

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Nguyen LH.

### **The impact of the resumption of in-person school attendance on COVID-affected child abuse and neglect trends in Florida.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 May 1;129:105658. PMID: [35509142](#)

Once all schools reopened for in-person learning in November 2020, there continued to be statistically significant decreases of hotline calls, foster care entries and foster care exits. "The delay in foster care exits suggests that youth residing in foster care in Florida had stayed a combined cumulative equivalent of 477.1 years longer in care...A real-time interoperable data system utilizing real-time predictive analytics must be developed...to maximize information from such systems."

Witt A, Brähler E, Plener PL, Fegert JM.

### **Different Contexts of Sexual Abuse With a Special Focus on the Context of Christian Institutions: Results From the General Population in Germany.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):NP3130-NP3151.

PMID: [31771397](#)

From a German population survey of 2,510 participants (54.3% female, mean age 48 years), "0.21% of the participants reported child sexual abuse by a priest or pastor. 0.16% reported child sexual abuse in an institution of the Roman Catholic Church...victims of sexual abuse by priests and pastors reported rather severe types of sexual abuse in comparison with other contexts, such as schools. Extrapolating the data...the estimated number of victims is much higher than those identified by research based on recorded cases."

Moreno-Manso JM, García-Baamonde ME, et. al.

### **Differences in Executive Functions in Minors Suffering Physical Abuse and Neglect.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):NP2588-NP2604.

PMID: [32713236](#)

Of 44 Spanish minors 7 - 16 years of age who had suffered child abuse, and 24 controls, "The results

showed difficulties in those minors who had been victim of physical abuse and neglect, in their cognitive flexibility capabilities, inhibitory control, the ability to take decisions, the ability to organize and plan their behavior, control of emotions, and attention control. It was the minors who were victims of physical neglect that showed the greatest difficulties in their executive functions. The results of the study will permit us to design an educational intervention."

Neil L, Viding E, Armbruster-Genc D, et. al.

### **Trust and childhood maltreatment: evidence of bias in appraisal of unfamiliar faces.**

J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2022 Jun;63(6):655-662. PMID:

[34500497](#)

Of 75 children aged 8-16 years with documented maltreatment and matched controls, "children with maltreatment experience were significantly less likely than their peers to rate unfamiliar faces as trustworthy...Over time, alterations in trust processing may disrupt the development of social bonds and contribute to 'social thinning' (a reduction in the extent and quality of social relationships), leaving children more vulnerable to environmental stressors, and increasing the risk of mental health difficulties."

Gaietto K, Han YY, Forno E, et. al.

### **Violence-related distress and lung function in two longitudinal studies of youth.**

Eur Respir J. 2022 May 12;59(5):2102329. PMID: [34588198](#)

In studies of youth aged 9-16 years with asthma in both the US and Puerto Rico, increasing violence-related distress was significantly associated in a dose-response fashion with decreasing lung function and lower asthma quality of life.

Royer MF, Ojinnaka CO, Zhang X, et. al.

### **Food insecurity and adverse childhood experiences: a systematic review.**

Nutr Rev. 2022 May 9:nuac029. PMID: [35535026](#)

From a research review, "FI [food insecurity = limited or uncertain access to adequate food] and ACEs are consistently related...with most studies indicating a dose-response or a threshold effect of higher ACEs being associated with more severe FI."

Hoyle ME, Chamberlain AW, Wallace D.

**The Effect of Home Foreclosures on Child Maltreatment Rates: A Longitudinal Examination of Neighborhoods in Cleveland, Ohio.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):NP2768-NP2790.

PMID: [32723140](#)

“Using substantiated child maltreatment cases, foreclosure, and census data at the neighborhood level in Cleveland, Ohio we find that home foreclosures are a significant predictor of neighborhood rates of child maltreatment. Importantly, this effect is durable and is not impacted by the housing crisis. Furthermore, this is a direct effect and is not shaped by other neighborhood conditions like poverty, as found in prior research. This suggests that policy makers need to be cognizant of the effect of foreclosures on child maltreatment regardless of the historical and economic contexts of the neighborhood.”

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Grummitt LR, Kreski NT, Kim SG, et. al.

**Association of Childhood Adversity With Morbidity and Mortality in US Adults: A Systematic Review.**

JAMA Pediatr. 2021 Dec 1;175(12):1269-1278. PMID:

[34605870](#)

A total of 19 meta-analyses with 20,654,832 participants were reviewed. Childhood adversity (CA) accounted for approximately 15% of the total US mortality in 2019 (2,854,838 deaths), through associations with leading causes of death (including heart disease, cancer, and suicide). In addition, CA was associated with millions of cases of unhealthy behaviors and disease markers, including more than 22 million cases of sexually transmitted infections, 21 million cases of illicit drug use, 19 million cases of elevated inflammation, and more than 10 million cases each of smoking and physical inactivity...CA is a leading contributor to morbidity and mortality in the US and may be considered a preventable determinant of mortality. The prevention of CA ...should be considered a critical public health priority.”

Macpherson JM, Gray SR, Ip P, et. al.

**Child maltreatment and incident mental disorders in middle and older ages: a retrospective UK Biobank cohort study.**

Lancet Reg Health Eur. 2021 Sep 27;11:100224. PMID:

[34917999](#)

Of 56,082 adult UK participants assessed in middle and older age, there was a dose-response relationship between child maltreatment and mental disorders, with those with 3+ ACEs having the highest risk...The mental health consequence of child maltreatment could last decades, even among those who had no recorded mental disorders in early adulthood.”

Walker HE, Wamser-Nanney R.

**Revictimization Risk Factors Following Childhood Maltreatment: A Literature Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Apr 27:15248380221093692.

PMID: [35476548](#)

Authors analyze risk factors linking child maltreatment with adult revictimization, including PTSS, emotion dysregulation, risk-taking behaviors, substance use, anger, dissociation/numbing/difficulty assessing risk and safety, and increased propensity for non-assertiveness when threatened. PTSS is a particularly important factor, which can lead to several of the other reviewed factors.

Song A, Yoon Y, Cho Y.

**The Association Between Polyvictimization in Childhood and Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse in Adulthood.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):6009-6033. PMID:

[35128978](#)

From a national South Korean adult survey, “adults who experienced polyvictimization in childhood were more likely to perpetrate child abuse regardless of the type of abuse. Polyvictimization in childhood was also significantly associated with perpetration and victimization of spousal abuse.”

Milan S, Carlone C, Printz D, Perez SD.

**Understanding Children's Emotions: Differences in Mothers With a History of Childhood Maltreatment.**

Child Maltreat. 2022 Feb;27(1):33-42. PMID: [33176473](#)

Comparing mothers with and without childhood maltreatment, “mothers who experienced maltreatment labeled more children with sad or angry emotions when given limited facial information and made different interpersonal inferences about children they labeled angry. They also reported more subjective difficulty interpreting emotions in unknown children and their own child...Interventions aimed at improving parental emotion understanding and mentalization [the ability to reflect upon, and to understand one's state of mind; to have insight into what one is feeling, and why] may be particularly useful for mothers with a history of childhood maltreatment.”

# Adolescents

Sharko M, Jameson R, Ancker JS, et. al.

## **State-by-State Variability in Adolescent Privacy Laws.**

Pediatrics. 2022 Jun 1;149(6):e2021053458. PMID: [35531640](#)

“We summarized state laws and regulations on minor consent for the following: health services, substance abuse treatment, prenatal care, mental health care, contraceptive management, immunizations, sexually transmitted infection management, human immunodeficiency viruses testing and treatment, dental care, and sexual assault evaluation...State laws on consent and privacy for adolescents are highly variable, and many do not reflect pediatric professional standards of care. This inconsistency is a barrier to operationalizing a consistent and equitable experience providing evidence-based medical care and ensuring adolescent privacy protection.”

Font SA, Caniglia M, Kennedy R, Noll JG.

## **Child Protection Intervention and the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Female Adolescents Ages 13 to 17 Years.**

JAMA Pediatr. 2022 May 1;176(5):461-469. PMID: [35188543](#)

Of 9392 female adolescents investigated by Wisconsin CPS for suspected maltreatment prior to age 13, by age 18 23.5% had a concerning sexual health outcome, including 8.4% sexually transmitted infection, 11.2% pregnancy, and 6.1% parenthood. Compared with CPS without formal intervention, foster care was associated with lower odds of pregnancy and live birth.

Salmon S, Garcés Dávila I, Taillieu TL, et. al.

## **Adolescent health outcomes: associations with child maltreatment and peer victimization.**

BMC Public Health. 2022 May 6;22(1):905. PMID: [35524250](#)

From a survey of 2910 Canadian adolescents aged 14-17 years, 10% experienced both childhood maltreatment (CM) and peer victimization (PV). “Presence of both CM and PV magnifies the effect on self-injury and all suicide outcomes for females, and on suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and mental health disorders for males.”

Tucker JS, Davis JP, Perez LG, Klein DJ, D'Amico EJ.

## **Late Adolescent Predictors of Homelessness and Food Insecurity During Emerging Adulthood.**

J Adolesc Health. 2022 May;70(5):736-742. PMID: [34903427](#)

From a study of 2110 US adolescents at age 17 and then 5 years later, at follow-up 7.5% reported homelessness, and 29.3% food insecurity. “Multivariate analyses indicated that only adverse

childhood experiences and weaker academic orientation predicted both outcomes.” This was true across all race/ethnicity subgroups. Living with both biological parents and better mental health were protective factors.

Grace KT, Perrin NA, Clough A, Miller E, Glass NE.

## **Correlates of reproductive coercion among college women in abusive relationships: baseline data from the college safety study.**

J Am Coll Health. 2022 May-Jun;70(4):1204-1211. PMID: [32672505](#)

Of 354 college students with a recent history of IPV, 24.3% reported reproductive coercion. Factors significantly associated with reproductive coercion included relationship instability, missing class due to relationship problems, IPV severity, technology abuse, traumatic brain injury, and depression.

Chugh R, Guggisberg M.

## **Stalking and Other Forms of Dating Violence: Lessons Learned from You in Relation to Cyber Safety.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP6760-NP6784. PMID: [33086933](#)

From an analysis of *You*, a popular psychological thriller series on Netflix, “*You* raises important concerns including inappropriate dating behaviors such as stalking, coercive control, violence, and questionable masculine attitudes, which are interwoven with an apparent lack of knowledge and understanding in relation to cyber safety. We concluded that raising awareness of the importance of online safety and security in the context of a dating relationship is imperative and that *You* can be used as an educational tool.”

Wright PJ, Herbenick D, Tokunaga RS.

## **Pornography and Women's Experience of Mixed-Gender Sexual Choking/Strangulation: Eroticization Mediates, Perceived Similarity Moderates.**

J Health Commun. 2022 May 10:1-10. PMID: [35535648](#)

“Pornography professionals, social commentators, and scholars have noted that mixed-gender choking is normative in contemporary pornography.” In this college campus study, “The more frequently women viewed pornography, the more often they were exposed to pornographic depictions of sexual choking. Exposure to sexual choking, in turn, was associated with being choked by men, but not choking men. The link between choking exposure and being choked was mediated by the eroticization of choking (rather than reduced agency to stop rough sex) and became stronger the more women perceived themselves as similar to actors in pornography.”

Herbenick D, Patterson C, Khan S, et. al.

**"Don't Just Randomly Grab Someone's Neck during Intercourse!" An Analysis of Internet Articles about Choking/Strangulation during Sex.**

J Sex Marital Ther. 2022 May 14:1-15. PMID: [35570586](#)

"Sexual choking/strangulation has become prevalent among young U.S. adults." From a media review of articles that teach readers about choking, "Most articles described choking in positive terms and indicated choking can be done safely or properly, even while acknowledging potential dangers. Only two articles indicated having undergone expert/medical review. Few gave information about signs that would warrant seeking healthcare."

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Ankerstjerne LBS, Laizer SN, Andreassen K, et. al.

**Landscaping the evidence of intimate partner violence and postpartum depression: a systematic review.**

BMJ Open. 2022 May 18;12(5):e051426. PMID: [35584869](#)

In this research review including a total of 131,131 participants, "The majority of studies found an association between exposure to IPV and the development of signs of postpartum depression. Overall, studies measured both exposure and outcome in various ways and controlled for a vast number of different confounders. Thirty percent of the studies were set in low and lower-middle-income countries while the rest were set in upper-middle and high-income countries and the association did not differ across settings." The significant adjusted odds ratios ranged between 1.18 and 6.87.

Says LW, Ortiz JB, Notrica DM, et. al.

**Intimate Partner Violence, Clinical Indications, and Other Family Risk Factors Associated With Pediatric Abusive Head Trauma.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP6785-NP6812. PMID: [33092447](#)

Using 6 years of data from a single Level 1 children's trauma center of patients aged 0-17 years seen with suspicion for fatal and non-fatal abusive head trauma (AHT), reported IPV in the family was associated with a twofold increase in the risk of AHT.

Vidourek RA, Andrew Yockey R, King KA.

**Family and Parent Correlates to Anxiety in a National Sample of 12 to 17 Year Olds.**

J Prev (2022). 2022 Jun;43(3):327-336. PMID: [35286548](#)

"Using data from the 2017 National Child Health Survey, we found an estimated one adolescent in seven reported anxiety, and nearly one in five reported anxiety related to witnessing family violence."

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Chhetri S, Gonzalez-Pons K, Andrews A, et. al.

**The Body in Crisis: A Health Needs Assessment among Female Survivors of Interpersonal Violence.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 9:8862605221098393. PMID: [35533375](#)

From a survey of 99 women seeking services for IPV in Texas, "Two-thirds of the sample reported suffering injuries from victimization experiences. More than half of the sample (62%) reported they went to the emergency room at least one time in the last 6 months, with 11 women reported staying five or more nights in the hospital in the last 6 months. Participants described urgent (e.g., advised by healthcare provider, too serious for a clinic) and non-urgent (e.g., not having another source of care, closest provider) reasons for using the emergency room. Roughly half of the sample (50%) reported having at least three chronic conditions...Since the majority of the sample was living in poverty, there are multiple costs and investments in the participants' health that were forgone for their survival."

Sun EX, Goralnick E, Salim A, Khurana B.

**Imaging and Non-imaging Findings of Intimate Partner Violence on the Trauma Service: A Retrospective Analysis of Two Level 1 Trauma Centers.**

Acad Radiol. 2022 May 18:S1076-6332(22)00259-8. PMID: [35597753](#)

Using data from two Level 1 trauma centers, 0.2% of patients seen on the trauma service had reported IPV. 90% were women, mean age 37. Most frequent injuries were to the head/face, followed by the chest (mainly rib fractures), arm, and abdomen. Injuries to multiple body regions were common, particularly head/face and arm. 28% required ICU care, and one died. 14% had prior IPV-related ED visits.

Gujrathi R, Tang A, Thomas R, et. al.

### **Facial injury patterns in victims of intimate partner violence.**

Emerg Radiol. 2022 May 3:1–11. PMID: [35505264](#)

Of 668 patients who received radiology studies (such as xrays) and who reported IPV at one institution, 96 of these patients (93 women, 3 men, mean age 35 years) had facial injuries. The most frequent site of injury was the midface, seen in 67.7% of patients. The most common fracture sites were the nose (29.6%), followed by the jaw (11.1%), and eye sockets (10.5%). Left-sided injuries were more common (59.2%). Over one-third of injuries (39.4%) demonstrated only soft tissue swelling or bruising without fracture. Associated injuries were seen most frequently in the arm (11.4%), and preceded the index facial injury in 21% of patients.

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Ford-Gilboe M, Varcoe C, Wuest J, et. al.

### **Trajectories of Depression, Post-Traumatic Stress, and Chronic Pain Among Women Who Have Separated From an Abusive Partner: A Longitudinal Analysis.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 5:8862605221090595. PMID: [35512192](#)

For 309 Canadian women followed for 4 years after leaving an abusive relationship, while women's health improved significantly, there still remained considerable depression, PTSD and chronic pain. "Contrary to the assumption that time heals all wounds, the results of this study contribute to quantifying the continuing mental and physical health burdens experienced by women after separation from an abusive partner."

Rogers MM, Fisher C, Ali P, Allmark P, Fontes L.

### **Technology-Facilitated Abuse in Intimate Relationships: A Scoping Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 10:15248380221090218. PMID: [35537445](#)

From a research review, "The main findings were that TFA [technology-facilitated abuse] is diverse in its presentation and tactics, but can be typed according to the eight domains of the Duluth Power & Control Wheel. Impacts are not routinely reported across studies but broadly fall into the categories of social, mental health and financial impacts and omnipresence. Similarly, modes of resistance are infrequently reported in studies. In the few studies that described victim/survivor

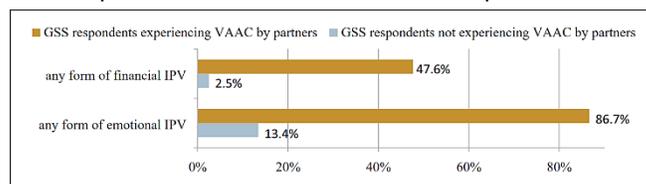
resistance, this was in the context of direct action, access to legal or professional support or in the identification of barriers to resistance."

Fitzgerald AJ, Barrett BJ, Gray A, Cheung CH.

### **The Connection Between Animal Abuse, Emotional Abuse, and Financial Abuse in Intimate Relationships: Evidence From a Nationally Representative Sample of the General Public.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):2331-2353. PMID: [32643992](#)

From a national Canadian survey, those who reported IPV that included companion animal abuse were significantly more likely to also experience emotional and financial abuse. In addition, "those who identify as female, have a disability or daily limitation, are younger, and have lower levels of income are more likely to report that their intimate partner threatened or abused their pet."



**Figure 4.** Descriptive comparison of any experience of emotional or financial IPV of groups.

Note. GSS = General Social Survey; VAAC = violence against animal companions. All group means statistically significantly different ( $p \leq .001$ ).

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

MacNeil A, Burnes D.

### **Bridging the Gap between Homelessness in Older Adulthood and Elder Abuse: Considerations for an Age-Friendly Shelter System.**

J Aging Soc Policy. 2022 May 4;34(3):391-400. PMID: [34472426](#)

"This commentary considers the often overlooked intersection between homeless older people and victims of elder abuse through two pathways: (1) the systemic abuse of older adults in the shelter system; and (2) the role of elder abuse as a possible risk factor for homelessness in later life. Strategies for the development of shelter systems that support the diverse needs of an aging population are proposed."

## Sexual Assault

Sall K, Littleton H.

**Institutional Betrayal: A Mixed Methods Study of College Women's Experiences With On-Campus Help-Seeking Following Rape.**

J Trauma Dissociation. 2022 May 20;1-18. PMID: [35593140](#)  
“In a given year, between 3 and 10% of women attending college will experience a completed rape. Unfortunately, when college survivors seek help following rape, representatives from their university may respond inadequately or harmfully, such as by blaming them, failing to provide adequate support and accommodations, or by minimizing the assault. The failures of an institution to protect its members from harm has been termed institutional betrayal (IB).” 28 college women rape survivors reported the greatest amount of IB resulted from disclosure to Title IX/police, vs. to confidential sources such as counselors, or mandated reporters such as faculty.

Voth Schrag RJ, Wood LG, Hairston D, Jones C.

**Academic Safety Planning: Intervening to Improve the Educational Outcomes of Collegiate Survivors of IPV.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP7880-NP7906. PMID: [33092437](#)  
From interviews with advocates and service users of college campus IPV and sexual assault services, “Findings reveal the core components of academic safety planning, which are: (a) Advocating for emotional and physical safety in the university context, (b) Assessing and identifying needed academic accommodations, and (c) rebuilding connections and institutional trust at school.”

Scoglio AAJ, Lincoln A, Kraus SW, Molnar BE.

**Chipped or Whole? Listening to Survivors' Experiences With Disclosure Following Sexual Violence.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP6903-NP6928. PMID: [33092441](#)  
Focus groups with 45 sexual assault survivors revealed positive and negative responses to disclosure and long-term impacts on healing and relationships. “Through the disclosure process survivors can be supported and empowered... towards healing and recovery. Public awareness and promotion of positive responses could be designed so that the next generation is equipped with the tools to support each other in difficult times.”

Kirkner A, Plummer SB, Findley PA, McMahon S.

**Campus Sexual Violence Victims with Disabilities: Disclosure and Help Seeking.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP7156-NP7177. PMID: [33103557](#)  
For 177 college students with disabilities, “Students with disabilities had a statistically significant higher

likelihood of sexual violence victimization before coming to campus and while at the university. Disclosure rates were no different for students across the two groups, though students with disabilities were more likely to utilize formal sources of support, such as campus Title IX offices and mental health services.”

Patel U, Roesch R.

**The Prevalence of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence: A Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 Apr;23(2):428-443. PMID: [32930064](#)  
From a research review, “8.8% of people have had their image or video-based sexts shared without consent, 7.2% have been threatened with sext distribution, and 17.6% have had their image taken without permission. Regarding perpetration, 12% have shared sexts beyond the intended recipient, 2.7% have threatened to share sexts, and 8.9% have nonconsensually taken an image...[there are] significant mental health impacts, including anxiety, depression, and poor coping, for victims.”

## Human Trafficking

Robitz R, Asera A, Nguyen P, et. al.

**An Annotated Bibliography on Human Trafficking for the Mental Health Clinician.**

J Psychiatr Pract. 2022 May 1;28(3):218-226. PMID: [35511097](#)  
“We identified 25 articles relevant to trafficking and mental health which covered the topics of epidemiology, treatment, identification, policy, and research methodology...there is a dearth of literature about labor trafficking and the trafficking of men, boys, transgender, and nonbinary people.”

Franchino-Olsen H, Martin SL.

**The Associations Between Gang Membership and Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST): Findings From a Nationally Representative Study.**

Violence Vict. 2022 May 16;VV-2021-0070. PMID: [35577530](#)  
From a national adolescent study, “gang-involved minors had 4.39 greater odds of experiencing DMST [domestic minor sex trafficking] compared to non-gang-involved peers...gang membership, violence victimization, delinquency, and certain demographic characteristics were significantly associated with DMST. These findings emphasize the need to consider the context in an adolescent's life beyond DMST when designing policies and programs.”

## LGBTQ Concerns

Williams RD Jr, Gutierrez A.

### **Increased Likelihood of Forced Sexual Intercourse, Sexual Violence, and Sexual Dating Violence Victimization Among Sexual Minority Youth.**

J Community Health. 2022 Apr;47(2):193-200. PMID: [34559329](#)

Results from a large national youth survey “indicated that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning youth were significantly more likely than heterosexual youth to experience sexual violence (22.3% vs. 9.1%), sexual dating violence (16.3% vs. 6.4%), and forced sexual intercourse (17.6% vs. 5.9%).”

Jackson A, Hernandez C, Scheer S, et. al.

### **Prevalence and Correlates of Violence Experienced by Trans Women.**

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2022 May;31(5):648-655. PMID: [35576131](#)

“Among 201 trans women interviewed, 26.9% were currently homeless. In the past year, 59.7% had been homeless, 34.3% changed housing, and 60.7% had a housing situation other than renting or owning. Experiences of violence were common: 36.8% experienced any form of violence, including sexual (16.9%), intimate partner (14.9%), and other physical (25.4%) in the past year. Experiences of violence were significantly associated with multiple measures of housing insecurity. Younger age, being misgendered, and substance use were also associated with experiences of violence.”

## Race/Cultural Concerns

Galán CA, Auguste EE, Smith NA, Meza JI.

### **An Intersectional-Contextual Approach to Racial Trauma Exposure Risk and Coping Among Black Youth.**

J Res Adolesc. 2022 Jun;32(2):583-595. PMID: [35441500](#)  
Authors expand the concept of racism as an ACE to “how gendered racism framed by historical trauma, as well as gender-based socialization experiences, may have implications for negative mental health outcomes among Black youth.”

Browne NT, Hodges EA, Small L, et. al.

### **Childhood obesity within the lens of racism.**

Pediatr Obes. 2022 May;17(5):e12878. PMID: [34927392](#)  
“Childhood obesity in the United States continues to affect nearly 1 in 5 (19.3%) children, with significantly higher rates among Black, Indigenous,

and People of Colour communities. This narrative review presents social foundations of structural racism that exacerbate inequity and disparity in the context of childhood obesity.”

Carr LTB, Bell C, Alick C, Bentley-Edwards KL.

### **Responding to Health Disparities in Behavioral Weight Loss Interventions and COVID-19 in Black Adults: Recommendations for Health Equity.**

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2022 Jun;9(3):739-747. PMID: [35192179](#)

“COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted Black adults with high prevalence and mortality rates. Obesity is a central factor in the severity of COVID-19 and related treatment. Behavioral weight loss interventions are an efficacious treatment for obesity, but consistently, Black men and women are minimally represented, and weight loss outcomes are less than clinically significant thresholds. This commentary draws parallels between COVID-19 racial disparities, disparate obesity rates, weight loss treatment outcomes, and underlying systemic racial context. This paper also indicates paths forward to address racialized societal norms in obesity treatment.”

Wang G, Schwartz GL, Kim MH, et. al.

### **School Racial Segregation and the Health of Black Children.**

Pediatrics. 2022 May 1;149(5):e2021055952. PMID: [35434734](#)

Using data from a 1997-2014 child development study and a “natural” experiment with school segregation already in place, “a one standard deviation increase in school segregation was associated with increased behavioral problems, probability of having ever drunk alcohol, and drinking at least monthly. School segregation was more strongly associated with drinking behaviors among girls.”

Tobin MJ.

### **Fiftieth Anniversary of Uncovering the Tuskegee Syphilis Study: The Story and Timeless Lessons.**

Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2022 May 15;205(10):1145-1158. PMID: [35500908](#)

“The reason people fail to take steps to halt behavior, which in retrospect everyone judges reprehensible, is complex. Lack of imagination, rationalization, and institutional constraints are formidable obstacles. The central lessons from the Study is the need to pause and think, reflect and examine one's conscience, the courage to speak, and above all the willpower to act. History, although about the past, is our best defense against future errors and transgressions.”

Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM), et. al.  
**Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine Special Statement:  
 Cognitive bias and medical error in obstetrics.**  
 Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2022 Apr 26;S0002-9378(22)00314-3.  
 PMID: [35487325](#)

“Medical decision-making requires complex cognitive processes to synthesize a vast array of information and form a diagnosis and management plan. Although these processes usually lead us to the correct diagnosis and treatment, cognitive biases can affect our decision-making and result in diagnostic and treatment errors. We have sought to ...provide concepts, resources, and tools to promote unbiased clinical decision-making.

TABLE 2 Individual exercises to combat implicit bias and stereotypes	
Strategy	Description
Stereotype replacement	Become aware of the stereotypes you hold, and create nonstereotypic alternatives to them.
Counterstereotypic imaging	Remember or imagine someone from a stereotyped group who does not fit the stereotype.
Individuating	See each person as an individual, not as a group member; pay attention to things about them besides the stereotypes of their group.
Perspective-taking	Imagine the perspective of someone from a group different than your own (“put yourself in the other person’s shoes”).
Contact	Seek ways to get to know people from different social groups. Build your confidence in interacting with people who are different from you. Seek opportunities to engage in discussions in safe environments, spend time with people outside your usual social groups, or volunteer in a community different than your own.
Emotional regulation	Reflect on your “gut feelings” and negative reactions to people from different social groups. Be aware that positive emotions during a clinical encounter make stereotyping less likely.
Mindfulness	Keep your attention on the present moment so you can recognize a stereotypic thought before you act on it.

Reprinted from the US Department of Health and Human Services.<sup>66</sup>  
 Patient Safety and Quality Committee, Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine.  
 Cognitive bias in obstetrics. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2022.

Hammock AC, Majumdar Das S, Mathew A, Johnson S.  
**An exploratory qualitative study of undergraduate men's perspectives on sexual violence bystander education.**  
 J Am Coll Health. 2022 May-Jun;70(4):1223-1230. PMID: [32693701](#)

From focus groups with 23 college men at one institution who had participated in bystander training programs, “While bystander programming helped the men learn and use intervention skills, they critiqued these programs for unfairly characterizing all/most men as perpetrators. Additionally, Black men felt that the programming did not take into account potentially negative consequences of intervention for men of color.”

## Perpetrators

Murfree L, DeMaria AL, Schwab-Reese LM.  
**Factors contributing to filicide-suicide: Differences between male and female perpetrators.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 May 3;129:105637. PMID: [35523087](#)  
 Of 76 filicide-suicide (filicide = the killing of one’s child) incidents reported to a national database in 32 U.S. states between 2013 and 2015, “For female perpetrators, relationship conflict, mental health issues, and children’s chronic health issues commonly co-occurred. In contrast, relationship conflict, history of violence, and consequences of violence (e.g., legal issues, job problems) more commonly co-occurred among male perpetrators.”

Ahn E, Prindle J, Reddy J, Putnam-Hornstein E.  
**Predictors of Maternal Recidivism in the Child Protection System.**

Child Maltreat. 2022 May 11:10775595221100715. PMID: [35544949](#)  
 “Using linked administrative records, we identified a subset of first-time mothers in California whose first child was reported to the child protection system (CPS) between birth and age 5 and who then gave birth to another child (n = 14,715). Following the firstborn child’s CPS reporting, nearly half of these mothers (43.3%) were re-reported concerning the non-firstborn children during the first 5 years of the child’s life.” Significant risk factors for recidivism included age <20 years (odds ratio 2.06), no high school degree (OR 1.96), no or late prenatal care (OR 2.04), no paternity established (OR 2.78), and low birthweight (OR 1.66). “Reductions in maternal risk factors between the timing of the first and subsequent births may be associated with mitigated odds of CPS recidivism.”

Spencer CM, Rivas-Koehl M, Astle S, et. al.  
**Risk Markers for Male Perpetration of Sexual Assault on College Campuses: A Meta-Analysis.**  
 Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 12:15248380221097437. PMID: [35549772](#)

From a research review of risk markers for college male sexual assault (SA) perpetration, “Significant risk markers were related to hegemonic masculinity (e.g., peer approval of SA, rape myth acceptance, sexist beliefs, hostility towards women), other forms of dating violence perpetration (e.g., physical and psychological), and the college party culture (e.g., binge drinking, alcohol and substance use, frequency of hook-ups).

# Police and Court Systems

Denne E, St George S, Stolzenberg SN.

## **Myths and Misunderstandings About Child Sexual Abuse in Criminal Investigations.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 4;8862605221093679. PMID: [35506415](#)

From an analysis of the testimonies of 122 children testifying in criminal cases of alleged CSA (child sexual abuse) in the United States, 10% of defense attorneys' lines of questioning related to CSA-focused myths related to the disclosure process, witnesses and privacy issues, assumptions of harm, and the child's positive relationship with the perpetrator, to capitalize on jurors' misconceptions and to undermine children's believability.

Walfield SM, McCormack PD, Clarke K.

## **Understanding Case Outcomes for Male Victims of Forcible Sexual Assaults.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP6929-NP6957. PMID: [33092454](#)

From a review of 20,701 male victims age 14 and above who reported a forcible sex offense to law enforcement 2007-2016, "Cases involving concomitant offenses, committed by a stranger, resulting in injury, increase the likelihood of arrest-all of which support the "real rape" hypothesis...These results, in conjunction with research on female victims, suggests that the handling of sexual assault cases reported to law enforcement remains problematic."

Regehr C, Regehr K, Birze A.

## **Traumatic residue, mediated remembering and video evidence of sexual violence: A case study.**

Int J Law Psychiatry. 2022 Mar-Apr;81:101778. PMID: [35124404](#)

Authors explore the effects of video evidence of violent crime 25 years later. "Two primary sources of harm arose in our analysis: critogenic [arising from the legal process] harm related to the use of video evidence in the justice process; and harm arising from the media publicity surrounding the video evidence. Both of these sources of harm intensified the trauma for victims and their families, and contributed to distress and trauma reactions of criminal justice professionals and members of the jury. Given the global increase in the use of video-evidence in criminal justice processes, it is imperative that continuing harms to those involved in the process are considered and mitigated."

Peacock D.

## **Moving Beyond a Reliance on Criminal Legal Strategies to Address the Root Causes of Domestic and Sexual Violence.**

Violence Against Women. 2022 Jun;28(8):1890-1907. PMID: [35475676](#)

"Comparing the United States, South Africa, India, and Brazil, the article makes the case that advocates working to address domestic and sexual violence have relied too heavily on criminal legal sanctions. Not only does this result in unmet needs of both survivors and their communities but it also...contributes to steadily growing levels of incarceration. The article concludes by calling for services that better meet the needs of survivors and for the rapid scale-up of prevention strategies."

Decker MR, Holliday CN, Hameeduddin Z, et. al.

## **Defining Justice: Restorative and Retributive Justice Goals Among Intimate Partner Violence Survivors.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):NP2844-NP2867. PMID: [32741238](#)

From interviews with 26 women who had experienced past-year IPV, "Women's expressed needs and preferences centered on restorative aspects of justice, including perpetrator's acknowledgment of harm, achieving physical safety and stability, and perpetrator rehabilitation through counseling...The discordance between women's justice preferences and their perceptions and experiences within the current justice system illustrate complex and difficult trade-offs faced by survivors in achieving physical, social, and economic safety. Moreover, they likely contribute to the low levels of IPV/SV reporting to police."

Dowdeswell TL.

## **Forensic genetic genealogy: A profile of cases solved.**

Forensic Sci Int Genet. 2022 May;58:102679. PMID: [35176668](#)

Authors review the use of forensic genetic genealogy. "The average time for FGG to clear a case was found to be 12.1 months...Many of these cases had been open for many years; this allowed offenders to victimize others, while also leading to higher incidences of wrongful convictions, prosecutions, and innocent suspects being investigated by police...FGG is advancing the aims of justice in several important ways and should be made more widely available, especially for victims who have been less well-served by the criminal justice system."

## Providers

Yaun JA, Rogers LW, Marshall A, et. al.

### **Whole Child Well-Child Visits: Implementing ACEs and SDOH Screenings in Primary Care.**

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2022 May 1:99228221093279. PMID: [35499122](#)

“This program was developed to screen for ACEs and SDOH [social determinants of health] in the primary care setting in families with children 9 months to 5 years of age at well-child checks and provide interventions that support families and build resiliency...56.9% of caregivers reported 1 or more ACEs for their child, 63% of caregivers reported an SDOH need, and 39.4% of caregivers reported both...This program...provides a model that can be implemented in a primary care setting while providing wraparound resources, including integrated mental health resources and referrals.”

Suniega EA, Krenek L, Stewart G.

### **Child Abuse: Approach and Management.**

Am Fam Physician. 2022 May 1;105(5):521-528. PMID: [35559624](#)

General review article of recognition and management. “Prevention through education and anticipatory guidance provided during routine well-child visits and community partnerships can foster awareness and resiliency in children. Although caring for victims of child maltreatment may be among the most challenging professional situations encountered by physicians, advocating for these endangered patients can save lives and help prevent revictimization and chronic sequelae.”

Shum M, Asnes AG, Jubanyik K, Tiyyagura G.

### **The 21st Century Cures Act: Affecting the Safety of Intimate Partner Violence Survivors and Their Children.**

Ann Emerg Med. 2022 May;79(5):503-504. PMID: [35461585](#)

In this letter to the editor, authors convey their concerns about the “Cures Act” – which allows patients open access to their medical records, but has implications for abusers to access the records of both patients experiencing IPV and their children. “Providers must be conscious of how electronic health record documentation can complicate the safety of IPV survivors. Health care systems should standardize training for providers.”

Montesanti S, Ghidei W, Silverstone P, et. al.

### **Examining organization and provider challenges with the adoption of virtual domestic violence and sexual assault interventions in Alberta, Canada, during the pandemic.**

J Health Serv Res Policy. 2022 Apr 24:13558196221078796. PMID: [35465737](#)

From interviews with Canadian IPV and sexual assault stakeholders on challenges brought by the pandemic, “Our findings highlighted multiple challenges organizations, service providers and clients experienced. These included: (1) systemic challenges pertaining to policies, legislation and funding availability, (2) organization and provider challenges related to adapting services and programmes online or for remote delivery and (3) provider perceptions of client challenges related to accessing virtual interventions. Equity-focused policy and systemic action are needed to enhance delivery and access to virtual interventions and services.”

Goodman LA, Epstein D, Hailes HP, et. al.

### **From Isolation to Connection: The Practices and Promise of Open Domestic Violence Shelters.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May;37(9-10):NP7315-NP7342. PMID: [33107369](#)

From interviews with 14 open shelter directors from 11 states, “Open shelters: (a) promote physical safety using a broad array of measures; (b) adopt a range of policies that promote varying degrees of location disclosure and visitor accessibility; (c) face challenges, such as the need to gain buy-in from multiple constituents; and (d) improve survivor outcomes, including decreased shame; improved advocacy relationships; increased access to services and community involvement in shelter life; in turn increasing prospects for physical and psychological well-being long after shelter stays are over.”

## Prevention

Livings MS, Hsiao V, Withers M.

### **Breaking the Cycle of Family Violence: A Critique of Family Violence Interventions.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 10:15248380221098049. PMID: [35538418](#)

In this research review, “We identify effective intervention approaches, including long-term one-on-one coaching and home visits to improve parenting. Results demonstrate a dose-response relationship, suggesting the lasting value of increased intervention frequency and duration.” Authors point out research gaps, including interventions for fathers and communities, and absence of long-term follow-up.

Ahmad SI, Shih EW, LeWinn KZ, et. al.  
**Intergenerational Transmission of Effects of Women's Stressors During Pregnancy: Child Psychopathology and the Protective Role of Parenting.**

Front Psychiatry. 2022 Apr 25;13:838535. PMID: [35546925](#)  
“Findings from this large, sociodemographically diverse study suggest women's exposures to interpersonal violence and major stressful events-common for women during pregnancy-may prenatally program her child's executive functioning and externalizing problems. Women's capacity to provide high quality parenting can buffer this intergenerational risk. Implications for universal and targeted prevention and early intervention efforts are discussed.”

Riggs JL, Rosenblum KL, Muzik M, et. al.  
**Infant Mental Health Home Visiting Mitigates Impact of Maternal Adverse Childhood Experiences on Toddler Language Competence: A Randomized Controlled Trial.**

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2022 May 1;43(4):e227-e236. PMID: [34698704](#)

In this study of 62 at-risk families, maternal ACE score significantly predicted child language competence. The intervention of a mental health home visitation treatment “which aims to enhance responsive caregiving and improve child social-emotional development” completely removed this maternal ACE negative influence on child language competence.

Radford A, Toombs E, Zugic K, Boles K, Lund J, Mushquash CJ.  
**Examining Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) within Indigenous Populations: a Systematic Review.**

J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2021 Aug 18;15(2):401-421. PMID: [35600513](#)

From a research review, “ACEs were reported to be higher in Indigenous populations when compared to non-Indigenous population. Higher ACE scores for Indigenous participants were associated with increased rates of suicidality and psychological distress. Protective factors to reduce the impact of ACEs were cultural identity and connectedness, education, social support, and psychological resilience.”

Lee DB, Schmidt CJ, Heinze JE, et. al.  
**Retaliatory attitudes as mediator of exposure to violence and firearm aggression among youth: The protective role of organized activity involvement.**

Dev Psychol. 2022 May;58(5):990-1002. PMID: [35377700](#)  
Of 570 youth with past year illicit drug use and seeking emerging department care in an urban emergency department (ages 14-24; 58.8% males), group organized activities decreased the association

between exposure to violence with retaliatory attitudes and firearm aggression.

Montanez J, Donley A, Reckdenwald A.  
**Evaluating the Impact of Policy and Programming on Female-Victim Intimate Partner Homicide at the County Level in Florida.**

Violence Against Women. 2022 May 16:10778012221083328. PMID: [35578569](#)  
“This study examines the impact of policies and programs on female-victim intimate partner homicide (FVIPH) rates across the 67 counties of the state of Florida. It focuses on community coordinated response efforts, batterer intervention programs, local domestic violence (DV) ordinances, DV fatality review teams, and DV shelter programs. Results indicate that community coordinated response efforts are associated with decreasing FVIPH rates.”

## Researchers

Rebbe R, Adhia A, Eastman AL, Chen M, Winn J.  
**The Measurement of Intimate Partner Violence Using International Classification of Diseases Diagnostic Codes: A Systematic Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 4:15248380221090977. PMID: [35506696](#)

Authors review the International Classification of Disease diagnostic codes used in research papers to measure IPV. “The most commonly used ICD-9 codes were E967.3, 995.81, 995.80, 995.85 and the most common ICD-10 codes were T74.1 and Z63.0. Few studies validated the ICD codes used to measure IPV. The current study provides suggestions for future research, including justifying the selection of ICD codes and providing a range of estimates based on narrow and broad sets of codes. Implications for policy and practice, including enhanced training for healthcare professionals in documenting IPV, are discussed.”

Brown CE, Curtis JR, Doll KM.  
**A Race-Conscious Approach Toward Research on Racial Inequities in Palliative Care.**

J Pain Symptom Manage. 2022 May;63(5):e465-e471. PMID: [34856335](#)

“Public Health Critical Race Praxis (PHCRP)...contains 10 principles within four foci to guide researchers toward a more race conscious approach for the generation of research questions, research processes, and development of interventions targeting racial inequities.”

Sabri B, Saha J, Lee J, Murray S.

**Conducting Digital Intervention Research among Immigrant Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: Methodological, Safety and Ethical Considerations.**

J Fam Violence. 2022 Apr 29:1-16. PMID: [35531064](#)

“Many immigrant survivors of IPV are unable or unwilling to attend in-person services due to barriers related to immigration status, transportation, and social isolation. By providing remote support to women in abusive relationships, digital interventions can help address these barriers and ensure their health and safety.” From stakeholder focus groups, “Participants shared safety, ethical and methodological challenges to accessing interventions, such as their abusive partner being at home or lack of safe access to technology. Further, participants shared strategies for safe data collection, such as scheduling a contact time when participants are afforded privacy and deleting evidence of the intervention to retain personal safety. The findings will be informative for researchers conducting digital intervention studies.”

Weare S, Hulley J.

**Interviewing Male Survivors of Sexual Violence and Abuse: Ethical and Methodological Considerations.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 7:8862605221093683. PMID: [35531857](#)

“Reflecting upon our experiences of interviewing 32 male survivors of female-perpetrated sexual violence, we critically discuss four key ethical and methodological issues that arose; the challenges around recruiting male survivor participants; the interview process; the impacts of gender dynamics between interviewers and participants; and the importance of research to participants. Based on our reflections we make a number of recommendations for scholars who are conducting future research with male survivors of sexual violence and abuse.”

Jouriles EN, Nguyen J, Krauss A, Stokes SL, McDonald R.

**Prevalence of Sexual Victimization Among Female and Male College Students: A Methodological Note With Data.**

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP8767-NP8792. PMID: [33300396](#)

From a survey including undergraduate students from 12 universities with 5 reminders, male late responders reported higher rates of sexual assault than early responders. “Researchers may underestimate sexual victimization rates for male college students unless multiple attempts are made to solicit their participation.”

## Other of Interest

Medzhitova Y, Lai BS, Killenberg P, et. al.

**Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence in the Context of Disasters: A Systematic Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 4:15248380221093688. PMID: [35507542](#)

“Disasters create a unique context of risk for women’s increased exposure to IPV...The current review examined existing literature to understand how, why, and for which groups of women disasters give rise to increased risk for exposure to IPV. The model promotes consensus among interdisciplinary stakeholders (e.g., researchers and policy-makers) which is critical for the development of effective policy and interventions.”

Miconi D, Levinsson A, Frounfelker RL, et. al.

**Cumulative and independent effects of experiences of social adversity on support for violent radicalization during the COVID-19 pandemic: the mediating role of depression.**

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2022 Jun;57(6):1221-1233. PMID: [35149881](#)

From an online survey of 6003 Canadian young adults with mean age 27, “There was a cumulative relationship between experiences of social adversity and support for VR [violent radicalization = an individual’s readiness to participate in illegal and violent behavior in the name of one’s group or organization]. COVID-related discrimination and cyberbullying victimization were independently associated with stronger support for VR.” Depression additionally strengthened the relationship between these factors and VR.

Shawar YR, Truong PP, Shiffman J.

**The emergence of political priority for addressing child sexual abuse in the United Kingdom.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jun;128:105601. PMID: [35381546](#)

“Child sexual abuse (CSA) is widespread. Few countries, however, prioritize the issue. The United Kingdom is an exception, ranked first in its response to the issue in a 2019 country comparison. In 2015, Prime Minister David Cameron designated the issue one of three national threats. Funding commitments and policies to address CSA followed...The case provides insights for proponents on generating political priority for addressing CSA. Proponents need to (1) ensure survivors are not seen as culpable but rather as deserving of support, (2) be ready with solutions and (3) cultivate high-level political support, so that when policy windows open they can jump to push the issue onto the national agenda.”