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Child Abuse

Saadi A, Choi KR, Khan T, Tang JT, Iverson GL.

Examining the Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Lifetime History of Head or Neck Injury and Concussion in Children From the United States.

J Head Trauma Rehabil. 2024 May-Jun 01;39(3):E113-E121.

PMID: [37582185](#)

From a national survey of 11,230 children, 52% boys with a mean age of 9.9 years, and a racial and ethnic makeup reflective of national demographics, "Having a higher overall ACE count was associated with higher odds of head or neck injury...Children with 2 ACEs had 24% greater odds of head or neck injury and 64% greater odds of concussion, and children with 4 or more ACEs had 70% greater odds of head or neck injury and 140% greater odds of concussion. The individual ACE categories of sexual abuse, parent domestic violence, parental mental illness, and parent criminal involvement were significantly associated with increased risk of head or neck injury, and parental mental illness with increased risk of concussion."

Bennett CE, Scribano PV.

Improving access to child abuse evaluations through innovation & telemedicine.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2024

Mar;54(3):101574. PMID: [38570216](#)

"We review the role of child abuse pediatricians in cases of suspected child maltreatment. We discuss the advantages and disadvantages of current models of care including co-location of child abuse specialists within children's advocacy centers, hospital-based medical evaluation programs and community-based clinics. We review barriers to universal and equitable access to specialized care. We then highlight the significance of telemedicine as an important tool for improving access to care for children who would not otherwise have access."

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Kisely S, Arnautovska U, Siskind D, Warren N, Najman JM.

Admissions for psychosis following agency-notified child maltreatment at 40-year-follow-up: Results from the Childhood Adversity and Lifetime Morbidity (CALM) cohort.

Schizophr Res. 2024;267:247-53. PMID: [38581827](#)

Of 6087 Australian individuals followed since childhood up to age 40, 10.1% had been the subject of a child maltreatment (CM) notification. Any agency notification was associated with a 2.72 times increase in subsequent admission for psychosis. "Screening for CM in individuals who present with psychosis is, therefore, indicated, as well as greater awareness that survivors of CM may be at higher risk of developing psychotic symptoms." (Per Wikipedia: "Psychosis is a condition of the mind that results in difficulties determining what is real and what is not real. Symptoms may include delusions and hallucinations...and incoherent speech and behavior that is inappropriate for a given situation. There may also be sleep problems, social withdrawal, lack of motivation, and difficulties carrying out daily activities.")

Alon N, Macrynika N, Jester DJ, et al.

Social determinants of mental health in major depressive disorder: Umbrella review of 26 meta-analyses and systematic reviews.

Psychiatry Res. 2024;335:115854. PMID: [38554496](#)

From a research review, "Childhood emotional, physical, or sexual abuse and neglect; intimate partner violence in females; and food insecurity were significantly associated with increased risk of MDD [major depressive disorder], with medium effect sizes. Natural disasters, terrorist acts, and military combat during deployment had small-size adverse effects; and homelessness, incarceration, and migration were associated with significantly elevated prevalence of MDD. Conversely, higher levels of parental care were significantly associated with reduced risk of MDD with medium effect sizes."

Carvalho Silva R, Oliva F, et al.

Childhood neglect, the neglected trauma. A systematic review and meta-analysis of its prevalence in psychiatric disorders.

Psychiatry Res. 2024;335:115881. PMID: [38579459](#)

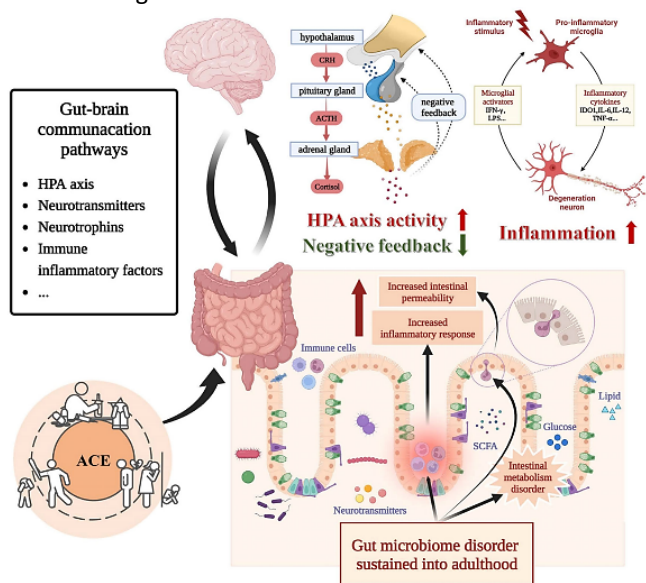
In a research review of the prevalence of neglect in psychiatric disorders, prevalence was 46.6% for unspecified neglect, 43.1% for emotional neglect, and 34.8% for physical neglect. Diverse psychiatric disorders were associated with various types of neglect. No moderating effect of age and sex on neglect prevalence was found.

Bai Y, Shu C, Hou Y, Wang GH.

Adverse childhood experience and depression: the role of gut microbiota.

Frontiers in psychiatry. 2024;15:1309022. PMID: [38628262](#)

“Recent studies suggest that the gut microbiota can influence brain function and behavior associated with depression through the “microbe-gut-brain axis”, and that the composition and function of the gut microbiota are influenced by early stress...This article reviews recent studies on the relationship among adverse childhood experiences, gut microbiota, and depression, intending to provide insights for new research.”



Boswell Z, Williams C, Abdo J, Chedid R, Fastring D.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Diabetes Risk in Mississippi Adults.

Cureus. 2024;16(3):e55875. PMID: [38595867](#)

In view of Mississippi's high diabetes prevalence (12.9%, second highest state in the US), and after controlling for sex, age, race, level of education, income, and body mass index, those who experienced childhood physical abuse (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 1.72) or sexual abuse (AOR 1.56)

had the highest odds of ever being diagnosed with diabetes. Experiencing one ACE (AOR 1.02) was associated with slightly higher odds of having diabetes, while experiencing 7 ACEs (AOR 2.20) had the highest odds. “Overall, this study shows a strong association between ACEs and a diagnosis of diabetes in the state of Mississippi. This relationship represents an important focus area for prevention efforts in legislation, public health campaigns, and universal screening procedures in primary care that may decrease the prevalence and burden of diabetes in Mississippi.”

Marshall DC, Carney LM, Hsieh K, et al.

Effects of trauma history on cancer-related screening, diagnosis, and treatment.

Lancet Oncol. 2023 Nov;24(11):e426-e437. PMID: [37922933](#)

“This Review summarises current literature on the effects of trauma history on screening, diagnosis, and treatment among adult patients at risk for or diagnosed with cancer. We discuss a complex relationship between trauma history and seeking cancer-related services, the nature of which is influenced by the necessity of care, perceived or measured health status, and potential triggers associated with the similarity of cancer care to the original trauma.”

Rogan M, Nunes JC, Xie CZ, et al.

Brief report: The influence of childhood trauma on the effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in persons with opioid use disorder.

Am J Addict. 2024;33(3):343-6. PMID: [38059660](#)

Of 25 persons receiving methadone for opioid use disorder, “Greater CT [childhood trauma] was associated with lower aversive effects from higher THC [cannabis] doses...CT may reduce the subjective aversive effects of THC, potentially leading to greater cannabis use in individuals with OUD.”

Adolescents

Fernandez A, Askenazy F, Zeghari R, et al.

Somatic and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in Children and Adolescents in France.

JAMA network open. 2024;7(4):e247193. PMID: [38635269](#)

Of 363 French adolescents, mean age 13.4 years, referred to a pediatric outpatient mental health service after experiencing trauma, those with PTSD reported an increased number of somatic (body) symptoms (7.0 vs. 4.0) and more intense symptoms, especially for stomach pain and headaches, compared to those without PTSD.

Silver IA, Semenza DC, Nedelec JL.

Incarceration of Youths in an Adult Correctional Facility and Risk of Premature Death.

JAMA Netw Open. 2023 Jul 3;6(7):e2321805. PMID: [37405770](#)

Of 8951 youths, incarceration in an adult correctional facility before the age of 18 years was associated with a 33% increase in the risk of mortality between 18 and 39 years of age (mean age 27.7 years) compared with individuals who were never arrested or incarcerated before the age of 18 years. "Youths incarcerated in adult facilities report substantially greater rates of posttraumatic stress disorder and depression compared with those in juvenile facilities...report being more afraid for their safety...are more likely to engage with antisocial adult peers in prison environments, exposing them to greater risk for sexual and physical assault...often struggle to adjust to prison life and display heightened rates of disciplinary misconduct and violence, which can lead to further isolation and loss of socialization during critical developmental periods."

Qu G, Shu L, Liu H, Ma S, Han T, Zhang H, et al.

Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Academic Performance Among Children and Adolescents: A Global Meta-Analysis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2024;15248380241246758. PMID: [38651820](#)

From a research review encompassing 5 countries (US, Canada, UK, Australia, China), "Compared with children and adolescents without any ACE, those with one or more ACE had a significantly higher risk of poor academic achievement (pooled odds ratio [OR]: 1.45) and grade repetition (pooled OR: 1.36)...all types of ACEs were positively associated with poor academic achievement and grade repetition. In addition, there was a significant dose-response relationship between the ACE score and the risk of poor academic achievement...we recommend that early screening of ACEs for children and adolescent is critical, and appropriate support and prevention in education should be developed for those with ACEs...No matter the country of origin, ACEs have detrimental effects on academic achievement of children."

Sege RD, Purdue EL, Burstein D, et al.

Predictors of Corporal Punishment during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Pediatr Rep. 2024;16(2):300-12. PMID: [38651465](#)

"We analyzed results of a nationwide cross-sectional internet panel survey of 9000 US caregivers who responded in three waves from November 2020 to July 2021. One in six respondents reported having spanked their child in the past week. Spanking was associated with intimate partner violence and the use of multiple discipline strategies and not significantly associated with region or racial self-identification. Parents who spanked sought out more kinds of support, suggesting an opportunity to reduce spanking through more effective parenting resources."

Coe JL, Daniels T, Huffhines L, et al.

Examining the Biological Impacts of Parent-Child Relationship Dynamics on Preschool-Aged Children who have Experienced Adversity.

Dev Psychobiol. 2024;66(2). PMID: [38601953](#)

Of 254 racially and ethnically diverse preschool-aged children, with and without child welfare-substantiated maltreatment, "higher parent-child cohesion [close emotional bonding] was associated with lower levels of methylation [DNA changes of a stress hormone receptor gene] and longer telomeres [marker of cellular life]...higher parent-child disengagement was associated with higher levels of methylation and shorter telomeres. Results suggest that parent-child relationship dynamics may have distinct biological effects on children."

Manley L, Nepomnyaschy L.

Exposure to maternal experiences of IPV in early childhood and sleep health in adolescence.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;152:106803. PMID: [38657490](#)

In a study following 5000 children in large US cities, early childhood IPV exposure (birth to age 5) was associated with multiple dimensions of poor sleep health in adolescence (age 15). Associations were notably stronger among girls than boys. "The strong and lasting associations of early childhood exposure to IPV with adolescents' sleep health, particularly among girls, has important consequences for addressing adolescent health disparities."

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Marziali ME, Prins SJ, Gutkind S, Martins SS.

Partner incarceration, maternal substance use, and the mediating role of social support: A longitudinal analysis using the future of families and child wellbeing study.

Soc Sci Med. 2024;349:116896. PMID: [38653185](#)

Using data from the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study, 44.2% of participants reported partner incarceration. Among mothers who experienced partner incarceration, the odds of reporting substance use were 2.1 times greater than those who reported no partner incarceration.

“Financial and emergency support may partially mediate this relationship in the short term, which has important implications for families disrupted by mass incarceration.”

Bruguera C, Segura-García L, Okulicz-Kozaryn K, et al.

Prevention of alcohol exposed pregnancies in Europe: the FAR SEAS guidelines.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2024;24(1):246. PMID: [38582887](#)

“Drinking during pregnancy is the leading cause of birth defects and child developmental disorders in Europe. The adverse effects of drinking during pregnancy may include physical, behavioural and cognitive problems, known collectively as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD)...The FAR SEAS Guidelines comprise 23 recommendations for policies, communication strategies, screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment, treatment and social services. The recommendations highlight the need to respect women's autonomy and avoid discrimination and stigmatization; using universal screening for women of childbearing age, including detection of other psychosocial risks (such as domestic violence); and individualized, comprehensive and multidisciplinary supportive interventions for those who require it, such as those with alcohol use disorders, including women's partners.”

He Y, Chaiyachati BH, Matone M, et al.

"Instead of just taking my baby, they could've actually given me a chance": Experiences with plans of safe care among birth parents impacted by perinatal substance use.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;152:106798. PMID: [38615413](#)

“Federal legislation mandates healthcare providers to notify child protective service (CPS) agencies and offer a voluntary care plan called a ‘plan of safe care’ (POSC) for all infants born affected by prenatal substance use.” From interviews with 12 birth parents, “Stigma, confusion, and fear of CPS undermine the goal of POSCs to support substance-exposed infants and birth parents. Providers serving this population should be transparent regarding CPS notifications, provide compassionate, non-

stigmatizing care, and offer coordination services to support engagement after discharge. Policymakers should consider separating POSCs from CPS to avoid exacerbating fear and mistrust.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Gibson CJ, Bahorik A, Xia F, Peltz C, Yaffe K.

IPV, Mental Health, and Aging-Related Health Among Men and Women Veterans Across the Lifespan.

J Gen Intern Med. 2024 May;39(6):931-939. PMID: [37962725](#)

Of veterans (n = 4108 men, 2824 women) with and without a history of IPV, mean age 66 years, those with an IPV history had higher rates of all examined aging-related medical conditions (sleep disorders, hypertension, diabetes, dementia) and common psychiatric diagnoses (depression, PTSD, alcohol use disorder, and substance use disorder), with evidence of an additive effect of traumatic brain injury on some psychiatric outcomes.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Sabri B, Campbell JC.

Firearm-Related Risks and Consequences for Immigrant Women in Abusive Relationships: Barriers to Reporting Threats to Safety and Recommendations for Safety Planning.

Journal of aggression, maltreatment & trauma.

2024;33(4):407-31. PMID: [38666244](#)

“Interviews with seventeen service providers and 45 immigrant women survivors of intimate partner violence were conducted...Participants shared that the partners' possession of a firearm can increase risk for firearm-related injury or fatality in situations of escalation of violence. Abused women living with a partner with firearm possession live in constant fear or threat. The presence of a firearm can also be a trigger of unwanted memories of the past and can have legal and other consequences for survivors. Impediments to reporting threats to safety were barriers such as lack of knowledge of firearm-related risks and gender and social norms. The findings can be informative for safety planning with survivors of IPV whose partners own or have access to a firearm.”

Tarzia L, McKenzie M.

Reproductive coercion and abuse in intimate relationships: Women's perceptions of perpetrator motivations.

PLoS One. 2024;19(4):e0299069. PMID: [38626011](#)

From "in-depth interviews with 30 victim/survivors in Australia recruited from the community, focusing on their perceptions of the perpetrator's motivations, we developed four themes from our analysis: 1) His needs came first; 2) The illusion of a perfect father; 3) Creating a weapon of control; and 4) My body was his. Perceived perpetrator motivations ranged from entitlement and self-interest to a deep desire for domination and entrapment. Pregnancy preventing behaviour was more likely to be linked with entitlement and self-interest, whereas pregnancy promoting behaviour tended to be described...where there was a broader pattern of ongoing control and entrapment."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Robertson M, Colburn J, Gerber M.

Applying a trauma-informed approach to home visits.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2024 May;72(5):1322-1328. PMID: [38206878](#)

"This paper serves to provide specific recommendations for applying a trauma-informed approach to a home visit and provides recommendations to home-based primary care groups and health systems about implementing universal trauma-informed care to homebound older adults."

Safety	• Unsafe physical or psychological environments such as difficult to navigate spaces, hard to read signs, crowds and lines.
Trustworthiness & Transparency	• No clear policies or supports for aging patients. Spaces and systems that are not clearly built to accommodate people with sensory or mobility deficits.
Peer Support	• No involvement of older trauma survivors in the systems and processes of the healthcare entity leading to spaces that feel less safe to older adults.
Collaboration & Mutuality	• No clear centering of the perspective of older adults, particularly those who have experienced trauma, as critical and central to the healthcare team.
Empowerment, Voice & Choice	• No clear understanding on the part of the healthcare organization that the experience of trauma is unifying among both staff and patients and could help strengthen relationships if appreciated.
Cultural, Historical & Gender Issues	• Limited organizational efforts to honor the traditional cultures of patients and communities and recognize the presence of community and historical trauma.

Sexual Assault

Anderson JC, Boakye MDS, Feinstein Z, et al.

College students' experiences of sexual violence and reasons for seeking care in campus health and counseling centers.

J Am Coll Health. 2024;72(3):753-60. PMID: [35380934](#)

From a survey of 1170 college students at baseline and one year later, despite 36% of students in the sample reporting sexual violence (SV) during college and 30% of students reporting SV at one year follow-up, less than 1% of students reported seeking care specifically for sexual assault. "At baseline and one-year, students who reported SV were more likely to state mental or sexual and reproductive health as their reason for care seeking. Many students seeking care have experienced SV yet present with other health needs. Providers need to recognize this and have a low threshold for providing SV resources routinely."

Cares AC, Madero-Hernandez A, Bostaph LG, Fisher BS.

College Faculty Experiences With Student Disclosures of Victimization.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241243347. PMID: [38605574](#)

"This study used data from an online survey of members of two U.S.-based professional scholarly associations for criminal justice and criminology (N = 637)...Disclosure to faculty was widespread (87% of faculty had received at least one disclosure of victimization from a student), and disclosures were mostly made in person. Over half the time (52.3%), participants thought the disclosure was prompted by an incident in class or another aspect of the course, and more than a quarter of the time (28.8%), the disclosure came from a student in a course that utilized trigger warnings. A faculty member's individual identities, such as gender or race and ethnicity, did not appear to render them more or less likely to receive student disclosures. However, faculty with victimization experiences who had links to victim services organizations, who were teaching in a Sociology department, or who had been teaching longer were more likely to have received a disclosure. Graduate student instructors were less likely to have received a disclosure, even controlling for years of teaching. This suggests widespread training of college-level instructors in how to respond to a student's disclosure of victimization may be warranted."

Coates Quezada CA, Armstrong L, Kilmer R, et al.

Trauma of the Shared Environment: A Qualitative Analysis of the Experiences of Survivors of College Campus Sexual Assault.

Violence Against Women. 2024;30(6-7):1538-63. PMID: [36942422](#)

From interviews with 9 sexual assault survivors on the experience of sharing a campus with the perpetrator, themes evolved which included exacerbated trauma and anxiety from knowing their environment is shared, shifting social relations, balancing school and mental health, accessibility and acceptability of support within the shared environment, and “two sides to #MeToo...it made me feel like I had a voice but at the same time it made a lot of people think that I was overreacting.” Authors make suggestions for survivor well-being.

Webermann AR, Holland KJ, Murphy CM.

Student Experiences Reporting Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct to the Title IX Office at a Public State University.

Violence Against Women. 2024;30(6-7):1564-85. PMID: [36635951](#)

“Twenty-five survivors completed anonymous surveys about reporting sexual and gender-based misconduct to their public university's Title IX office...On average, students...rated the reporting process somewhat negatively in terms of helpfulness and their overall satisfaction, as well as their feelings of being in control, empowered, respected, and safer...the qualitative data...reflected both process issues and negative consequences related to reporting, including a confusing and opaque process, poorly trained and insensitive staff, negative mental health and academic impacts, and reservations about recommending reporting to other student survivors. Across all data, participant responses spoke to the importance of a consistent and transparent Title IX process, the near-guarantee of mental health and/or academic consequences from the Title IX process (particularly for students who pursue an investigation), and a belief that the Title IX process should be entered into with extreme reservation, only with physical evidence, and with full knowledge of the psychological difficulties inherent to the process.”

Human Trafficking

Mercera G, Noteboom F, Timmermans C, et al.

Sexual exploitation of young men: Background characteristics and needs from a life-course perspective.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;152:106794. PMID: [38636156](#)

From interviews with 26 Dutch young men (age 14-32) “who experienced sexual exploitation or other forms of sexual violence in their youth...Several vulnerabilities (e.g. previous experiences of abuse and neglect, household dysfunction, social rejection, running away, substance use) and a lack of positive and supportive relationships led young men into high-risk situations. Among these were involvement in pay dates, criminality and having to survive from day to day, which contributed to victimization. Prevailing gender norms and experiences of stigmatization were often a barrier to express vulnerabilities and to disclose victimization. There was a wide variety in support needs, including peer-to-peer support, therapy, support with day-to-day practices, and anonymous support.”

Casassa K, England G, Karandikar S.

"I Had to Allow Myself to Heal": How Survivors of Sex Trafficking Have Experienced Healing From Trauma Bonding.

Violence Against Women. 2024:10778012241248458. PMID: [38650549](#)

“Among the many issues facing sex trafficking survivors, the trauma bonds they develop with their perpetrators are one of the most complex and least understood concerns...How have survivors of sex trafficking experienced healing from trauma bonding? The sample consisted of 19 female survivors...Three themes emerged: survivors shared that (a) building trusting and honest relationships, (b) their relationships with themselves, and (c) education all played a pivotal role in the healing they had experienced.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Ellis É, Wieling E, Tate A.

Complex Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Links Trauma Exposure and Suicidal Behaviors Among Sexual Minority Populations: A New Target in Suicide Prevention?

J Homosex. 2023 Jul 19:1-19. PMID: [37466931](#)

Using data from a national survey, “CPTSD [complex PTSD] should be considered an important mechanism in the trauma-suicide connection for sexual minorities and may be a potentially important target for suicide prevention...interventions should address the influence of discrimination on traumatic stress in this high-risk population.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

LoCurto J, Lange BCL, Iverson MG, Chang R, Pitter T.
A Systematic Review of Organizational Assessments Related to Racism and Equity.

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2024 Jun;11(3):1685-1700.
PMID: [37322268](#)

“21 organizational assessments assessing equity, racial equity, health equity, racism, and cultural competency were located. The setting for completion, who was meant to complete the assessment, and whether re-evaluation was needed were frequently not described in assessments. The ten question types most commonly assessed for in organizational assessments, in order of frequency, were community partnership, engagement, and accountability; cultural competency and norms; education and training; values and mission; communication; hiring, retention, and promotion; resources and funding; service provision; leadership and shared decision-making; and policies...results indicate a need for more empirically developed and tested assessments to ensure reliability and validity.”

Gertz AM, Smith M, Thomas D, Ti A, Vamos C, Bohn J.
A qualitative study to explore experiences of anti-racism teaching in medical residency programs across the United States and subsequent creation of the SPOC (Support - Pipeline - Outcomes - Community) Model to guide future curricula design.

BMC Med Educ. 2024;24(1):382. PMID: [38589833](#)
From a survey and interviews with 20 key stakeholders invested in anti-racism teaching for medical residents, “Seven themes emerged: (1) Racism in medicine is ubiquitous; (2) Anti-racism teaching in medicine varies widely; (3) Sustainability strategies should be multifaceted and include recruitment, resource allocation, and outcome measures; (4) Resources are widely available and accessible if one knows where to look; (5) Outcomes and metrics of success should include resident-faculty-, patient- community-, and system-focused outcomes; (6) Curricular strategies should be multilayered, longitudinal, and woven into the curriculum; and (7) Self-reflection and discomfort are necessary parts of the process.”

Cénat JM.
Racial discrimination in healthcare services among Black individuals in Canada as a major threat for public health: its association with COVID-19 vaccine mistrust and uptake, conspiracy beliefs, depression, anxiety, stress, and community resilience.

Public Health. 2024;230:207-15. PMID: [38574426](#)
Of 2002 Black Canadian adults, 51.66% women, “32.55% of participants declared having experienced MRD [major racial discrimination] in healthcare services. Participants with MRD were less vaccinated against COVID-19, presented higher scores of vaccine mistrust, conspiracy beliefs, COVID-19 related stressors, depression, anxiety, and stress, and had lower scores of community resilience...Racial discrimination experienced by Black individuals in health services is a major public health concern and threat to population health in Canada.”

Foster S, Grekul J.
"This might be cliché, but it was a sense of family": Gang involvement among Indigenous young adults and their search for attachment, community, and hope.

Can Rev Sociol. 2024 May;61(2):153-171. PMID: [38575385](#)
Indigenous communities in Canada face “socio-economic disadvantage, high rates of violent victimization, systemic racism and discrimination, overrepresentation in the criminal justice system, and intergenerational trauma. Based on in-depth interviews with 10 gang-involved Indigenous young adults...we explore...the attachment these young people have to their families, communities, and social institutions, that leads to their gang involvement which perpetuates violence and trauma. Yet, they exhibit hope for a better future...we suggest key points at which provision of supports and resources can assist with increasing attachments and facilitating gang desistance.”

Perpetrators

Díaz-Faes DA, Widom CS.
From childhood maltreatment to intimate partner violence perpetration: A prospective longitudinal examination of the roles of executive functioning and self-esteem.

J Psychiatr Res. 2024;173:271-80. PMID: [38554623](#)
From a prospective longitudinal study of children with documented court cases of abuse and neglect (ages 0-11 years) from a metropolitan county area in the Midwest (during the years 1967-1971) through age 47, and demographically matched controls, “Childhood maltreatment predicted lower executive functioning and self-esteem, and both independently predicted intimate partner violence perpetration...Implications and suggestions for future directions are discussed.”

Clark VA, Duwe G.

Sex Differences in the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Institutional Misconduct among Adults in Prison.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241246799. PMID: [38666702](#)

Of 2,100 adults in Minnesota's prison system. "multiple and varied forms of ACEs were common in the histories of this state's incarcerated population...past exposure to ACEs increased the likelihood and speed of disciplinary convictions after admission to prison for males, but not for females."

Population	Reported ACEs					Average	N
	0	1	2	3	4+		
Males (n = 1,683)							
White/Non-Hispanic	17%	16%	12%	10%	46%	3.6	770
Black/African American	13%	17%	13%	10%	48%	3.8	592
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9%	20%	8%	9%	55%	4.2	140
Hispanic/Latino	19%	15%	12%	17%	37%	3.3	131
Asian American/Pacific Islander	20%	24%	14%	6%	36%	2.9	50
Females (n = 328)							
White/Non-Hispanic	12%	8%	9%	8%	62%	4.6	178
Black/African American	8%	10%	8%	12%	61%	4.7	49
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11%	11%	11%	15%	51%	4.4	72
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Asian American/Pacific Islander*	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

Marshall EA.

Pornography Use and Sexual Coercion: Examining the Importance of Frequency, Type, and Other Factors.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241246007. PMID: [38666663](#)

From a survey of 365 college males, "sexual scripts and investment in pornography use are significantly related to self-reported sexual coercion. These findings indicate that the frequency with which someone views pornography may not be driving the relationship between pornography use and sexual coercion and that an individual's monetary investment in their pornography use habit, as well as their adoption of sexual scripts from pornography, may be what is driving this relationship."

Police and Court Systems

Fessinger MB, McAuliff BD, Aronson E, McWilliams K.

Attorneys' experiences, perceptions, and plea recommendations in child sexual abuse cases.

Law Hum Behav. 2024;48(1):13-32. PMID: [38573702](#)

"We collected data from a national sample of actively practicing prosecutors (n = 217) and defense attorneys (n = 251) who had experience with child abuse cases...They said that it was important to know about prior allegations against

the alleged perpetrator or by the child when assessing their credibility...the length of the sentence, sex offender registration requirement, and possibility of time served guided their plea recommendations...the consistency of the child's report influenced their decisions the most; they rated the evidence against the defendant as stronger when the child was consistent across reports than when the child was inconsistent...thus, prosecutors were less willing and defense attorneys were more willing to recommend a plea."

Kemper NS, Reilly ML, Freeman NJ, Sandler JC.

Reexamining predictors of trial outcomes in New York State's sex offender civil management process.

Law Hum Behav. 2024;48(1):67-82. PMID: [38252101](#)

In an analysis of cases involving individuals who have committed sexual offenses and are deemed to have a mental abnormality (MA) that predisposes them to to sexually recidivate after serving their criminal sentences, the strongest predictors of MA trial and disposition hearing outcomes were diagnoses of pedophilia (odds ratios = 4.05-7.22) and sexual sadism (ORs = 2.68-7.03), which increased the likelihood of a confinement order.

Nimi C, Rani N, Singh R.

Forensic aspects of condom evidence: Analysis, interpretation, and recent trends.

Forensic Sci Int. 2024;357:111988. PMID: [38520829](#)

"In recent years, collection and analysis of condom evidence in sexual assault investigations are becoming more common in forensic caseworks. Condom analysis can provide investigative leads or establish potential contact between the suspect and victim in the absence of DNA evidence or supplement biological evidence. Recent forensic literature shows significant advancements in the analysis of condom lubricants."

Gewirtz-Meydan A, Mitchell KJ, O'Brien JE.

Trauma behind the keyboard: Exploring disparities in child sexual abuse materials exposure and mental health factors among investigators and forensic examiners.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;152:106757. PMID: [38574600](#)

"This study contributes to our comprehension of the distinct experiences and challenges faced by CSAM [child sexual abuse materials] investigators and forensic examiners...in terms of their exposure to CSAM content and the associated mental health factors. These insights highlight the imperative need for tailored support mechanisms and interventions that can effectively address the unique challenges encountered by individuals working tirelessly in this critical field."

Providers

Bouchelle Z, Vasan A, Cholera R.

Mandates and Incentives to Support Social Needs

Screening-Challenges and Opportunities.

JAMA Pediatr. 2024 Feb 1;178(2):105-106. PMID: [38048084](#)

Authors point out three challenges and potential remedies to the increasing practice of social needs screening – redundancy in screening, underdeveloped incentives to support resource connection, and need for documentation and data sharing standards. “Now is the time for regulators, payers, pediatric health systems, and community organizations to proactively define their roles, invest in resource connection, and establish data sharing and documentation standards. Forging ahead without addressing these key challenges risks compromising families’ trust and safety. Integration of social care into health care has the potential to improve health outcomes and address health disparities, but successful implementation will require collectively confronting these challenges.”

Waltman B.

The Margins Matter.

JAMA. 2024 Jan 2;331(1):23-24. PMID: [38079161](#)

In this narrative medicine essay, an internist illustrates how working class patients juggle their health care needs—whether to eat, pay rent, or lose wages—before illness or pain propels them to see a clinician. “Even when resources are not available and physicians feel like their hands are tied, there is still an important role for social determinants of health screening. By documenting more social determinants of health data in the medical record and setting up workflows for increased capture of elements like “Z codes” (psychosocial risk and economic determinant–related codes that can be used to capture standardized information on social determinants of health), physicians have the opportunity to characterize the broader needs that exist in a given population, which in turn can inform policy and future programs. By actively listening to patients, screening for social risk factors, and thinking boldly and creatively, together, it is within the power of clinicians to reduce the suffering associated with the social determinants of health.”

Vilendrer S, Thomas SC, Belnap T, et al.

Screening for Social Determinants of Health During Primary Care and Emergency Department Encounters.

JAMA Netw Open. 2023 Dec 1;6(12):e2348646. PMID: [38113046](#)

“Our study found that patients screened in the ED were more likely to screen positive for SDOH [social determinants of health] needs, which is not surprising...Patients with SDOH needs have limited health care access and are more likely to use the ED than primary care. Although primary care–based screening found lower SDOH needs relative to the ED, primary care may be better optimized to follow and ultimately address SDOH needs. As such and because overall percentages for screening were low, it may be best to screen for SDOH needs wherever feasible within a health system, thereby facilitating multiple points of entry for patients to access SDOH-related support.”

Chaplo SD, Shepard Abdulahad LD, Keeshin BR.

Utilizing screening as a trauma-responsive approach in pediatric health care settings.

Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2024

Feb;54(2):101548. PMID: [38336539](#)

“The Care Process Model for Pediatric Traumatic Stress (CPM-PTS) helps pediatric care providers to identify and respond to children and adolescents who may need trauma-focused supports. In this paper we discuss the importance of pediatric physicians adopting trauma-informed care and how evidence-based screening practices in pediatric settings is a trauma-responsive approach with great potential for meeting unmet needs among trauma-exposed children and families. [Full algorithm on how to diagnose and manage traumatic stress in pediatric patients.](#)”

Connell CM, Swanson AS, Genovese M, Lang JM.

Effects of child trauma screening on trauma-informed multidisciplinary evaluation and service planning in the child welfare system.

J Trauma Stress. 2024;37(2):337-43. PMID: [38193592](#)

“The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of embedding a formal trauma screening process in statewide multidisciplinary evaluations for CWS [child welfare system]-involved youth.” After the intervention, there was a statistically significant improvement in documentation of children’s reactions to trauma exposure as well as increases in providers’ recommendations and referrals for trauma-focused services. “The early identification of trauma-related symptoms may help connect children more promptly to trauma-informed evidence-based interventions, which may avert or mitigate the long-term sequelae of child maltreatment and CWS involvement.”

Barreca J, Swiggum M.

Trauma-Informed Care in Pediatric Physical Therapy as a Standard Precaution: The Time Is Here.

Pediatr Phys Ther. 2024;36(2):278-84. PMID: [38568276](#)

“In this special communication, an overview of the research on trauma, resilience, and action items for the pediatric physical therapist (PT) is addressed...Childhood trauma can include exposure to abuse, neglect, violence, racism, or medical procedures. These adverse childhood experiences are associated with poor physical and mental health outcomes that can extend into adulthood and can appear in the pediatric rehabilitative realm as caregivers who become labeled noncompliant. Trauma is common and impacts all children; however, some populations, such as children with disabilities, have greater risk for experiencing adversity. An individual's trauma history is not always visible, necessitating a standard approach...Many organizations recommend adopting trauma-informed care as the standard of care for all populations.”

Birungi N, Berge KG, Åstrøm AN, Brattabø IV.

Association of child abuse and neglect training with filing reports of concern to child welfare services: a cross-sectional study.

BMC oral health. 2024;24(1):427. PMID: [38582849](#)

From a survey of 1791 Norwegian public dental health personnel, those who expressed a need for more training in reporting of child abuse and neglect were 40% less likely to have filed a report, compared to those with one day of training (odds ratio 2.5 times more likely to have filed a report), 2-4 days of training (OR 3.2), and 5+ days of training (OR 4.9).

Prevention

Parker CH, Minnis H, Ougrin D.

Editorial perspective: protective factors following cumulative childhood adversity.

BJPsych open. 2024;10(3):e92. PMID: [38650053](#)

Authors review the impact of ACEs, the importance of protective factors, and the evidence for a variety of protective factors, such as promoting social support and education.

Helpingstine CE, Jadue Zalaquett VC, Murphy CA, et al.

Prevention of child sexual abuse in the United States: Scoping review of United States legislative policies.

Child Abuse Negl. 2024;152:106747. PMID: [38552558](#)

“Despite decades of legislative action for CSA [child sexual abuse] prevention across the US, only a few studies have assessed the effects of these policies. These findings highlight the need for additional research to ensure that CSA prevention policies such as CSA prevention education in schools and mandated reporting practices are working as intended.”

Bright MA, Huq MS, Miller MD, Patel S, Li Z, Finkelhor D.

Randomized Control Trial of a School-Based Curriculum that Teaches About Multiple Forms of Abuse.

Child Maltreat. 2024;29(2):364-74. PMID: [36639370](#)

“Most school-based prevention curricula for young children fail to address multiple types of abuse and limit instruction to a single day, despite evidence that polyvictimization is common and children learn better when allowed to practice material repeatedly.” In this study of 843 children in grades K-2 using two lengths of interventions and a control group, “Results support use of more frequent, shorter lessons for prevention programs and the promise of addressing multiple forms of child victimization.”

Butler SM.

How Health Care Organizations Should Support Social Services.

JAMA Health Forum. 2023 Nov 3;4(11):e234569. PMID: [37943543](#)

“As health care organizations ponder their role, if any, in supporting social services, there is growing evidence of health benefits from certain investments in social services (including housing and nutrition). But it is hard to make a traditional return-on-investment (ROI) case for many instances of health systems funding social service programs...This does not actually mean such investments have a poor return; it's just that the principal returns often do not accrue to the investor...The key to achieving an optimal level of health system funding of social services, in which public funding is supplemented with health sector funding aimed at improving health, is to organize these investments through multisector partnerships in a community, with each partner strategically investing in community needs that generate spillover benefits to all partners.”

Researchers

Nivison MD, Labella MH, Raby KL, et al.

Insights into child abuse and neglect: Findings from the Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Risk and Adaptation.

Dev Psychopathol. 2024;1-13. PMID: [38646885](#)

“The Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Risk and Adaptation (MLSRA) is a landmark prospective, longitudinal study of human development focused on a sample of mothers experiencing poverty and their firstborn children...for more than 40 years, the study has produced a significant body of research on the origins, sequelae, and measurement of childhood abuse and neglect. The principal objectives of this report are to document the early history of the MLSRA and its contributions to the study of child maltreatment and to review and summarize results from the recently updated childhood abuse and neglect coding of the cohort, with particular emphasis on findings related to adult adjustment.”

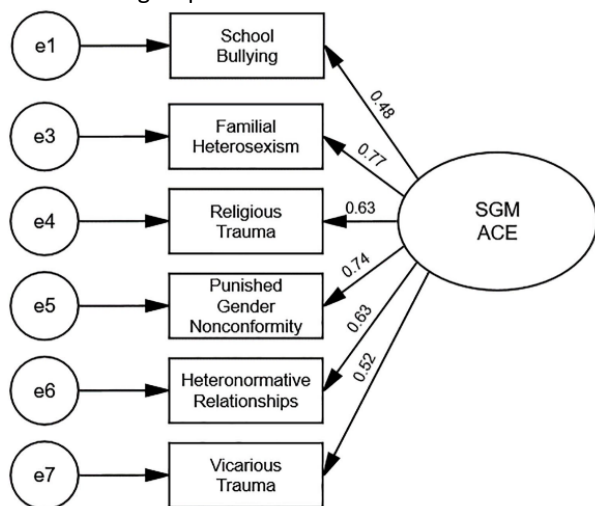
Solberg MA, Kurzer J.

Evaluating the Psychometric Properties of the Sexual and Gender Minority Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale Among Sexual Minority Men and Women.

J Am Psychiatr Nurses Assoc. 2024;10783903241246562.

PMID: [38641992](#)

“This study provides psychometric validation of the SGM-ACE [sexual and gender minority-ACE], establishing measurement invariance between sexual minority men and women. Future research should explore its utility in diverse SGM minority subgroups.”



Blackwell CK, Sherlock P, Jackson KL, et al.

Development and psychometric validation of the Pandemic-Related Traumatic Stress Scale for children and adults.

Psychol Assess. 2023 Nov;35(11):1054-1067. PMID:

[37902671](#)

“To assess the public health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health, investigators from the

National Institutes of Health Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) research program developed the Pandemic-Related Traumatic Stress Scale (PTSS)...designed for adolescent (13-21 years) and adult self-report and caregiver-report on 3-12-year-olds...We detected small to moderate positive associations with depression, anxiety, and general stress, and negative associations with life satisfaction...Caregivers of younger children, females, and older youth had higher PTSS scores compared to caregivers of older children, males, and younger youth, respectively.

Arrojo S, Martín-Fernández M, Conchell R, Lila M, Gracia E.

Validation of the Adolescent Dating Violence Victim-Blaming Attitudes Scale.

J Interpers Violence. 2024;8862605241245999. PMID:

[38642011](#)

“Our results indicate that the Adolescent Dating Violence Victim-Blaming Attitudes Scale (ADV-VBA) scale is a psychometrically sound measure to assess victim-blaming attitudes in cases of adolescent DV...We also found that items did not present differential item functioning across gender, and the instrument was especially informative for assessing moderate to high levels of victim-blaming attitudes.”

Other of Interest

Cerfolio NE, Glick I, Kamis D, Laurence M.

A Retrospective Observational Study of Psychosocial Determinants and Psychiatric Diagnoses of Mass Shooters in the United States.

Psychodyn Psychiatry. 2022 Fall;50(3):513-528. PMID:

[36047798](#)

From an analysis of 115 mass shootings 1982-2019, “The majority of assailants (87.5%) had misdiagnosed and incorrectly treated or undiagnosed and untreated psychiatric illness. Most of the assailants also experienced profound estrangement not only from families, friends, and classmates but most importantly from themselves. Being marginalized and interpersonally shunned rendered them more vulnerable to their untreated psychiatric illness and to radicalization online, which fostered their violence...there remains a vital need to decrease the stigma of mental illness to enable those with severe psychiatric illness to be...encouraged to receive effective psychotherapeutic and pharmacologic treatments.”