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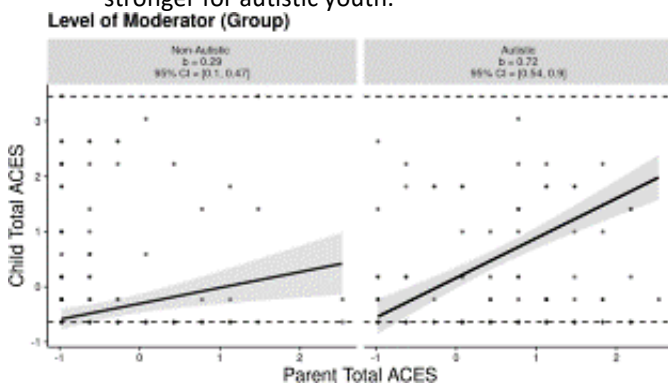
Child Abuse

Andrzejewski T, DeLucia EA, Semones O, et al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences in Autistic Children and Their Caregivers: Examining Intergenerational Continuity.

J Autism Dev Disord. 2023 Jul;53(7):2663-2679. PMID: [35412212](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35412212/)

"242 caregivers of autistic (n = 117) and non-autistic (n = 125) youth reported on ACEs that they experienced in their own childhoods and ACEs experienced by their children, as well as measures of depression, stress, and child autistic traits and behavioral concerns. Autistic youth and their caregivers both experienced significantly higher rates of ACEs than the non-autistic dyads. Intergenerational continuity, the association between caregiver and child ACEs, was significantly stronger for autistic youth."



Murray L, Puls HT.

Clinical guideline highlights for the hospitalist: Evaluation for bleeding disorders in suspected child abuse.

J Hosp Med. 2023 Jul;18(7):627-629. PMID: [36751695](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36751695/)

"Updated guidelines were published in 2022 by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) to provide recommendations for the necessity and type of laboratory testing to evaluate for bleeding disorders among cases of suspected child abuse. Laboratory testing for bleeding disorders is not indicated in all cases of suspected child abuse. Determination of the necessity of testing requires consideration of

the patient and family history, age and mobility status of the child, clinical and exam findings, and specific characteristics of the clinical presentations ...the authors developed separate recommendations for testing cases involving bruising and intracranial hemorrhage, specifically."

Chen SY, Gao L, Imagawa KK, et al.

Screening for Child Abuse in Children With Isolated Skull Fractures.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2023 Jun 1;39(6):374-377. PMID: [36018728](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36018728/)

In a chart review from one children's hospital ED, 66 children under age 12 months were seen for an isolated skull fracture (ISF). Of 17 unwitnessed injury patients, 88.2% underwent SW assessment and 47.1% required CPS referral. Of 44 witnessed injury patients 60.9% underwent SW assessment, with no CPS referrals. Overall, 18.2% of unwitnessed and 20.5% of witnessed injury patients returned to our ED...To decrease risk of missed physical abuse, SW consultation should be considered for all ISF patients."

Lasiecka ZM, Pitot M, Chern BJ, Chern JJ, Kadom N.

Skull Fracture Healing in Children Up to 36 Months - A Cohort Analysis.

Curr Probl Diagn Radiol. 2023 Jul-Aug;52(4):253-256. PMID: [36473801](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36473801/)

Authors analyzed 185 skull fractures in children less than 36 months: 82 fractures were not healed, 49 fractures were partially healed, and 54 fractures were healed on follow-up imaging. The mean time to imaging evidence of healing among patients with healed fractures was 108 days (3.6 months), the median was 112 days (3.7 months), the minimum was 22 days, and the maximum was 225 days (7.5 months). There was a significant relationship between the skull fracture healed status and presence of bleed, and with fractures that were displaced, depressed, or dehiscent (a piece of bone moved out of alignment, inward toward the brain, or separated along infant skull suture lines). There was no significant association with age group. "This information may be useful during medicolegal proceedings in patients with suspected abusive head trauma mechanism."

Taylor JQ 2nd, Hopkins E, Yang R, Abramowicz S.
Epidemiology and Etiology of Facial Injuries in Children.
Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am. 2023 Jun 9;S1042-3699(23)00030-4. PMID: [37302950](#)

“More than 10% of all visits to pediatric emergency rooms present with craniofacial injuries. The most common etiologies for facial injuries in children and adolescents are motor vehicle accidents, assault, accidental injuries, sports injuries, nonaccidental injuries (e.g., child abuse) and penetrating injuries. In the US, head trauma secondary to abuse is the leading cause of mortality among non-accidental trauma in this population.”

Canty KW, Keogh A, Kurtz MP, Pérez-Rosselló JM.
Genital Manifestations of Physical Abuse in Male Infants and Children.
Urology. 2023 Jun 3;S0090-4295(23)00467-3. PMID: [37271187](#)

“We present 3 male patients with genital bruising due to physical abuse to improve recognition of genital trauma as a sentinel injury. In the absence of an underlying medical condition or a clear acceptable accidental mechanism for the injury, an evaluation for child abuse is recommended.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Sucich J, Breitbart V, Williams S, et al.
Prevalence of Childhood Trauma in a Community-Based Mental Health Clinic.
Community Ment Health J. 2023 Aug;59(6):1136-1149. PMID: [36752932](#)

Of 856 participants seen at a community mental health clinic, “40% reported 4+ ACEs. Among high scorers, emotional abuse, physical abuse and emotional neglect were the most prevalent. High mean ACE sum scores were observed among patients with PTSD, depression, impulse disorder and substance use disorder. Having a higher ACE sum score was associated with a greater number of co-occurring psychiatric disorders.”

Hartwell M, Hendrix-Dicken A, Terry R, et al.
Trends and forecasted rates of adverse childhood experiences among adults in the United States: an analysis of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
J Osteopath Med. 2023 Mar 22;123(7):357-363. PMID: [36947857](#)

From a large national ACE database evaluated by age group, “The mean reported ACEs among

individuals 80 years or older (born in or before 1940) was 0.79, while the highest mean ACEs (2.74) were reported among the cohort born in 1998—an average increase of 0.022 ACEs per year. The model forecasted that individuals born in 2018 will, on average, surpass a cumulative of three ACEs. Given the connection of ACEs to poor health outcomes and quality of life, this trend is alarming and provides evidence for the necessity of child maltreatment prevention.”

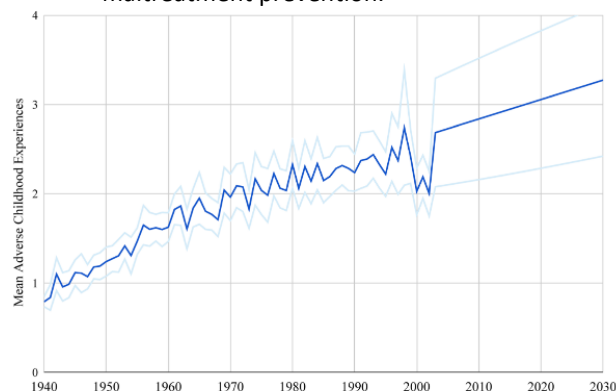


Figure 1: Mean adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) of respondents from the 2020 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) aged 18–80+ plotted by year of birth in the United States with forecasting to 2030.

Schröder J, Briken P, Tozdan S.
Comparing female- to male-perpetrated child sexual abuse as presumed by survivors – A qualitative content analysis.
Child Abuse Negl. 2023;143:106252. PMID: [37295191](#)

“Female-perpetrated child sexual abuse (CSA) is taboo topic in society and an under-recognized issue in research and mental health care.” From an online study of 212 survivors of female-perpetrated CSA, compared with responses to male-perpetrated CSA, “The analyses reveal ten categories of differences, such as a more subtle approach, different levels of violence, and more psychological manipulation. Further, the analyses suggest ten categories of different personal consequences, such as less belief and support, more psychological sequelae, and disturbed relationships with women.”

Hautle LL, Jellestad L, Schenkel S, et al.
Adults with a history of childhood maltreatment with and without mental disorders show alterations in the recognition of facial expressions.
European journal of psychotraumatology. 2023;14(2):2214388. PMID: [37317552](#)

98 adults with childhood maltreatment (CM) experiences, compared to a control group without CM, showed significantly lower scores on recognition of facial expressions – neutral and 8 different emotions – regardless of mental health disorder diagnosis or not. “Future research should explore...interventions that improve social functioning.”

Klimek M, Entringer S, Matras A, et al.
Early-life adversities and later-life reproductive patterns in women with fully traced reproductive history.

Scientific reports. 2023;13(1):9328. PMID: [37291139](#)
 Of 105 Polish women mean age 59.7 years from a traditional population with low birth control usage, and tracking complete reproductive health histories, those who were exposed to childhood emotional and physical neglect had an earlier age at menarche, and those who experienced emotional abuse reported an earlier age at first birth.

Hamlat EJ, Neilands TB, Laraia B, Zhang J, Lu AT, Lin J, et al.
Early life adversity predicts an accelerated cellular aging phenotype through early timing of puberty.

Psychol Med. 2023:1-9. PMID: [37325994](#)
 In a study of 187 Black and 198 White women, mean age 39.4 years, women who experienced more childhood adversity, especially Black women, were younger at menarche (onset of menstruation), associated with greater accelerated aging.

Kim K, Yaffe K, Rehkopf DH, et al.
Association of Adverse Childhood Experiences With Accelerated Epigenetic Aging in Midlife.

JAMA network open. 2023;6(6):e2317987. PMID: [37306997](#)
 Of 895 US adults, and using 5 different measurement tools for biological aging, 4+ ACEs compared to fewer ACEs “were associated with epigenetic age acceleration of middle-aged adults after controlling for demographics, behavior, and socioeconomic status.”

Adolescents

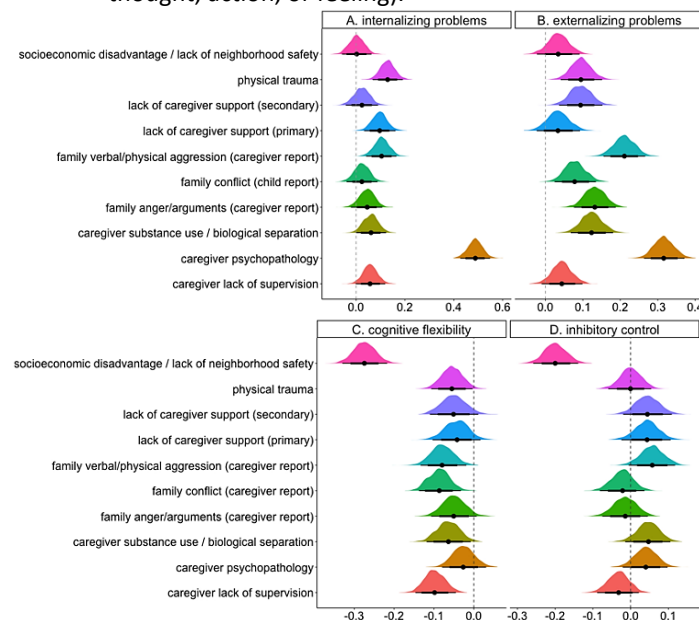
Chen JK, Lin L, Hong JS, Wang LC.
Temporal association of parental corporal punishment with violence in school and cyberbullying among adolescents.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;143:106251. PMID: [37267760](#)
 For 702 both male and female Taiwanese junior high school students, parental corporal punishment at Time 1 predicted violence against peers, teachers, and cyberbullying at Time 2 (T1 and T2 9 months apart). “Parental corporal punishment is a predictor rather than an outcome of adolescent school violence against teachers, peers and cyberbullying. Policies and interventions need to target parental corporal punishment to prevent student violence.”

Brieant A, Vannucci A, Nakua H, et al.
Characterizing the dimensional structure of early-life adversity in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study.

Developmental cognitive neuroscience. 2023;61:101256.
 PMID: [37210754](#)

Authors identify and correlate multiple environmental and experiential variables that reflect adverse experiences with internalizing problems (such as depression, anxiety), externalizing problems (such as anger, aggression), cognitive flexibility (brain's ability to adapt to new, changing, or unplanned events), and inhibitory control (the ability to suppress or countermand a thought, action, or feeling).



Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Agarwal S, Prasad R, Mantri S, et al.
A Comprehensive Review of Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy and Its Adverse Effects on Maternal and Fetal Health.

Cureus. 2023;15(5):e39262. PMID: [37342735](#)
 “The consequences of IPV during pregnancy can be severe, with adverse effects on maternal and fetal health including an increased risk of preterm birth, low birth weight (LBW), fetal injury, maternal depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and even maternal death...The review discusses various interventions and strategies that can be used to prevent IPV during pregnancy, such as screening and counseling for IPV, training healthcare providers to identify and manage IPV during pregnancy, and providing resources and support for women who experience IPV.”

Guo C, Wan M, Wang Y, et al.

Associations between intimate partner violence and adverse birth outcomes during pregnancy: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Front Med (Lausanne). 2023;10:1140787. PMID: [37265489](#)

This research review of IPV during pregnancy showed that IPV was associated with preterm birth (Odds Ratio 1.84), low birth weight (OR 2.73), and stillbirth (OR 1.74).

Tiyyagura G, Clayton N, Schaeffer P, et al.

Evaluation of Children After Caregiver Intimate Partner Violence: A Qualitative Study of Barriers, Facilitators, and Trauma- and Violence-Informed Care.

J Pediatr. 2023:113519. PMID: [37244576](#)

Interviews were held with ED clinicians, child abuse pediatricians, child protective services staff, and IPV survivors to identify barriers and facilitators of evaluating children exposed to caregiver intimate partner violence (IPV) and to develop a strategy to optimize the evaluation. "Routine evaluation of IPV-exposed children may lead to the detection of physical abuse and linkage to services for the child and the caregiver. Collaboration, improved data on the risk of child physical abuse in the context of IPV, and implementation of trauma-and-violence-informed care may improve outcomes for families experiencing IPV."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Hou J, Huibregtse ME, Alexander IL, et al.

Association of Frequent Sexual Choking/Strangulation With Neurophysiological Responses: A Pilot Resting-State fMRI Study.

J Neurotrauma. 2023 Jul;40(13-14):1339-1351. PMID: [36565025](#)

Comparing brain scans of 20 female university students who had experienced consensual choking during sex 4 or more times during the past 30 days and a comparable choking-naïve group, choking was associated with an imbalance in nerve activation patterns between the two halves of the brain, and with hyperconnectivity between brain regions related to motor control, consciousness, and emotion.

Chen PY, Su IC, Shih CY, Liu YC, Su YK, Wei L, et al.

Effects of Neurofeedback on Cognitive Function, Productive Activity, and Quality of Life in Patients With Traumatic Brain Injury: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Neurorehabil Neural Repair. 2023;37(5):277-87. PMID: [37125901](#)

For 87 patients with traumatic brain injury randomly assigned to 2 types of neurofeedback or usual care, those who experienced 10 weekly one-hour sessions of low-resolution tomography Z-score neurofeedback showed significantly greater improvements in immediate recall, delayed recall, recognition memory, and selective attention than usual care or a different type of neurofeedback.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Cordier R, Chen YW, Chung D, et al.

The Long Shadow of Intimate Partner Violence: Associations of Mental and Physical Health with Employment, Housing, and Demographic Factors.

Violence Against Women. 2023:10778012231181044. PMID: [37321798](#)

"Understanding factors relating to the likelihood of long-term physical and mental health effects can inform future screening to ensure risk factors are identified early and responses are tailored to be more effective. Importantly, this research and previous studies confirm the importance of providing a longer-term response to women survivors of IPV beyond the point of crisis and early separation, as many are still facing significant challenges to reestablish their lives due to poor health, limited income, and social isolation."

McLeod DA, Ozturk B, Butler-King RL, Peek H.

Male Survivors of Domestic Violence, Challenges in Cultural Response, and Impact on Identity and Help-Seeking Behaviors: A Systematic Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023:15248380231177318. PMID: [37272373](#)

From a research review on the experiences of male IPV survivors, "Findings suggest (a) cultural stigma around constructions of masculinity, (b) fear of disclosure, and (c) negative experiences with criminal justice and support system responses, among the highest drivers for the disparate experience and hesitation to seek help."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Rosen T, Rippon B, Elman A, et al.

Mechanisms and weapons in physical elder abuse injuries: Findings from legally adjudicated cases.

Injury. 2023 May 24;110845. PMID: [37296012](#)

From this review of 164 successfully prosecuted physical abuse cases of victims 60+ years, "Victims sustained 680 injuries (mean 4.1, median 2.0, range 1-35). Most common mechanisms were: blunt assault with hand/fist (44.5%), push/shove, fall during altercation (27.4%), and blunt assault with object (15.2%). Perpetrators more commonly used body parts as weapons (72.6%) than objects (23.8%). Most commonly used body parts were: open hands (55.5%), closed fists (53.8%), and feet (16.0%). Most commonly used objects were: knives (35.9%) and telephones (10.3%). The most frequent mechanism/injury location pair was maxillofacial/dental/neck injury by blunt assault with hand/fist (20.0% of all injuries). The most frequent mechanism/injury type pair was bruising by blunt assault with hand/fist (15.1% of all injuries)."

Reed P.

Discrimination against the dying.

J Med Ethics. 2023 Jun 15:jme-2022-108820. PMID: [37321835](#)

"The purpose of this paper is to identify a kind of discrimination that has hitherto gone unrecognized. 'Terminalism' is discrimination against the dying, or treating the terminally ill worse than they would expect to be treated if they were not dying. I provide four examples from healthcare settings of this kind of discrimination: hospice eligibility requirements, allocation protocols for scarce medical resources, right to try laws, and right to die laws. I conclude by offering some reflections on why discrimination against the dying has been hard to identify, how it differs from ageism and ableism, and its significance for end-of-life care."

Sexual Assault

Axinn WG, West BT, Schroeder HM.

Forced intercourse in America: a pandemic update.

BMC Public Health. 2023;23(1):1201. PMID: [37344823](#)

Reports of forced intercourse remained high during the pandemic, with a significant increase among females aged 24-28. More than 25% of U.S. females over 40 report lifetime forced intercourse.

Medel-Herrero A, Smiley-Jewell S, Shumway M, et al.

Advances in diagnostic codes to document sexual assault in health care service.

Health Serv Res. 2023 Aug;58(4):807-816. PMID: [35789480](#)

In October 2015 specific ICD10 codes for suspected cases of sexual assault (SA) were created. The annual number of hospital and ED documented SA-related episodes increased by over 700% in only 4 years, suggesting high rates of prior under-reporting and the need to introduce the new codes. "SA episodes in the clinical population have been underestimated for many decades."

Chalmers K, Hollender M, Spurr L, et al.

Emergency Department Preparedness to Care for Sexual Assault Survivors: A Nationwide Study.

West J Emerg Med. 2023 Apr 26;24(3):629-636. PMID: [37278801](#)

From a national survey of sexual assault advocates from crisis centers, "66.7% of advocates reported that hospitals often or always have evidence collection kits available; 30.6% reported that resources such as transportation and housing are often or always available, and 55.3% reported that sexual assault nurse examiners [SANEs] are often or always part of the care team. The SANEs were reported to be more frequently available in the Southwest than in other US regions and in urban as opposed to rural areas...support from SANEs are highly associated with trauma-informed staff behaviors and comprehensive resources...elevating nationwide quality and equity in care of survivors of sexual assault requires increased investments in SANE training and coverage."

Tao G, Li J, Johns M, Patel CG, Workowski K.

Sexually Transmitted Infection/Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Pregnancy, and Mental Health-Related Services Provided During Visits With Sexual Assault and Abuse Diagnosis for US Medicaid Beneficiaries, 2019.

Sex Transm Dis. 2023 Jul 1;50(7):425-431. PMID: [36940194](#)

"Centers for Disease Control recommends that the decision to provide sexually transmitted infection (STI)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing and presumptive treatment to patients who report sexual assault and abuse (SAA) be made on an individual basis." From a national 2019 Medicaid dataset, "Of 55,113 patients at their initial SAA visits, 86.2% were female; 63.4% aged ≥ 13 years; 59.2% visited emergency department (ED); all STI/HIV tests were provided in $\leq 20\%$ of visits; presumptive gonorrhea and chlamydia treatment was provided in 9.7% and 3.4% of visits, respectively; pregnancy test was provided in 15.7% of visits, and contraception services was provided in 9.4% of visits; and diagnosed anxiety was provided in 6.4% of visits."

Dhawan E, Haggard P.

Neuroscience evidence counters a rape myth.

Nat Hum Behav. 2023 Jun;7(6):835-838. PMID: [37217738](#)

“Victims frequently report immobility during rape and sexual assault, often using the term ‘freezing’. Neuroscientific evidence suggests fear and threat can block cortical neural circuits for action control, leading to involuntary immobility. Defence arguments that blame victims for freezing are thus inappropriate and unjust.”

Human Trafficking

Hedrick McKenzie A, Friedman B, Johnston A.

Adolescents' Victim-Blaming Responses to Narratives About Sex Trafficking: Strategies for Curriculum Development.

Violence Against Women. 2023;29(9):1811-31. PMID:

[36214267](#)

250 US adolescents “viewed one of four narrative messages about a sex-trafficking victim/survivor. Over half of participants reported victim-blaming responses after viewing the message. Participants reported low perceived efficacy regarding the ability to recognize the signs of trafficking, and some participants experienced intense fear responses to the messages...This study concludes with recommendations for educators and others tasked with communicating with adolescents about sex trafficking.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Salim SR, McConnell AA, Messman T.

Sexual Victimization Outcomes and Adjustment Among Bisexual Women: A Review of the Quantitative Literature.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;24(3):1503-21. PMID:

[35275013](#)

“Bisexual women experience worse mental health outcomes than lesbian and heterosexual women, which may be explained by greater rates of sexual violence among bisexual women...there is a limited focus on the experiences of bisexual women specifically and the role of bisexual minority stress.”

Edwards KM, Mauer VA, Huff M, et al.

Disclosure of Sexual Assault Among Sexual and Gender Minorities: A Systematic Literature Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023;24(3):1608-23. PMID:

[35403506](#)

“Bisexual women were more likely to disclose to formal (e.g., police, healthcare providers) and

informal (e.g., friends, family members) sources than other women, and sexual and gender minority [SGM] victims disclose to mental health professionals at particularly high rates. SGM victims also reported numerous barriers to disclosure, including those unique to SGM individuals (e.g., fear of being outed). Impacts of negative social reactions appear to be more negative on psychological symptoms of SGM victims, whereas positive reactions are helpful to recovery. Future research is needed taking an intersectional perspective to studying disclosure and social reactions to SGM individuals.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Sharma G, Kelliher A, Deen J, et al.

Status of Maternal Cardiovascular Health in American Indian and Alaska Native Individuals: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association.

Circulation Cardiovascular quality and outcomes.

2023:e000117. PMID: [37254753](#)

“Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of pregnancy-related death in the United States. American Indian and Alaska Native individuals have some of the highest maternal death and morbidity rates...This scientific statement provides an overview of the current status of cardiovascular health among American Indian and Alaska Native birthing individuals and causes of maternal death and morbidity, and describes a stepwise multidisciplinary framework for addressing cardiovascular disease and cerebrovascular disease during the preconception, pregnancy, and postpartum time frame.”

Stewart TJ, Gonzalez VM.

Associations of historical trauma and racism with health care system distrust and mental health help-seeking propensity among American Indian and Alaska Native college students.

Cultur Divers Ethnic Minor Psychol. 2023 Jul;29(3):348-357.

PMID: [37067492](#)

For 392 American Indian and Alaska Native college students, greater reported historical trauma as well as greater perceived racial discrimination were associated with greater distrust of the health care system, which in turn was associated with less favorable attitudes toward seeking mental health services.

Towfighi A, Boden-Albala B, Cruz-Flores S, et al.
Strategies to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Stroke Preparedness, Care, Recovery, and Risk Factor Control: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association.
 Stroke. 2023 Jul;54(7):e371-e388. PMID: [37183687](#)

“In this scientific statement, we summarize, across the stroke continuum of care, trials of interventions addressing racial and ethnic inequities in stroke care and outcomes. We reviewed the literature on interventions to address racial and ethnic inequities to identify gaps and areas for future research.”

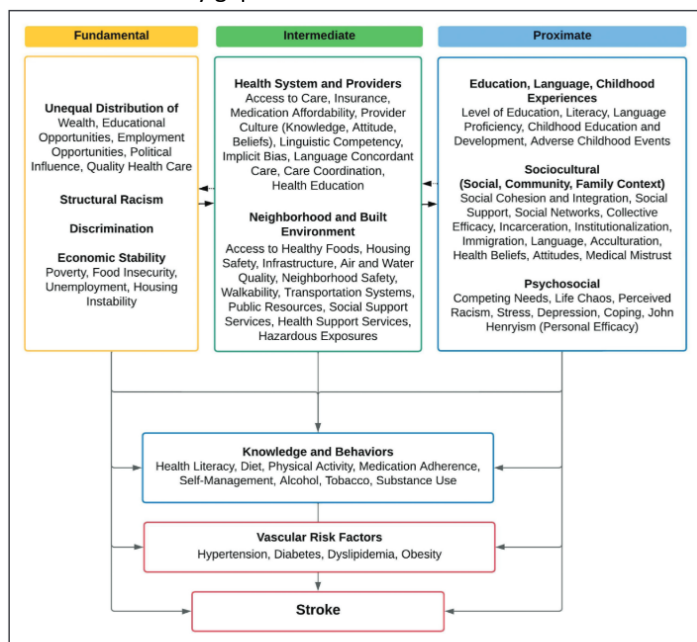


Figure. Social determinants of health for stroke. Adapted with permission from Schulz et al²⁰; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

Haw J, Walrond J, Jayachandran J, et al.
Sickle cell disease and the need for blood: Barriers to donation for African, Caribbean, and Black young adults in Canada.
 Transfusion. 2023 Jul;63(7):1324-1332. PMID: [37194707](#)

“Many blood operators around the world face the challenge of increasing the number of donors of African ancestry to meet the transfusion needs of people living with sickle cell disease. This article reports results of the barriers to blood donation for young adults (aged 19-35) in Canada who identify as African, Caribbean, or Black...These included macro-level barriers (e.g., systemic racism, mistrust of the healthcare system, sociocultural beliefs and views about blood and sickle cell disease), mezzo-level barriers (e.g., deferral criteria, minimum hemoglobin levels, donor questionnaire, access, parental concerns), and microlevel barriers (e.g., limited knowledge of blood needs for people with sickle cell disease, lacking information about blood donation process, fear of needles, personal health concerns).”

Perpetrators

Ayubi M, Satyen L.
Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Among Migrant Men: A Systematic Review.
 Trauma Violence Abuse. 2023:15248380231178758. PMID: [37300321](#)

“A wide range of factors associated with IPV perpetration were found at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels. Unique risk factors for migrant men's IPV perpetration were exposure to political violence, deportation experiences, and minimal legal sanctions for perpetration in some countries of origin. Societal factors explored among Latino immigrants were traditional gender roles such as machismo and norms of violence. All identified factors should be considered in the cultural contexts of the relevant samples and should not be generalized to all migrant men. The findings of modifiable and culture-specific factors have important implications for strategies aimed at reducing IPV perpetration.”

Hust SJT, Kang S, Couto L, Li J, Rodgers KB.
Explaining College Men's Rape Myth Acceptance: The Role of Sports Media, Masculine Norms & Fraternity Membership.
 Journal of health communication. 2023:1-10. PMID: [37352212](#)

“We surveyed 318 US fraternity and 183 non-fraternity college men...Results showed that, after controlling for demographic characteristics including fraternity membership, regular sports media exposure, conformity to masculine norms that support control over women, and permissive sexual activity (e.g. playboy norms), were positively associated with rape myth acceptance.”

Police and Court Systems

McLachlan KJ.
Trauma-Informed Sentencing: How South Australian Sentencing Judges Use Information About defendants' Child Sexual Abuse Victimization and Subsequent Trauma.
 J Child Sex Abus. 2023:1-22. PMID: [37249567](#)

“This article explores how South Australian judges use information about childhood sexual abuse (CSA) victimization history and its potentially traumatic impact, when sentencing adult defendants...the paper discusses potential initiatives to better achieve community safety when sentencing people with past trauma from CSA.”

Finkelhor D, Turner H, Colburn D, Mitchell K, Mathews B.
Child sexual abuse images and youth produced images: The varieties of Image-based Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;143:106269. PMID: [37336088](#)

From a national online survey of young adults over aged 18 about child sexual abuse images, “The analysis classified the cases into five incident types: 1) adult made images (child sexual abuse images), 2) images non-consensually made by other youth, 3) voluntarily provided self-made images that were non-consensually shared by other youth, 4) voluntarily provided self-made images non-consensually shared by adults, and 5) voluntarily provided self-made images to adults that entailed an illegal age difference or were part of a commercial transaction...Only 12 % of the image episodes qualified as adult produced, child sexual abuse images...Only 10 % of the episodes involved images of children under age 13. The study highlights the predominance of youth made sexual images among the image exploitation and...the difference between what victim surveys reveal about the problem and what is inferred from police record studies.”

Lyon TD.

Child Maltreatment, the Law, and Two Types of Error.

Child Maltreat. 2023;28(3):403-6. PMID: [37196319](#)

“In what follows, I will focus on the difficulties in assessing evidence of abuse, and in particular the difficulties in assessing children’s behavior that might indicate that abuse occurred. This behavior includes what is probably the most important evidence in sexual abuse cases: the child’s statements describing abuse...Even the strongest proponents of heightened standards of proof in criminal cases acknowledge false acquittals are a concern...Moreover, child abuse allegations are made in many different forums, most of which have adopted more lenient standards of proof in order to ensure that true victims are not overlooked. The only value-free approach is to search for solutions that minimize both false positives and false negatives.”

Providers

Kass M, Alexander L, Moskowitz K, et al.

Parental Preferences for Mental Health Screening of Youths From a Multinational Survey.

JAMA network open. 2023;6(6):e2318892. PMID: [37338905](#)

In this survey of English-speaking parents and caregivers from US, UK, Canada, and 16 other countries, parent-reported and child self-reported mental health screening in primary care settings was supported by the majority of the sample, although comfort levels differed according to various factors (greatest comfort was with sleep problems, the least comfort was with firearms, gender identity, suicidality, and substance use or abuse). 89.7% of participants preferred to discuss screening results with professional health care staff. “In addition to parental need for expert guidance, the study findings highlight the growing awareness of child mental health needs and the importance of addressing mental health concerns early via regular mental health screenings.”

Saberi E, Hutchinson M, Hurley J.

Implementing intimate partner violence (IPV) screening within emergency departments - Barriers, challenges and enablers experienced by intimate partner violence practice change champions.

Int Emerg Nurs. 2023;69:101311. PMID: [37348236](#)

From interviews with 23 ED IPV champions, “Champions identified barriers, challenges, and enablers that they experienced. Enablers included: support for the work of champions; champion leadership and collegiality; and training for the champion role. Challenges and Barriers included: resistance to a change in the focus of practice; and workflow and workload.”

Forbes C, Alderson H, Domoney J, et al.

A survey and stakeholder consultation of Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) programmes in English maternity services.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2023;23(1):404. PMID: [37264300](#)

“Healthcare-based Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (hIDVA) are evidence-based programmes that provide emotional and practical support to service users experiencing domestic abuse.” In a survey of 124 English maternity services, “69% of respondents reported that they had a hIDVA programme. Key facilitators to implementation of hIDVA programmes included training of NHS staff about the hIDVA role and regular communication between Trust staff and hIDVA staff; hIDVA staff working directly from the Trust; co-creation of hIDVA programmes with experts by experience; governance and middle- and senior-management support. Key barriers included hIDVA staff having a lack of access to a private space for their work, insecure funding for hIDVA programmes, and issues with recruitment and retention of hIDVA staff.”

Novitzky P, Janssen J, Kokkeler B.

A systematic review of ethical challenges and opportunities of addressing domestic violence with AI-technologies and online tools.

Heliyon. 2023;9(6):e17140. PMID: [37342580](#)

“Digital, online, or artificial intelligence-based smart technological services, applications, and tools provide some novel approaches in addressing domestic violence, as well as they support the various stages of support for victims. However... still in early stages...There is a dearth of knowledge for professionals on how to use these approaches in a responsible way, and on how to respond to...quicker uptake of basic-level technologies from perpetrators, creating an imbalance for professionals to tackle this issue.”

Emsley E, Szilassy E, Dowrick A, et al.

Adapting domestic abuse training to remote delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic: a qualitative study of views from general practice and support services.

Br J Gen Pract. 2023 Jun 29;73(732):e519-e527. PMID: [37308305](#)

From interviews with participants to remote domestic violence and abuse (DVA) training during the pandemic, “Remote DVA training in UK general practice widened access to learners. However, it may have reduced learner engagement compared with face-to-face training and may challenge safeguarding of remote learners who are domestic abuse survivors...The authors recommend a hybrid DVA training model for general practice, including remote information delivery alongside a structured face-to-face element.”

Thackeray J, Livingston N, Ragavan MI, et al.

Intimate Partner Violence: Role of the Pediatrician.

Pediatrics. 2023 Jul 1;152(1):e2023062509. PMID: [37337842](#)

“The American Academy of Pediatrics and its members recognize the importance of improving the physician's ability to recognize intimate partner violence (IPV) and understand its effects on child health and development and its role in the continuum of family violence. Pediatricians are in a unique position to identify IPV survivors in pediatric settings, to evaluate and treat children exposed to IPV, and to connect families with available local and national resources. Children exposed to IPV are at increased risk of being abused and neglected and are more likely to develop adverse health, behavioral, psychological, and social disorders later in life. Pediatricians should be aware of these profound effects of exposure to IPV on children and how best to support and advocate for IPV survivors and their children.”

Norman C, Jacob H.

Guideline review: Child Protection service delivery standards.

Arch Dis Child Educ Pract Ed. 2023 Jun 13;edpract-2022-324130. PMID: [37311619](#)

This article reviews a guideline developed in 2020 by the Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Health (RCPCH) and its Child Protection Special Interest Group, intended to enable a unified, appropriate service across the UK to protect children. The guideline provides a list of 13 standards that services are expected to meet. Each standard comes with a list of recommended metrics to assist auditing against the guideline.

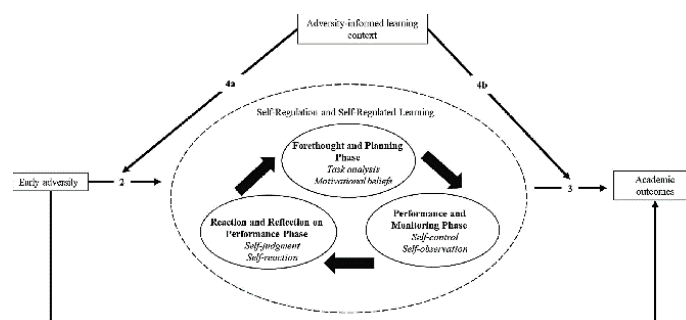
Prevention

Panlilio CC, Dube SR, Corr C.

A framework for promoting learning and development in the context of adversity: An introduction to the special issue.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023;106:176. PMID: [37059648](#)

See [Table of Contents](#) for this special issue relating to childhood adversity and school learning.



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. 2023 Aug;142(Pt 1):105672. PMID: [35610110](#)

For 408 youth aged 10-18, experiences of threat were associated with lower growth mindset which in turn 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, given the efficacy of existing brief, scalable growth mindset interventions.

Lee K.

Effects of formal center-based care and positive parenting practices on children in foster care.

Child Abuse Negl. 2023 Aug;142(Pt 1):105946. PMID: [36435641](#)

Children in foster care who enrolled in formal center-based childcare at pre-school age have higher cognitive and socio-emotional scores at kindergarten age. Positive parenting practice also promotes children's outcomes. Children in foster care who are both enrolled in formal center-based care and experience positive parenting practice had the most positive outcomes.

Judd N, Hughes K, Bellis MA, Hardcastle K, Amos R.

Is parental unemployment associated with increased risk of adverse childhood experiences? A systematic review and meta-analysis.

J Public Health (Oxf). 2023 May 30;fdad069. PMID: [37253685](#)

From a research review, "Paternal/any parental unemployment was associated with a 29% increased risk of sexual abuse, 54% increased risk of neglect, 60% increased risk of physical abuse and around 90% increased risk of child maltreatment and parental mental illness. No associations were found between maternal unemployment and ACEs...Children who grow up with parental unemployment can be at increased risk of ACEs. A combination of socioeconomic measures to increase employment opportunities and parental support targeting fathers and mothers may help break multigenerational cycles of abuse and deprivation."

Hostutler CA, Snider T, Wolf N, Grant R.

ACEs screening in adolescent primary care: Psychological flexibility as a moderator.

Fam Syst Health. 2023 Jun;41(2):182-191. PMID: [35679216](#)

For 402 adolescents, those with high psychological flexibility reported fewer depressive symptoms when they experienced more ACEs. Psychological flexibility is the capacity to adapt to difficult experiences while remaining true to one's values rather than responding to immediate short-term emotions, and to be able to look at things from different perspectives. "Psychological flexibility is a modifiable process and may represent an important population health variable to develop prior to exposure or reduce negative outcomes following ACEs."

Scott J, Silva S, Gonzalez-Guarda RM, et al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Cardiovascular Health: An Exploration of Protective Social Determinants Among Young Adult Black Women.

ANS Adv Nurs Sci. 2022 Dec 7:10.1097/

ANS.000000000000468. PMID: [36729910](#)

"Neither maternal relationship nor religion/spirituality was able to buffer the stress of ACEs on ideal cardiovascular health [CVH] for young adult Black women. Findings are discussed in terms of cultural aspects of potential protective factors that are critical for future research. Identifying protective factors that may buffer the influence of ACEs on CVH remains a priority to promote health equity."

Researchers

Campbell R, Goodman-Williams R, Engleton J, et al.

Open science and data sharing in trauma research: Developing a trauma-informed protocol for archiving sensitive qualitative data.

Psychol Trauma. 2023;15(5):819-28. PMID: [36074633](#)

"The open science movement seeks to make research more transparent, and to that end, researchers are increasingly expected or required to archive their data in national repositories. In qualitative trauma research, data sharing could compromise participants' safety, privacy, and confidentiality because narrative data can be more difficult to de-identify fully. There is little guidance in the traumatology literature regarding how to discuss data-sharing requirements with participants during the informed consent process." From interviews with 32 research participants, "No potential participants declined participation after learning about the archiving mandate. Survivors indicated that they wanted input on archiving because the interview is their story of trauma and abuse and...to help guard their privacy, confidentiality, and safety. None of the participants elected to redact substantive data prior to archiving."

Massullo C, De Rossi E, Carbone GA, et al.

Child Maltreatment, Abuse, and Neglect: An Umbrella Review of Their Prevalence and Definitions.

Clin Neuropsychiatry. 2023;20(2):72-99. PMID: [37250758](#)

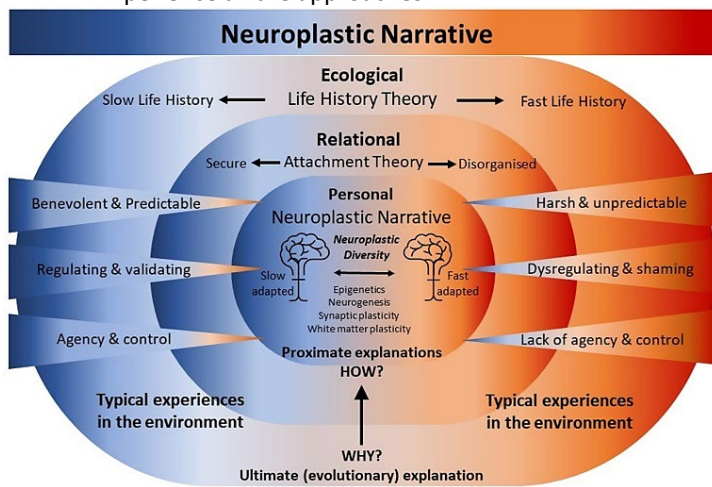
"The data from this umbrella review show that the different age groups, methods, and instruments used in the literature to collect the data on the epidemiology of CM [child maltreatment] make it difficult to compare the results. Although definitions appear to be quite homogeneous, CM categorization varies widely across studies."

Peckham H.

Introducing the Neuroplastic Narrative: a non-pathologizing biological foundation for trauma-informed and adverse childhood experience aware approaches.

Frontiers in psychiatry. 2023;14:1103718. PMID: [37283710](#)

“Neuroplasticity refers to the capacity of neural systems to adapt and change...This learning and adaption in turn allows us to better anticipate and physiologically prepare for future experiences that (nature assumes) are likely to occur, based on past experiences. However, neuroplastic mechanisms cannot discriminate between experiences; they function to embed experience regardless of the quality of that experience, generating vicious or virtuous cycles of psychobiological anticipation, to help us survive or thrive in futures that resemble our privileged or traumatic pasts. The etiology of suffering that arises from this process is not a pathology (a healthy brain is a brain that can adapt to experience) but is the evolutionary cost of surviving traumatizing environments. Misidentifying this suffering as a pathology and responding with diagnosis and medication is not trauma-informed and may cause iatrogenic harm, in part through perpetuating stigma and exacerbating the shame which attends complex trauma and ACEs. As an alternative, this study introduces the Neuroplastic Narrative...The Neuroplastic Narrative complements both Life History and Attachment Theory and provides a non-pathologizing, biological foundation for trauma-informed and Adverse Childhood Experience aware approaches.”



Mashford-Pringle A, Hiscock C, Rice EJ, Scott B.

Weaving First Nations, Inuit, and Métis principles and values into health research processes.

J Clin Epidemiol. 2023 May 20;160:54-60. PMID: [37217105](#)

From discussions with indigenous leaders on nine key health-related topics to develop an anti-

Indigenous racism strategy for health systems in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, “The Weaved Indigenous Framework for Research was created for researchers to use as a guiding document as they embark upon health research with Indigenous communities. Inclusive, culturally responsive research frameworks are needed within Indigenous health research to ensure each culture can be respected and honored.”

Other of Interest

Test Rogers EM, Banks NF, Jenkins NDM.

The effects of sleep disruption on metabolism, hunger, and satiety, and the influence of psychosocial stress and exercise: A narrative review.

Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2023:e3667. PMID: [37269143](#)

“The consequences of sleep disruption manifest in a myriad of ways, including insulin resistance and disrupted nutrient metabolism, dysregulation of hunger and satiety, and potentially increased body weight and adiposity. Consequently, inadequate sleep is related to an increased risk of various cardiometabolic diseases, including obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. Exercise has the potential to be an effective therapeutic to counteract the deleterious effects of sleep disruption listed above, whereas chronic psychosocial stress may causally promote sleep disruption and cardiometabolic risk.”

Morstead T, DeLongis A.

Searching for secrets, searching for self: Childhood adversity, self-concept clarity, and the motivation to uncover family secrets through direct-to-consumer genetic testing.

J Genet Couns. 2023 Jun;32(3):698-705. PMID: [36734314](#)

In a study to determine motivation of 433 individuals pursuing direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic testing, “exposure to adverse childhood experiences was associated with the motivation to pursue DTC genetic testing for the purpose of uncovering family secrets...Findings from this line of research could help to identify for whom and under what conditions DTC genetic testing benefits well-being, and which could have adverse psychosocial effects. These insights will be of interest to genetic counselors working in the field of DTC genetic testing, and those working with individuals and families affected by unexpected test results.”