

# ABUSE RESEARCH

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## Child Abuse

Sterling S, Chi F, Lin J, et. al.

**Physical, Mental Health and Developmental Conditions, and Sociodemographic Characteristics Associated With Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Young Children in Pediatric Primary Care.**

J Pediatr Health Care. 2021 Jul 2:S0891-5245(21)00088-2.

PMID: [34226089](#)

Of 13,370 Northern California children aged 1-5 years screened for ACEs at routine well-child visits in three pediatric clinics, "Older age, Medicaid insurance, epilepsy/seizure disorder, sleeping disorders, adjustment disorders, and feeding disorders were associated with higher odds of ACEs exposure."

Alwan RM, Atigapramoj NS.

**Child Maltreatment and Neglect.**

Emerg Med Clin North Am. 2021 Aug;39(3):589-603. PMID:

[34215404](#)

Review article on child abuse and neglect including definitions, red flags from history and physical, laboratory and imaging studies, consultation with various specialties, medical child abuse, sexual child abuse, common mimics of findings, abnormal behaviors, mandated reporting, management and treatment.

Ali-Panzarella AZ.

**A Diagnostic Approach to Conditions that Mimic Sexual Abuse.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 Aug 1;49(8):e334-e340. PMID: [32785717](#)

"Primary care providers are often the first point of contact when there are concerns of child sexual abuse. The history is the key factor in making the diagnosis as most children who have experienced child sexual abuse do not have an abnormal anogenital examination...This article presents many common medical conditions that can mimic sexual abuse, with a focus on history, examination findings, and management."

Ngo V.

**A Closer Look: Medical Conditions that Mimic Physical Abuse.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 Aug 1;49(8):e341-e346. PMID: [32785718](#)

"The most common presentation of physical abuse is a skin finding, typically a bruise...this article focuses on abnormal skin findings that can mimic abuse and how to differentiate them from abuse."

Hoffman A.

**Pulling the Wool Off Our Eyes: Medical Child Abuse.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 Aug 1;49(8):e354-e358. PMID: [32785720](#)

Review of medical child abuse, including concerns, discrepancies, the use of overt or covert video surveillance, testifying in court, and future health risks to the child.

Glaser D.

**Fabricated or induced illness: From "Munchausen by proxy" to child and family-oriented action.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Oct;108:104649. PMID: [32805620](#)

Review of medical child abuse including wider definition, dynamics, signs for early recognition, and respective responsibilities of health, social care, and education.

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Guha A, Luebbers S, Papalia N, Ogloff JRP.

**Long-term healthcare utilization following child sex abuse: A follow-up study utilising five years of medical data.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Aug;106:104538. PMID: [32438015](#)

Of 2759 Australian children who experienced childhood sexual abuse, compared to a control group, subsequently as adults they had increased number of healthcare visits for medical care, dental care, and chronic disease care, but fewer visits to gynecologists. Females and victims abused after age 12 showed the greatest increase in rates of service utilization.

Merz MP, Turner JD.

### Is early life adversity a trigger towards inflammaging?

Exp Gerontol. 2021 Jul 15;150:111377. PMID: [33905877](#)

“We propose that early life adversity [ELA] shapes the developing immune, endocrine and nervous system in a non-reversible way...might act as an accelerator for inflammaging and age-related diseases.”

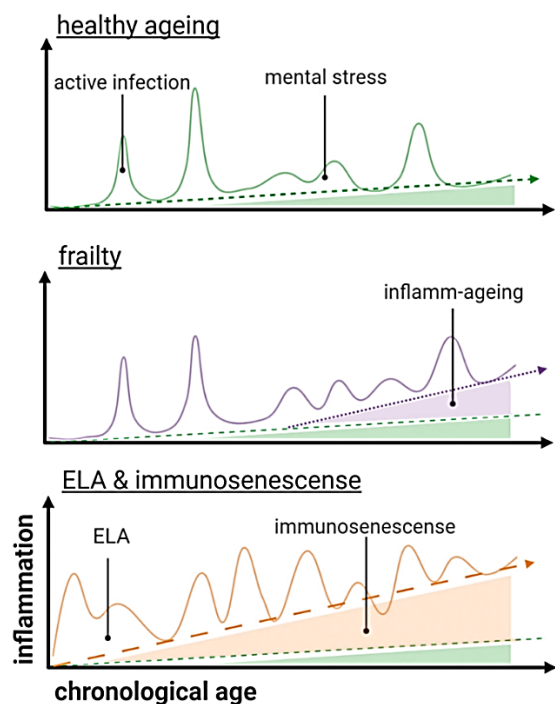


Fig. 4. Early-life adversity changes the overall healthy trajectory. Healthy ageing is associated with punctual inflammation spikes during active infections or periods of high stress. In inflammaging this pattern disrupted by a persistent low-grade inflammation associated with advanced chronological age. ELA acts as an early spike in inflammation and does not enable it to recede. Additional stressors during ageing worsen this effect.

Soares ALG, Hammerton G, Howe LD, et. al.

### Sex differences in the association between childhood maltreatment and cardiovascular disease in the UK Biobank.

Heart. 2020 Sep;106(17):1310-1316. PMID: [32665362](#)

From a large UK study, all types of childhood maltreatment were associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease (high blood pressure, heart attack and stroke) for both men and women, however with a stronger association for women.

Yuan M, Qin F, Zhou Z, Fang Y.

### Gender-specific effects of adverse childhood experiences on incidence of activities of daily life disability in middle-age and elderly Chinese population.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jul;117:105079. PMID: [33945896](#)

From a national Chinese midlife and retirement survey, approximately 10% had 3+ ACEs. Of those with 3+ ACEs compared to those with 0 ACEs, males

were 45% and females 28% more likely to have an Activity of Daily Living disability.

Baiden P, Panisch LS, Onyeaka HK, LaBrenz CA, Kim Y.

### Association of childhood physical and sexual abuse with arthritis in adulthood.

Prev Med Rep. 2021 Jun 24;23:101463. PMID: [34258175](#)

From a national survey of over 75,000 adults aged 18-75, 49.7% female, and after adjusting for multiple factors, the 25.5% who reported childhood physical abuse were 1.36 times more likely to have a diagnosis of arthritis. The 5.6% who reported childhood sexual abuse were 1.74 times more likely to have this diagnosis.

Humphreys KL, LeMoult J, Wear JG, et. al.

### Child maltreatment and depression: A meta-analysis.

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Apr;102:104361. PMID: [32062423](#)

From 192 research studies consisting of 68,830 individuals, higher child maltreatment scores and each type of child maltreatment were associated with a diagnosis of depression and with higher depression symptom scores. The strongest association was for emotional abuse/neglect.

Rosenfield PJ, Jiang D, Pauselli L.

### Childhood adversity and psychotic disorders: Epidemiological evidence, theoretical models and clinical considerations.

Schizophr Res. 2021 Jun 28:S0920-9964(21)00217-6. PMID: [34210561](#)

“While genetic factors play a critical role in the risk for schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, increasing evidence points to the role of childhood adversity as one of several environmental factors that can significantly impact the development, manifestations and outcome of these disorders.” This paper reviews the epidemiological evidence linking childhood adversity and psychotic disorders, neurobiological parallels between the two, and implications for prevention and treatment.

Williams K, Moehler E, Kaess M, Resch F, Fuchs A.

### Dissociation Links Maternal History Of Childhood Abuse To Impaired parenting.

J Trauma Dissociation. 2021 Jun 29:1-15. PMID: [34185634](#)

Comparing 58 mothers who had experienced childhood maltreatment to a control mother group, higher dissociation scores significantly predicted more parental bonding impairment, higher physical abuse risk, and less observed maternal sensitivity. “Maternal dissociative symptoms play a distinct role in the intergenerational transmission of adverse childhood experiences and should therefore be targeted in therapeutic interventions.”

# Adolescents

Baiden P, Jahan N, Onyeaka HK, et. al.

## **Age at first alcohol use and weapon carrying among adolescents: Findings from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.**

SSM Popul Health. 2021 May 15;15:100820. PMID: [34141851](#)

From a 2019 national study of 13,442 adolescents aged 14-18 years, 13.5% reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days, and 15.4% reported having their first alcoholic drink before age 13. Adolescents who reported drinking before age 13 were 2.32 times more likely to have carried a weapon recently. "Other significant factors associated with weapon carrying include male gender, victim of bullying, teen dating violence, sexual violence, suicidal ideation, and history of substance use."

## **Myers B, Bantjes J, Lochner C, Mortier P, Kessler RC, Stein DJ. Maltreatment during childhood and risk for common mental disorders among first year university students in South Africa.**

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2021 Jul;56(7):1175-1187. PMID: [33394071](#)

Of 1290 first year South African university students, "48.4% of participants reported childhood maltreatment, the most common type being emotional abuse (26.7%)...emotional abuse was the only type of maltreatment independently associated with 12-month diagnoses of major depressive disorder, generalised anxiety disorder or drug use disorder."

## **Greene-Colozzi EA, Winters GM, Blasko B, Jeglic EL. Experiences and Perceptions of Online Sexual Solicitation and Grooming of Minors: A Retrospective Report.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2020 Oct;29(7):836-854. PMID: [33017275](#)

From an online survey of 1133 undergraduates, ¼ conversed with adult strangers online as minors, 65% of whom experienced sexual solicitation. 23% recalled long, intimate conversations with an adult stranger from an online chatroom that followed a pattern of grooming, with 38% meeting that adult in person, and during which meeting 68% reported sexual intercourse. Implications for internet safety guidelines are discussed.

# Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Kita S, Chan KL, Tobe H, et. al.

## **A Follow-Up Study on the Continuity and Spillover Effects of IPV During Pregnancy on Postnatal Child Abuse.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):NP6904-NP6927. PMID: [30628550](#)

Of 822 Japanese pregnant women, 16.4% reported IPV during pregnancy, of which 69.4% reported continued IPV at both 1 and 3 months after delivery. IPV during pregnancy was significantly associated with child abuse and neglect (CAN) at 1 and 3 months (20.0% and 21.8%). "This study suggests the importance of conducting screenings for IPV during the perinatal period and providing intensive health interventions for abused women to support their parenting...to prevent or reduce CAN."

## **Azzopardi C, Cohen E, Pépin K, Netten K, Birken C, Madigan S. Child Welfare System Involvement Among Children With Medical Complexity.**

Child Maltreat. 2021 Jul 5:10775595211029713. PMID: [34219484](#)

Of 208 Canadian children with complex medical issues, "23.6% had documented contact with the child welfare system, most commonly for neglect; of those, more than one-third (38.8%) were placed in care. Caregiver reported history of mental health problems (adjusted increased odds by 3.19), chronic medical conditions (2.86), and interpersonal violence or trauma (17.58) were associated with increased likelihood of CPS involvement."

# Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Rowe RK, Murphy SM, Handmaker H, Lifshitz J.

## **Population-Level Epidemiology of Concussion Concurrent with Domestic Violence in Arizona, USA.**

J Neurotrauma. 2021 Aug 15;38(16):2301-2310. PMID: [33794670](#)

In this Arizona state-wide 2-year medical record review, 940 patients received a diagnosis of both a concussion and DV, 16 of whom died of their injuries. Patients were mainly females with median age 32 years, and males with median age 1 year (child abuse victims). "Whites and Hispanics were victims most diagnosed with concussion and DV, but Native Americans and Blacks comprised a much greater proportion of diagnoses compared with the representative state demographics...Surprisingly, 61% of victims sought medical treatment for non-concussion injuries and then concussion was entered as a primary diagnosis."

Rajaram SS, Reisher P, Garlinghouse M, et. al.  
**Intimate Partner Violence and Brain Injury Screening.**  
*Violence Against Women.* 2021 Aug;27(10):1548-1565.  
 PMID: [32838674](#)

Of 171 female IPV survivors from 3 midwestern community-based organizations who were given a brain injury screen (HELP), “91% indicated they had been hit in the head or strangled, and 31% reported it happened more than six times in their life. Only 35% of women who were hit in the head or strangled received medical treatment, and 64% reported losing consciousness or experienced a period of being dazed and confused. Organizations serving intimate partner violence survivors should routinely screen survivors for brain injury so they can obtain timely referrals for neurorehabilitation services to improve their quality of life.”

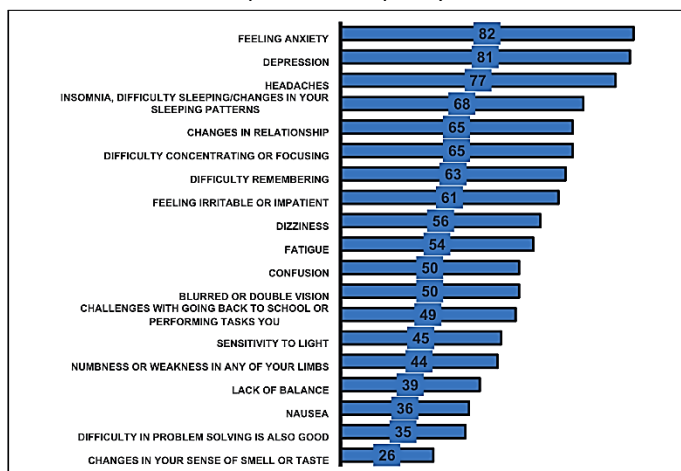


Figure 4. Experiences of participants ever hit in the head or strangled (multiple responses possible).

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Smyth C, Cullen P, Breckenridge J, Cortis N, Valentine K.  
**COVID-19 lockdowns, intimate partner violence and coercive control.**

*Aust J Soc Issues.* 2021 Apr 27;10.1002/ajs4.162. PMID: [34188336](#)

“Lockdown conditions provide fertile ground for the exercise of coercive control by encouraging people to stay at home, limiting social interactions to household members, reducing mobility and enabling perpetrators to closely monitor their partner's movements. However, media reports and awareness of IPV are generally dominated by a focus on physical violence and lethality, which are easily defined and measured. By contrast, coercive

control as a concept is difficult to operationalise, measure and action in law, policy and frontline interventions.” These challenges are discussed.

Gregory A, Williamson E.

**'I Think it Just Made Everything Very Much More Intense': A Qualitative Secondary Analysis Exploring The Role Of Friends and Family Providing Support to Survivors of Domestic Abuse During The COVID-19 Pandemic.**

*J Fam Violence.* 2021 Jun 28;1-14. PMID: [34219912](#)

From 18 in-depth interviews with friends and family members of adults experiencing domestic abuse, “Findings indicated: (i) the pandemic had changed people's ability to read situations and assess risk (ii) perpetrators were exploiting the pandemic to further abuse (iii) within the context of the pandemic there was additional challenge to offering support (iv) informal supporters found creative ways to remain in-touch and to continue offering support. Further research with informal supporters is needed to ascertain how best to support people, without imposing an impossible burden.”

Kafka JM, Moracco KE, Williams DS, Hoffman CG.

**What is the role of firearms in nonfatal intimate partner violence? Findings from civil protective order case data.**

*Soc Sci Med.* 2021 Jul 7;283:114212. PMID: [34271368](#)

In a review of 406 DV protective orders in North Carolina, 46% of perpetrators had access to a firearm; gun access was significantly associated with higher levels of reported IPV; and firearm abuse was reported in 23.1%, entailing spoken threats, displaying a gun, or holding a partner at gun point. “Firearm abuse often manifests as non-physical coercive control which is traumatic and has the potential to escalate to homicide, even in the absence of past physical violence.”

## Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Andela M, Truchot D, Huguenotte V.

**Work Environment and Elderly Abuse in Nursing Homes: The Mediating Role of Burnout.**

*J Interpers Violence.* 2021 Jun;36(11-12):5709-5729. PMID: [30338707](#)

Of 481 nurses and health care assistants from different French nursing homes, “emotional demands and poor quality relationships with colleagues and the team supervisor were the most predictive variables for caregiver burnout, neglect, and abusive behaviors toward the elderly.”

Reyes-Ortiz CA, Perez-Zepeda MU, et. al.  
**Polyvictimization and Recurrent Falling in Older Ecuadorian Adults: The Mediation Role of Depressive Symptoms.**

J Aging Health. 2021 Jan;33(1-2):27-38. PMID: [32877294](#)  
Of 5227 Ecuadorean elders, abuse polyvictimization was associated with 45% increased risk of recurrent falling episodes. This association was impacted by depressive symptoms.

## LGBTQ Concerns

López G, Yeater EA.  
**Comparisons of Sexual Victimization Experiences among Sexual Minority and Heterosexual Women.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Apr;36(7-8):NP4250-NP4270. PMID: [29991321](#)  
From a national online survey, of women who experienced adult sexual victimization, sexual minority women (SMW) experienced both increased sexual victimization severity and sexual revictimization compared to heterosexual women. In addition, SMW more more likely to cope through substance use.

Anderson RE, Tarasoff LA, VanKim N, Flanders C.  
**Differences in Rape Acknowledgment and Mental Health Outcomes Across Transgender, Nonbinary, and Cisgender Bisexual Youth.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):NP7717-NP7739. PMID: [30770022](#)  
For 245 sexual minority young adults, "Rape acknowledgment [labeling rape as rape rather than using a minimizing label] was significantly greater among gender nonbinary participants (79.9%) than among trans and cisgender male participants (17.9%). Lack of rape acknowledgment was associated with increased anxiety, depression, and PTSD. Outness was significantly associated with greater rape acknowledgment."

## Race/Cultural Concerns

Gonzales KL, Jiang L, Garcia-Alexander G, et. al.  
**Perceived Discrimination, Retention, and Diabetes Risk Among American Indians and Alaska Natives in a Diabetes Lifestyle Intervention.**

J Aging Health. 2021 Aug-Sep;33(7-8\_suppl):18S-30S. PMID: [34167349](#)  
Of 2553 American Indian/Alaska Natives in a special diabetes program, perceived discrimination was

significantly associated with less improvement in weight and HDL cholesterol.

Cénat JM, Kogan C, Noorishad PG, et. al.  
**Prevalence and correlates of depression among Black individuals in Canada: The major role of everyday racial discrimination.**

Depress Anxiety. 2021 Sep;38(9):886-895. PMID: [33949750](#)  
From a survey of 845 Black Canadian adults, many of whom were college students, 65.87% reported severe depressive symptoms, with higher rates for women and those unemployed. This rate is nearly six times the reported prevalence rate for the general population of Canada. Everyday racial discrimination was the best predictor of depressive symptoms, with those experiencing the highest levels of discrimination **36.4** times more likely to report severe depressive symptoms than those with low levels of discrimination.

Winstead AP, Stevenson MC.  
**Effects of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator and Victim Race on Protective Order Determinations.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul 1:8862605211028164. PMID: [34210204](#)  
Of 490 midwestern "petitioners (i.e., victims) seeking a protective order against a perpetrator of intimate partner violence, stalking, or sexual offending...racial minority victims were significantly less likely to receive a temporary protective order compared to White victims - effects that were exacerbated when the perpetrator was White (versus racial minority)."

Loe IM, Froehlich TE, Edrees HH, et. al.  
**Racism as an Adverse Childhood Experience: An Interactive Workshop to Train Pediatricians to Address Racism in Clinical Care.**

J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2021 Aug 1;42(6):502-511. PMID: [34191762](#)  
"An interactive educational workshop on racism as an ACE was effective in improving pediatric professionals' comfort level and self-rated skills...A variety of educational strategies (e.g., audience polls, videos, didactic presentations, experiential activities, and peer-guided case-based discussion and practice) were used to appeal to varied learning styles."

## Sexual Assault

McNair SM, Boisvert L.

**Prevalence of Adult Female Genital Trauma After Acute Sexual Assault: The Need for a Universal Definition of Genital Trauma.**

J Forensic Nurs. 2021 Jul-Sep 01;17(3):140-145. PMID: [34091536](#)

“There is no consistent definition in the literature regarding what findings constitute genital trauma after sexual assault...of 67 female patients, 12 years old and over, who reported being sexually assaulted in the previous 72 hours and received a complete forensic examination...The prevalence of genital trauma in this population ranged from 52% to 31%, depending on the definition of trauma utilized. Forty-one percent of the findings, the greatest number overall, were redness. Bruises, abrasions, and tears (lacerations), the components of blunt force trauma, accounted for 4%, 15%, and 14% of the findings, respectively.”

Murugan V, Holzer KJ, Vaughn MG, et. al.

**Coding of Sexual Assault by Emergency Physicians: A Nationally Representative Study.**

West J Emerg Med. 2021 Mar 4;22(2):291-296. PMID: [33856314](#)

From a national emergency department database, younger age, female gender, a larger number of procedure codes (possible injuries), urban hospital location, and lack of concurrent alcohol use were associated with coding of “confirmed” sexual assault (less than half of cases) vs. “suspected” or “alleged” modifiers. Implications of this coding are discussed - documentation that casts doubt on survivors may increase stigma, decrease engagement with follow up, and impede criminal justice proceedings.

Kline NK, Berke DS, Rhodes CA, Steenkamp MM, Litz BT.

**Self-Blame and PTSD Following Sexual Assault.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Mar;36(5-6):NP3153-NP3168. PMID: [29683081](#)

Of 126 sexual assault survivors assessed at 4 time points after the assault, results suggest that self-blame following the assault may be particularly important to the onset of PTSD symptoms. The severity of subsequent PTSD symptoms predicted increased self-blame.

Casper DM, Witte T, Stanfield MH.

**"A Person I Cared About Was Involved": Exploring Bystander Motivation.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):4406-4430. PMID: [30070162](#)

Presenting different dating violence scenarios to a sample of 182 (59.5% female) college students

(mean age = 19.3 years), “for female students, relationship to the victim, and, for males, the severity of the situation, were key motivational factors for bystander involvement. Some students reported positive feelings while others reported negative feelings related to their involvement.”

O'Callaghan E, Lorenz K, Ullman SE, Kirkner A.

**A Dyadic Study of Impacts of Sexual Assault Disclosure on Survivors' Informal Support Relationships.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 May;36(9-10):NP5033-NP5059. PMID: [30160636](#)

Looking at relationships between sexual assault survivors and support providers (SPs), in 91% the survivor, SP, or both remarked on how the relationship had changed following disclosure... informal supporters, particularly significant others, can experience adverse effects after disclosure, and help is needed not only for survivors but also for their informal support sources.”

## Human Trafficking

Hampton MD, Lieggi M.

**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Youth in the United States: A Qualitative Systematic Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2020 Jan;21(1):57-70. PMID: [29334030](#)

Rich in personal experiences, this research review from interviewees note experiences that preceded sex work entry, those that facilitated sex work continuation, and those that facilitated sex work exit.

Gerassi LB, Nichols AJ, Cox A, Goldberg KK, Tang C.

**Examining Commonly Reported Sex Trafficking Indicators From Practitioners' Perspectives.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jun;36(11-12):NP6281-NP6303. PMID: [30484358](#)

The most commonly identified sex trafficking indicators, according to 86 Midwestern service providers, health care workers, and justice system officials who work with them, are inconsistent with many of the indicators that are used frequently across governmental and community trainings. For example, a significantly less common finding for this practitioner group were the person not knowing current location or having branding tattoos. Indicators provided in trainings may require maturation and “do not have a strong evidence base to support them.” In addition, different patterns may apply to different types of trafficking groups or locations.



Baird K, Connolly J.

## Recruitment and Entrapment Pathways of Minors into Sex Trafficking in Canada and the United States: A Systematic Review.

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Jun 29;15248380211025241.

PMID: [34184579](#)

“Findings highlight the significant physical, psychological and emotional hurdles faced by youth victims of sex trafficking and point to the importance of comprehensive and holistic approaches to prevention and intervention practices.”

Table 1. The Exploitation Continuum: Summary of Critical Findings.

The Recruitment Context
<b>Who are traffickers?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Traffickers are most commonly male.</li><li>- Traffickers and recruiters are most commonly cited as romantic partners or friends.</li><li>- Other cited relationships including family, roommates, schoolmates, boyfriend of a friend, buyers or "Johns," employers, drug dealers, i strangers.</li></ul>
<b>Youth characteristics</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Youth with unmet financial, love, and belonging or basic needs.</li><li>- Child welfare involvement and experiences of childhood maltreatment.</li><li>- Runaway youth and youth in homeless shelters.</li><li>- Other cited youth risk factors include drug addiction, independent sex work, being First Nations or Indigenous, and having an intellectual disability.</li></ul>
<b>Initial location of recruitment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Most commonly cited recruitment location is online.</li><li>- Other locations include bus stops, homeless shelters, outside schools, malls, nightlife, social gatherings, employment, in the neighborhood at the park, at corner stores, or even within their own home.</li></ul>
<b>Methods of entrapment</b>
<b>Relational tactics</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Boyfriend scheme (i.e., "Romeo pimping") most commonly cited tactic.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Boyfriend recruiters/traffickers "sell the dream" of a life together, provide unmet needs, and groom with attention, love, gifts, and money.</li><li>o Eventual shift from romance to exploitation involves manipulation and/or force.</li></ul></li><li>- "Befriending" tactic may include other girls working for trafficker pose as friend in recruitment, or friends may normalize selling sex operate as a role model in sex trade, or use peer pressure to get youth to sell sex.</li><li>- "Familial pimping" is cited as the most coercive and accounts for the youngest victims, where parental authority and family loyalty act coercive strongholds.</li></ul>
<b>Aversive tactics</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Aversive tactics include blackmail, financial abuse, pushing sexual boundaries, abduction, torture, drugging, gang rape, removing youth identification, threats, and sexual violence in forcing youth to have sex with men for money.</li><li>- Aversive tactics used during shift from grooming to violence or upon first encounter.</li></ul>
<b>Enmeshment process</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Control tactics: Fear, shame, feeling "owned," experiencing threats, intimidation, blackmail, systemic isolation, trauma bond, loyalty, to trafficker.</li><li>- Dependency factors: Trafficker nurturing drug addiction, and trafficker is sole provider of basic needs, pregnancy, and debt bondage</li><li>- Youth factors: Youth relationship/attachment to trafficker, need for love, and increased agency in sex work.</li></ul>

## Perpetrators

Winters GM, Jeglic EL, Kaylor LE.

### Validation of the Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sexual Abusers.

J Child Sex Abus. 2020 Oct;29(7):855-875. PMID: [33006502](#)

18 experts validated the Sexual Grooming Model outlined by five stages: 1) victim selection, 2) gaining access and isolating a child, 3) trust development, 4) desensitization to sexual content and physical contact, and 5) maintenance following the abuse, including 42 grooming behavior tactics within these stages. "From this, the first validated, comprehensive model of in-person sexual grooming is proposed."

## Police and Court Systems

Brady PQ, Fansher AK, Zedaker SB.

### How Victims of Strangulation Survived: Enhancing the Admissibility of Victim Statements to the Police When Survivors are Reluctant to Cooperate.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Jul 5;10778012211022772.

PMID: [34224278](#)

Using data from 130 cases of nonfatal strangulation, "on-scene statements [including "What led to the strangulation?" "What did the suspect say during the strangulation/suffocation?" "What did the victim think would happen during the s/s?" and "What made the offender stop strangling the victim?"] can help prosecutors combat common legal defenses raised when victims are unavailable for trial...The limited visible injuries in these cases can influence both survivors and first responders' minimization of a crime that foreshadows a sevenfold increase in a homicide waiting to happen...Manual strangulation was the predominant method employed (93.8%)...No defendants in the current sample strangled victims with a ligature, and only one case involved strangulation during sexual intercourse (0.8%). Nearly 40% of survivors were strangled multiple times during the same incident, which resulted in 36% feeling the urge/lost control of their bodily functions and 16% losing consciousness...the history of prior violence and how only 6% of perpetrators stopped strangling victims on their own [top 3 reasons: 23.0% victim physically fought off, 22.1% a third party intervened including children, and 15.6% not sure] suggests that non-fatal strangulation complaints should be investigated as an attempted homicide until evidence suggests otherwise."

## Providers

Eriksson M, Ulmestig R.

### "It's Not All About Money": Toward a More Comprehensive Understanding of Financial Abuse in the Context of VAW.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Feb;36(3-4):NP1625-1651NP.

PMID: [29295038](#)

"Financial abuse involves different tactics used to exercise power and gain control over partners. Experiences of financial abuse make it difficult for women to leave an abusive partner and become self-sufficient...Financial abuse also causes women ill health, and damages their self-esteem and ability to work, associate, and engage in social life."

Cervantes MV, Sherman J.

**Falling for the Ones That Were Abusive: Cycles of Violence in Low-Income Women's Intimate Relationships.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):NP7567-NP7595. PMID: [30755063](#)

24 low-income women in Washington state who were recruited for a study of economic strain, and not through victim support services, also reported IPV. These women had a life-long experience of violence which “socialized women to treat abuse as a normal and expected component of adult intimate unions...The participants' narratives demonstrate victims' efforts to interrupt cycles of violence by identifying protection of children and partners' other problematic behaviors as motivators in terminating their relationships. Abuse itself, however, is rarely stated as a main reason for victims to leave their abusers...These findings also provide insight for those within the victim advocacy network and researchers of domestic violence by showcasing the experiences of victims who are often excluded from studies of domestic violence.”

Duncan TK, Stewart R, Joseph K, et. al.

**American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Prevention Committee review: Family Justice Centers-a not-so-novel, but unknown gem.**

Trauma Surg Acute Care Open. 2021 Jun 7;6(1):e000725. PMID: [34179511](#)

“The Family Justice Center [FJC] concept brings a multitude of organizations under one roof, thus eliminating the hurdles encompassed by trauma patients seeking life-changing resources...By partnering with FJCs, trauma centers and violence intervention programs can enable more services, promote outcomes research and develop grant funding.”

Barnett ML, Kia-Keating M, Ruth A, Garcia M.

**Promoting Equity and Resilience: Wellness Navigators' Role in Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences.**

Clin Pract Pediatr Psychol. 2020 Jun;8(2):176-188. PMID: [34194889](#)

Description of a Wellness Navigator program in a pediatric clinic, in which bilingual and bicultural wellness navigators (WN) helped to deliver ACEs screening, addressed social determinants of health, and made referrals to community resources in over half of the cases. Insurance, childcare, and housing were the most frequent referral sources, and WNs supported caregivers in initiating 94% of services.

Deutsch SA.

**Understanding Abusive Head Trauma: A Primer for the General Pediatrician.**

Pediatr Ann. 2020 Aug 1;49(8):e347-e353. PMID: [32785719](#)

This general review of abusive head trauma for the general pediatrician includes mechanisms, controversies, testing, and prevention “through anticipatory guidance and caregiver education about the risks of shaking, normal infant development and behavior, and encouragement of stress reduction strategies.”

Kuruppu J, McKibbin G, Humphreys C, Hegarty K.

**Tipping the Scales: Factors Influencing the Decision to Report Child Maltreatment in Primary Care.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2020 Jul;21(3):427-438. PMID: [32254001](#)

“This review found that four principal factors influenced the decision to report CM: personal threshold of suspicion of abuse, relationship with the family, faith in the child protection system, and education and discussion. We conclude that improving the support and training to address these four areas may be beneficial for responding to CM.”

Barnard M, Sinha A, Sparkmon WP, Holmes ER.

**Reporting interpersonal violence and abuse: What pharmacists need to know.**

J Am Pharm Assoc (2003). 2020 Nov-Dec;60(6):e195-e199. PMID: [32778517](#)

“Pharmacists are specifically identified as mandatory reporters of intimate partner violence in 10 states, of child abuse in 11, and of elder abuse in 20. They may also have reporting requirements in more states as statutes sometimes identify health care providers as mandatory reporters, but do not specify which types of providers.” Article reviews management of reporting and victim resources.

van Gelder NE, van Haalen DL, Ekker K, et. al.

**Professionals' views on working in the field of domestic violence and abuse during the first wave of COVID-19: a qualitative study in the Netherlands.**

BMC Health Serv Res. 2021 Jun 30;21(1):624. PMID: [34193134](#)

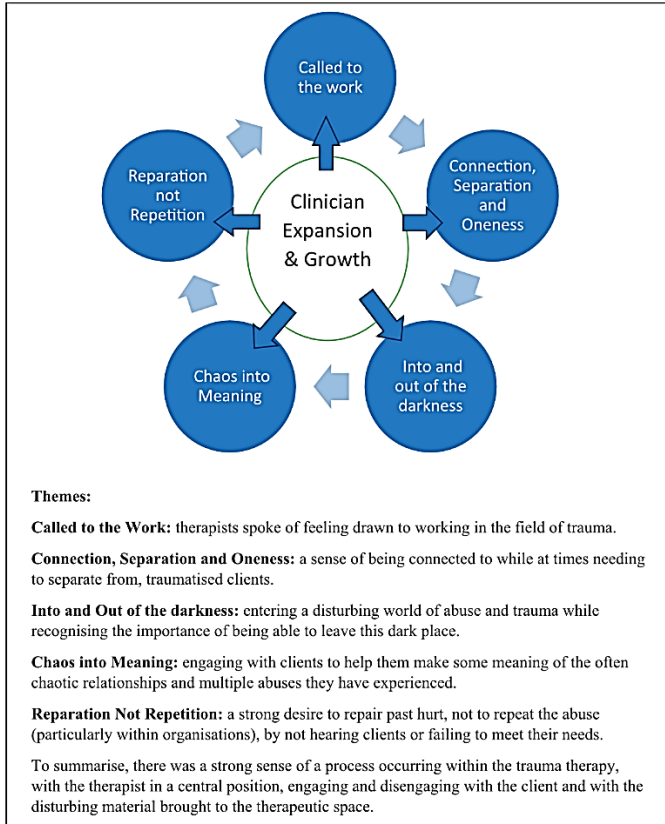
In this study of Dutch DVA professionals during the early pandemic lockdown, “Most professionals did not see an increase in DVA reports but they did notice more severe violence. They experienced less opportunities to detect DVA and worried about their clients' wellbeing and the quality of (online) care. Furthermore, their working conditions rapidly changed, with working from home and online, and they expressed frustration, insecurity and loneliness.”



Coleman AM, Chouliara Z, Currie K.  
**Working in the Field of Complex Psychological Trauma: A Framework for Personal and Professional Growth, Training, and Supervision.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Mar;36(5-6):2791-2815. PMID: [29557712](#)

“Adopting a positive growth mind-set in all stages of training, practice, service provision, and supervision in complex psychological trauma (CPT) work is good practice for clinician and patient safety and quality of care.”



## Prevention

McKeen H, Hook M, Podduturi P, Beitzell E, Jones A, Liss M.  
**Mindfulness as a mediator and moderator in the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and depression.**

Curr Psychol. 2021 Jun 21:1-11. PMID: [34177211](#)

Of 279 university students, several aspects of mindfulness both mediated (explains how items are related) and moderated (explains the strength of that relationship) between ACEs and depression, such that individuals with high levels of mindful awareness had no increase in depression even as the number of ACEs increased.

Ashton K, Davies AR, Hughes K, et. al.  
**Adult support during childhood: a retrospective study of trusted adult relationships, sources of personal adult support and their association with childhood resilience resources.**

BMC Psychol. 2021 Jun 27;9(1):101. PMID: [34176519](#)

From a Welsh national survey, “Prevalence of access to an always-available trusted adult decreased with increasing number of ACEs from 86.6% of individuals with no ACEs, to 44.4% of those with four or more ACEs ( $\geq 4$ )...For individuals with  $\geq 4$  ACEs, those with access to an always-available trusted adult were 5.6 times more likely to have had supportive friends and 5.7 times more likely to have been given opportunities to develop skills to succeed in life, compared to those with no access to a trusted adult.”

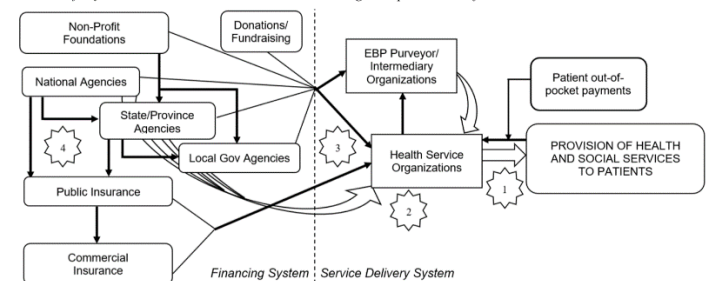
## Researchers

Dopp AR, Kerns SEU, Panattoni L, et. al.  
**Translating economic evaluations into financing strategies for implementing evidence-based practices.**

Implement Sci. 2021 Jun 29;16(1):66. PMID: [34187520](#)

“Evidenced-Based Practices (EBPs) financing strategies can help overcome cost-related barriers to implementing and sustaining EBPs by translating economic evaluation results into policy and practice. We present a research agenda to advance understanding of financing strategies.”

Overview of Key Stakeholders and Decisions Involved in Financing the Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices



Key decisions
1. What EBPs should health service organizations prioritize delivering to maximize benefits for the cost?
2. What implementation strategies can support EBP implementation in health service organizations to maximize benefits for the cost?
3. What financing strategies can best direct funding to support EBP implementation by health service organizations?
4. How can financing strategies be directed and coordinated among funders to support EBP implementation?

Gentry SV, Paterson BA.

**Does screening or routine enquiry for adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) meet criteria for a screening programme? A rapid evidence summary.**

J Public Health (Oxf). 2021 Jul 7;fdab238. PMID: [34231848](#)  
Using United Kingdom National Screening Committee (UKNSC) programme criteria, authors conclude that “Good quality evidence was identified from meta-analyses for associations between ACEs and a wide range of adverse outcomes. There was no consistent evidence on the most suitable screening tool, setting of administration, and time or frequency of use. Routine enquiry among adults was feasible and acceptable to service users and professionals in various settings. A wide range of potentially effective interventions was identified. Limited evidence was available on the potential for screening or routine enquiry to reduce morbidity and mortality or possible harms of screening. Based on the application of available evidence to UKNSC screening criteria, there is currently insufficient evidence to recommend the implementation of a screening programme for ACEs. Further research is needed to determine whether routine enquiry can improve morbidity, mortality, health and wellbeing.”

Powell KM, Rahm-Knigge RL, Conner BT.

**Resilience Protective Factors Checklist (RPFC): Buffering Childhood Adversity and Promoting Positive Outcomes.**

Psychol Rep. 2021 Aug;124(4):1437-1461. PMID: [32799743](#)  
Using the Resilience Protective Factors Checklist (RPFC) with 1256 undergrads, “factor analysis supported the resilience structural model of three interrelated areas of protective factors - Individual, Family, and Community influences. All three areas of protection were positively correlated with all four domains of positive life outcomes (physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and a healthy environment) and negatively correlated with adverse childhood experiences.”

Bourassa KJ, J H Rasmussen L, Danese A, et. al.

**Linking Stressful Life Events and Chronic Inflammation Using suPAR (Soluble Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Receptor).**

Brain Behav Immun. 2021 Jul 2:S0889-1591(21)00249-X. PMID: [34224821](#)  
Authors report on the utility of a new stress biomarker – soluble urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (suPAR) – thought to index systemic chronic inflammation. “Both adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and adult stressful life events were independently associated with suPAR at age 45.”

Fortier J, Stewart-Tufescu A, Salmon S, et. al.

**What type of survey research questions are identified by adults as upsetting? A focus on child maltreatment.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Nov;109:104764. PMID: [33038722](#)  
Of 1000 Canadian adults being asked about reactions to potentially upsetting survey questions, 4% identified maltreatment-related questions as upsetting, with 15.1% identifying abuse or other questions as upsetting. However, 92.7-97.5% of the upset group felt that the questions were important to ask and should not be removed.

Haahr-Pedersen I, Ershadi AE, Hyland P, et. al.

**Polyvictimization and psychopathology among children and adolescents: A systematic review of studies.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Sep;107:104589. PMID: [32562962](#)  
“Polyvictimization is a substantial risk factor for mental health problems spanning both inner-directed and outer-directed mental health difficulties. However, the inconsistency in methods of defining and measuring polyvictimization severely undermines the scientific impact.”

## Other of Interest

Salerno-Ferraro AC, Erentzen C, Schuller RA.

**Young Women's Experiences With Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence From Male Strangers.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul 16:8862605211030018. PMID: [34271829](#)  
From surveys of 381 university-aged women, “Most women reported receiving sexually inappropriate messages (84%), sexist remarks or comments (74%), seductive behavior or come-ons (70%), or unwanted sexual attention (64%) in an online platform, social media account, email, or text message. This sexual attention from unknown males often began at a very young age (12-14 years). The harassment took many forms, including inappropriate sexual comments on social media posts, explicit photos of male genitalia, and solicitations for sex. Although most women reported strong negative emotional reactions to the harassment (disgust, fear, anger), they generally adopted non-confrontational strategies to deal with the harassment, electing to ignore/delete the content or blocking the offender. Women reported that some men nevertheless persisted with the harassment, following them across multiple sites online, escalating in intensity and severity, and leading some women to delete their own social media accounts. These results suggest the need for early intervention and education programs and industry response.”