

MEDICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY ON ABUSE FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL JULY 2011

This summary includes selected research articles relating to abuse indexed by the National Library of Medicine May 2011. To obtain a copy of the abstracts, go to pubmed.gov, and place the Pubmed ID numbers (PMID) in the search box, separated by commas. PTSD = Post Traumatic Stress Disorder IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

Child Abuse

Herman BE, Makoroff KL, Corneli HM.

Abusive head trauma.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2011 Jan;27(1):65-9. PMID: 21206262

This article reviews the epidemiology, presentation, differential diagnosis, and management of abusive head trauma in children.

Raissaki M, Veyrac C, Blondiaux E, Hadjigeorgi C.

Abdominal imaging in child abuse.

Pediatr Radiol. 2011 Jan;41(1):4-16; PMID: 21088831

Discussion of abdominal injury in children, imaging studies, and assessment for abuse.

Murphy SB, Potter SJ, Stapleton JG, Wiesen-Martin D, Pierce-Weeks J.

Findings from Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE): A case study of New Hampshire's pediatric SANE database.

J Forensic Nurs. 2010 Winter;6(4):163-9. PMID: 21114757

Presentation of demographic, victim and assault characteristics from 696 child sexual abuse patients seen between 1997 and 20007 in New Hampshire.

Bos K, Zeanah CH, Fox NA, Drury SS, McLaughlin KA, Nelson CA.

Psychiatric outcomes in young children with a history of institutionalization.

Harv Rev Psychiatry. 2011 Jan-Feb;19(1):15-24. PMID: 21250893

This article summarizes the mental health outcomes and changes in brain development from the randomized, controlled Bucharest Early Intervention Project, assessing the impact of foster care on children who have experienced severe institutional neglect.

Kaufman JS, Ortega S, Schewe PA, Kracke K;

Characteristics of young children exposed to violence: the safe start demonstration project.

J Interpers Violence. 2011 Jul;26(10):2042-72. PMID: 21282120

Data is presented from ten communities relating to “the extent of exposure to violence, the multiple types of violence to which children are exposed, the impact of this exposure on young children and their families, and the multiple ways in which families exposed to violence come to the attention of service providers.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Midei AJ, Matthews KA.

Interpersonal violence in childhood as a risk factor for obesity: a systematic review of the literature and proposed pathways.

Obes Rev. 2011 May;12(5):e159-72. PMID: 21401850

This review of the medical literature confirmed a positive association between childhood abuse and obesity in 81% of the articles evaluated. “Although few studies explored mechanisms, early evidence suggests that negative affect [such as depression] and disordered eating [emotional eating, binge eating] may be involved.”

Deering R, Mellor D.

An exploratory qualitative study of the self-reported impact of female-perpetrated childhood sexual abuse.

J Child Sex Abus. 2011 Jan;20(1):58-76. PMID: 21259147

Nine men and five women who reported childhood sexual abuse by women subsequently experienced many negative functional outcomes both in childhood and adulthood, similar to those who have reported sexual abuse by men. Authors state that more research, education and awareness is needed for childhood sexual abuse by women.

Huang S, Trapido E, Fleming L, Arheart K, Crandall L, French M, Malcolm S, Prado G.

The long-term effects of childhood maltreatment experiences on subsequent illicit drug use and drug-related problems in young adulthood.

Addict Behav. 2011 Jan-Feb;36(1-2):95-102. PMID: 20947260

In an analysis of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, with almost 5000 participants, childhood maltreatment was significantly associated with illicit drug use in adolescence.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Olofsson N, Lindqvist K, Gådin KG, Bråbäck L, Danielsson I.

Physical and psychological symptoms and learning difficulties in children of women exposed and non-exposed to violence: a population-based study.

Int J Public Health. 2011Feb;56(1):89-96. PMID: 20617453

In this national Swedish study including almost 5,000 children, children of mothers who had been exposed to violence at home or outside the home during the past 12 months were significantly more more likely to have experienced ill health, with a twofold increase in healthcare utilization.

Yount KM, Digirolamo AM, Ramakrishnan U.

Impacts of domestic violence on child growth and nutrition: A conceptual review of the pathways of influence.

Soc Sci Med. 2011 May;72(9):1534-54 PMID: 21492979

Article discusses what is known and not known about the effects of domestic violence exposure on children's nutrition and growth, prenatally and to age 3.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Fernandez-Botran R, Miller JJ, Burns VE, Newton TL.

Correlations among inflammatory markers in plasma, saliva and oral mucosal transudate in post-menopausal women with past intimate partner violence.

Brain Behav Immun. 2011 Feb;25(2):314-21. PMID: 20888902

Of sixty-seven menopausal divorced women without chronic illness, alcohol abuse, or anti-inflammatory prescription or over-the-counter medication, those with a history of IPV had a significantly higher level of blood CRP, a marker of inflammation. Another inflammatory marker, IL-6, was not elevated with IPV exposure. This study also showed that there was no good correlation between IL-6 levels in saliva, inside cheek swabs, and blood, so saliva/swabs can't be used for IL-6 research purposes in the future.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Valentine JM, Rodriguez MA, Lapeyrouse LM, Zhang M.

Recent intimate partner violence as a prenatal predictor of maternal depression in the first year postpartum among Latinas.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2011 Apr;14(2):135-43. PMID: 21052749

In a UCLA study of 210 Hispanic women, women with recent IPV were 5.38 times more likely to suffer post partum depression (PPD). "Recent IPV exposure is a strong, independent prenatal predictor of PPD among Latinas."

Cultural Issues

Gonzalez-Guarda RM, Vasquez EP, Urrutia MT, Villarruel AM, Peragallo N.

Hispanic women's experiences with substance abuse, intimate partner violence, and risk for HIV.

J Transcult Nurs. 2011 Jan;22(1):46-54. PMID: 21191036

Very interesting article - eighty-one Latina women in focus groups discussed IPV and its ramifications with regards to "Transplantadas en otro mundo (Uprooted in another world), El criador de abuso (The breeding ground of abuse), and Rompiendo el silencio (Breaking the silence)." One quote: "And when I went to a place, they told me, because I was scared. At that moment I was illegal and was scared. And people told me, "don't be afraid because the women that shut their mouths are the women who die." Free full article found at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3070462/pdf/nihms274996.pdf>

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Mauk KL.

Ethical perspectives on self-neglect among older adults.

Rehabil Nurs. 2011 Mar-Apr;36(2):60-5. PMID: 21473562

Article discusses ethical issues with regard to elder self-neglect from the standpoint of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and capacity.

Perpetrators

Lawson L, Rowe S.

Treatment of females convicted of molesting children.

J Forensic Nurs. 2010 Winter;6(4):180-7. PMID: 21114759

When 14 women convicted of molesting children were asked what they hoped to achieve in treatment, they mainly wanted treatment to “focus on alleviating the psychological suffering they experienced as a result of their convictions” and had limited insight into societal expectations regarding behavioral change.

Burton DL, Duty KJ, Leibowitz GS.

Differences between sexually victimized and nonsexually victimized male adolescent sexual abusers: developmental antecedents and behavioral comparisons.

J Child Sex Abus. 2011 Jan;20(1):77-93. PMID: 21259148

Of 325 male sexually abusive youth (average age 16) in six different Midwestern residential facilities, 55% reported sexual victimization. Those who had been sexually abused themselves had more complex negative life experiences and more behavioral difficulties.

Police and Court System

Gover AR, Pudrzynska Paul D, Dodge M.

Law enforcement officers' attitudes about domestic violence.

Violence Against Women. 2011 May;17(5):619-36. PMID: 21551213

In this study of attitudes of over 300 urban police officers, police believed DV to be a real crime, however expressed a high level of frustration with the amount of time it takes to respond to DV calls and the occurrence of repeat calls.

Kelly PJ, Peralez-Dieckmann E, Cheng AL, Collins C.

Profile of women in a county jail.

J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv. 2010 Apr;48(4):38-45. PMID: 20349890

Research study on women in a correctional facility in Santa Clara County, showing that of those who had children, nearly 30% had children younger than 5, and that partner abuse and involvement in the juvenile justice system were significantly related to multiple arrests. “These findings indicated that many women in jail are caught in a cycle of multiple arrests and violence, with many of their children likewise involved.”[Note our own Carla Collins and Esther Peralez-Dieckmann of county Office of Women’s Policy as authors!]

McConnell D, Feldman M, Aunos M, Prasad N.

Child maltreatment investigations involving parents with cognitive impairments in Canada.

Child Maltreat. 2011Feb;16(1):21-32. PMID: 21131633

In a Canadian study of cognitively impaired parents being investigated for child maltreatment, perceived parental noncooperation was the most important predictor of court involvement, with rare use of alternative dispute resolution. Authors highlight the need for improved support strategies and worker training when interacting with this population.

Providers

Campbell JC, Messing JT, Kub J, Agnew J, Fitzgerald S, Fowler B, Sheridan D, Lindauer C, Deaton J, Bolyard R.

Workplace violence: prevalence and risk factors in the safe at work study.

J Occup Environ Med. 2011 Jan;53(1):82-9. PMID: 21187791

In this study of 2166 nurses/nursing personnel from four different health care institutions, significant risk factors for experiencing workplace violence included a history of childhood abuse and IPV. “The relationship between past and current victimization is commonly thought to be mediated by posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The numbing and/or hyperarousal symptoms of PTSD are thought to impede risk recognition in various ways. The hypervigilance symptom of PTSD may also negatively affect the ability of nursing personnel to make calming responses to aggressive behavior on the part of patients.”

Smeekens AE, Broekhuijsen-van Henten DM, Sittig JS, Russel IM, ten Cate OT, Turner NM, van de Putte EM.

Successful e-learning programme on the detection of child abuse in emergency departments: a randomised controlled trial.

Arch Dis Child. 2011 Apr;96(4):330-4. PMID: 21233084

In a small controlled study from the Netherlands, a two hour e-learning program on recognizing child abuse helped ED nurses improve performance in case simulation as well as increase feelings of self-efficacy.

D'Avolio DA.

System issues: challenges to intimate partner violence screening and intervention.

Clin Nurs Res. 2011 Feb;20(1):64-80. PMID: 20966160

“The findings from this study highlight that even with IPV programs in place the organizational environment can contribute to suboptimal outcomes. Identified challenges included time constraints, organizational expectations for increased productivity, and dwindling organizational support and services for IPV.”

Damashek A, Doughty D, Ware L, Silovsky J.

Predictors of client engagement and attrition in home-based child maltreatment prevention services.

Child Maltreat. 2011 Feb;16(1):9-20. PMID: 21148600

In a study of 398 female caregivers of children age 5 and below, women were 4 times more likely to enroll and 8.5 times more likely to complete a home-based child maltreatment prevention program than those in a standard care program. Intimate partner psychological abuse, substance abuse and depression were predictors of dropping out of the program.

Chase SK, Beatty JR, Ondersma SJ.

A randomized trial of the effects of anonymity and quasi anonymity on disclosure of child maltreatment-related outcomes among postpartum women.

Child Maltreat. 2011 Feb;16(1):33-40. PMID: 21131632

In this study of 150 postpartum women, disclosure of child maltreatment was more than twice as likely for participants when conducted anonymously or quasi-anonymously than via traditional confidentiality.

Hovey A, Stalker CA, Schachter CL, Teram E, Lasiuk G.

Practical ways psychotherapy can support physical healthcare experiences for male survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

J Child Sex Abus. 2011 Jan;20(1):37-57. PMID: 21259146

This article from Canada describes the health problems and healthcare access barriers that face male survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

Lang JM, Ford JD, Fitzgerald MM.

An algorithm for determining use of trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy.

Psychotherapy (Chic). 2010 Dec;47(4):554-69. PMID: 21198243

Nice review of the concept of as well as evidence for trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy for traumatized children. An algorithm is proposed to help decide who would be best treated with this method – improved outcomes have been found for those with high levels of caregiver support, caregiver believes abuse occurred, and low levels of caregiver distress.

Rosenfield GW.

Identifying and integrating helpful and harmful religious beliefs into psychotherapy.

Psychotherapy (Chic). 2010 Dec;47(4):512-26. PMID: 21198239

Article offers approaches for the therapist towards the client's religious and spiritual coping mechanisms that have helped in the past, or religious beliefs and practices that are presently contributing to the problems being discussed.

Other of Interest

Devries KM, Kishor S, Johnson H, Stöckl H, Bacchus LJ, Garcia-Moreno C, Watts C.

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy: analysis of prevalence data from 19 countries.

Reprod Health Matters. 2010 Nov;18(36):158-70. PMID: 21111360

In an analysis of data from 19 countries, estimated prevalence of IPV during pregnancy from half of the surveys was between 3.9 and 8.7%. Prevalence was higher in African and Latin American countries relative to European and Asian countries. “IPV during pregnancy is more common than some maternal health conditions routinely screened for in antenatal care.”

Euser EM, van Ijzendoorn MH, Prinzie P, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ.

Elevated child maltreatment rates in immigrant families and the role of socioeconomic differences.

Child Maltreat. 2011 Feb;16(1):63-73. PMID: 21041234

In this study from the Netherlands, after adjusting for education level, child maltreatment was more prevalent in immigrant families who were refugees from severe economic hardships or political turmoil vs. traditional immigrant families who had come to find work.

Houston JE, Shevlin M, Adamson G, Murphy J.

A person-centred approach to modelling population experiences of trauma and mental illness.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2011 Feb;46(2):149-57. PMID: 20107975

This paper analyzes in detail the results of the US National CoMorbidity Survey of 5,873 participants age 15-54 regarding lifetime trauma and subsequent mental health. For those with the highest levels of trauma exposure (inside or outside of the home), and controlling for PTSD, there was 4.61 times more depression, 4.11 times more alcohol dependence, 14.81 times more drug dependence, 37.84 times more bipolar disorder, and 31.75 times more psychosis, such as schizophrenia.

Chandran A, Puvanachandra P, Hyder AA.

Commentary: Prevention of violence against children: a framework for progress in low- and middle-income countries.

J Public Health Policy. 2011 Feb;32(1):121-34. PMID: 21109763.

In this commentary on world-wide violence against children from the Johns Hopkins Dept of International Health, "Data collection needs to be continuous, systematic, and sustainable, and should enable ongoing evaluation of intervention programs. An inter-sectoral approach to violence against children incorporating public health, criminal justice, social services, education, non-governmental organizations, media, and businesses is imperative if the growing burden is to be mitigated. Thus we offer a framework, building on earlier recommendations, to focus on four domains: national surveillance, intervention research, legislation and policy, and partnerships and collaboration."

Abdullah F, Troedsson H, Cherian M.

The world health organization program for emergency surgical, obstetric, and anesthetic care: from Mongolia to the future.

Arch Surg. 2011 May;146(5):620-3. PMID: 21576615

The World Health Organization (WHO) Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (EESC) program was launched by WHO in 2005 to address lack of surgical capacity as a global public health issue. The program and materials have spread to over 35 countries, and address reducing death and disability from trauma, burns, pregnancy-related complications, domestic violence, disasters, and other surgically treatable conditions.