

SEPTEMBER 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 July 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

Finkelhor D, Ormrod RK, Turner HA.

The developmental epidemiology of childhood victimization.

J Interpers Violence. 2009 May;24(5):711-31. PMID: 18467689

Descriptions of patterns of childhood victimization by age and gender (bullying, sibling maltreatment, sexual abuse, etc.) through telephone interviews of over 2,000 households.

Bullock DP, Koval KJ, Moen KY, Carney BT, Spratt KF.

Hospitalized cases of child abuse in America: who, what, when, and where.

J Pediatr Orthop. 2009 Apr-May;29(3):231-7. PMID: 19305271

On review of a representative sample of children hospitalized for injury, of the 1.7% whose injuries were coded as due to abuse, 28% required orthopedic management. Injured children who were under age 1 were almost 12 times more likely to have been abused than older children with injuries. Abused children presented significantly more frequently in the winter and on weekdays.

Al-Holou WN, O'Hara EA, Cohen-Gadol AA, Maher CO.

Nonaccidental head injury in children. Historical vignette.

J Neurosurg Pediatr. 2009 Jun;3(6):474-83. PMID: 19485731

History of the recognition of presentation of non-accidental head trauma in children, starting from Auguste Ambroise in 1860, whose work was ignored.

Squier W, Mack J.

The neuropathology of infant subdural haemorrhage.

Forensic Sci Int. 2009 May 30;187(1-3):6-13. PMID: 19303229

Discussion of the mechanisms of injury and healing in head trauma in infants, which differs in some respects from older children.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Feiring C, Simon VA, Cleland CM.

Childhood sexual abuse, stigmatization, internalizing symptoms, and the development of sexual difficulties and dating aggression.

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2009 Feb;77(1):127-37. PMID: 19170459

160 ethnically diverse children age 8-15 who had experienced sexual abuse were following over time. Stigmatization (shame and self-blame), and internalizing symptoms (PTSD and depression), were more likely to cause subsequent sexual difficulties than was the degree of previous sexual abuse.

Richmond JM, Elliott AN, Pierce TW, Aspelmeier JE, Alexander AA.

Polyvictimization, childhood victimization, and psychological distress in college women.

Child Maltreat. 2009 May;14(2):127-47. Epub 2008 Dec 1. PMID: 19047476

College women who had experienced childhood polyvictimization (i.e., property crime, physical assault, child maltreatment, peer/sibling victimization, sexual victimization, and witnessed/indirect victimization) had significantly worse psychological functioning. Authors stress importance of assessing cumulative impact of multiple types of abuse, not just look at one category.

Noll JG, Shenk CE, Putnam KT.

Childhood sexual abuse and adolescent pregnancy: a meta-analytic update.

J Pediatr Psychol. 2009 May;34(4):366-78. PMID: 18794188

Meta-analysis (review of numerous studies) showed that childhood sexual abuse increased the odds of adolescent pregnancy by 2.21 times. Authors estimate that 4.5 out of 10 pregnant adolescents may have a prior history of childhood sexual abuse.

Teicher MH, Samson JA, Polcari A, Andersen SL.

Length of time between onset of childhood sexual abuse and emergence of depression in a young adult sample: a retrospective clinical report.

J Clin Psychiatry. 2009 May;70(5):684-91. PMID: 19358787

Psychological life history analysis of 29 female subjects aged 18-22 with a history of childhood sexual abuse and no other stressors, showed that 62% had experienced major depression (usual prevalence rate in this age group is 11%). The mean onset of depression was over 11 years after the onset of the abuse. Authors stress that this time lag may look at the outset as if the child is resilient, but instead represents a possible window of time for treatment. Hypothesis is that early abuse causes brain changes that are then triggered by puberty.

Zinzow HM, Ruggiero KJ, Resnick H, Hanson R, Smith D, Saunders B, Kilpatrick D.

Prevalence and mental health correlates of witnessed parental and community violence in a national sample of adolescents.

J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2009 Apr;50(4):441-50. PMID: 19220624

In a 2005 US national household telephone interview sample of 3614 adolescents, 9% stated they had witnessed parental violence, and 38% community violence. Both forms of witnessed violence predicted increased rates of PTSD and depression, representing a significant public health burden.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Grassi-Oliveira R, Brietzke E, Pezzi JC, Lopes RP, Teixeira AL, Bauer ME.

Increased soluble tumor necrosis factor-alpha receptors in patients with major depressive disorder.

Psychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2009 Apr;63(2):202-8. PMID: 19175760

Depression, common in patients with a history of abuse, has been associated with neurological degeneration and reduced repair. In this study, factors relating to inflammation and nerve toxicity were significantly increased in depressed patients, and increased activity correlated with increased degree of depression.

Bossarte RM, Swahn MH, Choudhary E.

The associations between area of residence, sexual violence victimization, and asthma episodes among US adult women in 14 states and territories, 2005-2007.

J Urban Health. 2009 Mar;86(2):242-9. PMID: 19096937.

In an analysis of over 4,000 adult women with current asthma, there was a significant correlation (1.93 to 3.67 times more likely) between asthma episodes and sexual abuse, including unwanted touching, attempted unwanted intercourse, forced unwanted intercourse, and any sexual violence victimization.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Johnson MC, Kercher GA.

Identifying predictors of negative psychological reactions to stalking victimization.

J Interpers Violence. 2009 May;24(5):866-82. PMID: 18441262

Analysis of the effects of stalking on 126 people showed, among other things, that knowing the stalker prior to being victimized (as opposed to a stranger) led to significantly more psychological problems, such as sleep difficulty including nightmares, loss of appetite, depression, feelings of helplessness, lack of concentration, and fear of being alone.

Meyer A, Wagner B, Dutton MA.

The Relationship Between Battered Women's Causal Attributions for Violence and Coping Efforts.

J Interpers Violence. 2009 Jul 14. PMID: 19602673

Of 406 women surveyed from shelters or DV court, women who held their batterers accountable (as opposed to those who excused the violence), were more likely to show active and public coping efforts.

Cultural Issues

Bent-Goodley TB.

A black experience-based approach to gender-based violence.

Soc Work. 2009 Jul;54(3):262-9. PMID: 19530573

Social Workers address a Black perspective on gender based violence, including culturally focused themes of separation and loss.

Rodriguez M, Valentine JM, Son JB, Muhammad M.

Intimate Partner Violence and Barriers to Mental Health Care for Ethnically Diverse Populations of Women.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2009 Jul 28. PMID: 19638359

Description of unique IPV experiences, mental health issues, and barriers to care in the Asian immigrant population, including underreporting and underutilization of services.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Liao S, Jayawardena KM, Bufalini E, Wiglesworth

A. Elder mistreatment reporting: differences in the threshold of reporting between hospice and palliative care professionals and adult protective service.

J Palliat Med. 2009 Jan;12(1):64-70. PMID: 19284265

Compared to APS workers, hospice/palliative care professionals were significantly less knowledgeable about reporting procedures, had more ethical concerns about reporting, and were less likely to report abuse they had not witnessed.

Perpetrators

Salisbury EJ, Henning K, Holdford R.

Fathering by Partner-Abusive Men: Attitudes on Children's Exposure to Interparental Conflict and Risk Factors for Child Abuse.

Child Maltreat. 2009 Aug;14(3):232-42. PMID: 1958

Of over 2500 men convicted of IPV who had children under age 18 at home, 62.8% reported that the children had been exposed to IPV. However, only 27% of these men felt this had affected the children adversely.

Police and Court System

Connell CM, Vanderploeg JJ, Katz KH, Caron C, Saunders L, Tebes JK.

Maltreatment following reunification: predictors of subsequent Child Protective Services contact after children return home.

Child Abuse Negl. 2009 Apr;33(4):218-28. PMID: 19327834

Children reunified with their families were more likely to experience repeat maltreatment if 1) they had been previously placed in foster care 2) they were exiting care from a non-relative foster home, and 3) their prior removal had been due to neglect.

Hershkowitz I.

Socioemotional factors in child sexual abuse investigations.

Child Maltreat. 2009 May;14(2):172-81. PMID: 19047478

71 forensic child sexual abuse interviews were analyzed in detail. Children were more forthcoming with information if the interviewer started with a short and open style rapport-building session, as well as if there was a higher level of interviewer support for the child.

Providers

Halpern LR, Parry BA, Hayward G, Peak D, Dodson TB.

A comparison of 2 protocols to detect intimate partner violence.

J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2009 Jul;67(7):1453-9. PMID: 19531417

In this Emergency Department study, greater IPV pick-up was found when women with head, neck or facial trauma were given a short 3 question screen, compared to the standard procedure of a screening question asked by the triage nurse.

Weir BW, O'Brien K, Bard RS, Casciato CJ, Maher JE, Dent CW, Dougherty JA, Stark MJ.

Reducing HIV and partner violence risk among women with criminal justice system involvement: a randomized controlled trial of two motivational interviewing-based interventions.

AIDS Behav. 2009 Jun;13(3):509-22. PMID: 18636325

Of over 500 recently incarcerated women at high risk for HIV and IPV, motivational interviewing techniques significantly decreased HIV high risk behaviors over the subsequent 9 months, but not IPV. "The fundamental, underlying life context of limited resources and opportunities remains a pervasive challenge for women in this population."

Conry M.

Identifying, preventing, and reporting elder abuse.

Consult Pharm. 2009 Apr;24(4):306-15. PMID: 19555141

Review of elder abuse and neglect for pharmacists, with whom patients have frequent and easy access.

Petrosky M, Colaruotolo LA, Billings RJ, Meyerowitz C.

The integration of social work into a postgraduate dental training program: a fifteen-year perspective.

J Dent Educ. 2009 Jun;73(6):656-64. PMID: 19491343

Description of a program to include psychosocial issues into dental residency training, including child abuse and IPV.

Jouriles EN, McDonald R, Rosenfield D, Stephens N, Corbitt-Shindler D, Miller PC.

Reducing conduct problems among children exposed to intimate partner violence: a randomized clinical trial examining effects of Project Support.

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2009 Aug;77(4):705-17. PMID: 19634963.

Children living with their mothers in shelters and who had behavioral problems, benefitted from Project Support. This program involved (a) teaching mothers child management skills and (b) providing instrumental and emotional support to mothers.

Other of Interest

Pierce LH, Bozalek V.

Collaboration for the promotion of community and individual health.

Soc Work Public Health. 2009 Jan-Apr;24(1-2):117-23. PMID: 19229777

Article describes a collaboration of faculty and students at a university in the mid-west and in South Africa to explore different cultural attitudes towards child abuse and DV, and share education, research and resources.

Oschwald M, Renker P, Hughes RB, Arthur A, Powers LE, Curry MA.

Development of an accessible Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (A-CASI) to screen for abuse and provide safety strategies for women with disabilities.

J Interpers Violence. 2009 May;24(5):795-818. PMID: 18515785

Development and evaluation of a computerized program accessible for deaf and disabled persons, to increase awareness about abuse, encourage safety planning, and provide community resources.