

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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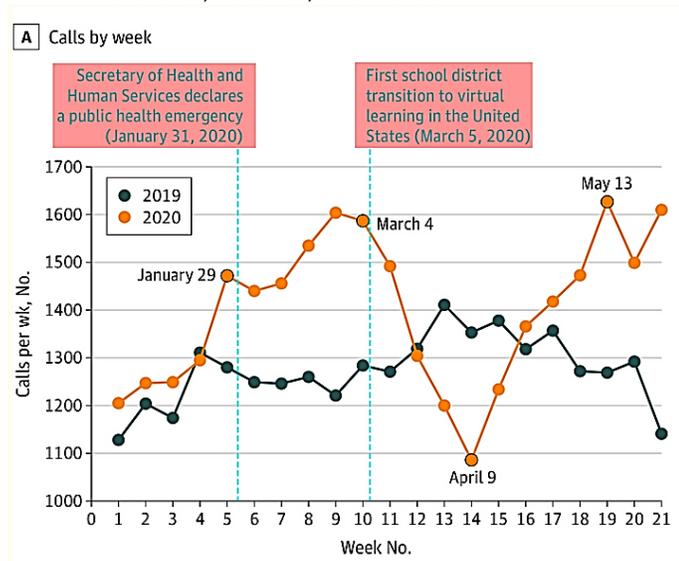
## Child Abuse

Ortiz R, Kishton R, Sinko L, et. al.

### Assessing Child Abuse Hotline Inquiries in the Wake of COVID-19: Answering the Call.

JAMA Pediatr. 2021 May 3:e210525. PMID: [33938944](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33938944/)

In this national study, overall inquiries by phone call and text message to a child abuse hotline increased in 2020 compared to a similar period in 2019, following a dramatic decrease with school closures and quarantine orders associated with the pandemic. “Nearly 96% of callers were adults (18 years and older), while most texters were younger than 18 years...Caller type differed between 2020 and 2019 as well, with a decrease in calls from school reporters (teachers, school personnel, and daycare personnel) and a smaller decrease from non-school-based mandated reporters (Child Protective Services workers, counselors, foster care providers, health care workers, and authorities). There was an increase in calls from neighbors or landlords, relatives, and friends.”



Berken JA, Heard-Garris N, Wakschlag LS.

### Guardians at the Gate: Early Adversity, Neurocognitive Development, and the Role of the Pediatrician in the Era of COVID-19.

Front Pediatr. 2021 Apr 14;9:665335. PMID: [33937157](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33937157/)

“Adverse childhood experiences...may lead to diminished cognitive flexibility, inattention, increased impulsivity, decreased school readiness, and disruptive behaviors. In this regard, the current COVID-19 pandemic represents an especially complex adverse experience...We present a clinical workflow for the physician to proactively assess, identify, stratify, and address the severity of ACEs worsened by COVID-19. We discuss home-based activities and resources for children and adolescents to promote stress reduction, connectiveness, and self-awareness...to maximize neurodevelopmental potential in the face of the ongoing pandemic.”

McLeod GF, Horwood J, Boden JM, Woodward LJ.

### Parental use of physical punishment in a birth cohort.

N Z Med J. 2021 Apr 30;134(1534):17-30. PMID: [33927435](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33927435/)

Despite New Zealand “anti-smacking” legislation, of 1265 parents, 77% reported using physical punishment at age 25, but only 42% by age 40. “The most common forms of physical punishment were smacking on bottom and slapping on hand, arm or leg...significant predictors included parental age, numbers/ages of children in the household, childhood family socioeconomic status, parental history of adolescent mental health problems, and concurrent intimate partner violence.”

Hadley J, Moore J, Goldberg A.

### Sexual Abuse as a Cause of Prepubertal Genital Bleeding: Understanding the Role of Routine Physical Examination.

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2021 Jun;34(3):288-290. PMID: [33482332](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33482332/)

“Pediatricians should be cognizant of sexual abuse as a potential etiology of vaginal bleeding, particularly when the patient is prepubertal and/or when there is a vague history of bleeding...Physical evidence of sexual abuse on exam is rarely found, and therefore the diagnosis relies on a child’s disclosure. However, the process of sexual abuse disclosure is complex and often delayed because of many barriers (eg, patient fear, shame, threats).”

Suglia SF, Chen C, Wang S, et. al.

**Childhood Adversity and Pubertal Development Among Puerto Rican Boys and Girls.**

Psychosom Med. 2020 Jun;82(5):487-494. PMID: [32515925](#)

For 1949 children of Puerto Rican descent living in the US or PR, an increasing number of childhood adversities were associated with earlier pubertal development in girls, but with lower pubertal development stage or later timing in boys.

Schiff M, Helton J, Fu J.

**Adverse childhood experiences and obesity over time.**

Public Health Nutr. 2021 Apr 26;1-13. PMID: [33896440](#)

From a national survey, increasing ACEs were associated with greater odds of obesity during childhood, as were specific ACEs, such as physical and psychological neglect in girls. "Findings support evidence for the importance of using both a count measure of ACE as well as separating out single events by gender."

Beasley RE, Kivisto AJ, Leonhardt BL, Waldron JS.

**Childhood Maltreatment and Psychosis: A Comparative Validity Study of Maltreatment Indices.**

Child Maltreat. 2021 May;26(2):228-237. PMID: [32462923](#)

For 629 CPS-involved children, children's self-report of maltreatment was 2-3 times higher than indicated in CPS reports, with ¼ of children reporting at least one psychotic symptom at age 18, most commonly delusions ("belief or impression that is firmly maintained despite being contradicted by what is generally accepted as reality or rational argument"). Sexual abuse had a particularly strong relationship with psychosis, especially hallucinations ("an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present"). "Self-reports may provide stronger predictive validity than CPS indications of maltreatment...indicating that a child's interpretation of trauma matters more than the traumatic event itself in this regard."

Bryson HE, Price AM, Goldfeld S, Mensah F.

**Associations between social adversity and young children's hair cortisol: A systematic review.**

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2021 May;127:105176. PMID: [33662801](#)

Authors review the research literature and summarize that 24% of studies showed evidence of a positive association between adversity and high hair cortisol, 6% showed a negative association, and 70% showed no association. "The collective evidence appears insufficient to conclude that there is a relationship between social adversity and hair cortisol, as a measure of physiological stress response in young children."

Passmore S, Hemming E, McIntosh HC, Hellman CM.

**The Relationship Between Hope, Meaning in Work, Secondary Traumatic Stress, and Burnout Among Child Abuse Pediatric Clinicians.**

Perm J. 2020;24:19.087. PMID: [31852051](#)

For 151 child abuse pediatricians, secondary traumatic stress was strongly associated with burnout. A sense of hope and meaning in work moderately decreased this association.

Smith J, Cho R, Martin C, Cory E, Smith T, Shouldice M.

**Building skills and resilience in child abuse pediatricians: A novel program to address Secondary Traumatic Stress.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Apr 27;117:105082. PMID: [33930661](#)

"The intervention involved mandatory, monthly small group sessions facilitated by a consistent mental health professional throughout fellowship. Sessions included focusing activities, sharing impactful work-related experiences, discussion of strategies and reflection on the session...Fellows reported improvements in perceived secondary traumatic stress symptoms and increased feelings of resilience. Unanticipated positive outcomes included a highly bonded fellowship group and transferrable skills in supportive communication."

Gartland MG, Ijadi-Maghsoodi R, Giri M, et. al.

**Forensic Medical Evaluation of Children Seeking Asylum: A Guide for Pediatricians.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 May 1;49(5):e215-e221. PMID: [32413149](#)

A forensic medical evaluation includes an interview to elicit a history of reported abuse, a psychological assessment, and/or a medical assessment. Evaluators document an impression of the consistency of medical and psychological findings, which forms the legal basis for a child's asylum claim. This article provides guidance to pediatrician evaluators with an emphasis on an age- and development-specific approach to a forensic medical evaluation of children seeking asylum.

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Hu Z, Kaminga AC, Yang J, Liu J, Xu H.

**Adverse childhood experiences and risk of cancer during adulthood: A systematic review and meta-analysis.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 May 8;117:105088. PMID: [33971569](#)

From a research review, 2-3 ACEs were associated with 1.35 times and 4+ ACEs 2.17 times increased risk of adult cancer.

Bower JE, Kuhlman KR, Ganz PA, et. al.

**Childhood maltreatment and monocyte gene expression among women with breast cancer.**

Brain Behav Immun. 2020 Aug;88:396-402. PMID: [32247915](#)

For 86 women newly diagnosed with early-stage breast cancer, 28% reported childhood physical and/or emotional abuse or neglect and 7% childhood sexual abuse. Childhood maltreatment was associated with increased specific types of immune cell inflammation, which has possible implications for tumor progression.

Xiang X, Wang X.

**Childhood adversity and major depression in later life: A competing-risks regression analysis.**

Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2021 Jan;36(1):215-223. PMID: [32869351](#)

From a large national retirement study, "Childhood adversities increase the risk of major depression in later life, particularly for those who experienced physical abuse and trouble with the police."

Shea AK, Frey BN, Gervais N, Lopez A, Minuzzi L.

**Depression in midlife women attending a menopause clinic is associated with a history of childhood maltreatment.**

Climacteric. 2021 May 5:1-5. PMID: [33949252](#)

Of women seeking care for bothersome menopausal symptoms, 66% reported childhood maltreatment. Higher childhood maltreatment scores were significantly associated with increased menopausal symptoms, even after adjusting for various factors.

LoCascio M, Infurna MR, Guarnaccia C, et. al.

**Does Childhood Psychological Abuse Contribute to Intimate Partner Violence Victimization? An Investigation Using the Childhood Experience of Care and Abuse Interview.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):NP4626-4652. PMID: [30136884](#)

Comparing 38 women who had experienced IPV to 40 who had not, there was a dose-response effect of cumulative childhood maltreatment on adult IPV victimization risk, with childhood emotional abuse the strongest risk factor.

Lie SØ, Bulik CM, Andreassen OA, Rø Ø, Bang L.

**The association between bullying and eating disorders: A case-control study.**

Int J Eat Disord. 2021 May 4. PMID: [33942329](#)

Of 890 Scandinavian adults mean age 29.5 years, individuals with a history of any type of eating disorder were 1.99 -3.30 times more likely than controls to report having experienced bullying during childhood or adolescent. This association was particularly strong between bullying and binge eating/purging subtypes of eating disorders.

Montgomery E, Seng JS, Chang YS.

**Co-production of an e-resource to help women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse prepare for pregnancy, birth, and parenthood.**

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2021 Jan 7;21(1):30. PMID: [33413222](#)

"This paper describes the development of an innovative and accessible e-resource that is based on the words and experiences of survivors of childhood sexual abuse. It recognises the importance of control and feeling safe and aims to empower those who use the resource as they embark on pregnancy, birth, and parenthood." <https://www.thesurvivorstrust.org/pbpaftercsa>

**Table 1** Themes and sub-themes

Theme	Sub-themes
Pregnancy	Feelings about being pregnant Damage Expectations Public property
Re-living abuse	Triggers & flashbacks Loss of control Relevance of being a survivor Care without consent
Birth	Giving birth Labour Importance of continuity
Dissociation	Closing down Examinations
Disclosure	Asking the question Should I tell?
Parenthood	Becoming a parent Protecting the baby Being a good mother Caring for the baby Infant feeding

## Adolescents

Johnson RM, Hill AV, Jones VC, et. al.

**Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Adverse Childhood Experiences and Selected Health-Related Behaviors and Problems Among Maryland Adolescents.**

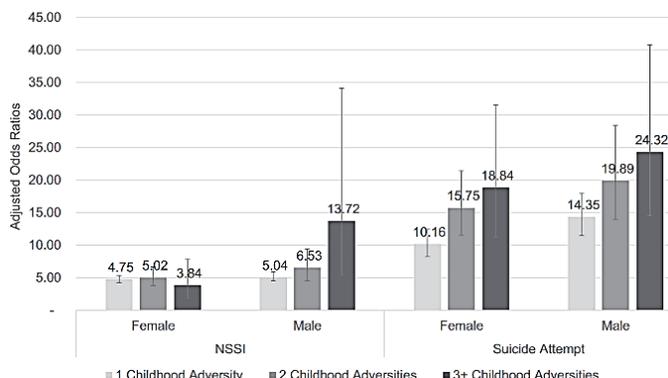
Health Promot Pract. 2021 Apr 24:15248399211008238. PMID: [33899564](#)

From a large study of Maryland high school students, 25.8% reported one of five ACEs - caregiver verbal abuse, household food insecurity, substance use or gambling, mental illness, and involvement with the criminal justice system. 15.4% reported 3 or more. Each ACE was associated with >30% higher prevalence of emotional distress, poor school performance, suicidal ideation, fighting, alcohol use and marijuana use. Those with 3+ ACEs were >8 times more likely to report suicidality.

Carbone JT, Jackson DB, Holzer KJ, Vaughn MG.  
**Childhood Adversity, Suicidality, and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Among Children and Adolescents Admitted to Emergency Departments.**

Ann Epidemiol. 2021 Apr 28:S1047-2797(21)00071-5. PMID: [33932570](#)

A national sample of 5-17 year-olds admitted to emergency departments showed that increasing odds of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) and suicide attempts were associated with increasing ACEs.



## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Ferrara P, Franceschini G, Corsello G, et. al.  
**Children victims of witnessing domestic and family violence: widespread during the COVID-19 pandemic.**  
 J Pediatr. 2021 May 5:S0022-3476(21)00423-6. PMID: [33964263](#)

“Insufficient attention has been given to children who witnessed family and domestic violence during the current pandemic, particularly those children whose mothers were murdered by a family member...Pediatricians should be trained to recognize family and domestic violence and the risks for children to be victims of witnessed violence.”

Sousa CA, Siddiqi M, Bogue B.  
**What Do We Know After Decades of Research About Parenting and IPV? A Systematic Scoping Review.**  
 Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 May 20:15248380211016019. PMID: [34013810](#)

“Results demonstrate IPV undermines maternal well-being and parenting practices. Our findings also highlight multiple ways that mothers struggle to realize the complex tasks of parenting within IPV...need to focus interventions on promoting the

mental health and parenting self-efficacy of mothers who suffer from the direct effects of IPV.”

Hasselle AJ, Howell KH, Thurston IB, Kamody RC, Crossnine C.  
**Childhood Exposure to Partner Violence as a Moderator of Current Partner Violence and Negative Parenting.**

Violence Against Women. 2020 Jun;26(8):851-869. PMID: [31099314](#)

Of 119 mothers experiencing IPV, their own childhood IPV exposure was associated with current IPV severity and negative parenting practices.

Ross MK, Romero T, Szilagyi PG.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Association with Pediatric Asthma Severity in the 2016-2017 National Survey of Children's Health.**

Acad Pediatr. 2021 Apr 30:S1876-2859(21)00241-2. PMID: [33940207](#)

From a national survey, and after controlling for multiple variables, children who witnessed household parent/adult violence had 1.67 times higher adjusted odds of moderate/severe asthma.

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Bulsara VM, Bulsara MK, Codde J, et. al.  
**Injuries in mothers hospitalised for domestic violence-related assault: a whole-population linked data study.**

BMJ Open. 2021 May 11;11(5):e040600. PMID: [33975864](#)

Of 11,546 hospitalizations for Australian mothers due to injuries from family and domestic violence, 71% of injuries were to the head and/or neck region, including in descending order: superficial injuries to the face and scalp, mouth and oral cavity injuries, jaw fractures, and facial fractures.

St Ivany A, Schminkey DL, Munro-Kramer ML.  
**Acquired Brain Injuries and Intimate Partner Violence: A Situational Analysis of Help Seeking Barriers in Rural Northern New England.**

Glob Qual Nurs Res. 2021 Apr 13;8:23333936211008163. PMID: [33912624](#)

From interviews with survivors, healthcare workers and advocates, "Repetitive acquired brain injuries can impair functioning needed to address violence, and healthcare providers and advocates are generally unaware of the impact of acquired brain injuries. A lack of resources, training, and tools for screening were barriers in recognizing and responding to it, causing hidden symptoms.”

Craner JR, Lake ES, Bancroft KE, Hanson KM.

**Partner Abuse Among Treatment-Seeking Individuals with Chronic Pain: Prevalence, Characteristics, and Association with Pain-Related Outcomes.**

Pain Med. 2020 Nov 1;21(11):2789-2798. PMID: [32529199](#)

Of 108 adults, mean age 45.73 years seen in a US specialty pain rehabilitation treatment center, 56% reported a history of IPV, and 29% had experienced abuse within the past year. Those with current/recent abuse histories reported greater impairment in post-traumatic stress symptoms, mental health functioning, and pain self-efficacy compared with those who had not experienced abuse...Partner abuse appears common among individuals with chronic pain and is associated with pain-relevant outcomes, warranting additional clinical attention and research.”

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Girard M, Dugal C, Hébert M, Godbout N.

**Is My Sex Life Ok? The Mediating Role of Sexual Anxiety in the Association between Childhood Sexual Abuse and Sexual Coercion against Women.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2020 Aug-Sep;29(6):717-733. PMID: [32529921](#)

Of 448 adult women from the community, childhood sexual abuse was associated with higher levels of sexual anxiety. This vulnerability was, in turn, linked to a higher frequency of sexual coercion experiences perpetrated by a romantic partner.

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Liu PJ, Hernandez Chilatra JA, Phelan A.

**Examining nurses' role in Adult Protective Services related to safeguarding older people.**

J Adv Nurs. 2021 May;77(5):2481-2497. PMID: [33606282](#)

Although the majority of the APS workforce is staffed by social workers, nurses in APS are in a privileged position to function as both social workers and healthcare professionals, able to investigate mistreatment and provide/coordinate direct care for victims.

Lowey SE.

**Withholding Medical Interventions and Ageism During a Pandemic: Resource Allocation Decision Making.**

J Hosp Palliat Nurs. 2021 Jun 1;23(3):200-206. PMID: [33797452](#)

“Age is often a component within clinical instruments that guide clinicians with allocation decisions. Basing decisions solely on age without evaluating health and functional status is dangerous and further propagates the discriminatory practices that fuel ageism.”

## Race/Cultural Concerns

Bluthenthal RN.

**Structural racism and violence as social determinants of health: Conceptual, methodological and intervention challenges.**

Drug Alcohol Depend. 2021 May 1;222:108681. PMID: [33757711](#)

Introduction to this special issue on the impact of structural racism focuses on opioid prescribing and treatment; racism, discrimination and stigma as important drivers of drug use patterns and health outcomes; and promising interventions. [Table of contents and abstracts.](#)

Narayan AK, Schaefer PW, Daye D, et. al.

**Practical Tips for Creating a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee: Experience From a Multicenter, Academic Radiology Department.**

J Am Coll Radiol. 2021 Apr 26:S1546-1440(21)00246-5. PMID: [33915120](#)

Description of a strategic planning process to create a blueprint for a DEI committee in an academic medical department that includes a steering committee and four task forces (education, research, patient experience, and workforce development).

Okoye HU, Saewyc E.

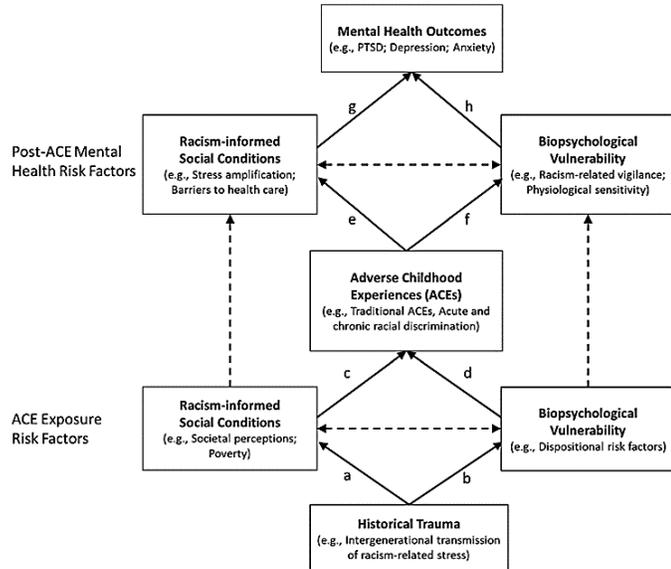
**Fifteen-year trends in self-reported racism and link with health and well-being of African Canadian adolescents: a secondary data analysis.**

Int J Equity Health. 2021 Apr 26;20(1):108. PMID: [33902594](#)

From surveys 2003-2018, more than 1 in 4 African Canadian adolescents in British Columbia report racial discrimination, which is an increasing trend in recent years for girls and especially foreign-born girls. Those who reported racial discrimination also had the worst adverse health outcomes such as substance use and suicidality.

Bernard DL, Calhoun CD, Banks DE, et. al.  
**Making the "C-ACE" for a Culturally-Informed Adverse Childhood Experiences Framework to Understand the Pervasive Mental Health Impact of Racism on Black Youth.**  
 J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2020 Aug 11;14(2):233-247. PMID: [33986909](#)

“We provide a culturally informed framework centrally focused on demonstrating the harmful effects of racism across the ACEs pyramid to highlight its deleterious biopsychosocial effects among Black youth.”



Saha S, Cooper LA.  
**Talking About Racism with Patients.**  
 J Gen Intern Med. 2021 May 4;1-2. PMID: [33948798](#)  
 Brief article with suggestions for how to approach this topic and what to say and not say. [Full text.](#)

## LGBTQ Concerns

Bermea AM, Slakoff DC, Goldberg AE.  
**Intimate Partner Violence in the LGBTQ+ Community: Experiences, Outcomes, and Implications for Primary Care.**  
 Prim Care. 2021 Jun;48(2):329-337. PMID: [33985708](#)

“Providers often are less prepared to work with LGBTQ+ survivors, which can be the result of a reliance on stereotypes on what constitutes an IPV victim. This article provides recommendations for working with LGBTQ+ survivors, including screening for IPV regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, participating in LGBTQ+-affirming trainings regarding IPV, and creating a welcoming and inclusive space that promotes LGBTQ+ survivors' comfort in disclosing IPV.”

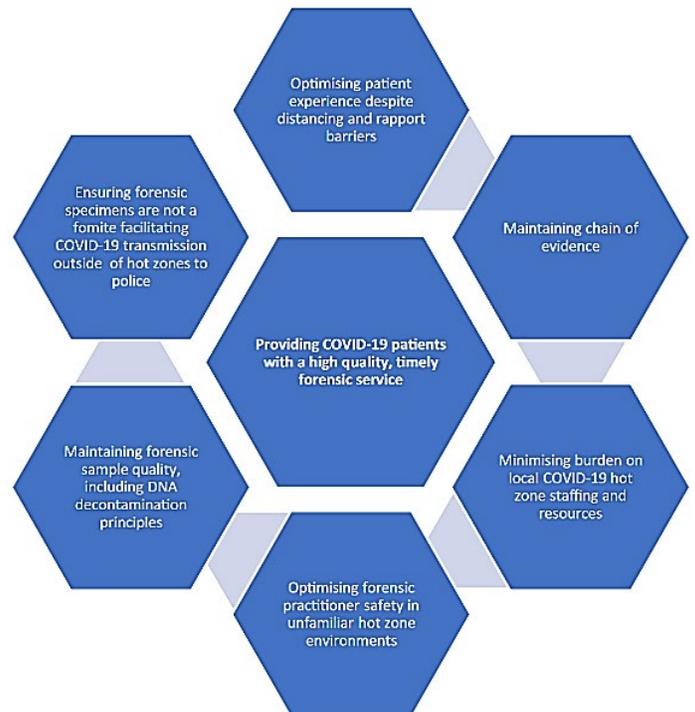
Du Mont J, Friedman Burley J, Hodgson R, Macdonald S.  
**Advancing Trans-Affirming Practice to Recognize, Account for, and Address the Unique Experiences and Needs of Transgender Sexual Assault Survivors.**  
 Health Promot Pract. 2021 Apr 24;15248399211009183. PMID: [33899524](#)

Authors outline the design and evaluation of a trans-affirming care curriculum for forensic nurses, including “the planning, formation, and maturation of an intersectoral network through which to disseminate our curriculum, foster collaboration, and promote trans-affirming practice across health care and social services in Ontario, Canada.”

## Sexual Assault

Rowse J, Cunningham N, Parkin JA.  
**Sexual assault examination and COVID-19: risk reduction strategies in conducting forensic medical examinations of a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 positive patient.**  
 Forensic Sci Med Pathol. 2021 Jun;17(2):216-222. PMID: [33151523](#)

“Even in the setting of a global pandemic, sexual assault and interpersonal violence are still occurring and are likely to be increasing in the context of a “shadow pandemic”. It is essential that forensic medical services rapidly evolve their standard processes in the context of the pan-demic.”



Short NA, Lechner M, McLean BS, et. al.

### **Health care utilization by women sexual assault survivors after emergency care.**

Depress Anxiety. 2021 Jan;38(1):67-78. PMID: [33032388](#)

Of 706 women studied 6 weeks after receiving emergency care for sexual assault, 76% reported PTSD, depression, or anxiety symptoms, and 65% had pain. Less than two in five reported seeing a health care provider during that six weeks, less so among Hispanic women. Nearly one in four who did so did not disclose their assault, due to shame, embarrassment, or fear of being judged.

Torazzi E, Merelli V, Barbara G, et. al.

### **Similarity and Differences in Sexual Violence Against Adolescents and Adult Women: The Need to Focus on Adolescent Victims.**

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2021 Jun;34(3):302-310. PMID: [33259887](#)

Comparing Italian female adolescents vs. female adults who experience sexual assault, adolescents delayed disclosure, which potentially could affect the ability to properly manage this crime. In both groups the majority of perpetrators were well known to the victims, 1 in 3 patients had genital injuries, and there was a strong association between genital injuries and a positive screening test for sexually transmitted diseases, particularly for the adolescent group.

Tomsa R, Gutu S, Cojocar D, et. al.

### **Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Adults with Intellectual Disability: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021 Feb 18;18(4):1980. PMID: [33670753](#)

From a research review, one in three adults with intellectual disability suffered sexual abuse in adulthood, and prevalence was higher in institutionalized individuals. "The most prevalent abuser was a peer with intellectual disability."

Kelly U, Haywood T, Segell E, Higgins M.

### **Trauma-Sensitive Yoga for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Women Veterans who Experienced Military Sexual Trauma: Interim Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial.**

J Altern Complement Med. 2021 Mar;27(S1):S45-S59. PMID: [33788599](#)

For female veterans with PTSD due to military sexual trauma, in this randomized controlled study, participating in trauma-sensitive yoga was associated with significant symptom improvement more quickly, with a sustained effect, and with higher retention than the control group cognitive processing therapy.

## Human Trafficking

Nazer D, Greenbaum J.

### **Human Trafficking of Children.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 May 1;49(5):e209-e214. PMID: [32413148](#)

This article provides an overview of human trafficking and the red flags that may alert the pediatrician to the possibility of exploitation, with a special focus on immigrant and refugee children. It describes a trauma-informed, rights-based approach, and discusses ways in which pediatricians can contribute to a multidisciplinary response to human trafficking.

Moore JL, Houck C, Hirway P, Barron CE, Goldberg AP.

### **Trafficking Experiences and Psychosocial Features of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims.**

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Aug;35(15-16):3148-3163. PMID: [29294728](#)

Of 25 children, mean age 15.4 years, majority female, who disclosed domestic minor sex trafficking to medical providers, "Most patients lived at home and/or were accompanied at the evaluation by a parent/guardian. High rates of alcohol or substance use/abuse (92%), being placed in a group home or child protective services (CPS) custody (28%), a history of runaway behavior (60%), and/or exposure to other child maltreatment (88%) were identified...patients commonly reported an established relationship with their trafficker (60%) and recruitment occurred primarily as a result of financial motivation (52%)."

## Perpetrators

Stansfield R, Williams KR.

### **Coercive Control Between Intimate Partners: An Application to Nonfatal Strangulation.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):NP5105-NP5124. PMID: [30160597](#)

Of 6488 Connecticut perpetrators of IPV, who committed at least one prior act resulting in physical harm, bodily injury, or threatened violence or stalking, 20.72% of males and 9.13% of females threatened to kill their partner at incident arrest. 25.1% of the total group were rearrested for any new incident of IPV, with 10.61% of males and 2.44% of females subsequently rearrested for non-fatal strangulation.

Myers WC, Lee E, Montplaisir R, et. al.

**Revenge filicide: An international perspective through 62 cases.**

Behav Sci Law. 2021 Apr;39(2):205-215. PMID: [33611814](#)

“Filicide is the purposeful killing of one or more children by a parent, step-parent, or other parental figure. Revenge filicide is a poorly understood, rare form of filicide in which a parent murders their child to cause emotional harm to the child's other parent.” Of 62 revenge filicide cases from nine countries perpetrators were about equally likely to be male or female, over half had an active mental disorder, and a history of domestic violence was common. “The mean victim age was 6 years. They were typically killed by asphyxiation, firearms, or knives, and preschool age children were targeted most frequently. In half of the cases, more than one child was murdered. Post-crime suicidal behavior was commonplace, and one-third of the sample died by suicide. Four revenge filicide subtypes were identified: rejection, custody/visitation dispute, infidelity/jealousy, and argument/conflict.”

Walsh TB, Seabrook RC, Tolman RM, Lee SJ, Singh V.

**Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and Beliefs About Partner Violence Screening Among Young Men.**

Ann Fam Med. 2020 Jul;18(4):303-308. PMID: [32661030](#)

Of 916 men aged 18-35 years, a representative US sample, 19% reported perpetration and 27% reported victimization in a relationship with a current or previous spouse/partner. 90% believed health care clinicians should ask about perpetration, 92% believed health care clinicians should ask about victimization, but only 11% had been asked about perpetration and 13% about victimization.

## Police and Court Systems

Miller SL, Manzer JL.

**Safeguarding Children's Well-Being: Voices From Abused Mothers Navigating Their Relationships and the Civil Courts.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):4545-4569. PMID: [30079787](#)

“Abusers' strategies utilize the courts as another tool with which to call into question and challenge their former partners' parenting. Images of ‘good mothers’ who behave passively are favored by officials who often have incomplete understandings of the dynamics of intimate partner violence and abuse.” Interviews with 25 women who left abusive relationships, “recount instances of paternalism and naïveté present in civil and criminal courts. While their male abusers seemed to receive leniency from

court officials, despite, in some cases, violating judges' direct orders, the women's efforts were sometimes interpreted as recalcitrance and disobedience when they challenged unfair labels, visitation, and custody decisions.”

## Providers

Keynejad R, Baker N, Lindenberg U, et. al.

**Identifying and responding to domestic violence and abuse in healthcare settings.**

BMJ. 2021 May 7;373:n1047. PMID: [33962911](#)

General, comprehensive article on identification and management of DV in healthcare. Below, telehealth suggestions.

- For all telephone and video consultations, check who else is in the room or at home, and if it is safe to talk.
- Consider using closed “yes” or “no” answered questions instead of open questions, to stop the content of your discussion from being understood by someone else in the room.
- Agree a safe word or phrase so the call can be safely terminated if interrupted, eg, “sorry, I’m not interested,” and agree how you will follow up if the call ends in this way.
- Offer telephone follow-up, if appropriate.
- Encourage patients to use telephone or online means to connect with friends, family, and professionals.
- Share contact details of relevant support organisations and inform patients that DVA is a justification for breaking lockdown rules.
- Consider whether you need to arrange a face-to-face assessment if you are concerned about their safety. Call 999 in an emergency.
- In maternity settings, partner and family member accompaniment has been restricted. This increases opportunities to inquire about DVA; however, be mindful that perpetrators may try to control women's hospital attendance. Ensure that you follow up all unattended appointments.

Meneses E, Kinslow K, McKenney M, Elkbuli A.

**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Adult and Pediatric Trauma Populations: A Literature Review.**

J Surg Res. 2021 Mar;259:357-362. PMID: [33070994](#)

“Each year, traumatic injuries affect 2.6 million adults in the United States leading to significant health problems...PTSD can lead to decreased physical recovery, social functioning, and quality of life. Several screening tools such as the Injured Trauma Survivor Screen, PTSD CheckList, Primary Care PTSD, and Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5 have been used for initial PTSD screening of the trauma patient...Factors that increase the likelihood of developing PTSD include younger age, nonwhite ethnicity, and lower socioeconomic status.”

Burstein D, Yang C, Johnson K, Linkenbach J, Sege R.  
**Transforming Practice with HOPE (Healthy Outcomes from Positive Experiences).**

Matern Child Health J. 2021 Jul;25(7):1019-1024. PMID: [33954880](#)

Authors promote asking about positive childhood experiences in multiple settings, including health care, early childhood education, home visiting, child welfare, and other public health efforts. “By opening up dialogue to focus on a family’s assets and strengths, as well as respecting the cultural and individual expertise of parents and families, HOPE can better align family and provider goals and priorities.”

How often or how much as a child did you<sup>a</sup>

1	Feel able to talk to family about feelings
2	Feel your family stood by you during difficult times
3	Enjoy participating in community traditions
4	Feel a sense of belonging in high school <sup>b</sup>
5	Feel supported by friends
6	Have at least two nonparent adults who took genuine interest in you
7	Feel safe and protected by an adult in your home

Wuerch MA, Giesbrecht C, Jeffrey N, Knutson T, Wach F.  
**Intimate Partner Violence and Concern for Animal Care and Safekeeping: Experiences of Service Providers in Canada.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):NP4815-NP4825. PMID: [30139292](#)

From online surveys in Saskatchewan Canada “Most service providers in our study reported that their agencies were unable to effectively assist with animal safe-keeping and that there was inadequate access to animal safekeeping supports in their area to assist those leaving an abusive partner. This may pose serious risks to women’s safety, especially given some evidence suggesting that women who report animal abuse and mistreatment are at significantly greater risk of more frequent and severe IPV...and further demonstrates the importance of collaboration between animal welfare and IPV service providers.”

Braun BI, Hafiz H, Singh S, Khan MM.

**Health Care Worker Violent Deaths in the Workplace: A Summary of Cases From the National Violent Death Reporting System.**

Workplace Health Saf. 2021 May 4:21650799211003824. PMID: [33942679](#)

Of 61 health care worker violent deaths in the workplace, “32 (52%) were suicides and 21 (34%) were homicides; eight (13%) were of undetermined intent. The occupations of victims included physicians (28%), followed by nurses (21%),

administration/support operations (21%), security and support services (16%), and therapists and technicians (13%). Most deaths occurred in hospitals (46%) and nonresidential treatment services (20%). Among homicide perpetrators, both Type II (perpetrator was client/patient/family member) and Type IV (personal relationship to perpetrator) were equally common (33%).

## Prevention

Greeley CS.

**Child Maltreatment Prevention in the Era of Coronavirus Disease 2019.**

JAMA Pediatr. 2020 Nov 1;174(11):e202776. PMID: [32744598](#)

“As COVID-19 has forced a reevaluation of the social contract between what communities, cities, and states are obligated to provide for their citizenries, there should be an emphasis on eliminating the systemic and structural injustices that exist in our communities already. This is not the first pandemic or natural disaster, nor will it be the last. With the current disruption from COVID-19, financial budgets will tighten and hard choices will have to be made. Now is the time to be thoughtful about the kinds of policies, practices, and resources that we will wish we had put in place when the next catastrophe occurs...those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

Masten AS, Lucke CM, Nelson KM, Stallworthy IC.  
**Resilience in Development and Psychopathology: Multisystem Perspectives.**

Annu Rev Clin Psychol. 2021 May 7;17:521-549. PMID: [33534615](#)

Very detailed review of the concept of and applications for resilience – from the individual to complex systems.

**Table 2 Short list of multisystem resilience factors**

Sensitive caregiving, close relationships, social support
Sense of belonging, cohesion
Self-regulation, family management, group or organization leadership
Agency, beliefs in system efficacy, active coping
Problem-solving and planning
Hope, optimism, confidence in a better future
Mastery motivation, motivation to adapt
Purpose and a sense of meaning
Positive views of self, family, or group
Positive habits, routines, rituals, traditions, celebrations

Zhang L, Fang J, Zhang D, Wan Y, Gong C, Su P, Tao F, Sun Y. **Poly-victimization and psychopathological symptoms in adolescence: Examining the potential buffering effect of positive childhood experiences.**

J Affect Disord. 2021 Mar 1;282:1308-1314. PMID: [33601709](#)  
For 2288 Chinese children followed from age 8 for 6 years, poly-victimization in childhood was highly predictive of adolescent depressive symptoms, oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder. Positive childhood experiences, particularly parental warmth and peer support, and having 4-5 positive influences, significantly decreased psychological symptom score.

Sullivan TN, Farrell AD, Sutherland KS, et. al. **Evaluation of the Olweus Bullying Prevention Program in US Urban Middle Schools Using a Multiple Baseline Experiment.**

Prev Sci. 2021 Apr 26. PMID: [33903977](#)  
The Olweus Bullying Prevention Program (OBPP) was studied in urban middle schools with 2755 student participants. “Decreases in victimization emerged in the 1st or 2nd year of intervention, and reductions in aggression emerged during the 3rd year. Across all findings, once intervention effects emerged, they remained significant in subsequent intervention years. The OBPP resulted in significant decreases in student- and teacher-reported aggression and victimization.”

Jones KA, Tancredi DJ, Abebe KZ, Paglisotti T, Miller E. **Cases of Sexual Assault Prevented in an Athletic Coach-Delivered Gender Violence Prevention Program.**

Prev Sci. 2021 May;22(4):504-508. PMID: [33481150](#)  
This secondary data analysis of the Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) program, an evidence-based dating abuse and SV prevention program showed that among high school athletes, CBIM was associated with a relative reduction of 85 incidents of dating abuse, 48 incidents of sexual harassment, and 20 incidents of sexual assault per 1,000 athletes, resulting in \$2.4 million reduction in costs per 1000 athletes exposed.”

Lei MK, Berg MT, Simons RL, Simons LG, Beach SRH. **Childhood adversity and cardiovascular disease risk: An appraisal of recall methods with a focus on stress-buffering processes in childhood and adulthood.**

Soc Sci Med. 2020 Feb;246:112794. PMID: [31945595](#)  
For 454 African Americans evaluated at age 10 and age 29, there was a significant link between childhood adversity and adult heart disease risk at age 29. Parental emotional support in adolescence, but not adulthood, buffered these effects of heart disease risk.

## Researchers

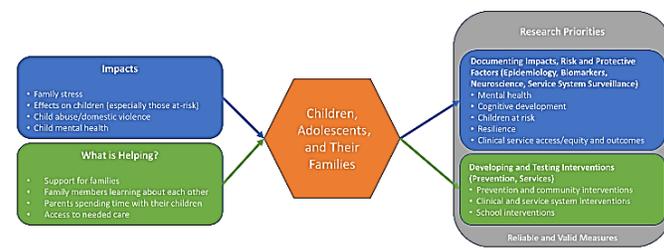
Tiyyagura G, Bloemen EM, Berger R, et. al. **Seeing the Forest in Family Violence Research: Moving to a Family-Centered Approach.**

Acad Pediatr. 2020 Aug;20(6):746-752. PMID: [31991169](#)  
Rather than addressing different diseases of child, older adult, animal, and IPV, we believe that different professionals are all treating a single disease—family violence—using the different lenses, perspectives, and frames of their own experience. By developing a unified, integrated research paradigm to support unified, integrated systems of care delivery, we propose to re-frame these research communities.

Novins DK, Stoddard J, Althoff RR, et. al. **Editors' Note and Special Communication: Research Priorities in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Emerging From the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2021 May;60(5):544-554.e8. PMID: [33741474](#)  
An international expert panel presents a detailed research priority list relating to the impact of the pandemic on child and adolescent development and mental health. Summary of their findings:

FIGURE 1 Overview of Key Study Findings



## Other of Interest

Trendl A, Stewart N, Mullett TL. **The role of alcohol in the link between national football (soccer) tournaments and domestic abuse - Evidence from England.**

Soc Sci Med. 2021 Jan;268:113457. PMID: [33126102](#)  
Using 10 years of crime data from the second largest police force in England (West Midlands), analysis showed that the number of reported alcohol-related domestic abuse cases increased by 47% following an England football victory. Authors also found a comparable increase in a number of other alcohol-related violent crimes on England win days.