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Child Abuse

Amick M, Bentivegna K, Hunter AA, et. al.

Child maltreatment-related children's emergency department visits before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Connecticut.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Mar 28;128:105619. PMID: [35364466](#)

Comparing matched pre- and during-Covid periods at 2 tertiary academic children's hospitals in Connecticut, while abuse-related ED visits decreased during the Covid period, both ED visits and CPS reports of child neglect increased.

Petska HW, Yin S, Lindberg DM, et. al.

Drug exposures in young children - The next frontier in occult injury testing.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 May;127:105575. PMID: [35276533](#)

"Even before the pandemic, approximately 1 in 8 U.S. children lived with a caregiver with a substance use disorder...Drug exposures can be difficult to diagnose as symptoms may be absent or non-specific. Almost 20% of children who present with life-threatening events were noted to have positive toxicology testing during work-up...The incidence of drug exposure in the general pediatric population compared with the abused population also has not been determined...Without guidelines, current practice is highly variable, with the possibility of overlooking at-risk children, increasing the risk of bias and widening health disparities, and missing the opportunity to provide interventions."

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

Injuries Associated with Subsequent Child Maltreatment Diagnosis: By Age, Race, Gender, and Medicaid Status.

Child Maltreat. 2022 May;27(2):225-234. PMID: [34315243](#)

This study examined injuries (bruising, fractures, lacerations, head injury, burns, falls, and unspecified injury) that may precede a child maltreatment (CM) diagnosis at a large integrated healthcare system. Results showed that all injury categories (and especially fractures and head injury) were predictors

of a subsequent CM diagnosis, but only for children < 3years old. All injury types were predictive for Hispanic children, but only certain injury types were predictive for other race/ethnicities.

Driscoll SJ, Fidler KJ, Shears A, Whetham J, White A.

Sexually transmitted infections in suspected child sexual abuse.

Arch Dis Child. 2022 Apr 5;archdischild-2021-323028. PMID: [35383037](#)

Of 241 children seen at a UK children's sexual assault referral center, 47.3% were screened for a sexually transmitted infection, of whom 8.8% tested positive. "No asymptomatic child was diagnosed with an STI. Sexual transmission was the most likely mode of transmission based on child disclosure and physical examination findings for 6/10 children diagnosed with an STI."

Elliott SA, Goodman KL, Bardwell ES, Mullin TM.

Reactions to the disclosure of intrafamilial childhood sexual abuse: Findings from the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 May;127:105567. PMID: [35278820](#)

Of 224 children who contacted the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline regarding experiencing intrafamilial child sexual abuse, and who had previously disclosed to one type of recipient, "Nearly three-fourths (73%) of children described receiving a negative reaction to disclosure. Negative reactions included distracting or dismissing the victim (33%), not believing the victim (29%), or retaliating or responding violently following disclosure (10%). Children most frequently disclosed abuse to non-offending family (66%), friends (17%), and formal support providers (12%). Relative to friends and intimate partners, victims were more likely to discuss negative reactions from family (49% v 87%)...Disclosing to non-offending family may be unproductive and potentially harmful for some children. This study has implications for disclosure-related planning protocols...[and] the importance of educating the public, and parents in particular, about how to respond to CSA disclosures."

Lobo M, Smith JA, Gall JA.

Challenging the Myth That the Sexually Abused Female Child Must Have Genital Injuries.

J Law Med. 2022 Mar;29(1):270-278. PMID: [35362295](#)

This article defines and describes female genital anatomy; the changes that occur in the genitalia during growth and puberty and during sexual response and intercourse; the reasons for normal genital examination findings in most female children who have been sexually abused; and explains why the absence of findings of genital trauma should not be used to challenge the credibility of the child's history of sexual abuse.

Cortes Hidalgo AP, Thijssen S, Delaney SW, et. al.

Harsh Parenting and Child Brain Morphology: A Population-Based Study.

Child Maltreat. 2022 May;27(2):163-173. PMID: [33455410](#)

For 2410 children who received brain scans at age 10, and whose parents reported parenting styles at age 3, and controlling for multiple variables, maternal harsh parenting was associated with changes in certain brain areas, particularly overall smaller brain volume and smaller amygdala volume (processes fear and threats).

Isumi A, Doi S, Ochi M, Kato T, Fujiwara T.

Child Maltreatment and Mental Health in Middle Childhood: A Longitudinal Study in Japan.

Am J Epidemiol. 2022 Mar 24;191(4):655-664. PMID: [34788359](#)

Of all 1st grade Japanese children from one ward in Tokyo, followed for 4 years, child maltreatment (via caregiver survey) was associated with behavior problems (such as emotional, conduct, and peer relationship problems), and inversely associated with resilience and also prosocial behavior (helping, cooperating, comforting), regardless of sex.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Moog NK, Heim CM, Entringer S, et. al.

Transmission of the adverse consequences of childhood maltreatment across generations: Focus on gestational biology.

Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2022 Apr;215:173372. PMID: [35259415](#)

This review includes a definition of childhood maltreatment (CM), an overview of the clinical and neurobiological consequences of CM in the exposed and the offspring generation, the intrauterine

period as a potential time window and a mechanism of transmission, a summary of the available evidence supporting both direct and indirect effects of gestational biological variation on offspring development, and knowledge gaps and challenges in investigation.”

Zisook S, Planeta B, Hicks PB, et. al.

Childhood adversity and adulthood major depressive disorder.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2022 May-Jun;76:36-44. PMID: [35366613](#)

From a 35-site VA study, “83% experienced at least one of the 10 ACEs and 20.7% experienced 6 or more. Participants with childhood adversities were more likely...to have had more severe depression and anxiety, more lifetime episodes, a younger age of first diagnosed major depressive disorder, more comorbid PTSD, worse quality of life, and more suicidal ideation than those no or fewer adversities.”

Miao H, Zhong S, Liu X, et. al.

Childhood trauma history is linked to abnormal brain metabolism of non-medicated adult patients with major depressive disorder.

J Affect Disord. 2022 Apr 1;302:101-109. PMID: [34965400](#)

Comparing specialized brain scans to measure brain protein metabolism of a small group of Chinese unmedicated patients with either major depression, major depression and childhood trauma, or a control group with neither, major depression was associated with significant changes in protein metabolism in certain brain areas. Early childhood trauma caused additional changes which played an important role in longer and more episodes of depression.

Hitzler M, Bach AM, Köhler-Dauner F, Gündel H, Kolassa IT.

Long-Term Consequences of Childhood Maltreatment Among Postpartum Women-Prevalence of Psychosocial Risk Factors for Child Welfare: An Independent Replication Study.

Front Psychiatry. 2022 Mar 14;13:836077. PMID: [35360143](#)

Of 533 healthy postpartum German women asked about their personal experiences with childhood maltreatment (CM), 16.1% experienced emotional and 10.1% physical abuse, 28.5% emotional neglect, 9.4% physical neglect and 10.3% sexual abuse. “The higher the CM load the more psychosocial stressors existed in women's life...had a higher risk for mental health problems, intimate partner violence, financial problems, and a higher postnatal stress load...CM and psychosocial risk factors for child welfare were strongly associated in a dose-response manner.”

Grillault Laroche D, Godin O, Dansou Y, et. al.
Influence of childhood maltreatment on prevalence, onset, and persistence of psychiatric comorbidities and suicide attempts in bipolar disorders.

Eur Psychiatry. 2022 Jan 21;65(1):e15. PMID: [35060460](#)
Of 3,047 individuals with bipolar disorders, those with childhood maltreatment, and especially emotional abuse and sexual abuse, were at increased risk for suicide attempts, anxiety disorders, substance use, and eating disorders.

Geoffroy MC, Arseneault L, Girard A, et. al.
Association of childhood bullying victimisation with suicide deaths: findings from a 50-year nationwide cohort study.

Psychol Med. 2022 Apr 7:1-8. PMID: [35388770](#)
Of a group of British adults born in 1958 and followed for over 50 years, those whose mothers had reported frequent bullying in childhood had 1.89 times increased odds of dying by suicide, after controlling for other factors.

Eid K, Torkildsen Ø, Aarseth J, et. al.
Association of adverse childhood experiences with the development of multiple sclerosis.

J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2022 Apr 4:jnnp-2021-328700. PMID: [35379699](#)
From a national Norwegian study, "Childhood sexual and emotional abuse were associated with an increased risk of developing MS. The risk was higher when exposed to several abuse categories, indicating a dose-response relationship. Studies are needed to identify underlying mechanisms."

Nagtegaal MH, Boonmann C.
Child Sexual Abuse and Problems Reported by Survivors of CSA: A Meta-Review.

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Feb-Mar;31(2):147-176. PMID: [34633279](#)
From a research review, problems reported by survivors of childhood sexual abuse fell into 5 categories – medical, psychological, sexual, repeated self-harm, and other – and were overall prevalent independent of specific characteristics of and circumstances surrounding the abuse.

Côté PB, Flynn C, Dubé K, et. al.
"It Made Me so Vulnerable": Victim-blaming and Disbelief of Child Sexual Abuse as Triggers of Social Exclusion Leading Women to Homelessness.

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Feb-Mar;31(2):177-195. PMID: [35125065](#)
Of 21 women aged 29-60 years who experienced both childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and homelessness, their initial CSA disclosure experiences were characterized by victim-blaming

and disbelief, and were perceived as the onset of social exclusion and isolation, which lead to their homelessness.

Kors S, Kurdziel-Adams G, Towers C, Fortner K, Macfie J.
Sexual Abuse as a Risk Factor for Opioid Misuse in Pregnancy.

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Apr 8:1-12. PMID: [35395922](#)
Of 93 women seen at a high-risk pregnancy clinic, 55 of whom had opioid use disorder, and 38 others considered medical high risk, "Our findings reveal both presence of and severity of sexual abuse were significantly associated with opioid misuse in pregnancy, while physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect were not...screenings for ACEs in primary care and gynecological visits may help decrease the impact of sexual abuse."

Adolescents

Krause KH, Verlenden JV, Szucs LE, et. al.
Disruptions to School and Home Life Among High School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic - Jan-June 2021.

MMWR Suppl. 2022 Apr 1;71(3):28-34. PMID: [35358164](#)
From a national study of 7705 students in grades 9-12, since the beginning of the pandemic, 66% of students found it more difficult to complete their schoolwork, and 55% experienced emotional abuse by a parent or other adult in their home. Prevalence of emotional and physical abuse by a parent or other adult in the home was highest "among students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual (74% emotional abuse and 20% physical abuse) compared with students who identified as heterosexual (50% and 10%). Students experienced insecurity via parental job loss (29%), personal job loss (22%), and hunger (24%). Disparities by sex and by race and ethnicity also were noted."

Rankine J, Fuhrman B, Copperman E, Miller E, Culyba A.
School Absenteeism among Middle School Students with High Exposure to Violence.

Acad Pediatr. 2022 Mar 24:S1876-2859(22)00179-6. PMID: [35342032](#)
"Chronic school absenteeism is linked to failure to graduate high school and poor health in adulthood." Of 499 middle school students, 45.5% reported frequent absenteeism and 71.5% reported violence exposure. Any self-reported violence exposure was associated with absenteeism (adjusted relative risk = 1.43). However, no specific type of violence exposure predicted absenteeism...with no evidence of stronger associations with greater exposure."

Datta P, Cornell D, Konold T.

Association of Teen Dating Aggression With Risk Behavior and Academic Adjustment.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP3930-NP3953.

PMID: [32880497](#)

For 32,428 students in grades 9-12 at 320 Virginia high schools, “The 40% of students who experienced TDA (teen dating abuse) in the past year reported more marijuana use (26% vs. 13%), alcohol use (40% vs. 22%), fighting (13% vs. 5%), suicidal ideation (31% vs. 13%), and suicide attempts (17% vs. 5%), as well as lower school engagement, educational aspirations, and grades than students who dated without TDA. The current study emphasized the need for dating aggression to be a focus of secondary school prevention programs due its associations with poorer academic performance, and high-risk behavior with potentially serious mental health consequences.”

Lee RY, Oxford ML, Sonney J, Enquobahrie DA, Cato KD.

The mediating role of anxiety/depression symptoms between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and somatic symptoms in adolescents.

J Adolesc. 2022 Feb;94(2):133-147. PMID: [35353421](#)

From a national study of 1354 adolescents followed over time, there was a significant association between recent ACEs and increased anxiety/depression symptoms, which in turn were associated with somatic symptoms (physical symptoms such as pain, weakness, shortness of breath). “Clinicians should consider assessing anxiety/depression symptoms and possible concurrent exposure to ACEs when caring for adolescents who present with somatic symptoms.”

Wang YJ, Li X, Ng CH, Xu DW, Hu S, Yuan TF.

Risk factors for non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) in adolescents: A meta-analysis.

EClinicalMedicine. 2022 Mar 21;46:101350. PMID: [35330803](#)

From a research analysis of this topic, “Eighty risk factors were identified and classified into 7 categories: mental disorders (Odds Ratio, 1.89), bullying (ORs, 1.98), low health literacy (ORs, 2.20), problem behaviours (ORs, 2.36), adverse childhood experiences (ORs, 2.49), physical symptoms (ORs, 2.85) and the female gender (ORs, 2.89).”

Hong JS, Espelage DL, Ostrov JM.

Introduction to the Special Issue: Bullying and Its Linkage to Other Forms of Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr 1:8862605221085246. PMID: [35362351](#)

“Children and adolescents who are identified as bullies, bully victims, or both are at an elevated risk

of being involved in other forms of violence, for example, dating violence and sexual violence.

Moreover, those who are exposed to violence have increased odds of being involved in bullying. This special issue brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines (e.g., psychology, criminology/criminal justice, and social work) to investigate how involvement in bullying and other forms of violence are interrelated.” [Table of Contents](#)

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Da Thi Tran T, Murray L, Van Vo T.

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy and maternal and child health outcomes: a scoping review from low-and-middle income countries 2016 - 2021.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2022 Apr 13;22(1):315. PMID: [35418053](#)

“IPV in middle- and low-income countries was associated with higher odds of postpartum depression, low birth weight, preterm birth and less breastfeeding in the year after birth. Lower levels of social support increased the odds of experiencing IPV during pregnancy, whilst higher levels of social support reduced antenatal anxiety and depression in women experiencing IPV during pregnancy.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Daugherty JC, Verdejo-Román J, Pérez-García M, et. al.

Structural Brain Alterations in Female Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP4684-NP4717. PMID: [32954938](#)

Comparing brain scans of 27 Spanish women without abuse and 27 IPV survivors, “The brain regions in which between-group differences were found were related to attempted strangulation, IPV-related traumatic brain injury, severity of IPV, adverse childhood experiences, and post-traumatic stress. These results demonstrate that a wider range of brain regions may be impacted by IPV and that various factors are implicated in the structural brain alterations found in female survivors.”

Khurana B, Hines DA, Johnson BA, et. al.

Injury patterns and associated demographics of intimate partner violence in men presenting to U.S. emergency departments.

Aggress Behav. 2022 May;48(3):298-308. PMID: [34913166](#)

From a US national survey 2005-2015, "Male patients were older (36.1% vs. 16.8% over 60 years), more likely to be Black (40.5% vs. 28.8%), sustained more injuries due to cutting (28.1% vs. 3.5%), more lacerations (46.9% vs. 13.0%), more injuries to the upper extremity (25.8% vs. 14.1%), and fewer contusions/abrasions (30.1% vs. 49.0%), compared to female IPV patients. There were also more hospitalizations in men (7.9% vs. 3.7%).

Jakubowski KP, Barinas-Mitchell E, Chang YF, et. al.

The Cardiovascular Cost of Silence: Self-silencing and Carotid Atherosclerosis in Midlife Women.

Ann Behav Med. 2022 Mar 1;56(3):282-290. PMID: [34124743](#)

For 290 women aged 40-60 years, and independent of cardiovascular risk factors, depression and health behaviors, those who reported greater self-silencing in their intimate relationships showed increased plaque build-up in their carotid artery (large artery in the neck, with plaque a risk factor for stroke), statistically significant for non-white women but not white women.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Cirici Amell R, Soler AR, Cobo J, Soldevilla Alberti JM.

Psychological consequences and daily life adjustment for victims of intimate partner violence.

Int J Psychiatry Med. 2022 Jan 4;912174211050504. PMID: [35393871](#)

Of 164 Spanish women referred for IPV, with a 62.2% response rate, "73% had depression symptoms, 77% trait anxiety, and 87% state anxiety. Prevalence of PTSD was 87%. IPV interfered significantly in all the aspects of the daily lives of 92%...These consequences were of similar magnitude amongst victims of emotional abuse compared to those who suffered physical violence."

Yau JH, Wong JY, Fong DY.

Economic Abuse as a Form of Intimate Partner Violence: Instruments and Mental Well-Being Outcomes.

Violence Vict. 2021 Aug 1;36(4):479-492. PMID: [34385279](#)

In this review, "survivors of economic abuse may directly suffer from deteriorating economic well-

being...This paper aims to critically appraise and summarize the instruments of economic abuse and the associated mental well-being outcomes on women...highlights the lack of vigorous study in the area and also an underreporting of the negative impact of economic abuse."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

van Houten ME, Vloet LCM, Pelgrim T, et. al.

Types, characteristics and anatomic location of physical signs in elder abuse: a systematic review.

Eur Geriatr Med. 2022 Feb;13(1):53-85. PMID: [34514555](#)

From a research review, "The most commonly described physical signs in elder abuse were bruises. Physical signs were anatomically predominantly located on the head, face/maxillofacial area (including eyes, ears and dental area), neck, upper extremities and torso (especially posterior). Physical signs related to sexual elder abuse were mostly located in the genital and perianal area and often accompanied by a significant amount of injury to non-genital parts of the body, especially the area of the head, arms and medial aspect of the thigh."

Chan ACY, Stum MS.

A Family Systems Perspective of Elder Family Financial Exploitation: Examining Family Context Profiles.

J Appl Gerontol. 2022 Apr;41(4):945-951. PMID: [34878330](#)

"This study examines the interwoven nature of intergenerational family structures and roles in which elder family financial exploitation (EFFE) takes place...organized by the number and roles of victim(s) and perpetrator(s) in each family system, including: Single victim, Single perpetrator; Single victim, Multiple perpetrators; Two victims, Single perpetrator; and Two victims, Multiple perpetrators. It is possible for multiple perpetrators to be involved, with up to five perpetrators across three generations in our sample."

Fraga Dominguez S, Ozguler B, Storey JE, Rogers M.

Elder Abuse Vulnerability and Risk Factors: Is Financial Abuse Different From Other Subtypes?

J Appl Gerontol. 2022 Apr;41(4):928-939. PMID: [34365854](#)

"Financial abuse-only cases had the lowest prevalence of vulnerability and risk factors...financial abuse, occurring in isolation, is distinct from other EA [elder abuse] types. Risk assessment and future research should consider financial abuse separately to other EA forms."

Sexual Assault

Beckman KL, Williams EC, Hebert PL, et. al.

Associations Among Military Sexual Trauma, Opioid Use Disorder, and Gender.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Mar;62(3):377-386. PMID: [34742619](#)

From a large national sample of VA outpatients, patients with a history of military sexual trauma (MST) had 50% higher odds of opioid use disorder diagnosis than those without a history of MST, stronger in men than in women.

Ganson KT, Rodgers RF, Lipson SK, Cadet TJ, Putnam M. Sexual Assault Victimization and Eating Disorders Among College-enrolled Men.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP5143-NP5166.

PMID: [32951507](#)

Of 14,964 college enrolled-men, nearly 4% reported a sexual assault within the previous 12 months. Of those who reported a sexual assault, those who were heterosexual were 1.40 times more likely, and those who identified as gay, queer, questioning, or other sexual orientation were 2.5 times more likely, to screen positive for an eating disorder.

Holloway JM, Klein T, Wiersma-Mosley JD, et. al.

Experiences of sexual assault and rape among college students with disabilities.

J Am Coll Health. 2022 Apr 5:1-7. PMID: [35380930](#)

From an online survey at a large southern university, 187 college students with disabilities (physical, ADHD, learning, and emotional disabilities) reported high rates of sexual assault - 71% experienced one or more types of lifetime sexual assault and/or rape, and 51% reported sexual victimization since attending the university.

Mullan H.

Characteristics of sexual assault among young people aged under 18 years of age in Hertfordshire.

Int J STD AIDS. 2022 Apr;33(5):503-507. PMID: [35230925](#)

For 60 students seen for sexual assault at 3 British service centers, "Half were under 16 years, 87% female and 81% of white ethnic origin. Of this group, for 50%, this was their first sexual experience, increasing to 70% in the under-16s. Forty-three (72%) of the victims knew their assailants, and 75% of the assaults took place in a familiar place. The rate of sexually transmitted infection (STI) was 7%. Themes identified included facilitation of the assault by others, blurring of boundaries between consent and coercion, school refusal, and reports of a rape culture at some schools."

Casanovas M, Kramer T, Clarke V, et. al.

Somatic symptoms following sexual assault in adolescents: a prospective longitudinal study.

Psychol Health Med. 2022 Mar;27(3):546-558. PMID:

[33573390](#)

Of 90 female adolescents mean age 15.6 years who were seen after sexual assault, there was a statistically significant increase in those reporting somatic symptoms such as headache and abdominal pain at 4-5 months follow-up (69% vs. 55% at time of assault). Those who reported somatic symptoms at follow-up were more likely to have anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and major depressive disorders than those without physical symptoms.

Human Trafficking

Cheetham AL, Hurst IA.

Human Trafficking: When to Suspect in the Pediatric Emergency Department?

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2022 Apr 1;38(4):167-171. PMID:

[35358145](#)

"In this CME review article, we describe human trafficking, its estimated prevalence, and the identification, evaluation, and management of patients who are victims of human trafficking. Finally, we provide additional resources for practitioners and patients."

Resources for Providers

National Human Trafficking Hotline
<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking>

Physicians against the Trafficking of Humans
<https://www.doc-path.org/>

"Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers" International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2009[27]

Resources for Patients

US National Human Trafficking Hotline
Call 1-888-373-7888 (TTY: 711)
Text 233733(BEFREE)
Live Chat:
<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/chat>

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
Call 1-800-THE-LOST® (1-800-843-5678)
Report online at [CyberTipline.org](https://www.cybertipline.org)

Koegler E, Howland W, Gibbons P, Teti M, Stoklosa H.

"When Her Visa Expired, the Family Refused to Renew It," Intersections of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence: Qualitative Document Analysis of Case Examples from a Major Midwest City.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP4133-NP4159.

PMID: [32924747](#)

From an analysis of 59 cases of sex or labor exploitation initiated by an intimate partner (IP), immediate or extended family member, or other in the home setting, case typologies included: forced commercial sex by an IP or family member;

domestic servitude (with or without childcare provision abuse); exploitation in a family business by an IP or family member, or work environments by family and non-family; and servile partnerships and forced marriage. “Instances of exploitation occur in private homes and are embedded in complex relationships. The trafficking lens appears ill equipped to confront and address trafficking in family and/or private spheres.”

perceived racism had higher prevalence of poor mental health (38.1%); difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (44.1%); and not feeling close to persons at school (40.7%).”

LGBTQ Concerns

McGraw JS, McManimen S, Chinn J, et. al.
Adverse Childhood Experiences, Suicidal/Self-Harming Thoughts, and Suicide Attempts Among LGB and Heterosexual Utahns.

J Homosex. 2022 Jun 7;69(7):1141-1159. PMID: [33861680](#)
 Using two representative samples of Utahns, “sexual minority Utahns reported higher levels of ACEs and suicidal/self-harming thoughts than heterosexual Utahns. Both sexual orientation and ACEs uniquely predicted suicidality, but no interaction effects were found between these predictors.”

Table 2. Comparison of ACEs and suicidal variables by sexual orientation.

Measure	Heterosexual		Sexual Minority (LGB)		t
	M	SE	M	SE	
		2016			
Total ACEs	1.9	.05	4.8	.43	9.49***
Sexual Abuse	.29	.02	1.0	.15	7.83***
Physical Abuse	.21	.02	.41	.06	4.85***
Witnessing Domestic Violence	.16	.01	.48	.06	5.20***
Troubled Home	1.0	.03	2.6	.25	9.00***
Suicidal/Self-harming Thoughts	.16	.02	1.5	.52	6.26***
		2018			
Total ACEs	1.8	.04	4.1	.32	10.05***
Sexual Abuse	.28	.01	.80	.11	7.27***
Physical Abuse	.19	.01	.40	.05	5.17***
Witnessing Domestic Violence	.16	.01	.36	.05	5.14***
Troubled Home	.93	.03	2.2	.19	9.58***
Lifetime Suicide Attempts	.07	.003	.35	.04	10.77***

***p < .000.

Race/Cultural Concerns

Mpofu JJ, Cooper AC, Ashley C, et. al.
Perceived Racism and Demographic, Mental Health, and Behavioral Characteristics Among High School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic - Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January-June 2021.

MMWR Suppl. 2022 Apr 1;71(3):22-27. PMID: [35358163](#)
 From a national CDC 2021 survey of 7705 students in private and public schools, grades 9-12, conducted during the pandemic, “Approximately one third (35.6%) of U.S. high school students reported perceived racism. Perceived racism was highest among Asian (63.9%), Black (55.2%), and multiracial students (54.5%). Students who reported

Tripathi S, Azhar S.

A Systematic Review of Intimate Partner Violence Interventions Impacting South Asian Women in the United States.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Apr;23(2):523-540. PMID: [32969332](#)

From a review including 318 South Asian IPV survivors and 25 organizations, “there are minimal IPV interventions available to South Asian women living in the US. Most interventions have not been systematically evaluated, making their efficacy questionable. Those that reported outcomes, namely recurrence of IPV, demonstrated limited efficacy. IPV research on South Asian women often dismisses financial concerns. Given that financial dependence is a major driver of violence against South Asian women, scholars must question the efficacy of available interventions that cannot foster social and economic security of IPV survivors.”

Kristoffersson E, Hamberg K.

"I have to do twice as well" – managing everyday racism in a Swedish medical school.

BMC Med Educ. 2022 Apr 1;22(1):235. PMID: [35365131](#)

From interviews with 15 Swedish male and female medical students with minority backgrounds, “Due to the power relations in medical education as well as racialized students' experience of lacking both credibility and support from bystanders, few dared to speak up or report negative treatment. Instead, they sought to avoid racism by withdrawing socially and seeking safe spaces. Or, they attempted to adopt a professional persona that was resistant to racial slights. Lastly, they tried to demonstrate their capability or conform to the majority culture, in attempts to refute stereotypes.”

Bae C, Cheng M, Kraus CN, Desai S.

Representation of Skin of Color in Rheumatology Educational Resources.

J Rheumatol. 2022 Apr;49(4):419-423. PMID: [34725180](#)

From an analysis of color images of physical findings from 5 major rheumatology educational resources, final scoring of images revealed 86% to be light skin, 9% dark skin, and 5% to be indeterminate. “The paucity of dark skin images in rheumatology resources is incongruent with current diversity estimates in the US. Significant efforts should be made to incorporate images of Black, Indigenous, and people of color into educational resources.”

Perpetrators

Vieira-Pinto P, Muñoz-Barús JI, Taveira-Gomes T, et. al.
Intimate partner violence against women. Does violence decrease after the entry of the alleged offender into the criminal justice system?

Forensic Sci Res. 2021 Aug 28;7(1):53-60. PMID: [35341122](#)
 From analysis of 1488 Portuguese police reports of cases of IPV during a 4-year period, violence decreased after the first entry of alleged offenders in the criminal justice system. Only 15.5% of cases were by re-offenders, but were however accountable for 3.3 times more crimes, with victims experiencing more injuries and requiring more medical care. “Thus, a small group of alleged offenders seems to be more violent and accountable for most of the IPV crimes suggesting that regardless of legal sanctions aiming to deter violence, these measures may not be enough for a certain group of offenders.”

Flowers C, Winder B, Slade K.
"You Want to Catch the Biggest Thing Going in the Ocean": A Qualitative Analysis of Intimate Partner Stalking.
 J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP4278-NP4314.
 PMID: [32942925](#)

From interviews with 7 UK men incarcerated for intimate partner stalking behavior, “Participants in this study described engaging in stalking-related behaviors during the relationship and following the breakdown of the relationship in an attempt to reconcile or seek revenge.”

Superordinate Theme	Subordinate themes
The quest for attention and affection creating connection	The thrill of the chase: 'Proving you can get a partner is like a drug' Obsessive desires: 'I know I was obsessed with her'
Conflicted identity and extremes of self	Portraying the ideal self to the world: 'I will be successful I won't be beat' Saying one thing, doing another: 'It was like a tug of war' Life has gone off script: 'It was a cocktail of little things'
My life, a film set	Exaggerated perspective – recounting the script She went off script – mixed messages
Gameplaying: 'One step ahead'	Knowledge is power: 'I knew where she was on day-to-day basis' Desire to win: 'A battle of wills and I was winning'
Severed connections, changing the gameplay	Spiralling emotions: 'In one of those snowdomes going around in circles' Restoring pride and elevating the self: 'A red rag to a bull'

Orchowski LM, Oesterle DW, Moreno O, et. al.
A Qualitative Analysis of Sexual Consent among Heavy-drinking College Men.
 J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP5566-NP5593.
 PMID: [32990140](#)

From interviews with 12 US heavy-drinking college men, “Men reported visiting drinking environments to locate women who they assumed would be open to sexual advances. In these environments, sexual interest was inferred indirectly through shared alcohol use. Anticipating token resistance men reported ‘trying and trying again’ to pursue escalating types of sexual activity. Consent was inferred when participants did not hear ‘no’ from a sexual partner, highlighting the importance of continued education on verbal consent in the context of sexual assault prevention programs.”

Police and Court Systems

Campbell R, Fehler-Cabral G.
"Just Bring Us the Real Ones": The Role of Forensic Crime Laboratories in Guarding the Gateway to Justice for Sexual Assault Victims.
 J Interpers Violence. 2022 Apr;37(7-8):NP3675-NP3702.
 PMID: [32820970](#)

From 3 years of observations and interviews, “we found that the police department's crime lab did not have sufficient resources to test all rape kits in police custody, which is a problem that forensic laboratories are facing throughout the United States. However, we also found that access to this limited resource was controlled by crime lab personnel and their rape myth beliefs about which victims and which cases were considered worthy of the time, effort, and attention of the criminal justice system. Lab personnel emphasized that police should only submit ‘real’ cases for forensic DNA testing, which they typically defined as physically violent stranger-perpetrated sexual assaults...We noted marked similarities in police and lab personnel's rape myth acceptance.”

Lorenz K, Dewald S, Venema R.
"I Was Worried I Wouldn't Be Believed": Sexual Assault Victims' Perceptions of the Police in the Decision to Not Report.
 Violence Vict. 2021 Jun 1;36(3):455-476. PMID: [34103417](#)

Of 175 participants in a survey following sexual victimization, 36% decided not to report based on perceptions of police – concerns of police treatment and previous/vicarious negative experiences with the police.

Longobardi C, Malacrea M, Giuliani P, Settanni M, Fabris MA. **How Plausible are the Accounts of Child Victims of Sexual Abuse? A Study of Bizarre and Unusual Scripts Reported by Children.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Feb-Mar;31(2):216-235. PMID: [34902291](#)

Investigators developed a list of categories of unusual and bizarre scripts reported by Italian children in reports of sexual abuse. This list was then validated both by the actual experiences of individuals convicted of crimes related to child pornography and Italian police officers who were involved with investigation of these crimes. "Our findings suggest that children's accounts of sexual abuse should be considered credible even if they contain unusual or bizarre elements that also occur in child pornography and therefore may reflect events actually experienced rather than merely the child's fantasy or imagination."

Providers

Bhatia A, Fabbri C, Cerna-Turoff I, et. al.

Violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bull World Health Organ. 2021 Oct 1;99(10):730-738. PMID: [34621091](#)

"We summarize the growing body of evidence on the links between the pandemic and violence against children...[and] illustrate how the pandemic is affecting prevention and response efforts...We offer ideas for how governments, policy-makers, and international and civil society organizations can address violence in the context of a protracted COVID-19 crisis. We conclude by highlighting how the current pandemic offers opportunities to improve existing child protection systems."

Elliott SA, Bardwell ES, Kamke K, Mullin TM, Goodman KL. **Survivors' Concerns During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Qualitative Insights From the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar 26;8862605221080936. PMID: [35341375](#)

From an analysis of one-on-one chat sessions with 470 victims of sexual violence who contacted the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline in the first six months of the pandemic, the four most common concerns were mental health concerns, creation or exacerbation of an unsafe living situation, not being able to access services, and not having access to a mandatory reporter or trusted adult. Findings "can inform practices for services and practitioners to best meet the needs of survivors moving forward."

Dubowitz H, Finkelhor D, Zolotor A, Kleven J, Davis N. **Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences in Primary Care: Challenges and Considerations.**

Pediatrics. 2022 Apr 1;149(4):e2021052641. PMID: [35362065](#)

"This article draws attention to the overlapping literature on social determinants of health and adverse childhood experiences, and the growing clinical interest in addressing them to promote children's and parents' health and well-being...Priorities include: begin with a few prevalent conditions for which there are helpful resources; focus on conditions that are current or recent and where parents may be more apt to engage in services; focus initially on families with children aged <6 given the frequency of well-child visits and the especially strong relationships between primary care professionals and parents during this period; ensure training of primary care professionals and staff to help them play this role competently and comfortably; and have good referral processes to facilitate additional evaluation or help."

Reading J, Nunez D, Torices T, Schickedanz A.

A Qualitative Study of Pediatricians' Adverse Childhood Experiences Screening Workflows.

Acad Pediatr. 2022 Apr 21;S1876-2859(22)00188-7. PMID: [35462065](#)

"We identified five major themes related to ACEs screening workflows: 1) degree of protocolization of the workflow, 2) screening tool(s) used, 3) timing of screening, 4) clinic staff involvement, and 5) interventions recommended and/or initiated by the physician... ACEs screening workflow variability was largely driven by clinical feasibility and availability of ACEs intervention resources. This variability demonstrates that a one-size-fits-all standardized screening protocol may not be universally feasible or appropriate across practices."

Jiang DH, Kim S, Zaidi A, et. al.

Insights from Expanded Adverse Childhood Experiences Screening in a Hospital Outpatient Psychiatry Service.

Psychiatr Q. 2022 Jun;93(2):677-687. PMID: [35380332](#)

For 252 patients newly assessed at a hospital-based community outpatient psychiatric clinic, the average ACE score was 3.4, compared to the national community average of 1.6. 42% reported 4+ ACEs, compared to 15% nationally. "ACEs had statistically significant correlations with an increased number of psychiatric diagnoses, substance use disorders, medical illnesses, suicide attempts, and suicide risk level...patients seeking psychiatric care from a hospital-based outpatient clinic are likely to be traumatized to a degree far exceeding what is typical in the general population."

Maisey S, Correia H, Paulik G.

The role of self-compassion on the relationship between trauma and hearing voices.

Clin Psychol Psychother. 2022 Mar;29(2):698-705. PMID: [34476866](#)

For 62 trauma-affected voice-hearers who presented to an Australian community voice-hearing clinic, "PTS symptom severity was positively correlated with voice-distress, but not voice-frequency, and self-compassion was negatively correlated with voice-distress and PTS symptom severity...thus warranting further consideration of self-compassion as a target in treatment for help-seeking voice-hearers."

Storey JE, Hart SD.

The Assessment and Management of Stalking Perpetrated by Clients Against Their Counselors.

Violence Vict. 2021 Apr 1;36(2):195-213. PMID: [33361449](#)

Of 306 mental health counselors surveyed, 7% had been stalked by clients. "Stalking behaviors tended to be of lower severity. Common perpetrator risk factors included relationship problems, anger, and obsession. Victim vulnerabilities were identified, where many victims engaged in behavior considered ineffective in response to stalking. Victims often encountered...inadequate access to resources...Risk management plans must be individualized and highlight ways that mental health professionals can and would like to be protected from stalking."

Prevention

Thompson SL, Zurmehly J, Bauldoff G, Rosselet R.

De-escalation Training as Part of a Workplace Violence Prevention Program.

J Nurs Adm. 2022 Apr 1;52(4):222-227. PMID: [35348487](#)

After a workplace violence (WPV) de-escalation training, "The results indicated an improvement in nurses' situational awareness through the development of early recognition skills and improved confidence in coping with aggression, thereby lessening patient escalations and reducing the number of WPV episodes toward nurses."

Suresh S, Heineman E, Meyer L, et. al.

Improved Detection of Child Maltreatment with Routine Screening in a Tertiary Care Pediatric Hospital.

J Pediatr. 2022 Apr;243:181-187.e2. PMID: [34929244](#)

The Pittsburgh Child Abuse Screening Tool was administered in a pediatric ED during a 6-month period to all children < age 13 (1.8% positive) and to nonverbal children aged 13+ (1.6% positive). This

tool asks nurses about concerns such as delay in seeking care, inconsistent history and findings, certain physical findings, and concerns about supervision/care/nourishment/hygiene. 19% of children with a positive screen were reported to CPS. Importantly, there was no relationship between screening results or CPS report and race. "Systematic child abuse screening may mitigate well-recognized racial disparities in identifying and reporting suspected child maltreatment."

Jackson T, Ahuja K, Tenbergen G.

Challenges and Solutions to Implementing a Community-Based Wellness Program for Non-Offending Minor Attracted Persons.

J Child Sex Abus. 2022 Apr;31(3):316-332. PMID: [35343392](#)

"It is crucial to provide services to people who may be at risk for committing a sexual offense and those who have not offended...there are significant barriers to providing preventive services of this nature to non-offending minor attracted persons (MAPs) in the United States. Barriers include concerns about mandated reporting laws, stigmatization, and lack of knowledge by therapists about MAPs. This paper explores these barriers and provides solutions for practitioners to offer services to this population."

Researchers

Non AL.

Social epigenomics: are we at an impasse?

Epigenomics. 2021 Nov;13(21):1747-1759. PMID: [33749316](#)

"Social scientists have placed high expectations on the study of epigenomics to explain how exposure to adverse social factors like poverty, racism and child maltreatment - particularly early in childhood - might contribute to complex diseases. Integration of social and epigenomic data will require increased access to data types...and more collaborative efforts between social scientists and geneticists."

Hancock DW, Burnes DPR, Pillemer KA, Czaja SJ, Lachs MS. Psychometric Properties of The Five-Item Victimization of Exploitation (FIVE) Scale: A Measure of Financial Abuse of Older Adults.

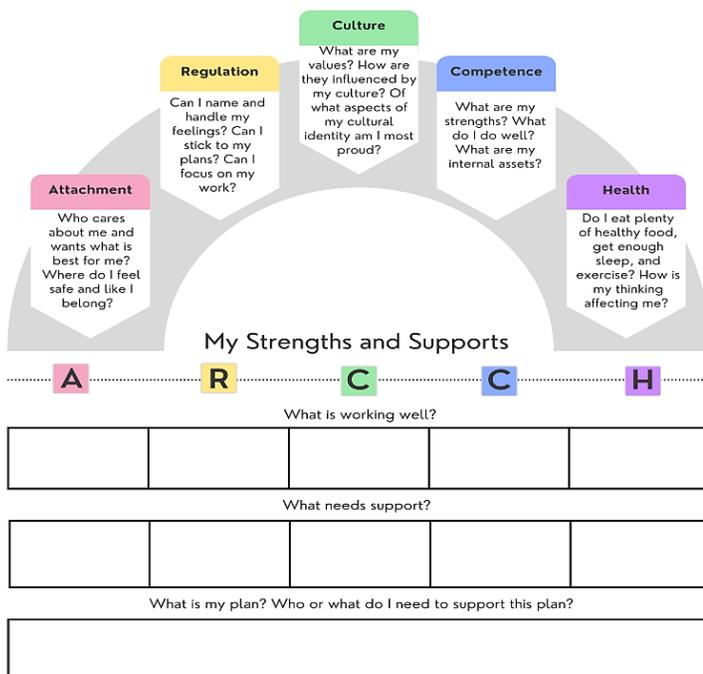
Gerontologist. 2022 Apr 8;gnac048. PMID: [35395679](#)

"The Five-Item Victimization of Exploitation (FIVE) Scale has acceptable psychometric properties and has been used successfully in large scale survey research. We recommend this measure as an indicator of financial abuse in elder abuse, or mistreatment prevalence research studies."

Wojciak AS, Powers J, Chan ACY, et. al.
ARCCH Model of Resilience: A Flexible Multisystemic Resilience Framework.
 Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Mar 25;19(7):3920.
 PMID: [35409602](#)

“The increasing prevalence and impact of trauma, such as adverse childhood experiences, race-based trauma, and a global pandemic, highlight the critical need for a flexible multisystemic framework of resilience. This manuscript outlines the universality of trauma and resilience and also provides...a flexible multisystemic resilience framework entitled the ARCCH Model of Resilience: Attachment, Regulation, Competence, Culture, and Health.” This framework can be applied to individuals, families, communities, and systems.

ARCCH for Individual Resilience



ARCCH for Resilience means growing stronger even when it is hard.
 When you make a stronger ARCCH in you, you build supports for others, too.

Other of Interest

Simonetti JA, Azrael D, Zhang W, Miller M.
Perspectives on clinician-delivered firearm safety counseling during routine care: Results of a national survey.
 Prev Med. 2022 Apr 7;158:107039. PMID: [35398367](#)

“Only 7.5% of United States (U.S.) adults report ever having spoken with a clinician about firearm safety.” From a sample of 4030 US adults residing in households with firearms with a 65% response rate, 76-89% of adults reported that clinicians should "sometimes" or "always" discuss firearm safety with

patients in the contexts of: patient or their patient's family member is at risk of suicide; has mental health or behavioral problems; is abusing or addicted to alcohol or drugs; is a victim of domestic violence; has Alzheimer's disease or another dementia; is going through a hard time.

Mannell J.
Sexual violence in Ukraine.
 BMJ. 2022 Apr 22;377:o1016. PMID: [35459705](#)

Important 1 page summary for those taking care of female, male, children, and sexual/gender minority immigrant patients from Ukraine (or other countries) where rape has been used as an instrument of war. “Multiple perpetrator rape, sexual assault at gunpoint, and rape in front of children have been reported to non-governmental and human rights organisations in Russian controlled areas...Identifying survivors of conflict-related sexual violence among Ukrainian refugees is challenging. Women and girls in most settings are reluctant to report their experiences for several reasons including stigma, fear of social isolation, and simply not wanting to relive the trauma through its telling. Men, boys, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) populations also experience conflict-related sexual violence, which often goes unrecognised. Approaching refugees with a survivor centred approach that is inherently non-discriminatory and considers the diverse needs of people who have experienced multiple traumatic events is therefore essential...Less well recognised is the potential for conflict-related sexual violence to destroy communities, cultural identities, and social networks in Ukraine and elsewhere.”

Uwizeye G, DeVon HA, McCreary LL, et. al.
Global Public Health Nursing.
 Public Health Nurs. 2022 Jan;39(1):350-359. PMID: [34881464](#)

“An often under addressed and tragic legacy of genocide is the conception of children from rape.” From a research review of the perspectives of youth born of genocidal rape, “Four themes were identified: (1) birth origin stories associated with the crime of the father, (2) fractured sense of belonging to the victim-mother, perpetrator-father, their families, and the community at large, (3) intergenerational legacy of trauma and family identity, and (4) strategies to move forward including knowing the truth about one's origin, mental health, and peer support.”