

Physical/Sexual/Emotional Abuse Primary Resources

Title, Date & Author	Brief Synopsis	Additional Notes
<p>American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect. (2002). When inflicted skin injuries constitute child abuse. <i>Pediatrics</i> 110(3), 644-645.</p>	<p>Abuse is a likely explanation for inflicted skin injuries if beyond temporary reddening of the skin and non-accidental. History of increasing recognition of the problem, recent trends in identification and recommendations are provided.</p>	<p>Brief report but with excellent references at the end concerning this important topic of identifying physical abuse.</p>
<p>Kellogg, N. D., Menard, S. W., & Santos, A. (2004). Genital anatomy in pregnant adolescents: "normal" does not mean "nothing happened". <i>Pediatrics</i>, 108(1), 67-69.</p>	<p>Individuals without medical knowledge and physicians without expertise expect physical evidence to support a claim of penetrating trauma. This study is helpful to understand that vaginal penetration (established in the study by subsequent pregnancy) generally does not result in observable evidence of healed injury. "Normal" or non-specific findings by the clinician on examination should not be misinterpreted as meaning "nothing happened." Once professionals understand that a lack of diagnostic clinical findings is expected, the proper focus is on the importance of the child's reports.</p>	<p>Concise article (2½ pages) including the study and review of medical literature that dispels any misconception that physical evidence should be present.</p>
<p>National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. (2005). <i>Long term consequences of child abuse and neglect</i>. Retrieved from: http://www.childprotectionoffice.org/pdf/long_term_consequences.pdf.</p>	<p>This resource is a concise fact sheet, outlining potential long term consequences of child abuse and neglect. It is a quick yet comprehensive overview.</p>	