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Child Abuse

Webb E.

Poverty, maltreatment and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Arch Dis Child. 2013 Jun;98(6):397-400. PMID: [23564836](#)

Review of the multi-factorial causes of ADHD, including child abuse.

Baldwin KD, Scherl SA.

Orthopaedic aspects of child abuse.

Instr Course Lect. 2013;62:399-403. PMID: [23395044](#)

Review of presentation and management of orthopedic issues in child abuse; fractures are the second most common presentation of child abuse after skin findings.

Gordy C, Kuns B.

Pediatric abusive head trauma.

Nurs Clin North Am. 2013 Jun;48(2):193-201. PMID:

[23659807](#)

Review article on the signs and symptoms of pediatric abusive head trauma, which can be "vague, nonspecific, and difficult to recognize."

Robertson BD, McConnel CE, Green S.

Charges associated with pediatric head injuries: a five year retrospective review of 41 US pediatric hospitals.

J Inj Violence Res. 2013 Jan;5(1):51-60. PMID: [22821220](#)

Using a national database that captured 18% of pediatric admissions, abuse was the third leading cause of pediatric head trauma, after falls and motor vehicle accidents. Costs for abusive head injuries averaged over \$65,000 each.

MacMillan HL, Tanaka M, Duku E, et. al.

Child physical and sexual abuse in a community sample of young adults: results from the Ontario Child Health Study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2013 Jan;37(1):14-21. PMID: [23290623](#)

From a national Canadian adolescent study, self-reported child abuse rates included: physical abuse in males 33.7% and females 28.2%; sexual abuse in males 8.3% and females 22.1%. Siblings were at increased risk for the same abuse exposure.

Shalev I, Moffitt TE, Sugden K, et. al.

Exposure to violence during childhood is associated with telomere erosion from 5 to 10 years of age: a longitudinal study.

Mol Psychiatry. 2013 May;18(5):576-81. PMID: [22525489](#)

For 236 British twins followed between ages 5 and 10, exposure to two adverse experiences, including domestic violence at home, bullying, or physical abuse, was associated with faster telomere shortening [a sign of premature cellular aging].

den Otter JJ, Smit Y, dela Cruz LB, Ozkalipci O, Oral R.

Documentation of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of children: A review of existing guidelines and tools.

Forensic Sci Int. 2013 Jan 10;224(1-3):27-32. PMID: [23199437](#)

Review of available guidelines/protocols on documentation of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of children.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Boynton-Jarrett R, Wright RJ, Putnam FW, Lividoti Hibert E, Michels KB, Forman MR, Rich-Edwards J.

Childhood abuse and age at menarche.

J Adolesc Health. 2013 Feb;52(2):241-7. PMID: [23332491](#)

Of participants in the Nurses' Health Study II, 57% reported some form of physical or sexual abuse in childhood. "Severity of childhood sexual abuse was associated with risk for early onset of menarche, and physical abuse was associated with both early and late onset of menarche."

Coogan PF, Wise LA, O'Connor GT, et. al.

Abuse during childhood and adolescence and risk of adult-onset asthma in African American women.

J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2013 Apr;131(4):1058-63. PMID:

[23219171](#)

Using data from the Black Women's Health Study, there was a positive association between adult-onset asthma and childhood physical abuse, with weaker associations for childhood sexual abuse and any adolescent abuse.

Slopen N, McLaughlin KA, Dunn EC, Koenen KC.

Childhood adversity and cell-mediated immunity in young adulthood: does type and timing matter?

Brain Behav Immun. 2013 Feb;28:63-71. PMID: [23108062](#)
From a national study of over 13,000 young adults followed since adolescence, both socioeconomic factors and abuse impacted immune system response to Epstein-Barr virus. Of those physically abused, first abuse at age 3-5 showed much higher immune response than first abuse during adolescence.

Tietjen GE, Peterlin BL.

Childhood abuse and migraine: epidemiology, sex differences, and potential mechanisms.

Headache. 2011 Jun;51(6):869-79. PMID: [21631473](#)
Review of the intersection of migraine and childhood abuse history, including neurobiological effects of abuse on brain function and structure, the differential impact based on sex, and the possibility of new treatment strategies.

Mehta D, Klengel T, Conneely KN, et. al.

Childhood maltreatment is associated with distinct genomic and epigenetic profiles in posttraumatic stress disorder.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013 May 14;110(20):8302-7. PMID: [23630272](#)
This detailed study showed different genetic changes in adults with PTSD with or without childhood abuse, implying that there may be distinct biological modifications due to PTSD separate from or dependent upon childhood abuse.

Larsson S, Andreassen OA, Aas M, et. al.

High prevalence of childhood trauma in patients with schizophrenia spectrum and affective disorder.

Compr Psychiatry. 2013 Feb;54(2):123-7. PMID: [22901835](#)
Of 305 Norwegian psychiatric inpatients from 3 major hospitals, 82% had experienced one or more childhood trauma events, the most frequent being emotional neglect.

Laporte L, Paris J, Guttman H, Russell J, Correa JA.

Using a sibling design to compare childhood adversities in female patients with BPD and their sisters.

Child Maltreat. 2012 Nov;17(4):318-29. PMID: [23076835](#)
In this study of 53 adult women with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and 53 female siblings, both groups experienced the same kinds of childhood maltreatment, but those with BPD had a more severe experience. "These findings generally support the principle of multifinality, in which similar histories of adversities can be associated with a variety of outcomes, ranging from psychopathology to resilience."

Brady KT, Back SE.

Childhood trauma, posttraumatic stress disorder, and alcohol dependence.

Alcohol Res. 2012;34(4):408-13. PMID: [23584107](#)
Article discusses adverse childhood experiences and the resulting neurobiological vulnerabilities leading to alcohol dependence. Authors highlight the importance of treating both the trauma-related symptoms and alcohol dependence.

Clum GA, Czaplicki L, Andrinopoulos K, et. al.

Strategies and outcomes of HIV status disclosure in HIV-positive young women with abuse histories.

AIDS Patient Care STDS. 2013 Mar;27(3):191-200. PMID: [23596649](#)
"Young women with HIV and histories of physical and/or sexual abuse in childhood may be vulnerable to difficulties with disclosure to sexual partners. Abuse in childhood is highly prevalent in HIV-positive women, and has been associated with poorer communication, low assertiveness, low self-worth, and increased risk for sexual and other risk behaviors that increase the risk of secondary transmission of HIV."

Sheffield JM, Williams LE, Woodward ND, Heckers S.

Reduced gray matter volume in psychotic disorder patients with a history of childhood sexual abuse.

Schizophr Res. 2013 Jan;143(1):185-91. PMID: [23178105](#)
60 psychotic adults who had experienced childhood sexual abuse showed a decreased volume of gray matter on brain scan compared to controls. [Grey matter regions involve sensory perception such as seeing, hearing, memory, emotions, and speech.]

Cisler JM, James GA, Tripathi S, et. al.

Differential functional connectivity within an emotion regulation neural network among individuals resilient and susceptible to the depressogenic effects of early life stress.

Psychol Med. 2013 Mar;43(3):507-18. PMID: [22781311](#)
This small study suggested certain brain areas showed decreased or increased neural connections in individuals who were susceptible or resilient to depression after exposure to early life stress.

Plant DT, Barker ED, Waters CS, Pawlby S, Pariante CM.

Intergenerational transmission of maltreatment and psychopathology: the role of antenatal depression.

Psychol Med. 2013 Mar;43(3):519-28. PMID: [22694795](#)
125 British mothers who experienced childhood maltreatment were 10 times more likely to be depressed during pregnancy, and the co-occurrence of both maternal childhood maltreatment and antenatal depression were associated with higher risk of offspring maltreatment.

Adolescents

Björkenstam E, Hjern A, Mittendorfer-Rutz E, et. al.
Multi-exposure and clustering of adverse childhood experiences, socioeconomic differences and psychotropic medication in young adults.

PLoS One. 2013;8(1):e53551. PMID: [23341951](#)

Correlating a database of all Swedish young adults (over 362,000 individuals, each with an identifying number) with other registries, such as for child welfare, criminal justice, education, and prescriptions dispensed, young women with more than 3 adverse childhood experiences were 2.4 times more likely and young men 3.1 times more likely to have developed mental health problems requiring medication.

Howard DE, Debnam KJ, Wang MQ, Gilchrist B.

10-year trends in physical dating violence victimization among U.S. adolescent males.

Int Q Community Health Educ. 2011-2012;32(4):283-305.

PMID: [23376756](#)

From National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, high school males who experienced physical dating violence victimization were consistently more likely to feel sad or hopeless, engage in physical fighting, have multiple sex partners and not use condoms.

Wanklyn SG, Day DM, Hart TA, Girard TA.

Cumulative childhood maltreatment and depression among incarcerated youth: impulsivity and hopelessness as potential intervening variables.

Child Maltreat. 2012 Nov;17(4):306-17. PMID: [23180865](#)

In this study of 110 incarcerated youth, cumulative maltreatment had a strong direct relationship with depression severity; maltreatment also contributed to both increased impulsivity and hopelessness.

Stappenbeck CA, Bedard-Gilligan M, Lee CM, Kaysen D.
Drinking motives for self and others predict alcohol use and consequences among college women: the moderating effects of PTSD.

Addict Behav. 2013 Mar;38(3):1831-9. PMID: [23261496](#)

College women with a trauma history and PTSD symptoms were more likely to engage in alcohol behaviors leading to risk of alcohol-related consequences than women with trauma without PTSD and women without a trauma history. Authors highlight the importance of providing alternative coping strategies to women with PTSD.

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

James L, Brody D, Hamilton Z.

Risk factors for domestic violence during pregnancy: a meta-analytic review.

Violence Vict. 2013;28(3):359-80. PMID: [23862304](#)

Across 92 independent studies, analysis of prevalence and risk factors for types of domestic violence during pregnancy are listed by country.

Rahman M, Nakamura K, Seino K, Kizuki M.

Are survivors of intimate partner violence more likely to experience complications around delivery? Evidence from a national Bangladeshi sample.

Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care. 2013 Feb;18(1):49-60.

PMID: [23286222](#)

From a national sample of 2001 Bangladeshi women, 53% experienced some form of IPV. IPV was associated with significantly increased risk of complications at the time of delivery (all forms of abuse 1.86 times increased risk, physical abuse 1.63, sexual abuse 2.0, physical and sexual 2.43).

Abadi MN, Ghazinour M, Nygren L, Nojomi M, Richter J.

Birth weight, domestic violence, coping, social support, and mental health of young Iranian mothers in tehran.

J Nerv Ment Dis. 2013 Jul;201(7):602-8. PMID: [23817159](#)

For 600 Iranian young mothers age 15 to 29, a history of physical abuse during pregnancy was associated with a significant decrease in neonatal birth weight.

Sørbø MF, Grimstad H, Bjørngaard JH, Schei B, Lukasse M.

Prevalence of sexual, physical and emotional abuse in the Norwegian mother and child cohort study.

BMC Public Health. 2013 Mar 2;13:186. PMID: [23452504](#)

From a large (>65,000 participants) Norwegian national study during pregnancy, 32% reported any lifetime abuse, 20% as adults and 19% as children. Experiencing adult abuse was associated with smoking and drinking alcohol in the first trimester.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Hellmuth JC, Gordon KC, Stuart GL, Moore TM.

Risk factors for intimate partner violence during pregnancy and postpartum.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2013 Feb;16(1):19-27. PMID: [23053216](#)

For 180 pregnant women followed during pregnancy and 6 weeks postpartum, partner alcohol abuse was associated with all types of IPV victimization, and partner alcohol abuse, jealousy, and suspicion of infidelity was most strongly associated with severe physical victimization.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Mapayi B, Makanjuola RO, Mosaku SK, et. al.

Impact of intimate partner violence on anxiety and depression amongst women in Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2013 Feb;16(1):11-8. PMID: [2293611](#)

36.7% of 373 Nigerian women receiving pregnancy care reported IPV within the past year. “Women were 10 times more likely to report being depressed and 17 times more likely to report anxiety if they were in violent relationships.”

Cultural Issues

Gonzalez-Guarda RM, Cummings AM, Becerra M, et. al.

Needs and Preferences for the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence Among Hispanics: A Community's Perspective.

J Prim Prev. 2013 Aug;34(4):221-35. PMID: [23843106](#)

A community research project in Miami assessed the needs and preferences for IPV prevention programs in the Hispanic community through focus groups. Among multiple recommendations, immigrants and teens were identified as the highest priority groups to target.

Finneran C, Stephenson R.

Intimate partner violence among men who have sex with men: a systematic review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2013 Apr;14(2):168-85. PMID: [23271429](#)

From a review of studies, all forms of IPV and rates of IPV occur in male-male partnerships at similar to or higher than those for women. Deficiencies in research studies are discussed.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Dong X, Simon MA.

Elder abuse as a risk factor for hospitalization in older persons.

JAMA Intern Med. 2013 May 27;173(10):911-7. PMID: [23567991](#)

Using data from a Chicago Health and Aging Project, abused elders were two times more likely to have required hospitalization, regardless of medical status, cognitive and functional impairment, or psychosocial distress.

Lindert J, de Luna J, Torres-Gonzales F, et. al.

Abuse and neglect of older persons in seven cities in seven countries in Europe: a cross-sectional community study.

Int J Public Health. 2013 Feb;58(1):121-32. PMID: [22864651](#)

Analysis of forms of elder abuse/neglect from seven cities in Europe revealed that psychological abuse was the most common form at 10.4 - 29.7%. Overall increased rates of elder abuse were found in Germany, Sweden and Lithuania.

Dong X, Chen R, Chang ES, Simon M.

Elder abuse and psychological well-being: a systematic review and implications for research and policy--a mini review.

Gerontology. 2013;59(2):132-42. PMID: [22922225](#)

Systematic review looking at psychological distress as both a risk factor for and/or a consequence of elder abuse.

Perpetrators

Boira S, Marcuello C.

Male abuser: type of violence and perception of the relationship with the victim.

Psychol Rep. 2013 Feb;112(1):210-38. PMID: [23654038](#)

Using data from 220 Spanish men in a program addressing IPV, “The data analysis suggest that relationship violence (a) begins in the early stages of the relationship, (b) is long-term, (c) rarely initially includes serious physical aggression, (d) is dominated by a growing hostility and isolation, (e) is characterized by a lack of awareness and responsibility for the violent behavior, and (f) includes intentional and strategic use of violent behavior.”

Police and Court Systems

Cattaneo LB, Dunn JL, Chapman AR.

The Court Impact Scale: a tool for evaluating IPV victims' experience in court.

J Interpers Violence. 2013 Mar;28(5):1088-108. PMID: [23071083](#)

Development of a Court Impact Scale for DV victims showed the importance of including five factors: negative impact, positive impact, fear, validation, and network impact. Validation most strongly correlated with global satisfaction with the court process.

Providers

Nichols AJ.

Survivor-defined practices to mitigate revictimization of battered women in the protective order process.

J Interpers Violence. 2013 May;28(7):1403-23. PMID: [23262828](#)

Interviews with 26 advocates on how they assisted women through "survivor-defined practices" - advocates combine their knowledge of domestic violence, safety planning, and available resources with victims' knowledge of their abusers and situations to inform women's choices. "Thus, advocacy is tailored to such individual needs and puts control over decision making in the hands of victims."

Hegarty KL, O'Doherty LO, Astbury J, Gunn J.

Identifying intimate partner violence when screening for health and lifestyle issues among women attending general practice.

Aust J Prim Health. 2012;18(4):327-31. PMID: [22950858](#)

From a mailed survey to female patients of 55 Australian GPs, issues women stated they felt most comfortable discussing were physical activity and smoking; women were least comfortable discussing fear of a partner and least likely to seek help for it from the GP or RN. However acceptability of being asked was high.

Cyr M, McDuff P, Hébert M.

Support and profiles of nonoffending mothers of sexually abused children.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(2):209-30. PMID: [23428152](#)

Profiles of 226 non-offending mothers of sexually abused children generally fell into 4 categories: resilient, avoidant-coping, traumatized, and anger-oriented reaction. Tailored interventions are needed to support these mothers.

Sprague S, Kaloty R, Madden K, et. al.

Perceptions of intimate partner violence: a cross sectional survey of surgical residents and medical students.

J Inj Violence Res. 2013 Jan;5(1):1-10. PMID: [21926470](#)

In an online survey of Canadian medical students and surgical residents with a 29% response rate, 45% felt that asking about IPV might offend patients, 18.2% that victims must get something from abusive relationships, 11.1% that victims choose to be victims, and 41.1% that some patients' personalities cause them to be abused.

Gillies D, Taylor F, Gray C, O'Brien L, D'Abrew N.

Psychological therapies for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder in children and adolescents.

Evid Based Child Health. 2013 May;8(3):1004-116. PMID: [23877914](#)

This Cochrane Review concluded that psychological therapies, particularly cognitive-behavioral treatment, was effective for treating PTSD in children and adolescents.

Habigzang LF, Damásio BF, Koller SH.

Impact evaluation of a cognitive behavioral group therapy model in Brazilian sexually abused girls.

J Child Sex Abus. 2013;22(2):173-90. PMID: [23428150](#)

Description of a cognitive-behavioral group intervention for Brazilian children (age 9-16) who had experienced sexual abuse, which significantly reduced anxiety, stress, and PTSD with positive effects lasting at least 12 months later.

Child maltreatment--the role of the school nurse.

NASN Sch Nurse. 2013 May;28(3):167-8. PMID: [23767234](#)

Review article on child maltreatment for school nurses.

Clause KJ, Lawler KB.

The hidden crime: human trafficking.

Pa Nurse. 2013 Summer;68(2):18-23. PMID: [23977773](#)

Review of Human Trafficking identification and management for nurses.

Prevention

Schrager JD, Smith LS, Heron SL, Houry D.

Does stage of change predict improved intimate partner violence outcomes following an emergency department intervention?

Acad Emerg Med. 2013 Feb;20(2):169-77. PMID: [23406076](#)

Using computer kiosks to deliver targeted education and resources about IPV to 1474 women in 3 urban EDs, 10.4% disclosed IPV. Of those who did, about half were in pre-contemplation stage of change, and

half in contemplation stage. At follow-up, at 1 week 55% and at 3 months 73% had taken protective action against further IPV. There was no association with protective action and stage of change.

Researchers

Wathen CN, Macgregor JC, Sibbald SL, Macmillan HL.
Exploring the uptake and framing of research evidence on universal screening for intimate partner violence against women: a knowledge translation case study.

Health Res Policy Syst. 2013 Apr 12;11:13. PMID: [23587155](#)
 Analysis of research articles on IPV screening showed variation in how findings were represented, with at times even lack of internally consistent interpretations within the same article.

Potter DA, Hovdestad WE, Tonmyr L.
Sources of child maltreatment information in Canada.
 Minerva Pediatr. 2013 Feb;65(1):37-49. PMID: [23422572](#)
 This article identifies sources of Canadian child maltreatment information and the strengths and limitations of each type of source, with the thought that linking expanded databases and population surveys could enhance understanding of child maltreatment.

Vogel J.
Effective gender-based violence screening tools for use in primary health care settings in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
 East Mediterr Health J. 2013 Mar;19(3):219-26. PMID: [23879072](#)
 Review of DV screening tools for use in Afghanistan and Pakistan, “countries characterized by limited resources, unsupportive institutional frameworks, and gender and social norms that reinforce domestic violence.”

Other of Interest

Out D, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, van Pelt J, et. al.
Salivary α -amylase and intended harsh caregiving in response to infant crying: evidence for physiological hyperreactivity.
 Child Maltreat. 2012 Nov;17(4):295-305. PMID: [23144191](#)
 For 184 adult twin pairs who were subjected to repeated sounds of infant crying, most showed a gradual decrease in a chemical marker of stress in the saliva. However, this did not happen in participants who indicated that they would respond to the infant in a harsh way, suggesting that they were not able to habituate to repeated infant crying.

Davy-Jow SL, Lees DM, Russell S.
Virtual forensic anthropology: Novel applications of anthropometry and technology in a child death case.
 Forensic Sci Int. 2013 Jan 10;224(1-3):e7-10. PMID: [23201465](#)
 Report of full-body laser scanning and full color digital texture photography used to document a 3-D virtual reconstruction of a young girl who died from severe malnutrition as a result of abuse and neglect. These tools were able to create a comparable reconstructed image at normal weight for height and age.

Devries KM, Mak JY, García-Moreno C, et. al.
Global health. The global prevalence of intimate partner violence against women.
 Science. 2013 Jun 28;340(6140):1527-8. PMID: [23788730](#)
 Using data from 81 countries, an article in *Science* states that “globally, in 2010, 30.0% of women aged 15 and over have experienced, during their lifetime, physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence.”

