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Child Abuse

Danaher F, Vandeven A, Blanchard A, Newton AW.

Recognizing, diagnosing, and preventing child maltreatment: an update for pediatric clinicians.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2018 Aug;30(4):582-590. PMID: [29771763](#)

Recent research review article: "The past year in child abuse literature has yielded increased clarity in screening and diagnostic recommendations across the fields of physical abuse, abusive head trauma, sexual abuse, and commercial sexual exploitation of children. The body of literature surrounding emotional abuse and neglect continues to grow, especially in light of the burgeoning opioid epidemic. Critically, the year's research reflects an evolving understanding of effective prevention and intervention initiatives to address child maltreatment."

Pal R, Elbers J.

Neuroplasticity: The Other Side of the Coin.

Pediatr Neurol. 2018 Jul;84:3-4. PMID: [29685608](#)

"Research within the last two decades has dramatically enriched our understanding of how the brain adapts through experience-dependent plasticity. Childhood maltreatment acts as a chronic, overwhelming stressor that triggers a cascade of neurophysiological responses. These changes are likely to be evolutionarily advantageous serving as protective mechanisms for enhanced threat detection, response, and survival. Instead of improving function, however, such adaptations may lead to dysfunctional symptoms of abnormal sensory perception, learning and attention deficits, anxiety, memory problems, and autonomic dysregulation...pediatric neurologists may begin to approach patients with trauma-informed care, and in so doing, will open new understanding and compassion toward patients and their symptoms."

Wells K, Castellani RJ, deJong JL.

Can Neck Contusions in Unexplained Pediatric Deaths be Explained by Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation?

J Forensic Sci. 2019 May;64(3):770-772. PMID: [30312473](#)

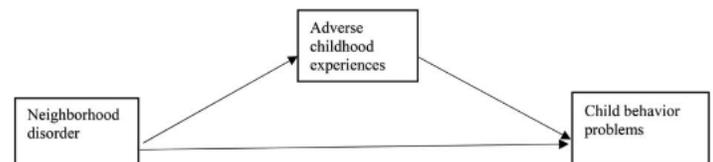
In a review of 260 consecutive pediatric autopsies in which CPR was attempted, "No neck contusions were identified in manners of death classified as natural, undetermined, or suicide. Contusions were present in two of 80 deaths classified as accident and had obvious accidental causes. About 26% of deaths classified as homicide had neck contusions...In conclusion, neck contusions in deceased children with no apparent explanation should be regarded as suspicious for abuse and investigated accordingly. CPR is not a plausible explanation for neck contusions in children."

Wang X, Maguire-Jack K.

Family and Environmental Influences on Child Behavioral Health: The Role of Neighborhood Disorder and Adverse Childhood Experiences.

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2018 Jan;39(1):28-36. PMID: [28914730](#)

"Neighborhood disorder is associated with higher levels of ACEs and is both directly and indirectly (through its relation with ACEs) negatively related to child behavioral health. Screening for ACEs for children living in disordered neighborhoods may help reduce those experiences and their impacts in this high-risk population."



Hines L, Glick J, Bilka K, Lantos JD.

Medical Marijuana for Minors May Be Considered Child Abuse.

Pediatrics. 2018 Oct;142(4). pii: e20174310. PMID: [30213842](#)

Physicians weigh in on the ethics of reporting a mother who provided medical marijuana to her child to treat side effects of chemotherapy; one would report, one would give a warning and report if it happened again, and one would not report. Legal context is provided as well as reasoning for each approach.

Seidel NE, Harper BD.

A 5-Month-Old Boy With Postprandial Emesis.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2017 Oct;56(12):1170-1172. PMID: [27646341](#)

Case report of a 5 month-old child brought in multiple times for throwing up after eating, before diagnosis of non-accidental head trauma was made. Authors note that abusive head trauma is missed on initial presentation 30% of the time, but if recognized then could prevent 80% of subsequent deaths; and that 56% of the missed cases involved vomiting (from increased pressure on the brain).

Helton JJ, Gochez-Kerr T, Gruber E.

Sexual Abuse of Children With Learning Disabilities.

Child Maltreat. 2018 May;23(2):157-165. PMID: [29020793](#)

In a study of child maltreatment investigations in the US, 7% of the involved children were identified as having a learning disability (LD). Children with a LD were at 2.5 times greater risk to have a sexual abuse allegation. "Children with LDs may require tailored prevention efforts to protect them from sexual abuse."

Pittenger SL, Pogue JK, Hansen DJ.

Predicting Sexual Revictimization in Childhood and Adolescence: A Longitudinal Examination Using Ecological Systems Theory.

Child Maltreat. 2018 May;23(2):137-146. PMID: [29017333](#)

Of 1915 sexually-abused youth seen at a Child Advocacy Center, 11.1% re-presented with sexual revictimization. Risk factors for revictimization included younger children, girls, ethnoracial minority youth, and those with an identified mental health problem.

Prasad T, Tully J.

Late onset congenital dermal melanocytosis - 'Mongolian blue spots' confused as child abuse.

J Paediatr Child Health. 2017 Sep;53(9):908-911. PMID: [28639711](#)

"Mongolian blue spots" are pigmented skin lesions usually found at birth and fade away by age 6. In this case report a late onset of this dermal finding appeared at 10 months and was initially felt to be due to abuse. A uniform blue-grey appearance and no change over time can help with the diagnosis.



Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse – ACEs

McEwen CA, Gregerson SF.

A Critical Assessment of the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study at 20 Years.

Am J Prev Med. 2019 Jun;56(6):790-794. PMID: [30803781](#)

On the 20th anniversary of the seminal research by Drs. Felitti and Anda, authors provide a broader framework including the social determinants of health, new research on the biology/neuroscience of early childhood adversity, understand protective factors, and incorporating individual therapeutic interventions and primary prevention efforts.

Grissom M, Iroku-Malize T.

Outcomes of Adverse Childhood Experiences.

FP Essent. 2019 May;480:11-15. PMID: [31063340](#)

General review article.

Alm S, Brolin Låftman S, Bohman H.

Poor Family Relationships in Adolescence and the Risk of Premature Death: Findings from the Stockholm Birth Cohort Study.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 May 14;16(10). pii: E1690. PMID: [31091771](#)

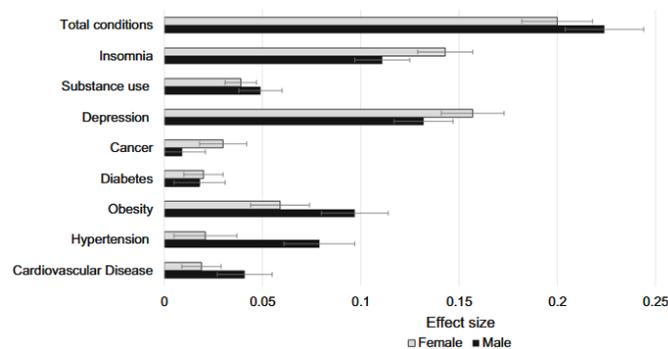
For Swedish individuals born in 1953 who were followed until the age of 65, "poor family relationships in adolescence had an independent and long-lasting negative effect in terms of an increased risk of premature death. The associations were clear and robust even when adjusting for household social class in childhood and a range of adverse childhood experiences."

Kuhlman KR, Robles TF, Bower JE, Carroll JE.

Screening for childhood adversity: the what and when of identifying individuals at risk for lifespan health disparities.

J Behav Med. 2018 Aug;41(4):516-527. PMID: [29603040](#)

Effect of cumulative childhood adversity on common health conditions in adulthood for males and females:



Hargreaves MK, Mouton CP, Liu J, Zhou YE, Blot WJ.
Adverse Childhood Experiences and Health Care Utilization in a Low-Income Population.

J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2019;30(2):749-767. PMID: [31130549](#)

Of 38,200 adults with mean age 54, 2/3 African American, from community health centers across 12 Southeastern states, higher ACEs were associated with more doctor visits, more ER visits, and having 3 or more chronic diseases.

Quilliot D, Brunaud L, Mathieu J, et. al.

Links between traumatic experiences in childhood or early adulthood and lifetime binge eating disorder.

Psychiatry Res. 2019 Jun;276:134-141. PMID: [31082748](#)

Of almost 1500 obese French patients, 34.9% reported binge eating disorder (BED). Of those with BED, 77.8% of females and 63.5% of males reported emotional neglect, 23.3% physical abuse, 17.7% witnessed domestic violence, and sexual abuse 11.8% of females vs. 2.8% of males.

Frewen P, Zhu J, Lanius R.

Lifetime traumatic stressors and adverse childhood experiences uniquely predict concurrent PTSD, complex PTSD, and dissociative subtype of PTSD symptoms whereas recent adult non-traumatic stressors do not: results from an online survey study.

Eur J Psychotraumatol. 2019 May 8;10(1):1606625. PMID: [31105905](#)

Using data from 418 online adult participants residing in Canada, looking at the effects of various life stressors on the occurrence of PTSD, complex PTSD and dissociative PTSD, "ACEs uniquely predicted all outcomes even after accounting for lifetime traumatic stress."

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Hellmann DF, Stiller A, Glaubitz C, Kliem S.

(Why) do victims become perpetrators? Intergenerational transmission of parental violence in a representative German sample.

J Fam Psychol. 2018 Mar;32(2):282-288. PMID: [29658766](#)

From a large German study, experiencing parental violence was the most important risk marker for exerting parental violence. For individuals without a history of parental violence, lack of parental warmth increased the risk of exerting parental violence.

Liu C, Vinnerljung B, Östberg V, et. al.

Out-of-Home Care and Subsequent Preterm Delivery.

Pediatrics. 2018 Aug;142(2). pii: e20172729. PMID: [30021856](#)

Of 175,821 Swedish women with linked health and social services information, women who experienced out-of-home care in childhood (foster care) had increased risk of both spontaneous and medically indicated preterm delivery.

Acheson A, Vincent AS, Cohoon A, Lovallo WR.

Early life adversity and increased delay discounting: Findings from the Family Health Patterns project.

Exp Clin Psychopharmacol. 2019 Apr;27(2):153-159. PMID: [30556730](#)

Of 1192 healthy young adults with and without substance use disorders (SUD) and with and without early life adversity (ELA), ELA was a significant factor in not having the ability to value a delayed reward, important in SUD treatment and maintenance.

Choi KW, Houts R, Arseneault L, et. al.

Maternal depression in the intergenerational transmission of childhood maltreatment and its sequelae: Testing postpartum effects in a longitudinal birth cohort.

Dev Psychopathol. 2019 Feb;31(1):143-156. PMID: [29562945](#)

"Mothers who have experienced childhood maltreatment are at increased risk for postpartum depression that may also be more persistent and difficult to resolve, with downstream consequences for children's wellbeing."

Dubois T, Reynaert C, Jacques D, Zdanowicz N.

The Psycho-Immunological Model As a Psychosomatic Entity: a Literature Review of Interactions between Depression and Immunity.

Psychiatr Danub. 2017 Sep;29(Suppl 3):254-258. PMID: [28953772](#)

In this review of the interaction between depression and the immune system, authors found a role for several modulators such as gender, coping, personality, early-life stress/maltreatment and relationships.

Wall MM, Mason SM, Liu J, et. al.

Childhood psychosocial challenges and risk for obesity in U.S. men and women.

Transl Psychiatry. 2019 Jan 17;9(1):16. PMID: [30655501](#)

From a national survey of 24,350 US adults, "Individuals who have experienced childhood adversities and social challenges are at increased risk for obesity. Previous findings also indicate that these individuals respond poorly to traditional weight management strategies. It is critical to identify the reasons for these elevated weight problems, and to develop interventions that are appropriately tailored."

Castellini G, Lelli L, Cassioli E, et. al.

Different outcomes, psychopathological features, and comorbidities in patients with eating disorders reporting childhood abuse: A 3-year follow-up study.

Eur Eat Disord Rev. 2018 May;26(3):217-229. PMID: [29542195](#)

Of 133 Italian eating disorder patients, those with a history of childhood abuse had lower full recovery (12.1% vs. 31%), and higher persistence of depression (77.8% vs. 26.7%). “Patients with both abuse and neglect had a higher probability of dropout. Eating disorder patients with childhood abuse represent a group of persons with more complex psychopathological features and a worse long-term outcome, thus requiring specific treatment strategies.”

Adolescents

Miller E, Jones KA, McCauley HL.

Updates on adolescent dating and sexual violence prevention and intervention.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2018 Aug;30(4):466-471. PMID: [29750769](#)

“Adolescent dating violence (ADV) and sexual violence victimization, including cyber dating abuse, are highly prevalent among adolescents”, especially sexual and gender minority youth. Risk factors include “childhood adversities, exposure to sexually explicit material and substance use as well as the role of gender inequitable attitudes on violence perpetration. Recent prevention research includes examining the impact of bystander interventions and transforming gender norms. Practitioners caring for youth should consider ADV/sexual violence when seeing patients (including those struggling with substance use and other behaviours that contribute to poor health) and not simply rely on screening tools.”

Walters FP, Gray SH.

Addressing sexual and reproductive health in adolescents and young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2018 Aug;30(4):451-458. PMID: [29846252](#)

This article provides “guidance for pediatricians on incorporating counseling on sexuality and reproductive healthcare, socially appropriate behavior, and sexual abuse prevention for adolescents and young adults with developmental disabilities into healthcare visits. Additionally, it provides resources for developmentally appropriate sexuality education in the home and community.”

Pluhar E, Lois RH, Burton ET.

Nonsuicidal self-injury in adolescents: current developments to help inform assessment and treatment.

Curr Opin Pediatr. 2018 Aug;30(4):483-489. PMID: [29846251](#)

For nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), the most common age of onset is between 12 and 14 years, the lifetime prevalence rate is 17-60%, and it is a risk factor for suicidal behavior. This review article covers risk factors, assessment, provider attitudes and response, and psychological and pharmacological intervention.

Seff I, Stark L.

A sex-disaggregated analysis of how emotional violence relates to suicide ideation in low- and middle-income countries.

Child Abuse Negl. 2019 Jul;93:222-227. PMID: [31125852](#)

Using data from multiple low-middle-income countries for sample of 13-24 year olds, and looking at multiple forms of abuse, suicidal ideation was consistently and significantly greater for adolescents who reported ever exposure to emotional violence; this same consistency was not observed for any other form of maltreatment across countries.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Martin-de-Las-Heras S, Velasco C, Caño A, et. al.

Poor antenatal care attendance is associated with intimate partner violence: Multivariate analysis of a pregnancy cohort.

Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2019 Jun;237:204-208.

PMID: [31075561](#)

For 779 Spanish prenatal patients, the 9.8% who had poor antenatal clinic attendance were 3.3 times more likely to be experiencing physical IPV.

Montgomery E, Just-Østergaard E, Jervelund SS.

Transmitting trauma: a systematic review of the risk of child abuse perpetrated by parents exposed to traumatic events.

Int J Public Health. 2019 Mar;64(2):241-251. PMID: [30506365](#)

In a research review, “Parents exposed to trauma were more likely to abuse their children in all studies, and trauma severity, including a PTSD diagnosis in parents, was associated with perpetration of child abuse in most studies. Such associations appeared to be independent of the type of traumatic event.”

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Zakrisson TL, Rattan R, Milian Valdés D, et. al.

Universal screening for intimate partner and sexual violence in trauma patients-What about the men? An Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma Multicenter Trial.

J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2018 Jul;85(1):85-90. PMID: [29443854](#)

Using data from 2034 trauma patients seen at 4 US level 1 trauma centers, 9.3% of men screened positive for IPV, 14.1% for IPSV (intimate partner and sexual violence) and 6.5% for sexual violence. The proportion of men physically hurt by a partner was 4.8% compared to 4.3% for women. The total proportion of men who presented with any history of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both (IPSV) was 15.8%. “In this multicenter trial, we demonstrated that intimate partner violence affects one out of every seven male trauma patients who present to a trauma center.” Risk factors for men reporting IPSV included substance use, mental illness, and repeated trauma hospitalizations.

Sullivan TP.

The intersection of intimate partner violence and HIV: detection, disclosure, discussion, and implications for treatment adherence.

Top Antivir Med. 2019 May;27(2):84-87. PMID: [31136996](#)

“55% of women and 20% of men living with HIV infection experience intimate partner violence (IPV) and 24% of women experience abuse by their partners after disclosing their HIV serostatus. IPV increases the risk of HIV acquisition and often interferes with victims' engagement in and adherence to HIV care.”

Cohen AR, Clark TJE, Renner LM, Carter PC, Shriver EM.

Intimate partner violence as a mechanism of traumatic ocular injury in women.

Can J Ophthalmol. 2019 Jun;54(3):355-358. PMID: [31109476](#)

Of 211 female patients with traumatic eye injuries seen during a 10 year period at one medical center, the fourth leading cause of injury was assault (8.4%), and 1/3 of those were due to IPV. All 5 of these patients had severe injuries, with a scleral laceration or rupture, and 4 out of the 5 ended up having to have the eye removed.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Stewart DE, Vigod SN.

Update on Mental Health Aspects of Intimate Partner Violence.

Med Clin North Am. 2019 Jul;103(4):735-749. PMID: [31078204](#)

Review of physical and mental health effects and social effects of IPV, sexual assault and stalking, including prevention and treatment of mental health effects.

Stark E, Hester M.

Coercive Control: Update and Review.

Violence Against Women. 2019 Jan;25(1):81-104. PMID: [30803427](#)

This wide-ranging article reviews the concept of coercive control and related challenges in the context of the first years of “psychological violence” being a reportable offense in England/Wales vs. a different approach in Scotland. Article then covers coercive control in the LGBT community, measuring coercive control, and effects on children.

Matos M, Gonçalves M.

Sleep and women intimate partner victimization: prevalence, effects and good practices in health care settings.

Sleep Sci. 2019 Jan-Feb;12(1):35-42. PMID: [31105893](#)

In this research review, IPV victims commonly experience significant sleep disturbances that include truncated sleep, less restful sleep, insomnia, and nightmares. Authors suggest that health professionals be alert to this association.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Platts-Mills TF, Dayaa JA, Reeve BB, et. al.

Development of the Emergency Department Senior Abuse Identification (ED Senior AID) tool.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Aug-Oct;30(4):247-270. PMID: [29652592](#)

Development of an elder abuse/neglect screening tool, to be tested in a validation study, which includes a mini-mental status exam, 6 screening questions, and findings on physical exam.

Ernst JS, Maschi T.

Trauma-informed care and elder abuse: a synergistic alliance.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov-Dec;30(5):354-367. PMID: [30132733](#)

“Knowledge about the causes, consequences, and responses to elder abuse can be integrated with the principles of trauma-informed care to improve agency and community responses to preventing or intervening with elder abuse and neglect.”

Andela M, Truchot D, Huguenotte V.

Job demands, emotional dissonance and elderly abuse: The moderating role of organizational resources.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov-Dec;30(5):368-384. PMID: [30160622](#)

From a study of 481 nurses and healthcare assistants from different French nursing homes, high-quality relationships with colleagues and supervisors were preventative on neglect and abusive behaviors towards the patients.

Caspi E.

The circumstances surrounding the death of 105 elders as a result of resident-to-resident incidents in dementia in long-term care homes.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Aug-Oct;30(4):284-308. PMID: [29851550](#)

Federally mandated oversight systems do not presently track resident-to-resident incidents. Data for this study were found from media accounts and death review records. Of 105 elder deaths as the result of resident-to-resident incidents with dementia in long-term care homes, 44% were the result of a push/fall leading to hip fractures or head/brain injuries, with average time to death 2 weeks. 59% took place inside bedrooms and 43% involved roommates. The most common time for incidents to occur was evenings and weekends, with 62% not witnessed by staff.

Baumbusch J, Puurveen G, Phinney A, et. al.

Family members' experiences and management of resident-to-resident abuse in long-term residential care.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Nov-Dec;30(5):385-401. PMID: [30222059](#)

In-depth interviews and observation with 12 family members showed how they coped with resident-to-resident abuse, ranging from passive responses to active intervention in a setting where this was essentially normalized. Authors advocate for educational programs to validate and support families in these circumstances.

Medetsky H, Sunderaraman P, Cosentino S.

Investing: the case for recognition as an independent capacity.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2018 Aug-Oct;30(4):320-331. PMID: [29932845](#)

There are currently no tools for assessing investment capacity, which per authors is an independent capacity and different from general financial capacity.

Cultural Concerns

Tsuyuki K, Al-Alusi NA, Campbell JC, et. al.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with forced and very early sexual initiation among Black women accessing publicly funded STD clinics in Baltimore, MD.

PLoS One. 2019 May 7;14(5):e0216279. PMID: [31063469](#)

Of 241 Black women seen in a public health clinic in Baltimore for sexually transmitted infections, 12% (vs. national 3-10%) reported very early sexual initiation (11-12 years), and 29% (vs. national 7%) early sexual initiation (13-14 years). Increasing numbers of ACEs were associated with greater risk of very early sexual initiation.

Hawcroft C, Hughes R, Shaheen A, et. al.

Prevalence and health outcomes of domestic violence amongst clinical populations in Arab countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

BMC Public Health. 2019 Mar 18;19(1):315. PMID: [30885168](#)

In this research review from 10 Arab countries, lifetime exposure to any type of IPV was 73.3%, physical IPV 35.6%, sexual IPV 22%, and emotional/psychological IPV 49.8%. IPV or family violence exposure was associated with increased odds of adverse health outcomes: depression (3.3 times increased odds), sleep problems (3.2), abortion (3.5), pain (2.6) and hypertension (1.6).

Magnussen L, Shoultz J, Iannce-Spencer C, Braun KL.

Testing a Talkstory Intervention to create Supportive and Safe Violence-Free Communities for Women.

Hawaii J Med Public Health. 2019 May;78(5):169-174. PMID: [31049266](#)

A community-designed and led Hawaiian talkstory intervention to increase awareness of IPV led to: 1) participants decreased their acceptability of violence and increased confidence to address IPV; 2) community leaders gained skills in facilitation; and 3) intervention groups continued to sponsor other IPV awareness-raising community activities.

Sexual Assault

Iroku-Malize T, Grissom M.

Sexual Violence, Sexual Assault, and Sex Trafficking.

FP Essent. 2019 May;480:28-31. PMID: [31063343](#)

General review article.

Lorenz K, Kirkner A, Ullman SE.

A Qualitative Study Of Sexual Assault Survivors' Post-Assault Legal System Experiences.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2019 May-Jun;20(3):263-287. PMID: [31072270](#)

Using data from sexual assault survivors and their matched pair (friend, family or significant other), “survivors and significant partners consider the perceived strength of their case, perceptions of police, and the possibility of institutional bias when deciding to report the assault to the police. Interviews revealed that reasons for legal system involvement extend beyond pursuance of perpetrator prosecution, such as filing for custody of their children after leaving a domestic violence situation or seeking financial compensation. Many survivors who had interactions with the police and legal system experienced secondary victimization, while a few survivors had positive experiences, despite their expectations.”

Elliman TD, Shannahoff ME, Metzler JN, Toblin RL.

Prevalence of Bystander Intervention Opportunities and Behaviors Among U.S. Army Soldiers.

Health Educ Behav. 2018 Oct;45(5):741-747. PMID: [29353545](#)

In this survey of US soldiers, 46.8% reported witnessing scenarios involving risky behaviors during the previous 2 months. They intervened as follows: suicidal 87.9%, alcohol 74.4%, and sexual 49.2%. “These data indicate that soldiers regularly encounter opportunities to intervene in risky behaviors, and while a majority intervened in such scenarios, more training is warranted, particularly around sexual assault and harassment. This supports the notion that bystander intervention training is a worthwhile investment for the Army.”

Human Trafficking

Jones E, Loomis M, Mealey S, et. al.

Development of a comprehensive infection control program for a short-term shelter serving trafficked women.

Public Health Nurs. 2019 Jan;36(1):53-61. PMID: [30298575](#)

In a successful partnership between academia and a nonprofit agency, senior nursing students developed a written infection control manual, policies and procedures, and staff training for common infectious conditions that might be seen in a shelter for trafficked women, “balancing the needs of infection prevention with respect for the vulnerable population served.”

Respiratory

- Group A Streptococcal
- Conjunctivitis
- Mononucleosis
- Meningitis
- Common cold (coronavirus and rhinovirus)
- Influenza
- Tuberculosis
- Pertussis
- Rubeola
- Rubella
- Mumps

Skin and Scalp

- Pediculosis
- Bed bugs
- Ringworm
- Scabies
- HSV-1
- Varicella

- Shingles
- Impetigo
- MRSA

Gastrointestinal

- *E. Coli*
- *Clostridium difficile*
- Salmonella
- Norovirus
- Rotavirus
- Hepatitis A

Blood Borne

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Vector

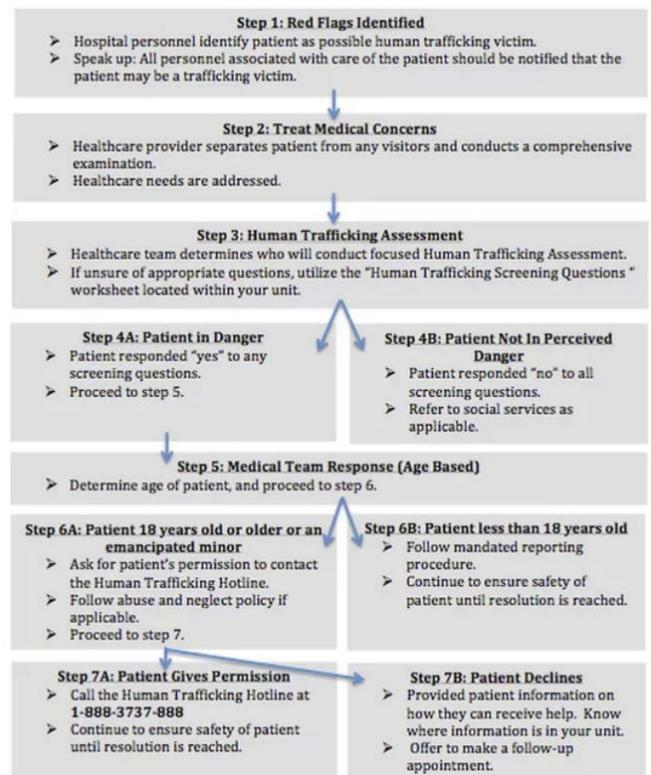
- Zika virus
- West Nile virus

Donahue S, Schwien M, LaVallee D.

Educating Emergency Department Staff on the Identification and Treatment of Human Trafficking Victims.

J Emerg Nurs. 2019 Jan;45(1):16-23. PMID: [29779623](#)

Description of a brief online training and algorithm (available at <https://www.htemergency.com/>) that was helpful in increasing confidence in identification and treatment of patients seen in the ED experiencing human trafficking.



Perpetrators

Chua J, Cheung G, Friedman SH, Taylor S.

What are the characteristics of first time older sexual offenders?

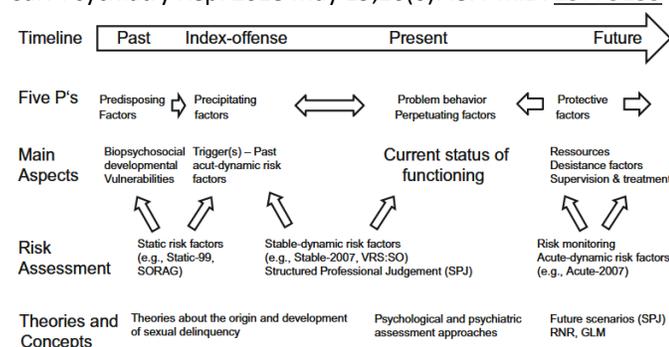
Int Psychogeriatr. 2018 May;30(5):647-662. PMID: [29094673](#)

Two subtypes of older sex offenders were identified: (i) offenders who had offended in the past but not previously detected; (ii) first-time offenders with a neurocognitive disorder.

Craig LA, Rettenberger M.

An Etiological Approach to Sexual Offender Assessment: CAse Formulation Incorporating Risk Assessment (CAFIRA).

Curr Psychiatry Rep. 2018 May 19;20(6):43. PMID: [29779159](#)



Helmus LM.

Sex Offender Risk Assessment: Where Are We and Where Are We Going?

Curr Psychiatry Rep. 2018 May 19;20(6):46. PMID: [29779064](#)

Review of the nature and purpose of risk scales, limits of recidivism, probability estimates, utility of protective risk factors, and important gaps in knowledge.

Police and Court Systems

Liu BCC, Vaughn MS.

Legal and policy issues from the United States and internationally about mandatory reporting of child abuse.

Int J Law Psychiatry. 2019 May - Jun;64:219-229. PMID: [31122633](#)

“This article reviews international norms associated with mandatory reporting of child abuse and assesses court cases within the United States that involve mandatory reporting, identifying important issues and underlying problems with the current mandatory reporting system; it concludes with policy recommendations and suggestions for future research.”

Providers

Sprunger JG, Schumacher JA, Coffey SF, Norris DR.

It's time to start asking all patients about intimate partner violence.

J Fam Pract. 2019 Apr;68(3):152;154;156;161A. PMID: [31039212](#)

General review article on recognition and management.

Grissom M, Iroku-Malize T.

Intimate Partner Violence.

FP Essent. 2019 May;480:22-27. PMID: [31063342](#)

General review article.

Karatekin C, Almy B.

Adverse Childhood Experiences 101: A Primer for Clinicians.

Creat Nurs. 2019 May 1;25(2):87-102. PMID: [31085661](#)

General review article.

Potter LC, Feder G.

Domestic violence teaching in UK medical schools: a cross-sectional study.

Clin Teach. 2018 Oct;15(5):382-386. PMID: [28984416](#)

From a survey of UK medical schools, with a 74% response rate, 84% reported there was some formal teaching on DV, with 52% reporting 0-2 hours total. 75% reported that training was inadequate. Barriers to providing more education on this topic included time constraints, failure to perceive it as a medical problem, and the assumption that it would be covered elsewhere.

Prevention

Bethell CD, Gombojav N, Whitaker RC.

Family Resilience And Connection Promote Flourishing Among US Children, Even Amid Adversity.

Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 May;38(5):729-737. PMID: [31059374](#)

Using data from the National Survey of Children's Health with US children ages 6-17, 40.3% were flourishing, indicated by: the child's interest and curiosity in learning new things, persistence in completing tasks, and capacity to regulate emotions. “At each level of adverse childhood experiences, household income, and special health care needs, the prevalence of flourishing increased in a graded fashion with increasing levels of family resilience and connection.”

Bott S, Guedes A, Ruiz-Celis AP, Mendoza JA.
Intimate partner violence in the Americas: a systematic review and reanalysis of national prevalence estimates.
Rev Panam Salud Publica. 2019 Mar 20;43:e26. PMID:
[31093250](#)

IPV estimates from 24 countries in the Americas 1998-2017 show a wide range and different changes over time. Authors note gaps in the evidence base.

Madden K, Tai K, Schneider P, et. al.
What happens to intimate partner violence studies registered on clinicaltrials.gov? A systematic review of a clinical trials registry.

Trials. 2019 May 27;20(1):288. PMID: [31133073](#)
In a systematic review of all IPV-related clinicaltrials.gov records, 1 in 4 IPV trials were not published 18 months after completion, “indicating that clinicians, researchers, and other evidence users should consider whether publication bias might affect their interpretation of the IPV literature. Further research is warranted to understand reasons for non-publication of IPV research and methods to improve publication rates.”

Other of Interest

Djalilova DM, Schulz PS, Berger AM, et. al.
Impact of Yoga on Inflammatory Biomarkers: A Systematic Review.

Biol Res Nurs. 2019 Mar;21(2):198-209. PMID: [30572710](#)
In a research review of the effects of yoga on the immune system, most studies reported positive effects on inflammatory biomarkers. Higher total time spent on this activity resulted in greater improvement in inflammation.

Justice L, Brems C, Ehlers K.
Bridging Body and Mind: Considerations for Trauma-Informed Yoga.

Int J Yoga Therap. 2018 Nov;28(1):39-50. PMID: [29419338](#)
“Trauma-informed yoga (TIY), that is, yoga adapted to the unique needs of individuals working to overcome trauma, may ameliorate symptoms by creating a safe, tailored practice for students to learn how to respond, rather than react, to symptoms and circumstances. Yoga not thus adapted, on the other hand, may increase reactivity and activate symptoms such as hyperarousal or dissociation. This article reports on expert input about adapting yoga for individuals with trauma.”

Smitha T, Sheethal HS, Hema KN, Franklin R.
Forensic odontology as a humanitarian tool.
J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2019 Jan-Apr;23(1):164. PMID:
[31110447](#)

“Dental structures are well protected and the hardest structure of the body. They resist decomposition and high temperatures and are the last one to disintegrate after death. Dental hard tissue provide abundant information in disaster victim identification, missing and unidentified persons, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence and sexual abuse with bite mark evidence, age estimation of unaccompanied minors, border control and human trafficking. The present article highlights the role of forensic odontologist in human identification for the purpose of preventing human rights violation.”

Narendran R, Tollefson S, Fassenmyer K, et. al.
Decreased Nociceptin Receptors Are Related to Resilience and Recovery in College Women Who Have Experienced Sexual Violence: Therapeutic Implications for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.

Biol Psychiatry. 2019 Jun 15;85(12):1056-1064. PMID:
[30954231](#)
Nociceptin is an antistress brain substance that promotes resilience. In this study of college women who had experienced sexual violence, those with decreased density of nociception receptors in certain areas of the brain relating to the threat-alarm system were an indication of resilience and recovery, as these women experienced less PTSD symptoms. This finding could become a biomarker for PTSD as well as a possible avenue for treatment.

Vedam S, Stoll K, Taiwo TK, et. al.
The Giving Voice to Mothers study: inequity and mistreatment during pregnancy and childbirth in the United States.

Reprod Health. 2019 Jun 11;16(1):77. PMID: [31182118](#)
Recently WHO described seven dimensions of mistreatment in maternity care that have adverse impacts on quality and safety. Using these parameters with 2138 US women in a cross-sectional online survey, one in six reported one or more types of mistreatment such as: loss of autonomy; being shouted at, scolded, or threatened; and being ignored, refused, or receiving no response to requests for help. “Mistreatment is experienced more frequently by women of colour, when birth occurs in hospitals, and among those with social, economic or health challenges. Mistreatment is exacerbated by unexpected obstetric interventions, and by patient-provider disagreements.”