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Child Abuse

De Bellis MD, Woolley DP, Hooper SR.

Neuropsychological findings in pediatric maltreatment: relationship of PTSD, dissociative symptoms, and abuse/neglect indices to neurocognitive outcomes.

Child Maltreat. 2013 Aug;18(3):171-83. PMID: [23886642](#)

In testing maltreated youth age 6-17 with and without PTSD compared to a control group, both maltreatment groups performed significantly lower on IQ, academic achievement, and nearly all neurocognitive domains than controls. "...all child protective services identified youth should be comprehensively examined for the integrity of their neuropsychological functioning and academic skills, regardless of the presence or absence of mental health symptoms."

Weller JA, Fisher PA.

Decision-making deficits among maltreated children.

Child Maltreat. 2013 Aug;18(3):184-94. PMID: [23220788](#)

Comparing 25 maltreated children with a control group, maltreated children were slower to make choices, took excessive risks and were insensitive to degree of change in outcome for risky choices.

Manly JT, Lynch M, Oshri A, Herzog M, Wortel SN.

The impact of neglect on initial adaptation to school.

Child Maltreat. 2013 Aug;18(3):155-70. PMID: [23843472](#)

For 170 low-income urban children, besides extreme poverty, neglect was significantly associated with lower scores on kindergarten classroom behavior and first-grade academic performance.

Curtis WJ, Cicchetti D.

Affective facial expression processing in 15-month-old infants who have experienced maltreatment: an event-related potential study.

Child Maltreat. 2013 Aug;18(3):140-54. PMID: [23644415](#)

Similar to older children, 15 month old maltreated infants showed hyper-responsivity to angry faces.

Goslin MC, Stover CS, Berkowitz S, Marans S.

Identifying youth at risk for difficulties following a traumatic event: pre-event factors are associated with acute symptomatology.

J Trauma Stress. 2013 Aug;26(4):475-82. PMID: [23861167](#)

From an ethnically diverse group of 112 youth age 7-17, predictors of a child's acute symptoms following a potentially traumatic event were: 1) prior trauma exposure, 2) pre-index event functioning, and 3) hostile parenting. The nature of the trauma was not a predictor.

Ooki S.

Fatal child maltreatment associated with multiple births in Japan: nationwide data between July 2003 and March 2011.

Environ Health Prev Med. 2013 Sep;18(5):416-21. PMID: [23558473](#)

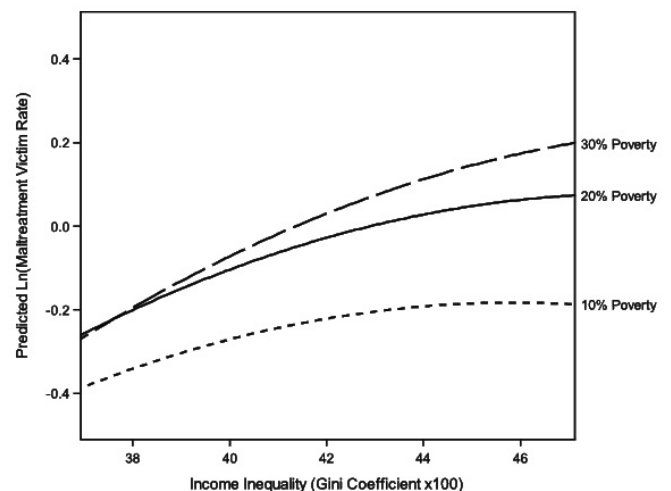
In a review of eight years of fatal child maltreatment in Japan, families with multiple births had elevated risk for fatal child maltreatment both per individual and per family unit. The risk was less than known risks of teenage pregnancy but slightly higher than low birth weight risk.

Eckenrode J, Smith EG, McCarthy ME, Dineen M.

Income inequality and child maltreatment in the United States.

Pediatrics. 2014 Mar;133(3):454-61. PMID: [24515511](#)

Using 5 years of data from all 3142 US counties, "income inequality as well as child poverty rate was positively and significantly correlated with child maltreatment rates at the county level."



Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Putnam KT, Harris WW, Putnam FW.

Synergistic childhood adversities and complex adult psychopathology.

J Trauma Stress. 2013 Aug;26(4):435-42. PMID: [23893545](#)
Using data from a large national survey, adults who experienced 4 or more childhood adversities were 7.3 times more likely to have at least 4 mental health diagnoses (including difficulties with mood, anxiety, impulse control, and substance abuse). Certain combinations of adversities were additive and multiplicative of risk of adult mental health diagnoses.

Gobin RL, Iverson KM, Mitchell K, Vaughn R, Resick PA.
The impact of childhood maltreatment on PTSD symptoms among female survivors of intimate partner violence.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(6):984-99. PMID: [24547676](#)
From a sample of 425 women seeking help for recent IPV, "Childhood maltreatment has persistent effects on the PTSD symptoms of IPV survivors, suggesting that child maltreatment may need to be addressed in addition to IPV during PTSD treatment."

Zalewski M, Cyranowski JM, Cheng Y, Swartz HA.
Role of maternal childhood trauma on parenting among depressed mothers of psychiatrically ill children.

Depress Anxiety. 2013 Sep;30(9):792-9. PMID: [23649503](#)
For 95 mother-child pairs of children being treated for psychological disorders, and controlling for maternal depression, maternal experience of child abuse was an additional barrier to effective parenting, and important to consider when treating psychiatrically ill children.

Croy I, Negoias S, Symmank A, et. al.
Reduced olfactory bulb volume in adults with a history of childhood maltreatment.

Chem Senses. 2013 Oct;38(8):679-84. PMID: [24051351](#)
The olfactory bulb produces sense of smell and is known to be smaller in stressed animals and depressed humans. In this study the olfactory bulb of 17 depressed adults with a history of severe childhood maltreatment was reduced to 80% (with reduced smell identification ability) compared to 10 depressed adults without a history of severe childhood maltreatment.

Adolescents

Miller E, McCauley HL.

Adolescent relationship abuse and reproductive and sexual coercion among teens.

Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. 2013 Oct;25(5):364-9. PMID: [24018873](#)

Review of the subject - "clinicians should assess for and counsel their adolescent female patients about how ARA [Adolescent Relationship Abuse] and reproductive and sexual coercion may influence adolescent girls' reproductive health." [See also Dr. Miller's excellent ARA manual for providers "[HEART Primer](#)"].

Miller AB, Esposito-Smythers C, Weismore JT, Renshaw KD.
The relation between child maltreatment and adolescent suicidal behavior: a systematic review and critical examination of the literature.

Clin Child Fam Psychol Rev. 2013 Jun;16(2):146-72. PMID: [23568617](#)

In a review of medical research, child maltreatment is associated with adolescent suicidal ideation and attempts across all samples and research designs. Some evidence suggests that sexual abuse and emotional abuse may be relatively more important factors and some forms of maltreatment may have additive risks.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

McDade TW, Metzger MW, Chyu L, et. al.

Long-term effects of birth weight and breastfeeding duration on inflammation in early adulthood.

Proc Biol Sci. 2014 Apr 23;281(1784):20133116. PMID: [24759854](#)

From a national survey of over 6000 young adults, those with a history of low birth weight or short duration breast-feeding [both of which are known to increase during pregnancies with domestic violence], experienced elevated levels of C-reactive protein (CRP). CRP is an inflammatory marker associated with increased risk of adult heart and metabolic disease.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Decker MR, Miller E, McCauley HL, et. al.

Recent partner violence and sexual and drug-related STI/HIV risk among adolescent and young adult women attending family planning clinics.

Sex Transm Infect. 2014 Mar;90(2):145-9. PMID: [24234072](#)
Of 3504 female family planning clinic patients ages 16-29, recent physical or sexual IPV was associated with increased coercive and forced sexual risk behaviors and was 3.39 times more likely to be associated with their own (3.85 their partner's) injection drug use.

Crane CA, Hawes SW, Weinberger AH.

Intimate partner violence victimization and cigarette smoking: a meta-analytic review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2013 Oct;14(4):305-15. PMID: [23878146](#)
In a research review looking at the association of IPV and smoking, analysis showed a small to medium positive correlation, which was moderately stronger during pregnancy.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Akyüz A, Sahiner G, Seven M, Bakır B.

The Effect of Marital Violence on Infertility Distress among A Sample of Turkish Women.

Int J Fertil Steril. 2014 Apr;8(1):67-76. PMID: [24696770](#)
In a survey of Turkish infertility patients, marital violence was the most important factor in increasing measured infertility distress. The violence score was higher in women who had received infertility treatment for longer than three years.

Forbes D, Lockwood E, Phelps A, et. al.

Trauma at the hands of another: distinguishing PTSD patterns following intimate and nonintimate interpersonal and noninterpersonal trauma in a nationally representative sample.

J Clin Psychiatry. 2014 Feb;75(2):147-53. PMID: [24345958](#)
Of 1012 adults from an Australian national survey, survivors of intimate interpersonal trauma (as opposed to stranger interpersonal trauma or non-personal trauma such as disasters) experienced particularly severe intrusive memories and reminders.

Follingstad DR, Rogers MJ.

The nature and prevalence of partner psychological abuse in a national sample of adults.

Violence Vict. 2014;29(1):3-23. PMID: [24672991](#)

From a national survey of adults characterizing their “worst relationship”, very common were: refusing to speak as a way to punish/hurt you (53%), trying to make your personal choices (49%), throwing a temper tantrum to frighten you (44%), and criticizing and belittling you as a way to make you feel badly about yourself (42%).

Peltzer K, Pengpid S, McFarlane J, Banyini M.

Mental health consequences of intimate partner violence in Vhembe district, South Africa.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2013 Sep-Oct;35(5):545-50. PMID: [23643034](#)
Of 268 consecutively interviewed South African women over age 18 receiving a protection order for IPV, 51.9% reported severe PTSD and 66.4% severe depression symptoms.

Sexual Assault

Orchowski LM, Untied AS, Gidycz CA.

Factors associated with college women's labeling of sexual victimization.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(6):940-58. PMID: [24547673](#)
Of 1060 college women reporting their experiences with sexual assault, those who had greater acquaintance with the perpetrator, higher behavioral self-blame, or victim substance use at the time of the assault, were more likely to label sexual assault experiences as a “serious miscommunication” (38% of sample).

Davidson MM, Lozano NM, Cole BP, Gervais SJ.

Associations between women's experiences of sexual violence and forgiveness.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(6):1041-53. PMID: [24547679](#)
In a survey of 503 college women, experiencing more sexual violence was associated with more revenge and avoidance, and less forgiveness of self, of others, and of uncontrollable situations.

Bicanic IA, Postma RM, Sinnema G, et. al.

Salivary cortisol and dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate in adolescent rape victims with post traumatic stress disorder.

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2013 Mar;38(3):408-15. PMID: [22867760](#)
For 52 female adolescent rape victims with PTSD compared to adolescent controls, the event of rape and PTSD were associated with dysregulation of stress hormones.

Adefolalu AO.

Fear of the perpetrator: a major reason why sexual assault victims delayed presenting at hospital.

Trop Med Int Health. 2014 Mar;19(3):342-7. PMID: [24372667](#)

In a study of 534 South African sexual assault victims 41% presented more than 72 hours after the event, with the main reason for delay being fear of the perpetrator.

Department of Homeland Security.

Standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and assault in confinement facilities. Final rule.

Fed Regist. 2014 Mar 7;79(45):13099-183. PMID: [24611213](#)

Report in the Federal Register outlines Federal rules and standards for rape prevention in immigration detention and holding facilities. [Find page number on link below]

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-03-07/pdf/FR-2014-03-07.pdf>

Cultural Issues

Nicolaidis C, Mejia A, Perez M, et. al.

Proyecto Interconexiones: a pilot test of a community-based depression care program for Latina violence survivors. Prog Community Health Partnersh. 2013

Winter;7(4):395-401. PMID: [24375180](#)

In this pilot program, a community support group led by a promotora was very successful in decreasing depression in Latina IPV survivors.

Ackerman J, Love TP.

Ethnic group differences in police notification about intimate partner violence.

Violence Against Women. 2014 Feb;20(2):162-85. PMID: [24692437](#)

Using a large national data set on victims of crime, DV reporting rates were higher for minorities than non-minorities, however a more significant factor was higher reporting rates in lower socio-economic class rather than by race.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Dong X, Chen R, Simon MA.

Elder abuse and dementia: a review of the research and health policy.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2014 Apr;33(4):642-9. PMID: [24711326](#)

Review of abuse rates in the elder population with dementia as well as programs and policies, research and funding of federal and state programs specific for dementia and elder abuse.

Cornelison LJ, Doll GM.

Management of sexual expression in long-term care: ombudsmen's perspectives.

Gerontologist. 2013 Oct;53(5):780-9. PMID: [23231945](#)

Management of sexual expression in long term care facilities is discussed through in-depth interviews with 31 long-term care ombudsmen.

Perpetrators

Cusack KJ, Herring AH, Steadman HJ.

PTSD as a mediator between lifetime sexual abuse and substance use among jail diversion participants.

Psychiatr Serv. 2013 Aug 1;64(8):776-81. PMID: [23633122](#)

Of 386 individuals with mental illness in a multisite jail diversion project, personal experience of sexual abuse was strongly associated with PTSD, which in turn was associated with both heavy drug use and heavy drinking.

Krishna N, Fischer BA, Miller M, et. al.

The role of social media networks in psychotic disorders: a case report.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2013 Sep-Oct;35(5):576.e1-2. PMID: [23174460](#)

Review of the role of social media networks in romantic delusion and stalking behaviors.

McPhail IV, Hermann CA, Nunes KL.

Emotional congruence with children and sexual offending against children: a meta-analytic review.

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2013 Aug;81(4):737-49. PMID: [23750461](#)

Emotional congruence with children is an exaggerated emotional and intellectual affiliation with children. It is seen more with sexual offenders against children from outside the family and is moderately associated with higher rates of sexual recidivism.

Police and Court Systems

Dinis-Oliveira RJ, Magalhães T.

Forensic toxicology in drug-facilitated sexual assault.

Toxicol Mech Methods. 2013 Sep;23(7):471-8. PMID: [23581559](#)

Guidelines to the approach of drug-facilitated sexual assault with regards to when to perform toxicological analysis, toxicological requests, samples to be collected, storage, preservation and transport precautions.

Camasso MJ, Jagannathan R.

Decision making in child protective services: a risky business?

Risk Anal. 2013 Sep;33(9):1636-49. PMID: [23231374](#)

Assessment of reliability and validity problems related to current CPS risk assessment, and authors' recommendations for improvement.

Providers

Gwee A, Coghlan B, Rayner C, Smith A, Krieser D.

Fortnightly emergency department case-file audit for timely detection of missed cases of suspicious injury.

Med J Aust. 2014 Jan 20;200(1):23. PMID: [24438409](#)

Description of an Australian ED practice to review every two weeks the charts of children seen with injuries to assess for possible missed cases of child abuse.

Painter K, Scannapieco M.

Child maltreatment: the neurobiological aspects of posttraumatic stress disorder.

J Evid Based Soc Work. 2013;10(4):276-84. PMID: [23879352](#)

Review for social workers on the brain development effects of PTSD from childhood trauma and review of evidence-based interventions.

Aupperle RL, Allard CB, Simmons AN, et. al.

Neural responses during emotional processing before and after cognitive trauma therapy for battered women.

Psychiatry Res. 2013 Oct 30;214(1):48-55. PMID: [23916537](#)

Before and after brain scans showed decreased signs of PTSD for 14 female patients with PTSD from IPV, after a Cognitive Trauma Therapy for Battered Women program.

Lawson DM, Davis D, Brandon S.

Treating complex trauma: critical interventions with adults who experienced ongoing trauma in childhood.

Psychotherapy (Chic). 2013 Sep;50(3):331-5. PMID: [24000846](#)

Discussion of treatment options for aspects of complex trauma, which includes repeated

incidences of maltreatment over an extended period of time, and has been associated with lifelong difficulties related to self-regulation, relationships, psychological symptoms, alterations in attention and consciousness, self-injury, identity, and cognitive distortions.

Nasim R, Nadan Y.

Couples therapy with childhood sexual abuse survivors (CSA) and their partners: establishing a context for witnessing.

Fam Process. 2013 Sep;52(3):368-77. PMID: [24033236](#)

Description of couples therapy where one partner is a survivor of childhood sexual abuse. "Such couples often encounter unique difficulties with physical contact, intimacy, sexuality, communication, and trust, and their relationship dynamic may be marked by reenactments of past traumatic relational patterns."

Kim SH, Schneider SM, Kravitz L, Mermier C, Burge MR.

Mind-body practices for posttraumatic stress disorder.

J Investig Med. 2013 Jun;61(5):827-34. PMID: [23609463](#)

In a research review, various mind-body practices were found to be helpful for PTSD symptoms and stress responses, including reductions in anxiety, depression, and anger, and increases in pain tolerance, self-esteem, energy levels, ability to relax, and ability to cope with stressful situations.

Prevention

Katz J, Moore J.

Bystander education training for campus sexual assault prevention: an initial meta-analysis.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(6):1054-67. PMID: [24547680](#)

In a review of 12 studies with 2926 college students of bystander education training, the training showed a moderate positive effect on bystander efficacy and intentions to help others at risk of sexual assault, but no effect on perpetration.

Thornberry TP, Henry KL, Smith CA, et. al.

Breaking the cycle of maltreatment: the role of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships.

J Adolesc Health. 2013 Oct;53(4 Suppl):S25-31. PMID: [24059936](#)

Following a community sample from age 14 to 31, maltreated children were 2.57 times more likely to become maltreatment perpetrators. Perpetrator odds were decreased if the individual experienced satisfaction in their partner and parental relationships.

Researchers

Leppäkoski TH, Flinck A, Paavilainen E, Ala-aho S.
The role of interprofessional collaboration for intimate partner violence in psychiatric care: a research and development project.

J Interprof Care. 2013 Jul;27(4):344-6. PMID: [23363313](#)
 This article describes a research project to identify efficient tools for stopping IPV through interprofessional and multiagency collaboration.

Dreßing H, Bailer J, Anders A, Wagner H, Gallas C.
Cyberstalking in a large sample of social network users: prevalence, characteristics, and impact upon victims.
 Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw. 2014 Feb;17(2):61-7. PMID: [24106979](#)

In an online survey of 6379 German social networking participants, 6.3% reported cyberstalking. Most often the stalker was a male ex-partner. Stalking victims were usually women and the impact of their decreased level of well-being was similar to women experiencing offline stalking.

Other of Interest

Palermo T, Bleck J, Peterman A.
Tip of the iceberg: reporting and gender-based violence in developing countries.

Am J Epidemiol. 2014 Mar 1;179(5):602-12. PMID: [24335278](#)
 Using data from 284,281 women in 24 countries, 40% of women experiencing gender-based violence (GBV) disclosed to someone, however only 7% reported to a formal source. This implies that estimates of GBV based on health system or police data may underestimate total GBV by 11 to 128 fold.

Budiani-Saberi DA, Raja KR, Findley KC, Kerketta P, Anand V.
Human trafficking for organ removal in India: a victim-centered, evidence-based report.

Transplantation. 2014 Feb 27;97(4):380-4. PMID: [24398855](#)
 From in-depth interviews with 103 predominantly female Indian victims of human trafficking for organ removal, on average victims were in their mid-thirties with two children. All lived in abject poverty and reported long lasting health, economic, social, and psychological consequences.

Olf M, Frijling JL, Kubzansky LD, et. al.
The role of oxytocin in social bonding, stress regulation and mental health: an update on the moderating effects of context and interindividual differences.

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2013 Sep;38(9):1883-94. PMID: [23856187](#)

Oxytocin is a brain hormone related to social bonding, and has been called the “love hormone”. It is released in larger amounts during labor and breastfeeding. In this review of 5 new studies, “When social cues in the environment are interpreted as ‘safe’ oxytocin may promote prosociality but when the social cues are interpreted as ‘unsafe’ oxytocin may promote more defensive and, in effect, ‘anti-social’ emotions and behaviors... in individuals who are chronically predisposed to view the social milieu in uncertain and/or in negative terms (e.g., those with borderline personality disorder, severe attachment anxiety and/or childhood maltreatment).”

[So what may happen when a woman is breastfeeding while also experiencing IPV? And may this oxytocin scenario be a factor in post-partum “depression” which is often accompanied by hyper-vigilant insomnia and anxiety?]

