

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Leetch AN, Wilson B.

### **Pediatric Major Head Injury: Not a Minor Problem.**

Emerg Med Clin North Am. 2018 May;36(2):459-472. PMID: [29622334](#)

Review of traumatic brain injury in children, management with a focus on preventing secondary injury, and evaluation of potential nonaccidental trauma as the etiology.

Reynolds SL.

### **Pediatric Thoracic Trauma: Recognition and Management.**

Emerg Med Clin North Am. 2018 May;36(2):473-483. PMID: [29622335](#)

Review of clinical presentation, diagnostic testing, and management principles of thoracic (chest cavity) injuries to children, which have unique anatomic differences than injuries to adults, account for less than 1/10 of all pediatric trauma-related injuries, but comprise 14% of trauma-related deaths.

Droms RJ, Rork JF, McLean R, Martin M, Belazarian L, Wiss K.

### **Menkes Disease Mimicking Child Abuse.**

Pediatr Dermatol. 2017 May;34(3):e132-e134. PMID: [28318055](#)

Several feature of Menkes disease (copper deficiency that causes connective tissue abnormalities) such as fractures and subdural hematomas may be misinterpreted as child abuse.

Smith TD, Raman SR, Madigan S, Waldman J, Shouldice M.

### **Anogenital Findings in 3569 Pediatric Examinations for Sexual Abuse/Assault.**

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2018 Apr;31(2):79-83. PMID: [29111300](#)

Of 3569 children aged 0-18 evaluated for possible sexual abuse/assault, only 4.8% showed diagnostic signs of trauma and/or sexual contact. Diagnostic findings were significantly higher in adolescents than in children younger than 12, in female vs. male patients, and in examinations within 72 hours.

Güven ŞT, Dalgiç Aİ, Erkol Z.

### **Emotional and Psychosocial Problems Encountered by Children Who Have Been Sexually Abused.**

J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv. 2018 Feb 1;56(2):37-43. PMID: [28990638](#)

Of 443 children who had experienced sexual abuse and were referred to a Child Protection Center, "After-effects reported included despair (46.5%), fear of reoccurrence of the incident (52.8%), distrust of others (36.8%), difficulty sleeping (32.7%), negative expectations about the future (32.1%), and self-blame (31.1%)."

Gómez JM, Freyd JJ.

### **High Betrayal Child Sexual Abuse and Hallucinations.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2017 Jul;26(5):507-518. PMID: [28569650](#)

This study provides a framework for understanding "how dissociation and hallucinations may develop as natural reactions to the harm inherent in child sexual abuse perpetrated by a close other."

Hu MH, Huang GS, Huang JL, Wu CT, Chao AS, Lo FS, Wu HP.

### **Clinical characteristic and risk factors of recurrent sexual abuse and delayed reported sexual abuse in childhood.**

Medicine (Baltimore). 2018 Apr;97(14):e0236. PMID: [29620636](#)

Of 91 childhood sexual assault cases seen in a Taiwanese Pediatric ED, mean age 13, 35.2% were recurrent assaults, and 31.4% experienced delayed reporting. Those with recurrent assaults were 3 times more likely to have acute psychiatric problems and 4 times more likely to have attempted suicide, compared to those who experienced single assaults.

Blodgett C, Lanigan JD.

### **The association between adverse childhood experience (ACE) and school success in elementary school children.**

Sch Psychol Q. 2018 Mar;33(1):137-146. PMID: [29629790](#)

Of 2101 children from kindergarten through 6<sup>th</sup> grade at 10 elementary schools, with school personnel reporting their factual knowledge of 10 ACEs and academic risk, 44% of children had any ACE exposure, with 13% experiencing 3 or more ACEs. There was a dose-response effect between number of ACEs and risk of poor school attendance, behavioral issues, and failure to meet grade level standards.

# Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Fahy AE, Stansfeld SA, Smuk M, et. al.

## **Longitudinal associations of experiences of adversity and socioeconomic disadvantage during childhood with labour force participation and exit in later adulthood.**

Soc Sci Med. 2017 Jun;183:80-87. PMID: [28475902](#)

From a UK study on extending use of the work force after usual retirement age, even after controlling for several variables, a history of childhood adversities was associated with permanent illness, part-time work and retirement at age 55.

## **Brännström L, Vinnerljung B, Forsman H, Almquist YB. Children Placed In Out-of-Home Care as Midlife Adults: Are They Still Disadvantaged or Have They Caught Up With Their Peers?**

Child Maltreat. 2017 Aug;22(3):205-214. PMID: [28378598](#)

Of 14,000 Swedes born in 1953, 9% of whom had been placed in out of home care (OHC), at ages 39-55 those who had the experience of OHC were two times more likely to have ended up in the most disadvantaged outcome profile with regards to education, employment and mental health.

Norton AR, Abbott MJ.

## **Bridging the Gap between Aetiological and Maintaining Factors in Social Anxiety Disorder: The Impact of Socially Traumatic Experiences on Beliefs, Imagery and Symptomatology.**

Clin Psychol Psychother. 2017 May;24(3):747-765. PMID: [27726255](#)

For 40 individuals with social anxiety disorder and median age of 20, 85% had experienced childhood physical abuse, 87.5% childhood emotional abuse, and 40% childhood sexual abuse. However the most significant factor in maintenance of this disorder was that 97.5% had experienced usually multiple socially traumatic experiences that led to self-perpetuating negative self-beliefs and imagery.

Flores RJ, Campo-Arias A, Stimpson JP, et. al.

## **The Association Between Past Sexual Abuse and Depression in Older Adults From Colombia.**

J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol. 2018 Jan;31(1):13-18. PMID: [29172904](#)

Of 2000 community-dwelling Columbian adults aged 60 years and older, 23.4% reported depressive symptoms. Those with a history of lifetime sexual abuse were 3.91 times more likely to report depressive symptoms.

Poole JC, Kim HS, Dobson KS, Hodgins DC.

## **Adverse Childhood Experiences and Disordered Gambling: Assessing the Mediating Role of Emotion Dysregulation.**

J Gambli Stud. 2017 Dec;33(4):1187-1200. PMID: [28258336](#)

In a sample of 414 community gamblers, all but one type of ACE (physical abuse) were associated with gambling disorder, with a cumulative impact of number of ACEs on risk of gambling.

# Adolescents

Duke NN, Borowsky IW.

## **Health Status of Adolescents Reporting Experiences of Adversity.**

Glob Pediatr Health. 2018 Apr 11;5:2333794X18769555.

PMID: [29687049](#)

From a study of Minnesota 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders, and after controlling for several variables, ACEs were significantly associated with poorer self-rated health, increased odds of obesity, frequent fast food intake, and reduced odds of adequate sleep duration, daily fruit intake and physical activity.

Barker B, Kerr T, Dong H, Wood E, DeBeck K.

## **High school incompleteness and childhood maltreatment among street-involved young people in Vancouver, Canada.**

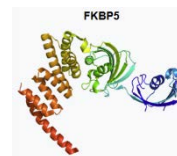
Health Soc Care Community. 2017 Mar;25(2):378-384. PMID: [26709010](#)

Of 974 street-involved youth using illicit drugs in Vancouver, 76% reported not completing high school. Looking at combined variables, emotional abuse was the only form of childhood maltreatment that was significantly associated with an incomplete high school education.

Halldorsdottir T, de Matos APS, Awaloff Y, et. al.

## **FKBP5 moderation of the relationship between childhood trauma and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies in adolescents.**

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2017 Oct;84:61-65. PMID: [28654774](#)



FKBP5 is a protein that plays a role in cellular processes, and certain variations of this gene have been associated with increased risk of psychiatric disorders. In a study of 1345

adolescents, those with suboptimal gene variations and a history of childhood maltreatment reported increased rumination and catastrophizing, compared to those carrying the usual gene version. Genetic variants such as this may help explain why some individuals find it more difficult to be resilient.

# Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Jansson LM, Velez ML, Butz AM.

## **The Effect of Sexual Abuse and Prenatal Substance Use on Successful Breastfeeding.**

J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2017 May - Jun;46(3):480-484. PMID: [28371620](#)

↓  
Sexual abuse should be considered a root cause for breastfeeding difficulties, particularly in women with substance use disorders.

Renner LM, Boel-Studt S.

## **Physical family violence and externalizing and internalizing behaviors among children and adolescents.**

Am J Orthopsychiatry. 2017;87(4):474-486. PMID: [28287778](#)

Using Illinois CPS and a Family Study data, physical family violence was associated with child externalizing behaviors (anger, aggression) in the following groups: “exposure to physical intimate partner violence (IPV) among children ages 3-5, physical abuse of a sibling among children ages 6-12, and child physical abuse among adolescents ages 13-18.” No form of physical family violence was significantly associated with child internalizing behaviors (depression, anxiety) at any age.

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### **Table 1: Clinical Implications/Best Practices for Successful Breastfeeding for Women With Histories of Sexual Abuse**

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1. Sexual abuse should be considered a root cause for lactation difficulties, particularly in women with histories of substance use disorder. Red flags for sexual abuse among lactating women may include the following: feeding the infant only pumped breast milk; conflicting statements and actions regarding the desire to breastfeed; the inability to put the infant to the breast; and maternal discomfort with her body, especially touching of her breasts.
  2. Postpartum nursing staff should be aware of the complex relationship between sexual abuse and breastfeeding so that they can significantly influence breastfeeding success in infants of mothers with a history of substance use and sexual abuse.
  3. Adaptations to prenatal and postpartum care for a woman with a history of sexual abuse should be individualized and may include the following: limiting body exposure; asking permission to touch the woman (especially breasts and genitals); recognizing and addressing maternal discomfort with routine medical care procedures (i.e., intravenous lines), which may need to be adapted for the comfort of the woman; avoidance of nursing staff in the patient's room at night or in the dark; and minimizing male nursing or support staff in the patient's room.
  4. Formula feeds may be needed to supplement breastfeeding in a woman with a history of sexual abuse until she feels comfortable with breastfeeding. Women with histories of sexual trauma who experience difficulty with lactation require referrals for trauma-informed care and support.
  5. Avoid unintended, nontherapeutic communication, such as “your fault,” and instead use active listening and sensitive exploration of the woman's issues and concerns.
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Dahlen HG, Munoz AM, Schmied V, Thornton C.

## **The relationship between intimate partner violence reported at the first antenatal booking visit and obstetric and perinatal outcomes in an ethnically diverse group of Australian pregnant women.**

BMJ Open. 2018 Apr 25;8(4):e019566. PMID: [29695386](#)

Of 33,542 Australian women giving birth at a major health facility, 4.3% reported a history of IPV. Women who reported IPV were more likely to report present depressive symptoms, thoughts of self-harm, childhood abuse, a history of anxiety or depression, smoking during pregnancy, and were 1.8 times more likely to have been admitted for threatened preterm labor.

# Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Behnken MP, Duan Y, Temple JR, Wu ZH.

## **Injury and Psychiatric Disorder in Low-Income Women Experiencing Bidirectional Intimate Partner Violence.**

Violence Vict. 2018 Apr 1;33(2):259-274. PMID: [29609675](#)

In a study of 763 low-income women from community-based family planning clinics, women in relationships with bidirectional IPV were more likely to experience severe physical violence and severe IPV-related injury compared to women in the unidirectional IPV category.

Gazzuola Rocca L, Smith CY, et. al.

**Adverse childhood or adult experiences and risk of bilateral oophorectomy: a population-based case-control study.**

BMJ Open. 2017 Jun 7;7(5):e016045. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-016045. PubMed PMID: [28592582](#)

Authors discuss the biological, emotional, and psychodynamic mechanisms for their finding that 128 women who had had both ovaries removed before menopause for a non-cancerous condition, compared to controls, were more likely to have experienced childhood or adult abuse. For women with ovarian removal prior to age 40, there was a strong association with adult physical abuse (4.33 times more likely).

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Hardesty JL, Ogolsky BG, Raffaelli M, et. al.

**Coparenting relationship trajectories: Marital violence linked to change and variability after separation.**

J Fam Psychol. 2017 Oct;31(7):844-854. PMID: [29083205](#)

Of 135 mothers who separated and filed for divorce, overall conflict decreased across the year following separation. However, those with initial IPV and characterized by coercive control reported chronic stress during that year, with higher levels of harassment and conflict, and lower levels of support and communication about coparenting.

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Wangmo T, Nordström K, Kressig RW.

**Preventing elder abuse and neglect in geriatric institutions: Solutions from nursing care providers.**

Geriatr Nurs. 2017 Sep - Oct;38(5):385-392. PMID: [28139262](#)

Swiss elder nursing care providers discuss problems and solutions for elder abuse in institutional settings, including proper training, better management of responsibilities, timely interventions, and rotating care providers.

## LGBTQ Concerns

Kussin-Shoptaw AL, Fletcher JB, Reback CJ.

**Physical and/or Sexual Abuse Is Associated with Increased Psychological and Emotional Distress Among Transgender Women.**

LGBT Health. 2017 Aug;4(4):268-274. PMID: [28498023](#)

For 99 transgender women with average age 35 years and 37.4% reporting HIV-positive status, 84.9% reported experiencing physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lifetime.

## Cultural Concerns

Galano MM, McGuire MD, Grogan-Kaylor A, et. al.

**Ethno-Racial Differences in Children's Attitudes and Beliefs About Violence.**

Violence Vict. 2017 Jun 1;32(3):452-465. PMID: [28516839](#)

Of 190 children ages 4-12 exposed to IPV, younger children and White, Black, and Biracial children exhibited more deleterious beliefs/attitudes about violence than did older or Latino children.

## Sexual Assault

Peterson C, DeGue S, Florence C, Lokey CN.

**Lifetime Economic Burden of Rape Among U.S. Adults.**

Am J Prev Med. 2017 Jun;52(6):691-701. PMID: [28153649](#)

“The estimated lifetime cost of rape was \$122,461 per victim, or a population economic burden of nearly \$3.1 trillion (2014 U.S. dollars) over victims' lifetimes, based on data indicating >25 million U.S. adults have been raped. This estimate included \$1.2 trillion (39% of total) in medical costs; \$1.6 trillion (52%) in lost work productivity among victims and perpetrators; \$234 billion (8%) in criminal justice activities; and \$36 billion (1%) in other costs, including victim property loss or damage. Government sources pay an estimated \$1 trillion (32%) of the lifetime economic burden.”

Gundlapalli AV, Brignone E, Divita G, et. al.

**Using Structured and Unstructured Data to Refine Estimates of Military Sexual Trauma Status Among US Military Veterans.**

Stud Health Technol Inform. 2017;238:128-131. PMID: [28679904](#)

A screening questionnaire for Military Sexual Trauma filled out by female veterans showed initial positive screens of 15.4%. Adding administrative data increased the rate to 21.8%, and the rate increased to 24.5% by adding natural language processing of electronic medical notes.

Dworkin ER, Menon SV, Bystrynski J, Allen NE.  
**Sexual assault victimization and psychopathology: A review and meta-analysis.**

Clin Psychol Rev. 2017 Aug;56:65-81. PMID: [28689071](#)  
Experiencing sexual assault is major risk factor for multiple forms of psychological dysfunction, particularly PTSD and suicidality, across populations and assault types.

Shermer LO, Sudo H.

**Fear of rape from behind prison walls.**

Int J Prison Health. 2017 Jun 12;13(2):68-80. PMID: [28581377](#)  
Discussion of the impact of individual and facility level characteristics on fear of rape from 564 high security general population inmates.

Tarzia L, Maxwell S, Valpied J, Novy K, Quake R, Hegarty K.  
**Sexual violence associated with poor mental health in women attending Australian general practices.**

Aust N Z J Public Health. 2017 Oct;41(5):518-523. PMID: [28712124](#)  
Of 230 adult Australian women completing an anonymous iPad survey while waiting to see their doctor, more than half had experienced at least one incident of adult sexual abuse. Those who had were more likely to report anxiety symptoms. Those with a history of childhood sexual abuse were more likely to feel down, depressed or hopeless.

## Human Trafficking

O'Brien JE, White K, Rizo CF.

**Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Among Child Welfare-Involved Youth: An Exploratory Study of Correlates.**

Child Maltreat. 2017 Aug;22(3):265-274. PMID: [28539094](#)  
Of 814 children and youth in the child welfare system, 38 reported domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST). Youth reporting DMST were more likely than their non-exploited peers to report runaway behavior, demonstrate externalizing behaviors (anger, aggression), and have a substance abuse problem.

Ravi A, Pfeiffer MR, Rosner Z, Shea JA.

**Identifying Health Experiences of Domestically Sex-Trafficked Women in the USA: A Qualitative Study in Rikers Island Jail.**

J Urban Health. 2017 Jun;94(3):408-416. PMID: [28116589](#)  
From interviews with 21 adult domestically-trafficked women about their healthcare experiences while trafficked, "Reasons for accessing care included sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV testing, unintended pregnancies, traumas,

and chronic diseases. Emergency departments, Planned Parenthoods, and jails were common care sites. Traffickers and substance use impeded care and access to follow-up."

Curran RL, Naidoo JR, Mchunu G.

**A theory for aftercare of human trafficking survivors for nursing practice in low resource settings.**

Appl Nurs Res. 2017 Jun;35:82-85. PMID: [28532733](#)  
Authors offer recommendations for a changing view of a human trafficking survivor from "a passive victim of circumstance of their life and in need of therapeutic intervention" to someone who has an active role in their recovery to a "renewed self".

Le PD.

**"Reconstructing a Sense of Self": Trauma and Coping Among Returned Women Survivors of Human Trafficking in Vietnam.**

Qual Health Res. 2017 Mar;27(4):509-519. PMID: [27206456](#)  
"Survivors of human trafficking who return to their community of origin must cope with the trauma they experienced as victims as well as the conditions that contributed to their trafficking vulnerabilities." Author discusses the psychosocial adjustment process.

Jaung M, Jani S, Banu S, Mackey JM.

**International Emergency Psychiatry Challenges: Disaster Medicine, War, Human Trafficking, Displaced Persons.**

Psychiatr Clin North Am. 2017 Sep;40(3):565-574. PMID: [28800810](#)  
"Knowledge of specialized psychosocial and cultural considerations should inform the comprehensive psychiatric assessment and treatment plan" for special situations with vulnerable populations, such as those created by international humanitarian emergencies, refugees or internally displaced people, and victims of human trafficking.

## Perpetrators

Okano M, Langille J, Walsh Z.

**Psychopathy, alcohol use, and intimate partner violence: Evidence from two samples.**

Law Hum Behav. 2016 Oct;40(5):517-23. PMID: [27088162](#)  
Authors found that psychopathy (personality disorder characterized by persistent antisocial behavior, impaired empathy and remorse, and bold, disinhibited, and egotistical traits) was associated with IPV, that this relationship was consistent despite gender and alcohol use, and was evident across samples.

Morgan L, Long L.

**Female perpetrated sexual offences reported to a London sexual assault referral centre.**

J Forensic Leg Med. 2018 Feb;54:130-135. PMID: [29453158](#)  
Female sexual abuse perpetrators made up 0.66% of cases reported to a UK sexual assault referral center, with victims ranging from age 3 to 59 years. "Victims of solo perpetrators were mostly children who reported an assault by a teacher or childminder. Victims of pairs were older and all perpetrators were male/female pairs, usually reportedly in a romantic relationship. Victims of groups were more often strangers to the perpetrators and assaults were often very violent."

## Police and Court Systems

Twis MK, Nguyen AP, Nordberg A.

**Intimate Partner Violence Myths in Police Reports: A Directed Content Analysis.**

Violence Vict. 2018 Apr 1;33(2):351-367. PMID: [29609680](#)  
Police officers may be vulnerable to IPV myths in their decision-making and reporting of IPV calls. In this study of police reports, descriptions were "(a) regularly typifying females as hysterical, whether they were the offenders or victims, (b) emphasizing injury, and the balance of injury between parties, to determine who ought to be labeled as the offender, and (c) minimizing the coercive control exercised between involved parties to, instead, quickly and one-dimensionally determine 'who started it.'"

Daly JM, Xu Y, Jogerst GJ.

**Iowa Dependent Adult Abuse Prosecutions From 2006 Through 2015: Health Care Providers' Concern.**

J Prim Care Community Health. 2017 Jul;8(3):153-162. PMID: [28142356](#)

From 2006 through 2015 in Iowa, charges were brought for 482 dependent adult abuse prosecution cases. Of these 482 charges, 52% were dismissed, 25% resulted in probation, 15% resulted in prison (long term) and 8% in jail (short term).

## Providers

Katerndahl D, Burge S, Ferrer R, Becho J, Wood R.

**Multi-day Patterns around Taking Action in Intimate Partner Violence.**

Nonlinear Dynamics Psychol Life Sci. 2018 Apr;22(2):225-241. PMID: [29600953](#)

Of women experiencing IPV recruited from six primary care clinics and who recorded certain factors daily, 29 women took action during the study (seeking counseling, taking legal action, leaving). Decisions to take action were not typically multi-day decisions linked to violence, rather sudden events triggered by loss of control or unique situational factors.

Bakhurst MG, Loew B, McGuire ACL, et. al.

**Relationship Education for Military Couples: Recommendations for Best Practice.**

Fam Process. 2017 Jun;56(2):302-316. PMID: [26932356](#)  
"This paper describes best practice recommendations for working with military couples, including: addressing the distinctive challenges of the military lifestyle, ensuring program delivery is seen as relevant by military couples, and providing relationship education in formats that enhance the accessibility of programs."

Bachmann M, Bachmann BA.

**The Case for Including Adverse Childhood Experiences in Child Maltreatment Education: A Path Analysis.**

Perm J. 2018 Mar 16;22. PMID: [29616910](#)  
In this survey of 1056 Texas medical practitioners performing an online continuing education module that included knowledge about ACEs and their effects, despite prior formal education/continuing education/workplace training about child abuse, the ACE aspect of the new training made a significant difference in medical professionals' recognition of likely child maltreatment and willingness to report.

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

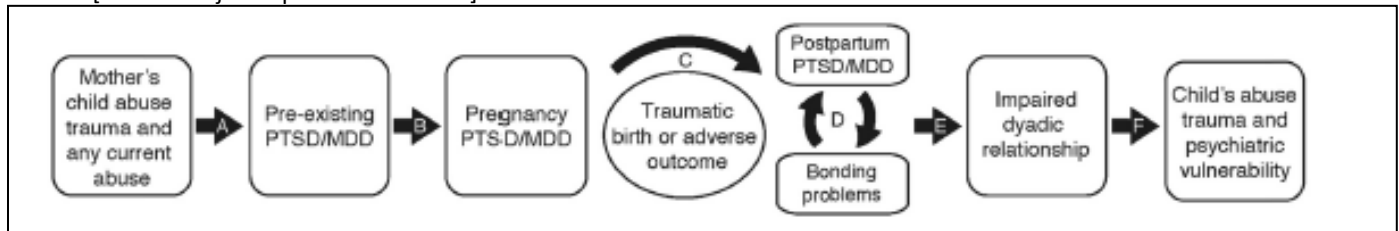
**Implementation of a Family Planning Clinic-Based Partner Violence and Reproductive Coercion Intervention: Provider and Patient Perspectives.**

Perspect Sex Reprod Health. 2017 Jun;49(2):85-93. PMID: [28272840](#)  
From interviews with providers and patients after a trial of "universal education" about IPV and reproductive coercion at 11 Pennsylvania family planning clinics, "Providers reported that the intervention increased their confidence in discussing intimate partner violence and reproductive coercion. They noted that asking patients to share the educational information with other women facilitated the conversation. Barriers to implementation included lack of time and not having routine reminders to offer the intervention. Patients described how receiving the intervention gave them important information, made them feel supported and less isolated, and empowered them to help others."

Sperlich M, Seng J, Rowe H, Fisher J, Cuthbert C, Taylor J.  
**A Cycles-Breaking Framework to Disrupt Intergenerational Patterns of Maltreatment and Vulnerability During the Childbearing Year.**

J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2017 May -Jun;46(3):378-389. PMID: [28199820](#)

↓ Article contains a structure for practical interventions during the perinatal period.  
 [MDD = Major Depressive Disorder]



Grimley-Baker K.  
**Ethical Implications of Mandatory Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence.**

Creat Nurs. 2018 Apr 1;24(1):68-71. PMID: [29669639](#)  
 Author discusses the ethical and legal implications of mandated reporting of IPV.

## Prevention

Hornor G.  
**Resilience.**

J Pediatr Health Care. 2017 May - Jun;31(3):384-390. PMID: [28433064](#)

Children respond to ACEs in a wide variety of ways. The author defines the concepts of resilience and stress, explores the neurobiology of resilience, and examines interventions that promote resilience in children at the society, community, family and individual levels.

Smith AE, Hudnut-Beumler J, Scholer SJ.

**Can Discipline Education be Culturally Sensitive?**

Matern Child Health J. 2017 Jan;21(1):177-186. PMID: [27423240](#)

English/Spanish parents of children age 1-5 viewed a multimedia program in the waiting room and were able to pick 4 of 20 appropriate discipline strategies – 96% completed this intervention. “At least 80% of parents from each racial/ethnic group reported that the program built their confidence, addressed their family needs, explained things in a way they could understand, respected their family values, and was sensitive to their personal beliefs.”

Vlahovicova K, Melendez-Torres GJ, Leijten P, et. al.

**Parenting Programs for the Prevention of Child Physical Abuse Recurrence: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**

Clin Child Fam Psychol Rev. 2017 Sep;20(3):351-365. PMID: [28378136](#)

A review of research on parenting programs to decrease child physical abuse found some benefit of parenting behavior programs based on social learning theory.

Lila M, Gracia E, Catalá-Miñana A.

**Individualized motivational plans in batterer intervention programs: A randomized clinical trial.**

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2018 Apr;86(4):309-320. PMID: [29648853](#)

In a randomized trial of a usual Batterer Intervention Program (BIP) vs. adding an Individualized Motivational Plan (IMP) that included motivational interviewing, stages of change, and strength-based theory, the IMP enhancement led to significantly more advanced stage of change, less physical violence, and higher decrease in recidivism.

Bowring AL, Wright CJC, Douglass C, Gold J, Lim MSC.

**Features of successful sexual health promotion programs for young people: findings from a review of systematic reviews.**

Health Promot J Austr. 2018 Apr;29(1):46-57. PMID: [29700941](#)

From a systematic review of interventions to promote sexual health in young people, “Common features of effective interventions were: longer term or repeated implementation; multi-setting and multi-component; parental involvement; culturally/gender/age appropriate; and inclusion of skills-building.”

## Researchers

Birken SA, Bunger AC, Powell BJ, et. al.

**Organizational theory for dissemination and implementation research.**

Implement Sci. 2017 May 12;12(1):62. PMID: [28499408](#)

Authors discuss general principles of organizational theory in reference to implementation of preventive interventions.

Ruark A, Fielding-Miller R.

**Using Qualitative Methods to Validate and Contextualize Quantitative Findings.**

Glob Health Sci Pract. 2016 Sep 29;4(3):373-83. PMID: [27688715](#)

“Qualitative methods may produce higher reports of sensitive sexual behaviors than quantitative surveys. In-depth interviews elicit detailed stories that can reduce the possibility of misunderstanding, and repeated interviews can increase participants’ willingness to reveal sensitive information. Purposively sampling a subsection of informants who participated in a quantitative data collection process can help researchers better understand context and potential shifting meanings.”

Randall D, Anderson A, Taylor J.

**Protecting children in research: Safer ways to research with children who may be experiencing violence or abuse.**

J Child Health Care. 2016 Sep;20(3):344-53. PMID: [26105062](#)

Children participating in any research, like other children, may be experiencing maltreatment. This is a review of research training, practices and protocols to respond to disclosure and discovery of abuse to protect both researchers and children.

Leung TP, Bryant C, Phillips L, Hegarty K.

**GPs' perceived readiness to identify and respond to intimate partner abuse: development and preliminary validation of a multidimensional scale.**

Aust N Z J Public Health. 2017 Oct;41(5):512-517. PMID: [28664590](#)

In developing a scale to identify provider’s readiness to identify and manage IPV, three distinct and reliable subscales were found to be: self-efficacy, motivational readiness, and emotional readiness.

## Other of Interest

Glaesmer H, Kuwert P, Braehler E, Kaiser M.

**Childhood maltreatment in children born of occupation after WWII in Germany and its association with mental disorders.**

Int Psychogeriatr. 2017 Jul;29(7):1147-1156. PMID: [28374655](#)

In the aftermath of WWII, more than 200,000 German occupation children (GOC) were fathered by occupation soldiers and born to local women. Compared to matched controls, GOC children experienced significantly higher rates of childhood emotional abuse/neglect and physical and sexual abuse, along with related increased PTSD and depressive syndromes even decades later.

Spencer-Hwang R, Torres X, Valladares J, et. al.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences among a Community of Resilient Centenarians and Seniors: Implications for a Chronic Disease Prevention Framework.**

Perm J. 2018 Mar 11;22. PMID: [29702049](#)

In looking at a specific community known for longevity and fewer chronic diseases, despite a strong ACE presence (only 30% had 0 ACEs and 36% had 4 or more), participants also showed strong resilience factors known to decrease inflammation (only 6% had 0 resilience factors). Resilience factors included: a “kinetic” lifestyle immersed in activities that require physical movement, spiritual practices, charitable acts and altruism, a network of meaningful and lasting supportive relationships, extensive exposure to nature/outdoors, weekly day of rest, simple home-cooked foods high in fruits and vegetables, and positive thoughts that one’s actions will improve outcomes.

Rodriguez-Paras C, Tippet K, Brown E, et. al.

**Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Mobile Health: App Investigation and Scoping Literature Review.**

JMIR Mhealth Uhealth. 2017 Oct 26;5(10):e156. PMID: [29074470](#)

“The emergence of mobile health (mHealth) apps has the potential to bridge many of these access gaps [geography, time, financial, cultural, stigma] by providing remote resources and monitoring that can offer discrete assistance to trauma survivors with PTSD and enhance patient-clinician relationships. In this study, we investigate the current mHealth capabilities relevant to PTSD.” Authors conclude that while there are many apps available, few have had adequate evaluation of usability and validation. The 3 most downloaded apps were all developed by the Department of Veteran Affairs. PTSD Coach is a stand alone app, and the other two, PE Coach and CPT Coach, were designed to integrate with clinical PTSD treatment.

