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Child Abuse

Rana GS, Nordsletten A, Sivananthan M, Hong V.

A 6-year retrospective review of psychiatric emergency service utilization by school-age children.

Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2022 May

20:13591045211070924. PMID: [35594032](#)

“This was a 6-year retrospective chart review study of children 5-12 years of age who presented to a psychiatric emergency service from July 2012 to June 2018 (n = 1654 patients)...Increased service utilization as defined by inpatient psychiatric admission, recurrent visits, or increased length of stay were found in patients who were adopted, presented with suicidal ideation or self-harm behaviors, had a history of abuse, and had a diagnosis of depression or autism. Trends over the course of the study indicated a significantly increased percentage of patients presenting with suicidal ideation, bullying, and self-harm behaviors.”

Eysenbach L, Leventhal JM, Gaither JR, Bechtel K.

Circumstances of injury in children with abusive versus non-abusive injuries.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jun;128:105604. PMID: [35339797](#)

Of 302 children younger than 3 years old who were hospitalized with either a head injury or a fracture, abused children were less likely to have a clear event described. Of the 251 with a clear event, significant variables for abuse were father's presence (adjusted odds ratio 8.37), delay ≥ 24 h in seeking care (aOR 6.23) and calling EMS (aOR 3.21). The event being heard or the the child being dropped were less likely to be abusive.

Collings AT, Farazi M, Van Arendonk K, et. al.

Impact of "Stay-at-Home" orders on non-accidental trauma: A multi-institutional study.

J Pediatr Surg. 2022 Jun;57(6):1062-1066. PMID: [35292165](#)

“Nine Level I pediatric trauma centers contributed 2064 patients meeting NAT [non-accidental trauma] criteria. During initial SHO [shay-at-home orders], NAT rates dropped below what was expected based

on historical trends; however, thereafter the rate increased above the expected. The COVID cohort experienced a significant increase in the proportion of NAT patients age ≥ 5 years, minority children, and least resourced as determined by social vulnerability index.”

Loos MHJ, Meij-de Vries A, Nagtegaal M, et. al.

Child abuse and neglect in paediatric burns: The majority is caused by neglect and thus preventable.

Burns. 2022 May;48(3):688-697. PMID: [34103201](#)

Of 330 children seen at a Dutch burn center, negligent burns accounted for 56%, non-intentional for 42% and inflicted for 2% of the burns. Negligent burns were associated with hot beverages, a younger age, and occurrence at home. “The majority of paediatric burns are preventable. Educational programs creating awareness and focusing on prevention of these burns should be aimed at households.”

Tadepalli V, Schultz JD, Rees AB, et. al.

Nonaccidental Trauma in Pediatric Elbow Fractures: When You Should Be Worried.

J Pediatr Orthop. 2022 Jul 1;42(6):e601-e606. PMID:

[35405731](#)

From 10 years of data at a single tertiary children's hospital, 99.6% of pediatric elbow fractures were accidental; however 30.3% of elbow fractures in those under 1 year of age were nonaccidental.

Rothschild CB, Chaiyachati BH, Finck KR, et. al.

A Venn diagram of vulnerability: The convergence of pediatric palliative care and child maltreatment.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jun;128:105605. PMID: [35367899](#)

“Child maltreatment and end-of-life care independently represent two of the most emotion-laden and uncomfortable aspects of pediatric patient care. Their overlap can be uniquely distressing. This review explores ethical and legal principles in such cases and provides practical advice for clinicians. The review focuses on three archetypal scenarios of overlap: life-limiting illness in a child for whom parental rights have been terminated; life-threatening injury under CPS investigation; and complex end-of-life care which may warrant CPS involvement. While each scenario presents unique challenges, one consistent theme is the centrality of effective communication.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Linden W, LeMoult J.

Editorial Perspective: Adverse childhood events causally contribute to mental illness - we must act now and intervene early.

J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2022 Jun;63(6):715-719. PMID: [34811756](#)

“There is substantial evidence to support causal pathways between ACE exposure and disease development. Based on this evidence, we posit that multi-pronged prevention and treatment are urgently needed now and likely cost-efficient.”

Table 1 Odd ratios for specific ACEs and corresponding specific outcomes

Outcome variable	Hughes et al. (2017) N = 253,719 O vs. 4 and > events	Felitti et al. (1998) N = 9,508 O vs. 4 and > events
Physical inactivity	1.3	1.3
Overweight or obesity	1.4	1.6
Diabetes	1.5	1.6
Cardiovascular disease	2.1	2.2
Heavy alcohol use	2.2	7.4 ^a
Cancer	2.3	1.9
Liver or digestive disease	2.8	n/a
Smoking	2.8	2.2
Respiratory disease	3.1	3.9
Multiple sexual partners	3.6	3.2 ^b
Anxiety	3.7	n/a
Early sexual initiation	3.7	n/a
Teenage pregnancy	4.2	n/a
Depression	4.4	4.6
Illicit drug use	5.6	4.7
Problematic alcohol use	5.8	7.4 ^a
Sexually transmitted disease	5.9	2.5
Violence victimization	7.5	n/a
Violence perpetration	8.1	n/a
Problematic drug use	10.2	10.3 ^c
Suicide attempt	37.5	12.2

n/a, no data were reported on this variable.

^aDefined as “considered oneself an alcoholic”.

^b50 or more intercourse partners.

^cEver injected drugs.

Loeb DF, Durfee J, Monson S, et. al.

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences and post traumatic stress disorder symptoms in a primary care safety-net population: Implications for healthcare service needs.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2022 Apr 9;77:102-108. PMID: [35596962](#)

From a survey with 63% participation among adult patients attending primary care at three urban federally qualified healthcare centers, 81% reported any ACEs, and 38% reported 4+ ACEs. 29% screened positive for PTSD. Patients with 4+ ACEs or positive PTSD screen “reported stress in attending medical visits and that trauma-informed provider behaviors would make their visits less stressful.”

Wrobel AL, Köhler-Forsberg O, Sylvia LG, et. al.

Childhood trauma and treatment outcomes during mood-stabilising treatment with lithium or quetiapine among outpatients with bipolar disorder.

Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2022 Jun;145(6):615-627. PMID: [35243620](#)

Of 476 adults in a multi-site study of bipolar disorder treatment, “A history of any childhood trauma was reported by 52.7% of the sample (N = 476). Although participants with a history of any childhood trauma presented with greater symptom severity and functional impairment at most study visits, participants with and without a history of any childhood trauma showed similar rates of improvement in symptom severity and functional impairment over the 24 weeks of treatment.”

Li M, Gao T, Su Y, Zhang Y, Yang G, D'Arcy C, Meng X.

The Timing Effect of Childhood Maltreatment in Depression: A Systematic Review and meta-Analysis.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 24:15248380221102558. PMID: [35608502](#)

From a research review, any type of childhood maltreatment was associated with increased risk of adult depression. However, “Significant differential effects of maltreatment in depression were found across age groups. Age of exposure in middle childhood (6-13 years) had the highest risk of depression, followed by late childhood (12-19 years) and early childhood (0-6 years).”

Reffi AN, Kalmbach DA, Cheng P, et. al.

Sleep reactivity as a potential pathway from childhood abuse to adult insomnia.

Sleep Med. 2022 Jun;94:70-75. PMID: [35504109](#)

Of 241 US adults surveyed during the pandemic, reporting more frequent childhood emotional, physical, or sexual abuse was associated with more severe insomnia during the COVID-19 pandemic. Childhood emotional and physical (but not sexual) abuse histories were associated with greater sleep reactivity, which refers to the sensitivity of the sleep system to stress and is a strong risk factor for insomnia. These findings were robust to the effects of gender, age, and stress about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Adolescents

Osborne MC, Self-Brown S, Lai BS.

Child maltreatment, suicidal ideation, and in-home firearm availability in the U.S.: findings from the longitudinal studies of child abuse and neglect.

Int J Inj Contr Saf Promot. 2022 Mar;29(1):56-65. PMID: [34711135](#)

“Suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents in the U.S., and risk factors include child maltreatment (CM), especially physical and emotional abuse, and in-home firearm availability ('availability'). In this longitudinal study of 1,354 CPS-involved families, 27.5% of adolescents with suicidal ideation at age 16 reported availability...prevention efforts should explore...firearm safe storage guidance.”

Choi YJ, Rai A, Yun SH, Lee JO, Hong S, Cho H, An S.

Risk factors for intimate partner violence perpetration among college students: Impact of childhood adversities.

J Am Coll Health. 2022 May 12:1-9. PMID: [35549994](#)

From a survey of 3725 college students from seven US and Canadian universities, “Peer violence victimization, witnessing parental IPV, experiencing child maltreatment, drug use, and depression were associated with higher odds of perpetrating IPV.”

Schober DJ.

Examining the protective effects of social capital and social support on the perpetration of violence among a national sample of adolescents.

Inj Prev. 2022 May 5:injuryprev-2022-044548. PMID: [35512898](#)

From a sample of high school students with mean age 15, reporting having seen someone shoot or stab another person put the student at 4.77 times increased risk for perpetrating interpersonal violence. Having a high level of school social capital (strong social relations in the school environment that can result in trust, support, norms, and values of benefit to all) dropped the risk to 3.47.

Rovito KE, Herring RP, Beeson WL, et. al.

Social-Ecological Correlates of Loneliness Among Young Adult U.S. Males.

Health Promot Pract. 2022 May 11:15248399221092753. PMID: [35543520](#)

From an online survey of 495 US males aged 18-25 years, mental health diagnosis, childhood physical and emotional abuse, and childhood sexual abuse, were significantly associated with greater loneliness.

Moussaoui D, Grover SR.

The Association between Childhood Adversity and Risk of Dysmenorrhea, Pelvic Pain, and Dyspareunia in Adolescents and Young Adults: A Systematic Review

J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2022 May 12:S1083-3188(22)00195-4. PMID: [35569788](#)

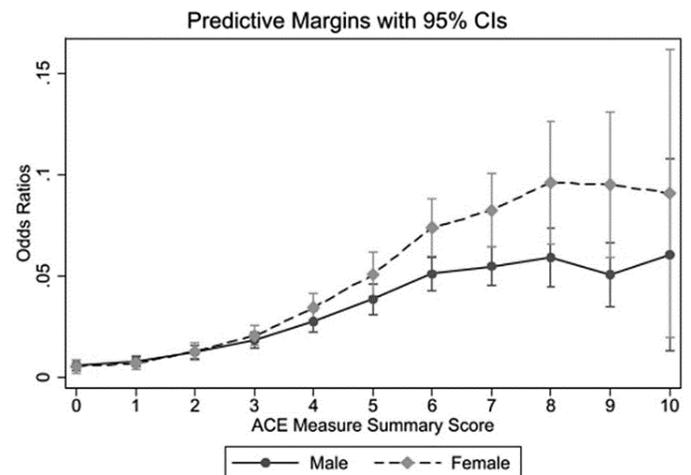
From a research review, “There was an association between the number and severity of ACEs and the risk of dysmenorrhea [painful periods]. Sexual abuse and posttraumatic stress disorder appeared to be associated with dysmenorrhea, pelvic pain, and dyspareunia [pain with intercourse]”, but it was unclear how much of an influence was made by poorer mental health.

Zaidi F, Johnson ME, Akbari Z, Vroom EB, Bristol SC.

Sex differences in the association of adverse childhood experiences on past 30-day opioid misuse among Florida justice-involved children.

J Subst Abuse Treat. 2022 Apr 29:108787. PMID: [35568572](#)

Among 79,960 Florida justice-involved children, those with an ACE score of 4 or higher were significantly more likely to have had self-disclosure or other evidence of opioid consumption within the past 30 days, moreso for females.



Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Tullberg E, Vaughn W.

Revisiting the Co-Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 26;8862605221104533.

PMID: [35617252](#)

Using national data, “after controlling for other risk factors, children living in a household with IPV were more likely to be determined to be physically abused and emotionally maltreated than neglected, and less likely to be determined to be sexually abused than neglected, compared with children who did not live in a household with IPV.” From interviews with CPS stakeholders, “Qualitative results revealed IPV and children’s exposure to IPV may be categorized as different types of child maltreatment by child welfare agencies and staff, and that this categorization can vary by agency and staff level...Recommendations are presented to improve CW data accuracy.”

Obioha CU, Costa R, Del Pino Espejo MJ, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence and Breastfeeding Behaviors: Does the Source of Breastfeeding Information Affect the Associations Between Prepregnancy or Prenatal IPV and Breastfeeding Behaviors of Women in the United States? A PRAMS 2018 Study.

Breastfeed Med. 2022 Jun;17(6):528-536. PMID: [35324347](#)

Using data from the CDC’s Pregnancy Risk Assessments Monitoring System 2018 data set, authors did not find a decrease in the breastfeeding initiation rate but rather a decrease in the duration of breastfeeding in those mothers who were exposed to prenatal IPV. However, receiving breastfeeding information from doctors, nurses, support groups, and family/friends improved breastfeeding duration in women exposed to prenatal IPV.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Bugeja L, Rowse J, Cunningham N, Parkin JA.

Non-fatal strangulation and COVID-19 common symptoms and signs: considerations for medical and forensic assessment.

Forensic Sci Med Pathol. 2022 Jun;18(2):165-169. PMID: [35137342](#)

“The identification and attribution of injuries from non-fatal strangulation [NFS] are complex, as there may be an absence of external signs of injury and their appearance may be delayed by many days. There is a heavy reliance on clinician identification

of ‘red flag’ symptoms and signs, the presence of which necessitates urgent further assessment. Additional challenges arise when acute non-fatal strangulation symptoms and signs are shared with other clinical conditions...such as Covid-19 positive or suspected patients.”

	Acute Symptoms and Signs: NFS only	Common Symptoms and Signs: COVID-19 and NFS	Symptoms and Signs: COVID-19
	Neurological <ul style="list-style-type: none">Altered mental stateDizzinessHeadacheIncontinenceLoss of consciousnessSeizuresTinnitusVisual changes	Neurological <ul style="list-style-type: none">Headache	Neurological <ul style="list-style-type: none">FeverHeadache
	Throat/Voice <ul style="list-style-type: none">Coughing DroolingDysphagiaDysphasiaDysphoniaSore throatMicrophonia	Throat/Voice <ul style="list-style-type: none">DysphoniaSore throat	Throat/Voice <ul style="list-style-type: none">AgeusiaAnosmiaCoryzaDysphoniaNasal congestionRhinorrhoeaSore throat
	Respiratory <ul style="list-style-type: none">DyspnoeaHaemoptysisHyperventilationStridor	Respiratory <ul style="list-style-type: none">CoughDyspnoea	Respiratory <ul style="list-style-type: none">Chest pain or pressureDyspnoea
	Gastrointestinal <ul style="list-style-type: none">NauseaVomiting	Gastrointestinal <ul style="list-style-type: none">Faecal incontinence (interpreted as diarrhoea)	Gastrointestinal <ul style="list-style-type: none">Diarrhoea
	Other: Skin/Eyes/Mucous <ul style="list-style-type: none">MembranesLocalised injuries of the neckPetechiae of the face and neckSubconjunctival haemorrhages		Other <ul style="list-style-type: none">FatigueMalaiseMyalgia

Intersection of non-fatal strangulation and COVID-19 by body region for patient

Created using icons from the Noun Project

Patch M, Dugan S, Green W, Anderson JC.

Emergency Evaluation of Nonfatal Strangulation Patients: A Commentary on Controversy and Care Priorities.

J Emerg Nurs. 2022 May;48(3):243-247. PMID: [35526871](#)

Authors comment on various studies relating to damage to neck blood vessels after nonfatal strangulation, and even though risk is small, the consequences are so serious, that they support the development of consistent protocols with liberal or universal neck blood vessel imaging.

Zimmerman GM, Fridel EE, McArdle K.

Examining the Factors that Impact Suicide Following Heterosexual Intimate Partner Homicide: Social Context, Gender Dynamics, and Firearms.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 25;8862605221104523.

PMID: [35613825](#)

Using national data on 7584 heterosexual intimate partner homicide and homicide-suicide cases, “impairment of the perpetrator (alcohol use, mental health problems) and a more intimate victim-perpetrator relationship (spousal relationship, caregiver) increases the odds of homicide-suicide. Additionally, results indicate that firearms play an integral part in homicide-suicide as well as in decreasing the gender gap in homicide-suicide.”

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Johnson L, Chen Y, Stylianou A, Arnold A.

Examining the impact of economic abuse on survivors of intimate partner violence: a scoping review.

BMC Public Health. 2022 May 19;22(1):1014. PMID: [35590302](#)

In this thorough review, “Studies found significant associations between economic abuse and a range of outcomes, such as mental and physical health, financial impacts, parent-child interactions, and quality of life. The most frequently examined were mental health, followed by financial issues.”

Logan TK, Showalter K.

Work Harassment and Resource Loss Among (Ex)partner Stalking Victims.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 12;8862605221086649. PMID: [35549528](#)

Using data from 573 women stalked by abusive ex-partners, “almost half of the women in the study reported they experienced work losses because of their abusive (ex)partner...Women who experienced work losses also experienced more work harassment, separation attempts, economic control, coercive control, physical and sexual abuse, higher fear levels, and a higher number of non-work-related resource losses compared to women who did not report experiencing work losses. Women with work losses experienced more symptoms of current depression, anxiety, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.”

Bryngveirsdottir HS, Halldorsdottir S.

Fourteen Main Obstacles on the Journey to Post-Traumatic Growth as Experienced by Female Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: "It Was All So Confusing".

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Apr 28;19(9):5377. PMID: [35564770](#)

Interviews with 22 women aged 23-56 explored obstacles to post-traumatic growth after leaving an abusive partner, including feeling of shame, suicidal thoughts, broken self-identity, insecurity, feeling alone and isolated, triggers, mixed negative feelings, emotional connection to others, physical and psychological health, personal circumstances and social surroundings, the perpetrator, the children, and law and institutional social systems.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Test RIES NM.

Enduring Powers of Attorney and Financial Exploitation of Older People: Strategies for Prevention.

J Aging Soc Policy. 2022 May 4;34(3):357-374. PMID: [31847789](#)

Enduring powers of attorney (POAs) are commonly used legal instruments that enable older people to plan for asset management in the event of future incapacity. The objective of POAs - empowering control over money and property - may be misused to financially exploit older people. Identified risk factors for exploitation include inadequate knowledge about the POA role; family conflicts; attitudes of entitlement; and lack of planning and preparation for financial decision-making.

Yip SH, O'Connor D, Shakeri Shemirani F, Brown A, Hyman J.

Emergency assistance in situations of abuse, neglect, and self-neglect: exploring the complexity and challenges.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2022 Mar-May;34(2):124-151. PMID: [35470776](#)

“Health and social care professionals are often called upon to provide emergency intervention without the adult's consent in situations of abuse, neglect, and self-neglect.” 17 Canadian health care professionals are interviewed regarding their experience with this process of providing emergency assistance for elders, including assessing intolerable risks, assessing incapability, balancing ethical values, exploring resources, and consulting/collaborating.

Sexual Assault

Frazier A, Gonzales JE.

Dispelling a Myth: Reevaluating the Predictive Validity of Rape Myth Acceptance for Likelihood of Engaging in Sexual Violence.

Sex Abuse. 2022 Jun;34(4):398-424. PMID: [34167405](#)

From a research review, authors find that re-educating young people to reduce endorsement of "rape myths," has little intervention effect. Their evaluation found other factors (criminal history, childhood victimization, aggressive tendencies, substance use, and empathy), were better in predicting self-reported acts of forcible and incapacitated sexual assault in college-age men.

Ledingham E, Wright GW, Mitra M.

Sexual Violence Against Women With Disabilities: Experiences With Force and Lifetime Risk.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jun;62(6):895-902. PMID: [35184946](#)

From a national survey that included women aged 18-44 years, "Women with any type of disability reported experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime approximately double the proportion of that experienced by nondisabled women (~30% vs 16.9%), with women with multiple disabilities experiencing the greatest prevalence (42.1%) and risk (adjusted odds ratio=2.94) than nondisabled women. Women with cognitive disabilities or multiple disabilities were significantly more likely to experience either physical (cognitive: AOR=1.55; multiple: AOR=1.50) or nonphysical force (cognitive: AOR=2.28; multiple: AOR=2.74) during their first intercourse than nondisabled women."

Richards MJ, Bogart A, Sheeder J.

Communication and Interpretation of Sexual Consent and Refusal in Adolescents and Young Adults.

J Adolesc Health. 2022 Jun;70(6):915-921. PMID: [35165034](#)

From a survey of 150 adolescents and young adults (AYA) aged 14-24 years seen in an adolescent primary care or a reproductive health clinic, "Most (87.6% females vs. 71.9% males) reported having discussed sexual consent with someone, 34.8% (46.1% females vs. 19.7% males) said they had done so with a health care provider." Females were significantly more likely to use verbal cues to signal and interpret consent or refusal. Approximately half of males and females indicated consent by silence or lack of resistance ("no response"). Males were significantly more likely to view alcohol and drug use as indicators of consent, and avoidance of a private location was more commonly used by females to communicate refusal. "Males and females may communicate and interpret consent and refusal differently. Education about sexual consent should incorporate real-life AYA communication practices."

Vallièrès F, Gilmore B, Nolan A, et. al.

Sexual Violence and Its Associated Psychosocial Effects in Ireland.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP9066-NP9088. PMID: [33319616](#)

Of a nationally representative sample of 1020 Irish adults, "approximately one-in-three (34.4%) Irish adults experienced some form of sexual violence, including 14.8% who were sexually assaulted (raped) and 31.1% who were sexually harassed. Women were significantly more likely than men to have experienced all forms of sexual violence, with

the exception of sexual assault by a parent or guardian. All forms of sexual violence were associated with an increased likelihood of serious mental health problems, with sexual assault by a parent/guardian associated with several other life outcomes, including education achievement, history of being taken into state care, salary, and employment status. Sexual violence is a common experience in the general population and women are disproportionately affected (1-in-2 women versus 1-in-5 men). Additional resources for mental health care among survivors is urgently needed."

Hoxmeier JC, Zapp D.

History of Sexual Assault Perpetration and Violence-Related Prosocial Tendencies Among Men by Fraternity Affiliation.

Violence Against Women. 2022 Jul;28(9):1965-1986. PMID: [34709095](#)

Of 262,634 US college men, "fraternity status was related to sexual assault perpetration, both prior to and while at their current institution of higher education; both perpetration history and fraternity status significantly related to diminished violence prevention-related tendencies." Authors discuss contributing factors, and considerations for more effective prevention efforts.

Human Trafficking

Ladd M, Jones EB.

Texas Human Trafficking.

2022 May 15. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2022 Jan-. PMID: [34424650](#)

Efficient overview of the history, etiology, assessment and management of human trafficking in the medical context, including federal and specific Texas laws. [Full text.](#)

Laird JJ, Klettke B, Hall K, Hallford D.

Toward a Global Definition and Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation: a Conceptual Model.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2022 May 22:15248380221090980. PMID: [35603675](#)

In a global analysis, "Key findings demonstrate that CSE [child sexual exploitation] nomenclature is widely inconsistent, and despite growing awareness of this severe form of abuse, language continues to perpetuate stigma and criminalisation, utilising terms such as 'adolescent or child prostitute'." Authors propose a scientifically and trauma-informed definition and conceptualisation of CSE."

LGBTQ Concerns

Gibbs JJ, Baldwin-White A.

Sexual Assault and Behavioral Health: What Can We Learn From a Probability Sample of Young Sexual Minority Men?

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 15;8862605221101198.

PMID: [35570619](#)

From an online survey of 124 Los Angeles young sexual minority men aged 18-24 years, “70% reported lifetime unwanted touching and 28% penetrative rape. Fifty-five percent of the sample reported some type of recent sexual assault, with 17% reporting a recent penetrative rape...unwanted touching was associated with higher depression and alcohol use.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Galán CA, Tung I, Tabachnick AR, et. al.

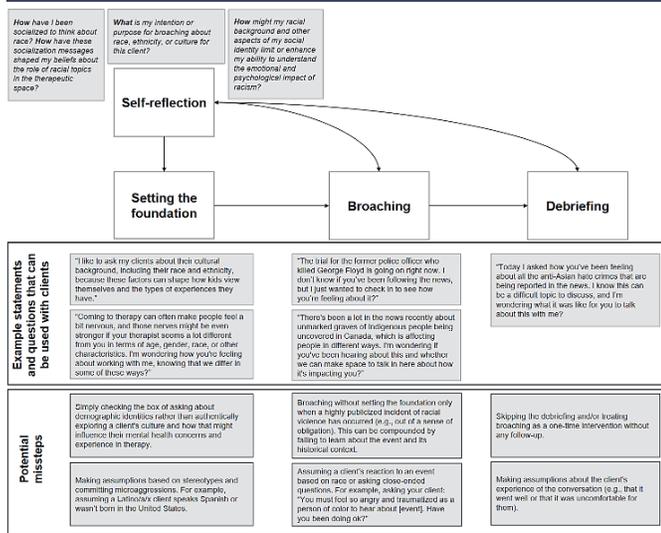
Combating the Conspiracy of Silence: Clinician Recommendations for Talking About Racism-Related Events With Youth of Color.

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2022 May;61(5):586-

590. PMID: [35026407](#)

“Graphic videos of race-based violence...have exploded over the past year...has resulted in youth of color being exposed to racial stressors more than ever before across numerous social media and news platforms...both direct and vicarious exposure to racial discrimination can compromise psychological well-being of youth and cause trauma-like symptoms, such as intrusive thoughts, vigilance, and depression.” Authors suggest how to bring up and manage the discussion of impact of racism.

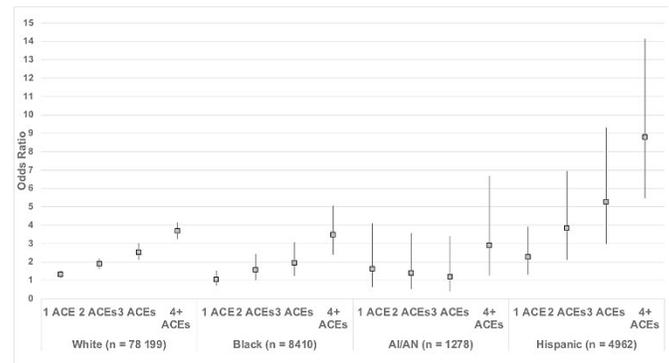
FIGURE 1 Example Broaching Statements and Cultural Miststeps to Avoid



Ward K, Ryan-Ibarra S, Smith M, Sanchez-Vaznaugh EV. **Adverse childhood experiences and cognitive disability in the 2019 United States behavioral risk factor surveillance system.**

Prev Med Rep. 2022 May 13;27:101826. PMID: [35600427](#)

“This study found ACEs were associated with elevated odds of self-reported cognitive disability after controlling for demographics, socioeconomic factors, and perceived general health,” and was greater for various racial/ethnic groups.



Jones AL, Rafferty J, Cochran SD, et. al.

Prevalence, Severity and Burden of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Black Men and Women Across the Adult Life span.

J Aging Health. 2022 Jun;34(3):401-412. PMID: [35510479](#)

From a national survey, the lifetime prevalence of PTSD for Black women/men aged 18-34 was 14.0%/6.3%, aged 35-49 12.8%/4.6%, and 50+ 8.7%/5.1%. “In middle age, PTSD was associated with unemployment, lower education, poverty, and stress in Black men, and unemployment, divorce, poverty, stress, and discrimination in Black women.”

Kahn GD, Rabinowitz JA, Stuart EA, Wilcox HC.

Prospective examination of self-harm up to three years after contact with Child Protective Services (CPS).

Int J Inj Contr Saf Promot. 2022 Mar;29(1):15-22. PMID: [34663166](#)

From a national survey, for adolescents followed for three years after a CPS investigation, “The prevalence of self-harm among older adolescents (15-17 years) remained stable at ~10%, while among younger adolescents (11-14 years), it declined from 13% to 3.5%. Approximately 4.5% of youth reported self-harm at multiple survey waves. Native American and Asian/Pacific Islander youth were five times more likely to report repeated self-harm.”

Argabright ST, Moore TM, Visoki E, et. al.

Association between racial/ethnic discrimination and pubertal development in early adolescence.

Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2022 Jun;140:105727. PMID: [35344870](#)

“We investigated associations between self-reported experiences of discrimination and pubertal development (PD) in a diverse sample of young American adolescents (N = 11,235, mean age 10.9 years, 20.5% Black participants)...Compared to their non-Black counterparts, Black youth experienced more racial/ethnic discrimination in the past year (10.4% vs 3.1%) and had a greater likelihood of being in late/post-pubertal status (3.6% vs 1.5% in boys, 21.3% vs 11.4% in girls).” These associations remained significant after controlling for multiple personal and environmental variables. “Furthermore, racial/ethnic discrimination was associated with elevated estradiol [estrogen] levels in girls.”

Perng W, Dhaliwal SK.

Anti-Asian Racism and COVID-19: How It Started, How It Is Going, and What We Can Do.

Epidemiology. 2022 May 1;33(3):379-382. PMID: [34954709](#)
Authors review the historical and contemporary basis for anti-Asian racism, and propose solutions.

Boyce SC, Deardorff J, Minnis AM.

Relationship Factors Associated With Early Adolescent Dating Violence Victimization and Perpetration Among Latinx Youth in an Agricultural Community.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP9214-NP9248. PMID: [33331222](#)

Of 296 Latinx adolescents mean age 13.8 years with relationship experience living in a rural agricultural community, “girls with gang-affiliated partners, partner-related withdrawal from friends, and girls who had used drugs or alcohol with a partner experienced greater risk for dating violence. Additionally, holding beliefs supportive of female sexual naivete were associated with victimization among girls...Findings affirm the need for multilevel DV prevention programming that starts in middle school and addresses social isolation, gang exposure, and traditional Latinx gender-norm beliefs regarding marianismo [an idealized traditional feminine gender role characterized by submissiveness, selflessness, chastity, hyperfemininity, and acceptance of machismo in males].”

Perpetrators

Li M, He Q, Zhao J, Xu Z, Yang H.

The effects of childhood maltreatment on cyberbullying in college students: The roles of cognitive processes.

Acta Psychol (Amst). 2022 Jun;226:103588. PMID: [35427930](#)

From a study of 528 college students, analysis showed that hostile attribution bias (when a person is more likely to interpret ambiguous situations as hostile than benign) and anger rumination (the tendency to dwell on frustrating experiences and recall past anger experiences) was the link between experiencing child maltreatment and perpetrating cyberbullying. This analysis helps provide an intervention direction.

Police and Court Systems

Murphy-Oikonen J, McQueen K, Miller A, et. al.

Unfounded Sexual Assault: Women's Experiences of Not Being Believed by the Police.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP8916-NP8940. PMID: [33305675](#)

“One in four women will experience sexual assault in their lifetime. Although less than 5% of sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement, one in five cases reported to police are deemed baseless [by police] and therefore coded as ‘unfounded’.” Interviews with 23 Canadian sexual assault survivors whose cases were not believed explored the sexual assault, the experience with the police, the experience of not being believed, and the impact on their health and well-being. “Survivors who rely on the police when reporting a sexual assault should not be revictimized while seeking help.”

Gutowski ER, Goodman LA.

Coercive Control in the Courtroom: the Legal Abuse Scale (LAS).

J Fam Violence. 2022 May 19:1-16. PMID: [35611345](#)

Description of the development of the “14-item Legal Abuse Scale (LAS). Factor analysis supported two subscales: Harm to Self/Motherhood (i.e., using the court to harm the survivor as a person and a mother) and Harm to Finances (i.e., using the court to harm the survivor financially). The LAS is a tool that will enable systematic assessment of legal abuse in family court and other legal proceedings.”

Jerath K, Tompson L, Belur J.

Risk Management in Stalking Victims: A Multi-Agency Approach to Victim Advocacy.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP8989-NP9015. PMID: [33319611](#)

A pilot Multi-Agency Stalking Intervention Programme (MASIP), introduced in three police forces in England, provided a range of interventions. "Having a victim advocate as single point of contact made victims' journey through the justice system easier to navigate, provided them with the emotional support that they required to deal with the harms of stalking and the practical advice offered regarding their personal safety, and allowed them to feel in control of their own risk management."

Wilson C, Sheridan L, Garratt-Reed D.

What is Cyberstalking? A Review of Measurements.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP9763-NP9783. PMID: [33403888](#)

"Of the 33 studies examined, 45% specifically defined a minimum number of behavioral repetitions required to classify the behaviors as cyberstalking...Only 30% of studies included victim fear as a criterion and 70% of studies did not include specific timeframe requirements in which the behaviors needed to have occurred." Scales used to measure cyberstalking varied widely – from 24 different items to only 2 items. "A series of recommendations are advanced aimed at providing criteria for defining and operationalizing cyberstalking."

Houston C, Birnbaum R, Bala N, Deveau K.

Ontario family justice in "lockdown": Early pandemic cases and professional experience.

Fam Court Rev. 2022 Apr;60(2):241-258. PMID: [35601197](#)

"In a span of two years, Ontario's family justice system has been fundamentally transformed, from a paper-based, in-person system to a paperless system in which many services, including judicial proceedings, continue to be largely delivered remotely...We describe how the pandemic has exacerbated access to justice issues for certain groups, including families experiencing high conflict, victims of intimate partner violence, families involved in child welfare proceedings, and self-represented litigants, while improving access to justice for others by improving efficiency and reducing legal costs."

Ajmi A.

COVID 19: A catalyst to automate protection order petitions to support self-represented litigants.

Fam Court Rev. 2022 Apr;60(2):165-180. PMID: [35601201](#)

"The article describes the lessons learned in developing a state court online portal dedicated to educating abuse victims and providing them with an automated way to petition the court for protection orders remotely without the need to visit a courthouse." Authors suggest replicable models could be implemented in other jurisdictions.

Providers

Crann SE, Senn CY, Radtke HL, Hobden KL.

"I Felt Powerful and Confident": Women's Use of What They Learned in Feminist Sexual Assault Resistance Education.

Psychol Women Q. 2022 Jun;46(2):147-161. PMID: [35572464](#)

Of 445 university women who had recently completed the effective Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA) sexual assault resistance program, 42% used at least one EAAA strategy in the following 2 years. "Most women reported that their efforts were successful in stopping an attack. Women's responses included strategies both to preempt sexual assault threat (e.g., avoiding men who display danger cues, communicating assertively about wanted and unwanted sex) and to interrupt or avoid an imminent threat (e.g., yelling, hitting, and kicking). The results suggest that counter to criticisms that risk reduction/resistance programs blame women or make them responsible for stopping men's violence, women who took EAAA typically positioned themselves as empowered in their resistance."

Moyer RA, Beck CJ, Van Atter N, McLane A.

Advocacy services for survivors of intimate partner violence: Pivots and lessons learned during the COVID-19 quarantine in Tacoma, Washington.

Fam Court Rev. 2022 Apr;60(2):288-302. PMID: [35601199](#)

This paper about a Family Justice Center in Washington State during the pandemic "describes the pre-pandemic, in-person service model used and then the transition to a fully online service model utilizing phone, email and online procedures and platforms. The rapid transition posed many opportunities to learn how to provide services during public pandemics, and how to provide services virtually. We conclude with detailed lessons learned from the experiences of filing domestic violence protection orders online, Zoom court hearings, innovation surrounding community partnerships, and information technology development."

Wood L, Schrag RV, Baumler E, et. al.

On the Front Lines of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Occupational Experiences of the Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Assault Workforce.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP9345-NP9366. PMID: [33334241](#)

In a survey of 352 IPV and sexual assault service worker staff from 24 states, "Findings demonstrated that since the pandemic began, IPV and sexual assault staff are experiencing more personal and professional stressors, perceive a decrease in client safety, and lack resources needed to help survivors and themselves...These findings suggest a critical need for additional training, infrastructure, and support for the IPV and sexual assault workforce. There is an urgent need to classify IPV and sexual assault staff as first responders and address the occupational stress associated with the COVID-19 pandemic."

Zilberstein K.

Trauma in Context: an Integrative Treatment Model.

J Child Adolesc Trauma. 2021 Oct 23;15(2):487-500. PMID: [35600523](#)

"After the completion of standard treatments, many children continue to show residual social, behavioral, and emotional difficulties...This paper proposes an integrative treatment model that includes the trauma experience, itself, combined with pre- and post-trauma factors that are both internal and external to the child and family. Pre-trauma experiences influence the severity of traumatic responses, while post-trauma factors impact a person's ability to cope and recover. Both are important targets for direct intervention."

Prevention

Gervin DW, Holland KM, Ottley PG, et. al.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investments in Adverse Childhood Experience Prevention Efforts.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jun;62(6S1):S1-S5. PMID: [35597578](#)

Review article on the history of the CDC and ACEs, starting with the original Kaiser Felitti study, development of national awareness and programs, and future efforts. "Ensuring safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments for all children is a critical step to preventing ACEs and mitigating their consequences in ways that can impact health across the lifespan and across generations. CDC investments in ACE prevention have increased the awareness of the importance of prevention and

improved state infrastructures to support population-level change."

Sahle BW, Reavley NJ, Morgan AJ, et. al.

A Delphi study to identify intervention priorities to prevent the occurrence and reduce the impact of adverse childhood experiences.

Aust N Z J Psychiatry. 2022 Jun;56(6):686-694. PMID: [34231407](#)

ACE-related Australian experts were asked to prioritize 34 possible ACE prevention interventions. "Seven of the 34 interventions were endorsed as priority interventions for adverse childhood experiences. These included four general categories of intervention: community-wide interventions, parenting programmes, home-visiting programmes and psychological interventions. Two broad intervention programmes were also endorsed: school-based anti-bullying interventions and psychological therapies for children exposed to trauma. Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) was the only specific intervention that achieved consensus."

Lurie LA, Hangen EJ, Rosen ML, Crosnoe R, McLaughlin KA. **Reduced growth mindset as a mechanism linking childhood trauma with academic performance and internalizing psychopathology.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 May 21:105672. PMID: [35610110](#)

Of 408 youth aged 10-18, threat adversities were significantly associated with lower growth mindset (growth mindset = belief that through dedication and hard work a person's abilities and intelligence can be improved, vs. will always be what they are). Lower growth mindset was associated with worse academic performance and greater symptoms of both anxiety and depression...growth mindset could be a promising target for efforts aimed at mitigating the impact of childhood adversity on academic achievement and psychopathology."

Ragavan M, Miller E.

Prioritizing Prevention of Teen Dating Violence.

JAMA Pediatr. 2022 Feb 1;176(2):127-128. PMID: [34842910](#)

Authors comment on a review of effective teen dating violence interventions, and the importance of expanding both the reach, with increased resources to disseminate, implement, and scale prevention programs; and the scope, to include more diverse groups of youth, and other vulnerable areas such as psychological, financial, and cyber abuse in addition to physical and sexual abuse.

Messina NP.

An Experimental Study of the Effectiveness of a Trauma-Specific Intervention for Incarcerated Men.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 May 27;8862605221104526.

PMID: [35623631](#)

This 6 session “Exploring Trauma” intervention for 221 men incarcerated for violent offenses showed significant effectiveness in 11 out of 13 trauma-related outcomes, including improved mental health functioning, and less trait anger and anxiety.

“Support for the effectiveness of this brief intervention and capability of a Peer-facilitated model of delivery was demonstrated.”

Researchers

Matjasko JL, Herbst JH, Estefan LF.

Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: The Role of Etiological, Evaluation, and Implementation Research.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jun;62(6S1):S6-S15. PMID: [35597583](#)

The CDC “is investing in a number of research initiatives that are designed to advance what is known about the causes and consequences of adverse childhood experiences (i.e., etiological research), the strategies that are effective at reducing and preventing them (i.e., evaluation research), and how to best adapt and scale effective strategies (i.e., implementation research).” This article briefly provides highlights of recent research investments and strategic directions.

Anderson KN, Swedo EA, Clayton HB, et. al.

Building Infrastructure for Surveillance of Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences: Integrated, Multimethod Approaches to Generate Data for Prevention Action.

Am J Prev Med. 2022 Jun;62(6S1):S31-S39. PMID: [35597581](#)

Authors describe components of expansion and improvement in adverse and positive childhood experiences surveillance data-including at federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local levels.

Comprehensive data can help to ensure effective, focused prevention strategies.

Zong C, Donovan C, Fuchs T.

The Development and Validation of Teen Beliefs on Relationship Abuse Measure (TBRAM).

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jun;37(11-12):NP8369-NP8404.

PMID: [33272075](#)

“The validated instrument of Teen Beliefs on Relationship Abuse Measure is a reliable and valid way to measure both teens' personal beliefs and their perceptions of peers' beliefs on five types of relationship abuse including emotional, physical,

sexual, stalking, and digital abuses...The measure is useful for researchers, educators, and parents to measure and understand teen perceptions of themselves and their peers.”

Other of Interest

Wilson RF, Liu G, Lyons BH, et. al.

Surveillance for Violent Deaths - National Violent Death Reporting System, 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2019.

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2022 May 20;71(6):1-40. PMID: [35588398](#)

For 2019, using data from 42 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, “Of the 51,627 deaths, the majority (64.1%) were suicides, followed by homicides (25.1%), deaths of undetermined intent (8.7%), legal intervention deaths (1.4%) (i.e., deaths caused by law enforcement and other persons with legal authority to use deadly force), and unintentional firearm deaths (<1.0%). The suicide rate was higher for males than for females. Across all age groups, the suicide rate was highest among adults aged 45-54 years. In addition, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN) and non-Hispanic White (White) persons had the highest suicide rates among all racial and ethnic groups. Among males, the most common method of injury for suicide was a firearm, whereas poisoning was the most common method of injury among females. Among all suicide victims, suicide was most often preceded by a mental health, intimate partner, or physical health problem or by a recent or impending crisis during the previous or upcoming 2 weeks...The homicide rate was higher for males than for females. Among all homicide victims, the homicide rate was highest among persons aged 20-24 years compared with other age groups. Non-Hispanic Black (Black) males experienced the highest homicide rate of any racial or ethnic group. Among all homicide victims, the most common method of injury was a firearm. When the relationship between a homicide victim and a suspect was known, the suspect was most frequently an acquaintance or friend for male victims and a current or former intimate partner for female victims. Homicide most often was precipitated by an argument or conflict, occurred in conjunction with another crime, or, for female victims, was related to intimate partner violence.