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Child Abuse

Hails KA, Petts RA, Hostutler CA, et. al.

COVID-19 distress, negative parenting, and child behavioral problems: The moderating role of parent adverse childhood experiences.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 1):105450. PMID: [34969517](#)

From an online survey of 267 parents of children ages 1.5-5 years recruited from five primary care sites across the United States, negative parenting significantly influenced the association between Covid-19 distress and child emotional/behavioral problems. Higher parental ACE score strengthened the association between Covid-19 distress and both negative parenting and child emotional/behavioral problems.

Tso WWY, Chan KL, Lee TMC, et. al.

Mental health & maltreatment risk of children with special educational needs during COVID-19.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 1):105457. PMID: [35033372](#)

In this Hong Kong study comparing 417 children with special educational needs (SEN) studying at special schools, compared to 25,427 children in main stream schools, children with SEN had poorer overall quality of life, 23.5% experienced at least one episode of severe physical abuse, and 1.9% very severe physical assault during Covid-19. Rates of physical assault for these children significantly increased during the pandemic (59.8% to 71.2%), and rates were higher for those with mental disorders.

Esposito T, Caldwell J, Chabot M, et. al.

Reunification trajectories in Quebec: Acknowledging chronic family challenges to support stability.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 3):105437. PMID: [34949485](#)

For 1120 Canadian children placed in care, 847 were reunified with their families; however 54% of these returned to out-of-home placement. Risk factors

for failed reunification included academic difficulties, attachment issues, and caregiver drug use.

Brodzinsky D, Gunnar M, Palacios J.

Adoption and trauma: Risks, recovery, and the lived experience of adoption.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 2):105309. PMID: [34544593](#)

“This article examines the links between early adversity, trauma, and adoption. We describe the way in which pre-placement adversity can undermine neurobehavioral and interpersonal functioning, increasing the risk for long-term psychological difficulties. Next, we examine children's recovery when placed in a stable adoptive home. Finally, we explore...varying patterns of emotional adjustment...the human brain and behavior are malleable, and placement in a nurturing adoptive home often facilitates recovery from early adversity.”

Branscum C, Richards TN.

An updated examination of the predictors of running away from foster care in the United States and trends over ten years (2010-2019).

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jul;129:105689. PMID: [35679812](#)

Of 597,911 children in foster care in 2019, 0.98% ran away, compared to 1.4% in 2010. Risk factors for running away included being female; African American; older; and prior placement reasons of child substance use, behavioral problems, and abandonment.

Asnes AG, Leventhal JM.

Bruising in Infants: An Approach to the Recognition of Child Physical Abuse.

Pediatr Rev. 2022 Jul 1;43(7):361-370. PMID: [35773541](#)

“Infants (children <12 months of age) are maltreated at more than twice the rate of any other child age group, and infants die because of maltreatment at 3 times the rate of any other age group in childhood. The incidence of hospitalization for serious physical abuse in children also is highest for infants...a high percentage of infants (27.5%) hospitalized with serious physical abuse were found to have previously sustained milder injuries, such as bruising.” Authors suggest a consistent, evidence-based approach to assess bruising.”

Liu RT, Walsh RFL, Sheehan AE, Cheek SM, Sanzari CM.
Prevalence and Correlates of Suicide and Nonsuicidal Self-injury in Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.
JAMA Psychiatry. 2022 Jul 1;79(7):718-726. PMID: [35612875](#)

“Considerably less is known about self-injurious thoughts and behaviors (SITBs) in preadolescence than older age groups, owing partly to the common view that young children are incapable of suicidal thoughts. Yet, preadolescent suicide has increased in recent years and is now the fifth leading cause of death in this age group...Prevalence for lifetime suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, and nonsuicidal self-injury among preadolescents were 15.1%, 2.6%, and 6.2%, respectively, in community samples. These data suggest that approximately 17.0% of preadolescents with suicidal ideation transition to attempting suicide...Among interpersonal factors, child maltreatment [towards] and parental support [against] had the strongest effects on suicidal ideation.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Chen VH, Caron J, Goddard B, Eng SM, Ades V.
Polyvictimization and Psychiatric Sequelae Associated with Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C).
J Immigr Minor Health. 2022 Aug;24(4):1020-1028. PMID: [35217978](#)

Of 80 adult women seen in a NYC program for patients who had experienced Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), 53.8% also experienced physical abuse, 43.8% emotional abuse, 43.8% sexual abuse, 25% forced marriage, 16.3% child marriage, and 1.4% sex trafficking. There was a high degree of polyvictimization, with 51.2% experiencing 3 or more of the aforementioned abuses. Having FGM/C on or after age 13 or having a higher total abuse score was also found to be strong predictors of depression and PTSD...Health care providers should understand the high risk of polyvictimization when caring for this patient population.”

Demakakos P, Steptoe A, Mishra GD.
Adverse childhood experiences are associated with increased risk of hysterectomy and bilateral oophorectomy: A national retrospective cohort study of women in England.
BJOG. 2022 Aug;129(9):1481-1489. PMID: [34978369](#)

From a national study of British women, and after controlling for multiple factors, ACE score had a graded association with hysterectomy (surgical

removal of uterus/womb) and bilateral oophorectomy (surgical removal of both ovaries). Compared with women with no ACE, those with ≥ 3 ACE had 2.01 times the odds of hysterectomy, and 2.61 times the odds of bilateral oophorectomy. The exclusion of women with cancer history made the associations stronger, especially for younger women – 2.97 odds of hysterectomy and 3.48 for bilateral oophorectomy. “Our working hypothesis is that ACE-induced chronic stress and resultant hormonal and immune imbalances are related to the observed associations.”

Rocca WA.
Adverse childhood experiences and gynaecological surgery.
BJOG. 2022 Aug;129(9):1490-1491. PMID: [35094477](#)

In this commentary on an article showing that ACEs were associated with both increased risk of removal of uterus and ovaries in women as well as at a younger age, “There is an urgent need to educate gynaecologists, psychiatrists and general practitioners about the pervasive harmful sequelae of adverse childhood experiences, including the increased risk of gynaecological diseases and surgery...The high rate of hysterectomy and oophorectomy among young patients with adverse childhood experiences may lead to increased cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, cognitive decline and mortality. Provision of adequate mental health care and emotional support in childhood, adolescence and adulthood to women who have undergone adverse childhood experiences could help to reduce avoidable gynaecological surgery, and its unintended consequences.”

Wood SK, Ford K, Madden HCE, et. al.
Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Relationship with Poor Sexual Health Outcomes: Results from Four Cross-Sectional Surveys.
Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Jul 21;19(14):8869. PMID: [35886718](#)

“This study explored associations between 4 adult ACE surveys from different regions in the UK and sexual health outcomes. ACE count was a consistent and significant predictor of having early sex (<16 years), having an accidental teenage pregnancy, becoming a teenage parent, or having a lifetime diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection, for both males and females. Odds of these outcomes were between three and seven times higher for those with 4+ ACEs compared to those with no ACEs.”

Cleland L, McLeod GFH, Dhakal B, et. al.

Childhood maltreatment and the menopause transition in a cohort of midlife New Zealand women.

Menopause. 2022 Jul 1;29(7):816-822. PMID: [35796554](#)

For 468 New Zealand women, after controlling for both childhood and adult factors relating to menopause, those who experienced severe childhood sexual abuse involving attempted/completed sexual penetration had twice the rate of entering or completed menopausal transition at age 40 compared to those with no reported child sexual abuse.

Roberts AL, Liu J, Lawn RB, et. al.

Association of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder With Accelerated Cognitive Decline in Middle-aged Women.

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Jun 1;5(6):e2217698. PMID: [35771577](#)

“Of 12 270 trauma-exposed middle-aged women, individuals with high levels of PTSD symptoms experienced significantly worse cognitive decline in learning and working memory as well as psychomotor speed and attention compared with those with no PTSD symptoms. These findings were not fully explained by demographic characteristics, behavioral factors, or health conditions, including comorbid depression.”

Schickedanz HB, Jennings LA, Schickedanz A.

The Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Positive Dementia Screen in American Older Adults.

J Gen Intern Med. 2022 Aug;37(10):2398-2404. PMID: [34782990](#)

From a survey of 1223 elders with a mean age of 73.4 years, greater exposure to ACEs was independently associated with higher probability of a positive dementia screen in older adulthood. This link was strongest in adults aged 65-74 and in those with four or more ACEs. Older adults with childhood experiences of emotional abuse, sexual abuse, exposure to intimate partner violence, or a parent’s mental illness had the greatest likelihood of a positive screen for dementia. Differences in chronic conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, prior stroke or heart attack, severe mental illness, and alcohol use did not change the association between ACEs and positive screen for dementia.

Rodriguez-Miguel P, Looney J, Blackburn M, et. al.

The Link Between Childhood Adversity and Cardiovascular Disease Risk: Role of Cerebral and Systemic Vasculature.

Function (Oxf). 2022 May 26;3(4):zqac029. PMID: [35774591](#)

“The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) is a core region in the brain that handles emotions and is

directly involved in the cardiovascular response to stress by increasing vascular resistance [tightening the muscles around the blood vessels, making it harder for blood to go through].” For 45 adults, average age 33 years, 22 of whom had experienced ACEs, and using multiple assessment methods in multiple vascular areas (small, medium, and large blood vessels), there was a graded response between increasing ACEs and more dysfunction in the mPFC as well as increased vascular resistance. “These findings provide novel insights into the potential role that the brain and the peripheral vasculature may have in connecting adverse childhood events to the increased risk of cardiovascular disease.”

Khoury JE, Dimitrov L, Enlow MB, et. al.

Patterns of Maternal Childhood Maltreatment and Disrupted Interaction Between Mothers and Their 4-Month-Old Infants.

Child Maltreat. 2022 Aug;27(3):366-377. PMID: [33853345](#)

“Maternal childhood maltreatment (MCM) is associated with parenting disruptions which may contribute to the intergenerational transmission of negative health and social outcomes.” In this study of 179 mothers and their 4-month-olds, authors found that maternal childhood physical abuse history was associated with negative or intrusive maternal behavior, maternal-experienced childhood physical neglect with confusion about maternal role, and mothers who had experienced multiple types of childhood maltreatment displayed more maternal withdrawal.”

Adolescents

Mortier P, Alonso J, Auerbach RP, et. al.

Childhood adversities and suicidal thoughts and behaviors among first-year college students: results from the WMH-ICS initiative.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2022 Aug;57(8):1591-1601. PMID: [34424350](#)

“Web-based self-report surveys administered to 20,842 incoming college students from nine countries (response rate 45.6%) assessed lifetime suicidal ideation, plans and attempts along with seven childhood adversities (CA).” The transition from ideation to plan was best explained by an increased number of CA types. The transition to attempts were best explained by the frequency of specific CA types. Authors calculated that 63% of suicidal ideation and 30-47% of suicidal thought and behavior transitions were associated with CAs.

Espelage DL, Liu GS, Valido A, et. al.

Violence perpetration prevalence among Colorado (United States) high school students across gender, racial/ethnic, and sexual identities.

Prev Med. 2022 Aug;161:107146. PMID: [35810935](#)

Using data from 9th-11th grade students at 20 high schools in Colorado, “Compared to female adolescents, male adolescents reported significantly higher perpetration rates for: any sexual violence (27% vs. 17%), sexual harassment (26% vs. 15%), unwanted sexual contact (8% vs. 4%), and homophobic name-calling (61% vs. 38%)...which held true across sexual identity and race/ethnicity.”

Bengtsson TT, Olsen RF, Lausten M.

The role of mental health problems in out-of-home care youths' educational pathways: Quantitative and qualitative analysis of Danish longitudinal data.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep;131:105782. PMID: [35816902](#)

Of 525 Danish youth in care, four educational pathways were identified: 1) the typical academic pathway, 2) the typical vocational pathway, 3) the disrupted pathway, and 4) the non-completion pathway. Mental health problems were found to be an essential predicting factor for the disrupted pathway, and were important in the non-completion pathway along with multiple other factors such as lack of social support, drug use, and homelessness.

Santos M, Burton ET, Cadieux A, et. al.

Adverse childhood experiences, health behaviors, and associations with obesity among youth in the United States.

Behav Med. 2022 Jul 6:1-11. PMID: [35792894](#)

From a national survey of children aged 10-17, 25.3% experienced 1 ACE and another 25.9% 2 or more ACEs. “Having ACEs was related to excess screen time and inadequate sleep, and independently associated with obesity.”

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Debelle G, Efstathiou N, Khan R, et. al.

The Typology and Topography of Child Abuse and Neglect: The Experience of a Tertiary Children's Centre.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Jul 5;19(13):8213. PMID: [35805871](#)

“A retrospective study of the case records of 452 children referred to a major UK children's tertiary centre for suspected child maltreatment was undertaken. Child maltreatment was substantiated

in 65% of referred cases. Domestic violence and abuse and the child's previous involvement with statutory bodies were associated with case substantiation. Physical abuse predominated, with soft tissue injuries, including dog bites and burns, most frequent. Burns were related almost exclusively to supervisory neglect. There were also cases of medical neglect. Emotional abuse was associated with exposure to domestic violence and abuse and to self-harm.”

Dennis CL, Marini F, Dol J, Vigod SN, Grigoriadis S, Brown HK.
Paternal prevalence and risk factors for comorbid depression and anxiety across the first 2 years postpartum: A nationwide Canadian cohort study.

Depress Anxiety. 2022 Mar;39(3):233-245. PMID: [34964202](#)

In a Canadian study of new parents, 22.4% of fathers had depression and anxiety symptoms at some point during the first year postpartum, and 13.2% at some point during their second year postpartum. “Strongest risk factors associated with paternal comorbidity [having both depression and anxiety] were poor or fair perceived health at 4 weeks postpartum, depression before pregnancy, anxiety in the current pregnancy, significant adverse childhood experiences, positive ADHD screen, and victim of intimate partner violence. High rates of comorbidity among fathers in the first 2 years postpartum demonstrate the importance of perinatal mental health management at a family level.”

Yazdanpanahi Z, Vizheh M, Azizi M, Hajifoghaha M.

Paternal Postnatal Depression During COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Health Care Providers.

J Prim Care Community Health. 2022 Jan-

Dec;13:21501319221110421. PMID: [35818667](#)

From a research review (which resulted in 3 papers) on paternal postpartum depression (PPD) during Covid, “The findings of the studies showed that paternal PPD increases the rate of child maltreatment, maternal depression, and domestic violence.”

Gustafsson HC, Propper CB.

Developmental Trajectories of Toddler Sleep Problems: Can A Person-Centered Approach Help Identify Children At Risk?

Sleep. 2022 Jun 30:zsac142. PMID: [35768173](#)

For 185 families assessed over 3 years after birth of a child, maternal depression, intimate partner violence, and harsh/intrusive parenting behaviors were risk factors for the persistence or development of toddler sleep problems.

Ragavan MI, Miller E.

Healing-Centered Care for Intimate Partner Violence Survivors and Their Children.

Pediatrics. 2022 Jun 1;149(6):e2022056980. PMID: [35314863](#)

In a commentary on another article detailing an IPV prevention advocacy program embedded in a children's hospital, authors note "Pediatric health care providers should be aware of the emotionally abusive coercive control used by abusive partners during the pandemic, including social isolation, manipulating child custody, and taking stimulus money, among other tactics." They also advocate that "screening for IPV through telemedicine is potentially harmful because it may be impossible to ensure privacy. The rise of virtual services has created an important opportunity to consider use of universal education and resource provision (ie, brief IPV education and resources for all parents and caregivers) rather than screening and case identification."

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Perlis RH, Simonson MD, Green J, et. al.

Prevalence of Firearm Ownership Among Individuals With Major Depressive Symptoms.

JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Mar 1;5(3):e223245. PMID: [35311961](#)

From a national US internet survey 2021 of 24,770 adults, 28.0% reported moderate or greater depressive symptoms; this group had mean age of 38.18 years, 66.2% were female, 5.9% Asian, 10.5% Black, 6.8% Hispanic, and 70.7% White. Of those with depression, 31.3% reported firearm ownership, of whom 35.9% reported purchasing a firearm within the past year. The presence of moderate or greater depressive symptoms was associated with greater likelihood of a first-time firearm purchase during the COVID-19 pandemic and greater likelihood of considering a future firearm purchase.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Romito P, Feresin MC, Bastiani F, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ.

Psychological symptoms and intensity of partner violence: A study of women attending an anti-violence center in Italy.

Health Care Women Int. 2022 Jul;43(7-8):931-945. PMID: [35302916](#)

Of 151 Italian women seeking help from 5 anti-violence centers, "the increase in the intensity of partner violence was associated with an increase in reported nightmares, panic attacks, and auditory hallucinations, with a dose-response effect. We think that understanding the impact of IPV on women's mental health is necessary to improve their psychological well-being, support their path to liberation, and prevent chronic and more serious suffering."

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Fraga Dominguez S, Storey JE, Glorney E.

Characterizing Elder Abuse in the UK: A Description of Cases Reported to a National Helpline.

J Appl Gerontol. 2022 Jun 28;7334648221109513. PMID: [35765209](#)

Using data from 1,623 calls to a UK elder abuse helpline between 2017 and 2018, most cases pertained to female victims suffering from financial or psychological abuse. 1/3 of callers reported poly-victimization. 73.5% of perpetrators were family members, with 31.1% of elders co-habiting with the perpetrator, and 38.8% depending on the perpetrator for care.

Test Badawy M, Solomon N, Elsayes KM, et. al.

Nonaccidental Injury in the Elderly: What Radiologists Need to Know.

Radiographics. 2022 Jul 8;220017. PMID: [35802501](#)

"One in six people aged 60 years and older experience some form of abuse worldwide. Despite this, the detection and reporting rates remain relatively low. While diagnostic imaging is considered critical in detection of child abuse, it is relatively underused in elder abuse. The authors discuss barriers to use of imaging for investigation and diagnosis of elder abuse, including lack of training, comorbidities present in this vulnerable population, and lack of communication among care providers. Imaging features that should raise clinical concern for elder abuse are reviewed, including certain types of fractures (e.g. posterior rib), characteristic soft-tissue and organ injuries (e.g. shoulder dislocation), and cases in which the reported mechanism of injury is inconsistent with the imaging findings."

Gardezi M, Moore HG, Rubin LE, Grauer JN.
Predictors of Physical Abuse in Elder Patients With Fracture.
J Am Acad Orthop Surg Glob Res Rev. 2022 Jul
12;6(7):e22.00144. PMID: [35819835](#)

Using a national emergency department database, “13% of elder physical abuse patients presenting to the emergency department had fracture...elder abuse was found to be more likely in the setting of skull and rib fractures and less likely in the setting of femur [thigh] and foot and ankle fractures.”

Fulmer T, Bonner A, Chandra S, Le T.
Elder Mistreatment Prevention Rounds in Nursing Homes.
Am J Nurs. 2022 Jul 1;122(7):7. PMID: [35736578](#)

“We propose EMPRs (Elder Mistreatment Prevention Rounds) as a new approach that will prioritize prevention using a coordinated, interdisciplinary team...A starting point could include identifying potential nursing homes for implementing pilot programs, forming an interprofessional team to design and execute EMPRs, and creating policies and protocols for EMPR implementation and evaluation.”

Sexual Assault

Gantman AP, Paluck EL.
A Behavioral-Science Framework for Understanding College Campus Sexual Assault.
Perspect Psychol Sci. 2022 Jul;17(4):979-994. PMID: [34914536](#)

“We propose a behavioral-science approach to sexual assault on college campuses. In this framework, people commit assault when aspects of the immediate situation trigger certain psychological states. We highlight how the same situation may trigger different mental processes for two people and how different situations may trigger similar mental processes. This approach focuses on changing the immediate situation.”

Malet-Karas A, Bernard D, Piet E, Bertin E.
Disordered eating as a repercussion of sexual assault.
Eat Weight Disord. 2022 Aug;27(6):2095-2106. PMID: [35015284](#)

Of 12,638 survivors of self-reported sexual violence, 4.8% reported disordered eating (DE). The age of the first assault in DE survivors was significantly lower than that of the whole survivor population (12 years vs. 16 years). A much higher prevalence of sexual assault consequences was present in victims developing DE with odd ratios (OR) for: self-mutilation (OR 11.5), depression (OR 5.7), self-

medication (OR 5.3), suicide attempts (OR 4.5), post-traumatic stress disorder (OR 3.8), anxiety troubles (OR 5.2), and alcoholism (OR 4.0).

Moor A, Otmazgin M, Tsiddon H, Mahazri A.
Refining Sexual Assault Treatment: Recovered Survivors and Expert Therapists Concur on Effective Therapy.
Violence Against Women. 2022 Aug;28(10):2566-2586. PMID: [34817289](#)

10 sexual assault survivors and 10 experienced therapists mostly agree on which key recovery-promoting treatment components are most helpful.

The therapeutic relationship	Trauma processing
Counteracting the dehumanization	Repeatedly telling her story
Nonjudgmental empathy	Processing flashbacks
Trust restoration	Dealing with dissociation
Renewing the sense of control	Emotion regulation
Breaking the silence	Staying present
Naming and normalizing	
Freeing from self-blame	
Release from shame	
Containment of the traumatic narrative	
Flexing the boundaries	

Human Trafficking

Sprang G, Stoklosa H, Greenbaum J.
The Public Health Response to Human Trafficking: A Look Back and a Step Forward.
Public Health Rep. 2022 Jul-Aug;137(1_suppl):5S-9S. PMID: [35775916](#)

This introduction to a special supplement “aims to build the evidence base for human trafficking prevention and intervention and elevate the importance of strong public health responses to commercialized forms of violence. It highlights innovative strategies for human trafficking research, prevention, and service delivery, including advanced methods of prevalence estimation, use of telemental health services, and a study of racial bias and discrimination in the field.”

Bachrach L, Truschel L, Chisolm-Straker M.
Human trafficking of children and adolescents: recognition and response in the emergency department.
Pediatr Emerg Med Pract. 2022 Jul;19(7):1-24. PMID: [35737593](#)

“This issue reviews the ways in which youth are trafficked, the indicators of trafficking, and the evidence-based and best-practice recommendations for addressing suspected or confirmed trafficking in the pediatric and adolescent patient populations.”

Ellis AS, Brown AM, Martini AI, Page E, Lin L, Vaughn LM.
Application of a Child Sex Trafficking Screening Tool in Patients with Abuse: A Retrospective Chart Review in the Pediatric Emergency Department.

J Pediatr Health Care. 2022 Jul-Aug;36(4):330-338. PMID: [35219548](#)

Using a retrospective chart review of 2168 patients aged 11-17 years seen at a large midwestern pediatric emergency department who screened positive on a universal abuse screen, 43% also would have screened positive for at least 2 elements of a child sex trafficking screen. This showcases the importance of also screening for child sex trafficking in this vulnerable group.

Hainaut M, Thompson KJ, Ha CJ, et. al.
Are Screening Tools for Identifying Human Trafficking Victims in Health Care Settings Validated? A Scoping Review.

Public Health Rep. 2022 Jul-Aug;137(1_suppl):63S-72S. PMID: [35775913](#)

“Although many screening tools, resources, and programs for identifying victims of human trafficking exist, consensus is lacking on which tools are most useful, which have been validated, and whether they are effective...The absence of a gold standard for human trafficking screening and lack of consensus on the definition of human trafficking make screening tool validation difficult.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Edwards KM, Waterman EA, Banyard VL.
Do Depression and Binge Drinking Explain the Increased Risk of Sexual Violence Among Sexual Minority Middle and High School Girls?

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jul;37(13-14):NP10709-NP10725. PMID: [32643994](#)

For 1145 female students in grades 7-10 across 8 schools in the Midwest, sexual violence (SV) occurred at higher rates among sexual minority youth than heterosexual youth. For sexual minority female students, higher rates of depression and binge drinking were important factors in the increased rate of sexual violence. “SV prevention programming for sexual minority girls are urgently needed. Programs that seek to reduce binge drinking and depression may be especially impactful in reducing the risk of violence among sexual minority girls.”

Race/Cultural Concerns

Boutin-Foster C.

R.E.A.C.T: A framework for role modeling anti-racism in the clinical learning environment.

Med Teach. 2022 Jul 10;1-7. PMID: [35815705](#)

This article proposes practical steps for role modeling anti-racism in the clinical learning environment drawn from role modeling research, learning theory, and anti-racism application. “The resulting framework uses the acronym R.E.A.C.T to describe practical steps that include Reflecting on implicit biases, Educating ourselves on historical and current forms of structural racism, Assessing the use of race in clinical practice and asking how racism is impacting a clinical interaction, Calling out behaviors that perpetuate racism, and Treating everyone with dignity and respect.”

Shankar M, Henderson K, Garcia R, Li G, Titer K, et. al.
Presence 5 for Racial Justice Workshop: Fostering Dialogue to Disrupt Anti-Black Racism in Clinical Encounters.

MedEdPORTAL. 2022 Feb 10;18:11227. PMID: [35198729](#)
[Full text with training materials](#)

This article describes a medical student workshop around five anti-racism communication practices: 1) prepare with intention - reflect on identity and power dynamics; 2) listen intently and completely - listen for racism-related factors influencing health without interrupting; 3) agree on what matters most - allow patients to direct the conversation around racism and health; 4) connect with the patient’s story - learn about a patient’s experiences with racism to promote dialogue on care plans, and identify barriers beyond a disease; and 5) explore emotional cues - reflect, validate, and confirm a patient’s emotions around racial trauma.”

Berkman E, Brown E, Scott M, Adiele A.
Racism in child welfare: Ethical considerations of harm.

Bioethics. 2022 Mar;36(3):298-304. PMID: [35045196](#)

“Racism has resulted in significant disproportionality and disparity in the US child welfare system. Being Black is not an inherent risk factor for child abuse and neglect yet Black children are almost twice as likely to be victims of substantiated abuse and neglect claims compared to other racial groups. In this paper, we briefly review the impact of racism on child welfare. We then discuss some ethical considerations that mandatory healthcare reporters should think through when determining whether to report potential abuse and neglect. Specifically, we discuss the need for a broader consideration of what constitutes harm.”

Camelo LV, Machado AV, Chor D, et. al.

Racial discrimination is associated with greater arterial stiffness and carotid intima-media thickness: the ELSA-Brasil study.

Ann Epidemiol. 2022 Aug;72:40-47. PMID: [35351600](#)

In a long-term study of 13,284 Brazilian adults, and after controlling for multiple factors, various tests of the carotid artery (large artery in neck) were more likely to show early changes of cardiovascular disease in Black and Brown adults with perceived racial discrimination.

Perpetrators

MacManus D, Short R, Lane R, et. al.

Intimate partner violence and abuse experience and perpetration in UK military personnel compared to a general population cohort: A cross-sectional study.

Lancet Reg Health Eur. 2022 Jul 1;20:100448. PMID: [35813966](#)

Comparing a sample of UK military personnel with a civilian population, the odds of military personnel experience of IPV was 2.94 times the general population, and perpetration was 3.41 times the general population. "Factors associated with both increased IPVA experience and perpetration included childhood adversity, relationship dissatisfaction, military trauma, and recent mental health and alcohol misuse problems."

Stevenson MC, Schaefer CT, Ravipati VM.

COVID-19 patient care predicts nurses' parental burnout and child abuse: Mediating effects of compassion fatigue.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 1):105458. PMID: [34980500](#)

From an anonymous online survey of 244 nurses (median age = 32.4; 87% female) who were parents of young children (age 12 or under), direct care of COVID-19 patients, exposure to patient death and suffering due to COVID-19, and family income loss due to COVID-19 predicted greater compassion fatigue, which in turn, predicted greater parental burnout, child abuse, child neglect, spouse conflict, and substance abuse. Also, as compassion satisfaction increased, parental burnout, child abuse, child neglect, spouse conflict, and substance abuse decreased.

Police and Court Systems

Bowen KN, Diamond B, Burns R.

An Exploratory Analysis of Harassment in Adult Sexual Assault Cases.

Violence Vict. 2022 May 25;VV-2021-0037.R1. PMID: [35613885](#)

"This study examined harassment [communication that intends to annoy, invoke fear in, or embarrass another person and serves no legitimate purpose] of sexual assault victims during the prosecution process utilizing case notes from a large, southern District Attorney's office...approximately 15% of victims vocalized harassment by the defendant, his family, or friends...Related to this is the need to better understand how revictimization in the form of harassment after the offense can be better addressed by law enforcement and DA's office."

TABLE 2. Harassment Factors

	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Source (<i>n</i> = 48)		
Defendant	30	63
Defendant's family	14	29
Defendant's friend(s)	5	10
Coworkers/classmates	3	6
Unknown	2	4
Mode (<i>n</i> = 48)		
Phone/text	29	60
In person	13	27
Through other people	12	25
Social media/online	10	21
Letters	1	2
Unspecified	9	19
Threat (<i>n</i> = 30)		
Drop charges	16	53
Kill/injure	13	43
Reputation	3	10
Involving children	3	10

Note. Values may exceed sample size due to multiple sources or modes.

Bench LL, Allen T, Douglas E.

Spatial and Temporal Distance Between the Victim and Offender as a Factor in Protective Order Violations: How Much Distance is Enough?

Violence Against Women. 2022 Aug;28(10):2359-2376. PMID: [34677106](#)

"This exploratory study investigated how the physical distance and temporal distance between the victim and offender corresponds to the percent of protective order violations. Results indicated that the percent of protective order violations was reduced to virtually zero when the victim and offender lived 25 miles or more apart. Surprisingly, this condition held for all types of contacts examined (physical, telephone, and cyber)."

Mukhopadhyay S, Dickerson KL, Lyon TD, Quas JA.
Foster youth's placement preferences: The roles of kin, siblings, and age.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jun 28;131:105761. PMID: [35777338](#)
Of 1033 youth aged 6-17 years, "both younger and older youth's placement preferences were shaped by factors objectively linked to youth's well-being and thus align with best practices in placement decisions. The paper discusses the importance of asking youth as young as 6 years about their placement preferences and offers suggestions for social service and legal professionals regarding questioning strategies."

Providers

Canty KW, Giardino AP.

Confronting Child Maltreatment in Youth Sports.

Pediatrics. 2022 Jul 1;150(1):e2021055816. PMID: [35773518](#)
"Screening for maltreatment should also be incorporated into the preparticipation sports physical. Patients should be asked about abuse by coaching staff, bullying, hazing, harassment by their peers, pressures to perform when injured, burnout, and familiarity with processes of disclosing abuse and maltreatment."

TABLE 1 General SafeSport Recommendations for Parents/Caregivers

General Recommendations
1. Ask about how coaches and volunteers are screened.
2. Inquire about whether coaches and volunteers have received formal training on abuse prevention.
3. Ask about the policies and procedures in place to address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bullying, harassment, and peer sexual assault• Mandated reporting• Heat exhaustion and dehydration• Return to play after injury• Locker room restrictions• Away travel and sleeping accommodations• Private lessons• Social media use• Appropriate physical contact• Disciplinary action

Created by using the United States Center for SafeSport Parent Toolkit.¹¹⁻¹⁴

Head ML, Heck JL.

Perinatal Care of Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors: Scoping Review.

MCN Am J Matern Child Nurs. 2022 May-Jun 01;47(3):154-159. PMID: [35090159](#)

"An estimated one in nine women seeking perinatal care is a survivor of childhood sexual abuse (CSA), yet CSA may be unknown to nurses and other health care providers. Childhood sexual abuse can have adverse physical and psychological effects for survivors, and the intimacy of perinatal care can trigger distress like intrusive thoughts...obtaining consent, promoting safety, trust, and control, fostering a healthy nurse-patient relationship, and

inquiring about abuse may improve how CSA survivors experience perinatal care."

Korab-Chandler E, Kyei-Onanjiri M, Cameron J, et. al.

Women's experiences and expectations of intimate partner abuse identification in healthcare settings: a qualitative evidence synthesis.

BMJ Open. 2022 Jul 14;12(7):e058582. PMID: [35835525](#)

From a research review, "Women in the included studies articulated a desire to routinely receive information about IPA, lending support to a universal education approach that equips all women with an understanding of IPA and options for assistance, regardless of disclosure."
Recommendations from women included (1) Provide universal education, (2) Create a safe and supportive environment for disclosure and (3) It is about how you ask.

Neill C, Read J.

Adequacy of Inquiry About, Documentation of, and Treatment of Trauma and Adversities: A Study of Mental Health Professionals in England.

Community Ment Health J. 2022 Aug;58(6):1076-1087. PMID: [35094164](#)

From a chart review of 400 files from 4 mental health centers in England, only 13% of charts contained documentation of any adverse experiences (childhood or adulthood). "Future research endeavours are recommended, including reasons for not routinely asking and type of training needed. Recommendations are made in relation to policy change, staff training, and guidelines to improve routine enquiry about adversities. Ultimately, a move to 'trauma-informed' services, already underway in some areas, is required for all mental health services."

Harkin D, Merkel R.

Technology-Based Responses to Technology-Facilitated Domestic and Family Violence: An Overview of the Limits and Possibilities of Tech-Based "Solutions".

Violence Against Women. 2022 Jun 28;10778012221088310. PMID: [35763542](#)

"Many technology-based responses have promising merit and capacity to support certain victim-survivors of TFA [technology-facilitated abuse], but they can also have notable shortcomings and limitations, present new challenges or concerns, and often do not provide the type and scale of support necessary for assisting victim-survivors. The purpose of highlighting these limitations, therefore, is to help inform future-looking questions about the priorities of investment to combat TFA."

Choi KR, Hughesdon K, Britton L, et. al.

Interpersonal Trauma in the Lives of Nurses and Perceptions of Nursing Work.

West J Nurs Res. 2022 Aug;44(8):734-742. PMID: [33980070](#)

From the Nurses Health Study II, “Nurses reported high levels of emotional (60% childhood; 44% adulthood), physical (45% childhood, 23% adulthood), and sexual trauma (15% childhood, 11% adulthood).”

Asnes AG, Kazmir S, Leventhal JM.

Prioritizing personal and team well-being: Lessons learned during the pandemic.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 1):105593. PMID: [35331480](#)

“We found in the hardships of the pandemic an opportunity for thoughtfulness about how we strive to support ourselves and our team members. In this commentary, we describe five important activities and approaches that have proved to be useful for us: 1) valuing our own community, 2) delineating time at work to process the emotional burden of caring for maltreated children, 3) self-monitoring for symptoms of burnout and diminishing job satisfaction, 4) recognizing the need for mental health care, and 5) understanding the special role of leaders.”

Emery EH, Shaffer JD, McCormick D, et. al.

Preparing Doctors in Training for Health Activist Roles: A Cross-Institutional Community Organizing Workshop for Incoming Medical Residents.

MedEdPORTAL. 2022 Jan 18;18:11208. PMID: [35106380](#)

“We developed a workshop to introduce incoming medical interns from all specialties at Boston-area residency programs to community organizing as a framework for effective physician advocacy. We utilized didactic sessions, video examples, and small-group practice...comments emphasized the workshop's effectiveness in evoking positive feelings of solidarity, community, and professional identity.”
[Training materials](#)

Prevention

Fogarty A, Savopoulos P, Seymour M, et. al.

Providing therapeutic services to women and children who have experienced intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic: Challenges and learnings.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Aug;130(Pt 1):105365. PMID: [34686360](#)

“The current study highlights the promise of telehealth interventions for parents and children

who have experienced IPV...Parents identified several strengths and benefits of Restoring Childhood delivered via telehealth including improvements in parenting skills and confidence, parent-child relationships, and children's emotional-behavioural functioning. Both parents and clinicians noted the creativity utilised during the online approach, and the increased accessibility it offered for families...However, challenges to the telehealth approaches were also noted...including safety and confidentiality, technology challenges, and challenges working from home.”

Roane JS, Jones TL.

A realist model for home visitation program evaluation.

J Pediatr Nurs. 2022 May-Jun;64:e6-e14. PMID: [35177363](#)

“Here we discuss the theoretical foundations for home visitation programs, the recent evidence for program effectiveness, significant home visitation program components, and we propose a realist model for home visitation program evaluation that may aid in identifying how, for whom, and under what conditions home visitation programs work to address child maltreatment.”

Fields AD, Fenn M, Ripper L, et. al.

A Coach-Delivered Dating Violence Prevention Program: Coach Perspectives on Implementation.

J Interpers Violence. 2022 Jul;37(13-14):NP10594-NP10617. PMID: [35786057](#)

“Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM), an evidence-based violence prevention program, utilizes the coach-athlete relationship to deliver information about healthy, respectful relationships to adolescent boys involved in athletics.” From interviews with 35 Pennsylvania head coaches regarding implementation of this program, “Key facilitators to implementation were involvement of violence prevention advocates, athletic directors, assistant coaches, and players, and having the flexibility to integrate current events to emphasize topics covered in CBIM. Observed improvements in bystander intervention behaviors and better attitudes towards women and girls among athletes were key motivators for coaches to continue the program. Main barriers were inconsistencies in time available to discuss topics with players and need to refresh curriculum content over multiple seasons.”

Researchers

Kratchman DM, Vaughn P, Silverman LB, et. al.

The CAPNET multi-center data set for child physical abuse: Rationale, methods and scope.

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Sep;131:105653. PMID: [35779985](#)

The pediatric subspecialty of Child Abuse Pediatrics (CAP) was certified by the American Board of Medical Subspecialties in 2006...CAPNET is multi-center network whose mission is to support CAP-focused research...We describe the rationale, methods and intended scope for the development of the CAPNET research network and data registry.”

Shevlin M, Redican E, McElroy E, et. al.

Measuring positive memories of home and family during childhood: The development and initial validation of the 'Memories of Home and Family Scale'.

Curr Psychol. 2022 Jun 17:1-10. PMID: [35756900](#)

“There is a burgeoning evidence base highlighting the positive influence of benevolent childhood experiences, even in the context of adversity”. This article discusses the development and validation of the Memories of Home and Family Scale (MHFS), “a measure which assesses positive recollections of experiences and emotions at home and with family during childhood.”

Pace CS, Muzi S, Rogier G, Meinero LL, Marcenaro S.

The Adverse Childhood Experiences - International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) in community samples around the world: A systematic review (part I).

Child Abuse Negl. 2022 Jul;129:105640. PMID: [35662684](#)

Authors review the limitations and validation concerns of the ACEs International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ), which collects additional data (e.g., witness community violence/terrorism).

Riemer AR, Sáez G, Brock RL, Gervais SJ.

The development and psychometric evaluation of the Objectification Perpetration Scale.

J Couns Psychol. 2022 Jul;69(4):541-553. PMID: [35157489](#)

Authors discuss a new Objectification Perpetration Scale (OPS) that assesses not only men's perpetration of objectifying behaviors directed toward women but also their objectifying cognitions and beliefs, including objectification that reduces women to either their sexual appeal or appearance.

Dean LT, Thorpe RJ Jr.

What Structural Racism Is (or Is Not) and How to Measure It: Clarity for Public Health and Medical Researchers.

Am J Epidemiol. 2022 Jul 5:kwac112. PMID: [35792088](#)

“There is much heterogeneity in the definition and measurement of structural racism, leading to mixed interpretations of structural racism's impact on health. In this commentary, we trace the evolution

of the definitions of structural racism and suggest ways in which the measurement of structural racism should move forward given these definitions. A precise definition of structural racism can offer conceptual clarity, imperative to conducting high quality research.”

Other of Interest

Zimmerman M, Becker L.

Psychiatric Patients Who Do Not Believe They Deserve to Get Better.

J Clin Psychiatry. 2022 Jun 8;83(4):21br14314. PMID: [35687863](#)

For 405 adult patients at a single psychiatric clinic program, a significant minority of patients did not believe that they deserved to get better – 4.2% that they did not deserve to get better, and 12.8% weren't sure. Patients who did not assert that they deserved to feel better were more likely to drop out or take longer to treat. Patient groups who were more likely to feel that they did not deserve to feel better were those with OCD (“frequently ashamed of their symptoms”), and those with PTSD or borderline personality disorder (“Patients with these disorders frequently experience profound shame...and have frequently experienced abuse, bullying, assaults, and other forms of aggression in childhood and as adults.”)

Moffitt TE, Caspi A, Ambler A, et. al.

Deep-seated psychological histories of COVID-19 vaccine hesitance and resistance.

PNAS Nexus. 2022 May;1(2):pgac034. PMID: [35783503](#)

Using survey data from an ongoing 50-year study of New Zealand residents, “Vaccine-resistant and vaccine-hesitant participants had histories of adverse childhood experiences that foster mistrust, longstanding mental-health problems that foster misinterpretation of messaging, and early-emerging personality traits including tendencies toward extreme negative emotions, shutting down mentally under stress, nonconformism, and fatalism about health. Many vaccine-resistant and -hesitant participants had cognitive difficulties in comprehending health information. Findings held after control for socioeconomic origins. Vaccine intentions are not short-term isolated misunderstandings. They are part of a person's style of interpreting information and making decisions that is laid down before secondary school age. Findings suggest ways to tailor vaccine messaging for hesitant and resistant groups.”