

## **AUGUST 2009 ABUSE MEDICAL SUMMARY for Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council <http://dvc.sccgov.org>**

This summary includes selected articles indexed by the National Library of Medicine June 2009. To obtain a copy of the abstracts, go to pubmed.gov, and place the Pubmed ID numbers (PMID) in the search box, separated by commas.

Purpose: to provide members of the DVC with up-to-date information on effects of abuse and neglect on health and well being throughout the life cycle. This information can be a motivator for individual as well as policy change.

### **Child Abuse**

Maguire S, Moynihan S, Mann M, Potokar T, Kemp AM.

#### **A systematic review of the features that indicate intentional scalds in children.**

Burns. 2008 Dec;34(8):1072-81. PMID: 18538478

In a detailed review of over 258 studies on burns in children, intentional scalds were usually immersion injuries caused by hot tap water, affecting the extremities, buttocks or genital area. Unintentional scalds were usually spill injuries of other hot liquids affecting the upper body, and having an irregular margin.

### **Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse**

Paradis AD, Reinherz HZ, Giaconia RM, Beardslee WR, Ward K, Fitzmaurice GM.

#### **Long-term impact of family arguments and physical violence on adult functioning at age 30 years: findings from the Simmons longitudinal study.**

J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2009 Mar;48(3):290-8. PMID: 19182693

In a long range study following 346 children since the age of 5 in white working-class families, children who had been exposed to family arguments as well as physical violence experienced significantly increased risks of adult mental health disorders, poorer physical health, and problems with occupational/career functioning.

Miranda A.

#### **Early life stress and pain: an important link to functional bowel disorders.**

Pediatr Ann. 2009 May;38(5):279-82. PMID: 19476301

Review of human and animal studies demonstrating that early life stress and experiences of pain can alter brain, stress hormones and nervous system, leading to childhood and adult abdominal pain and bowel symptoms.

### **Domestic Violence – Physical Health**

Loxton D, Powers J, Schofield M, Hussain R, Hosking S.

#### **Inadequate cervical cancer screening among mid-aged Australian women who have experienced partner violence.**

Prev Med. 2009 Feb;48(2):184-8. PMID: 19026675

In a survey of over 7,000 Australian women, IPV was an independent risk factor for lack of adequate screening for cervical cancer.

Raiford JL, Diclemente RJ, Wingood GM.

#### **Effects of fear of abuse and possible STI acquisition on the sexual behavior of young African American women.**

Am J Public Health. 2009 Jun;99(6):1067-71. PMID: 19372531

Of 715 African American women aged 15-21 seen in a variety of health clinics, 75% reported inconsistent condom use in the past 60 days. Knowledge of sexually transmitted disease prevention had no effect on inconsistent condom use - the largest factor being fear of abuse by partner.

Brown HL.

#### **Trauma in pregnancy.**

Obstet Gynecol. 2009 Jul;114(1):147-60. PMID: 19546773

Review of medical evaluation and treatment of trauma in pregnancy, including trauma caused by DV.

### **Domestic Violence – Mental Health**

Sims EN, Dodd VJ, Tejada MJ.

#### **The relationship between severity of violence in the home and dating violence.**

J Forensic Nurs. 2008;4(4):166-73. PMID: 19418773

For men, history of severe violence victimization (i.e., child maltreatment and childhood witness to parental violence) and severe perpetration (sibling violence) significantly predict dating violence perpetration.

Lipsky S, Caetano R, Roy-Byrne P.

**Racial and ethnic disparities in police-reported intimate partner violence and risk of hospitalization among women.**

Womens Health Issues. 2009 Mar-Apr;19(2):109-18. PMID: 19272561

Correlating police reported IPV with hospitalization data in a southern US city, White women were more likely to be hospitalized for mental health issues; White and Black women for physical injuries; and all (White, Black and Hispanic) for self-inflicted injuries (as compared to non-IPV female patients).

Hien D, Ruglass L.

**Interpersonal partner violence and women in the United States: an overview of prevalence rates, psychiatric correlates and consequences and barriers to help seeking.**

Int J Law Psychiatry. 2009 Jan-Feb;32(1):48-55. PMID: 19101036

Review of IPV in the US with special focus on the legal system, including epidemiology, mental health issues, and barriers to care.

Krysinska K, Lester D, Martin G.

**Suicidal Behavior After a Traumatic Event.**

J Trauma Nurs. 2009 April/June;16(2):103-110. PMID: 19543020

Review of risk of suicidality after a variety of life traumas, including childhood and adult abuse; and evaluation of possible mediators such as PTSD, depression, and cognition problems.

Harper K, Richter NL, Gorey KM.

**Group work with female survivors of childhood sexual abuse: evidence of poorer outcomes among those with eating disorders.**

Eat Behav. 2009 Jan;10(1):45-8. Epub 2008 Aug 12. PMID: 19171317

Adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse who also had eating disorders were significantly more depressed and had lower self esteem; need to create differently targeted support programs for these women.

**Cultural Issues**

Gonzalez-Guarda RM, Luke B.

**Contemporary homicide risks among women of reproductive age.**

Womens Health Issues. 2009 Mar-Apr;19(2):119-25. PMID:19272562

Analysis of all female homicides in the US 1999-2002, controlling for education and marital status, showed adjusted odds ratio of homicide 2.6 for Hispanic and 2.1 for Black women compared to Whites 1.0.

**Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse**

Barrett KA, O'Day B, Roche A, Carlson BL.

**Intimate partner violence, health status, and health care access among women with disabilities.**

Womens Health Issues. 2009 Mar-Apr;19(2):94-100. PMID: 19272559

In analyzing data from 2006 seven state Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of over 23,000 women, over 6,000 of whom had disabilities, women with disabilities were significantly more likely to have experienced IPV (33.2% vs. 21.2%). Disabled women with IPV also had poorer quality of health and less access to healthcare than disabled women without IPV.

O'Connor D, Hall MI, Donnelly M.

**Assessing capacity within a context of abuse or neglect.**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2009 Apr;21(2):156-69. PMID: 19347716

Discussion of the assessment and determination of mental capacity, since "protection needs of someone who is being abused and/or neglected often hinges directly on that person's decisional capacity".

Leisey M, Kupstas PK, Cooper A.

**Domestic violence in the second half of life.**

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2009 Apr;21(2):141-55. PMID: 19347715

Via focus groups, older women experiencing DV express how their needs are different than younger women, such as: their identity in the role of a wife; more isolation and neglect from death of friends and family; and their need from service organizations in help with the activities of daily life.

Csikai EL, Durkin DW.

**Perceived educational needs and preparation of adult protective services workers for practice with end-of-life issues.**

Gerontol Geriatr Educ. 2009;30(2):146-63. PMID: 19440901

A national study of APS workers identified an educational need for content about practical resources, the use of advance directives, and making end-of-life decisions for dying elders.

**Perpetrators**

Loeffler CH, Prelog AJ, Unnithan NP, Pogrebin MR.

**Evaluating Shame Transformation in Group Treatment of Domestic Violence Offenders.**

Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol. 2009 Jun 11. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 19520901

This batterer intervention program exploring shame and guilt as part of a restorative justice model of accountability was found to increase self-esteem and empathy.

Zagar RJ, Isbell SA, Busch KG, Hughes JR.

**An empirical theory of the development of homicide within individuals.**

Psychol Rep. 2009 Feb;104(1):199-245. PMID: 19480215

Authors analyze recent studies and “provide the best current empirical evidence for a view of the development of delinquency as a process of accumulating risks. These risks begin with prenatal substance exposure and continue with abusive or neglectful parenting, academic failure, court contacts, compromised executive function and resultant poor social functioning.”

Reed E, Silverman JG, Raj A, Rothman EF, Decker MR, Gottlieb BR, Molnar BE, Miller E.

**Social and environmental contexts of adolescent and young adult male perpetrators of intimate partner violence: a qualitative study.**

Am J Mens Health. 2008 Sep;2(3):260-71. PMID: 19477789

In depth interviews with 19 young male batterers revealed themes of: “(a) disruptive home environment; (b) lack of positive male role models; (c) a peer context characterized by substance use, gang involvement, and behaviors supporting the sexual maltreatment of girls; (d) school circumstances characterized by a lack of academic support; and (e) community exposures to violence.”

**Police and Court System**

Logan T, Walker R.

**Civil protective order outcomes: violations and perceptions of effectiveness.**

J Interpers Violence. 2009 Apr;24(4):675-92. PMID: 18451099

Although the majority of 698 women from multiple jurisdictions with protective orders felt safer, 3 out of 5 continued to experience violence. One large risk factor of this group was prior stalking behavior; article suggests POs be specific for individual cases and include stalking behaviors.

**Providers**

Goldblatt H.

**Caring for abused women: impact on nurses' professional and personal life experiences.**

J Adv Nurs. 2009 Jun 1. PMID: 19493144

In depth interviews with 22 Israeli nurses caring for abused women showed challenges to professional attitudes (empathy vs. criticism), as well as influences on personal intimate relationships, parenthood, and gender attitudes.

Wies JR.

**Boundaries in carework: a case study of domestic violence shelter advocates in the USA.**

Glob Public Health. 2009 Jun 5:1-13. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 19504376

In-depth interviews with DV shelter advocates about the qualities of professionalism, including the plusses and minuses of maintaining professional boundaries with clients.

Baker CK, Niolon PH, Oliphant H.

**A descriptive analysis of transitional housing programs for survivors of intimate partner violence in the United States.**

Violence Against Women. 2009 Apr;15(4):460-81. PMID:19218545

Analysis of the current state of transitional housing programs related to the Violence Against Women Act.

Lyden C.

**Caring for the victim of child abuse in the pediatric intensive care unit.**

Dimens Crit Care Nurs. 2009 Mar-Apr;28(2):61-6. Review. PubMed PMID:19225314

Review of signs of abuse, evidence collection and documentation for pediatric intensive care nurses.

**Other of Interest**

Zagar AK, Zagar RJ, Bartikowski B, Busch KG.

**Cost comparisons of raising a child from birth to 17 years among samples of abused, delinquent, violent, and homicidal youth using victimization and justice system estimates.**

Psychol Rep. 2009 Feb;104(1):309-38. PMID: 19480218

Estimated costs of raising a child to age 17, including living expenses, direct and indirect costs of victimization, and criminal justice system expenditures were: over \$150,000 for control group; roughly double for abused, delinquent or violent youth; and almost \$4,000,000 for homicidal youth.

Jordan CE.

**Advancing the study of violence against women: evolving research agendas into science.**

Violence Against Women. 2009 Apr;15(4):393-419. PMID: 19176314

In depth analysis of the state of research on violence against women. "Not only is the phenomenon of VAW inherently difficult to study and understand, but also the field brings to the effort conceptual silos, disconnected disciplines, methodological weaknesses, and inadequate levels of research funding. Nonetheless... there have been considerable scientific advances and dissemination of an impressive amount of theoretical and empirical information about violence against women and family violence in a relatively short period of time."

Noll JG, Shenk CE, Barnes JE, Putnam FW.

**Childhood abuse, avatar choices, and other risk factors associated with internet-initiated victimization of adolescent girls.**

Pediatrics. 2009 Jun;123(6):e1078-83. PMID: 19482741

104 adolescent girls with a documented history of child abuse (any form) and a control group of non-abused girls were interviewed about internet experience. Total group reported 40% receiving online sexual advances and 26% reported meeting someone offline. Adolescents with a history of child abuse were significantly more likely to create a provocative avatar (internet appearance and presentation), have high risk sexual attitudes, experience online sexual advances, and to have met someone offline.

Leist T, Dadds MR.

**Adolescents' ability to read different emotional faces relates to their history of maltreatment and type of psychopathology.**

Clin Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2009 Apr;14(2):237-50. PMID: 19293321

Adolescents with a history of maltreatment were very sensitive to recognizing faces of fear and sadness, but less able to recognize neutral faces. Results for other groups, such as antisocial behavior, are described.

Anastario M, Shehab N, Lawry L.

**Increased gender-based violence among women internally displaced in Mississippi 2 years post-Hurricane Katrina.**

Disaster Med Public Health Prep. 2009 Mar;3(1):18-26. PMID: 19293740

Surveys of displaced persons from Hurricane Katrina living in trailer parks in Mississippi showed that new cases of gender-based violence significantly increased in the year after the disaster, and in the following year of protracted displacement did not return to baseline (4.6 to 16.3 to 10.1 new cases/100,000/day).