures that nurture and value mentoring as an essential two-way, reciprocal process.
4. Build bridges across disciplines and sectors that enable public health professionals to contextualize our work and learn how to develop and implement transdisciplinary teams.
5. Advance underappreciated and sometimes controversial ideas, approaches, and concepts, often suggested by social justice activists, into professional practice while keeping an open dialogue with the mainstream.
6. Create a network of colleagues with social justice values that can support us and that we can support over a lifetime.

Racine N, Greer K, Dimitropoulos G, et al.

**Youth engagement in child maltreatment research: Gaps, barriers, and approaches.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;139:106127. PMID: [36907118](#)

“We provide an overview of the potential for youth engagement within the field of child maltreatment research, identify barriers to youth engagement, provide trauma-informed strategies for engaging youth in the context of research, and review existing trauma-informed models for youth engagement...youth engagement in research can contribute to improvements in the design and delivery of mental health care services for youth exposed to traumatic experiences and should be prioritized in future research endeavors.”

## Other of Interest

Wong MM, McCutcheon LE, Rodefer JS, Carter K.

**Predicting the stalking of celebrities from measures of persistent pursuit and threat directed toward celebrities, sensation seeking and celebrity worship.**

PLoS One. 2023;18(3):e0281551. PMID: [36857299](#)

From a survey of 596 US college students, “Individuals who have personal thoughts about their favorite celebrity frequently, feel compelled to learn more about them, pursue them consistently, threatened to harm them, and were prone to boredom, were more likely to engage in celebrity stalking.” Anger and sensation-seeking were not associated with stalking. “Individuals who admire their favorite celebrity almost exclusively because of their ability to entertain were less likely to engage in celebrity stalking.”