

Sexual Health

Evidence Update




June 2017
(Quarterly)

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June (12.00-13.00)

8th (Thurs) Interpreting Statistics
13th (Tues) Critical Appraisal
29th (Thurs) Literature Searching

July (13.00-14.00)

3rd (Mon) Interpreting Statistics
12th (Wed) Critical Appraisal
21st (Fri) Literature Searching
26th (Wed) Interpreting Statistics

August (12.00-13.00)

4th (Fri) Critical Appraisal
9th (Wed) Literature Searching
15th (Tues) Interpreting Statistics
24th (Thurs) Critical Appraisal

Your Outreach Librarian – Jo Hooper

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Updates



Royal College of
Obstetricians &
Gynaecologists

[RCOG and FSRH letter on DUP abortion stance](#)

14 June 2017

[RCOG/FSRH publish manifesto for general election 2017](#)

4 May 2017

[RCOG response to UK general election](#)

28 April 2017

[Women's right to safe and timely healthcare: RCOG World Congress 2017](#)

6 April 2017

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

[Your Guide to Contraception](#) [PDF]

Source: [Family Planning Association](#) - 22 May 2017

[Your Guide to Emergency Contraception](#) [PDF]

Source: [Family Planning Association](#) - 18 May 2017

[High-risk drug use and new psychoactive substances](#) [PDF]

Source: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#) - 01 June 2017

[What do we know about assessing healthcare students and professionals' knowledge, attitude and practice regarding female genital mutilation? A systematic review](#)

Source: [PubMed](#) - 22 May 2017 - Publisher: Reproductive Health



Cochrane
Library

[Immediate versus delayed postpartum insertion of contraceptive implant for contraception](#)

Jen Sothornwit , Yuthapong Werawatakul , Srinaree Kaewrudee , Pisake Lumbiganon and Malinee Laopaiboon

Online Publication Date: April 2017

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Sexual minority youth: Epidemiology and health concerns

- [Tobacco and substance use](#)
- [Summary](#)
- Paradigm of sexuality (Figures)
- Sexual activity by sexual orientation (Tables)

Adolescent sexuality

- [Pregnancy](#)
- [Summary](#)

Primary care of gay men and men who have sex with men

- [Men who have sex with men](#)
- [Obtaining a history](#)
- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Prevention of sexually transmitted infections

- [Strategies to improve sexual health](#)
- [Summary and recommendations](#)
- STI screening recommendations by gender and population (Tables)

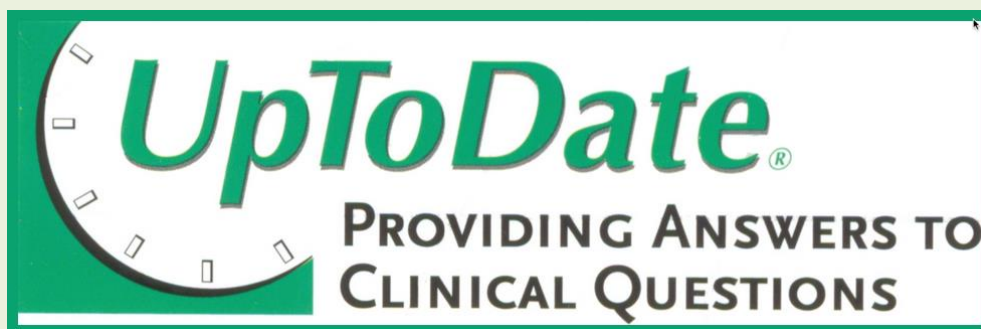
NHS 'Behind the Headlines'

Morning after pill 'less reliable' for women over 11 stone

Monday Apr 3 2017

The pill provides 'lifelong protection against some cancers'

Wednesday Mar 22 2017



UpToDate is the leading evidence-based clinical decision support system, designed for use at the point of care.

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- ❖ Adult and paediatric emergency medicine
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- ❖ Dermatology
- ❖ Drug therapy
- ❖ Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus
- ❖ Family medicine
- ❖ Gastroenterology and hepatology
- ❖ General surgery
- ❖ Geriatrics
- ❖ Haematology
- ❖ Hospital Medicine
- ❖ Infectious diseases
- ❖ Nephrology and hypertension
- ❖ Neurology
- ❖ Obstetrics and gynaecology
- ❖ Oncology
- ❖ Paediatrics
- ❖ Primary care internal medicine
- ❖ Psychiatry
- ❖ Pulmonary, critical care and sleep medicine
- ❖ Rheumatology

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Current Awareness Database Articles

Below is a selection of articles recently added to the healthcare databases. If you would like any of the articles in full text, or if you would like a more focused search on your own topic, please contact us: library@bristol.nhs.uk

Contraception and sexually transmitted diseases

Utilizing motivational interviewing to promote condom use self-efficacy

Author(s): Bell, Ann Maria

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 7)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:Condom use is one of the most important preventive mechanisms available to combat sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies, yet over 70% of adolescents and young adults lack education on the proper use of condoms. Lack of education and confidence in using condoms contributes to a decrease in condom usage, resulting in increased rates of sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. The purpose of Project Motivate was to determine if motivational interviewing significantly improves self-efficacy related to condom use among patients presenting for screening of sexually transmitted diseases. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Treatment outcomes and loss to follow-up rate of male patients with gonococcal and nongonococcal urethritis who attended the sexually transmitted disease clinic: An 8-year retrospective study

Author(s): Leeyaphan C.; Jiamton S.; Chanyachailert P.; Surawan T.; Omcharoen V.

Source: Indian Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases; 2017; vol. 38 (no. 1); p. 37-42

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [Indian Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract:Background: Poor follow-up compliance of patients with infectious urethritis is a recognized and serious public health problem in Thailand. Aim: The aim of this study was to determine treatment outcomes and loss to follow-up rate of male patients with gonococcal urethritis (GU) and non-GU (NGU) at a sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic at Thailand's tertiary hospital. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Among Young Men Who Have Sex With Men and Transgender Women in 2 US Cities, 2012-2014.

Author(s): Gorbach, Pamina M; Cook, Ryan; Gratz, Beau; Collins, Thomas; Parrish, Adam; Moore, Janell; Kerndt, Peter R; Crosby, Richard A; Markowitz, Lauri E; Meites, Elissa

Source: Sexually transmitted diseases; Jul 2017; vol. 44 (no. 7); p. 436-441

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: BACKGROUND Since 2011, in the United States, quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine has been recommended for boys aged 11 to 12 years, men through age 21, and men who have sex with men (MSM) through age 26. We assessed HPV vaccination coverage and factors associated with vaccination among young MSM (YMSM) and transgender women (TGW) in 2 cities. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

A Snapshot of Urban Adolescent Women's Contraceptive Knowledge at the Onset of a Community Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Promotion Initiative

Author(s): Greenberg K.B.; Aligne C.A.; Jenks S.C.; Piazza N.; Malibiran B.R.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal: Article In Press

Abstract: Study Objective: To contextualize young women's knowledge and attitudes regarding contraception at the outset of an intervention promoting long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) use for teen pregnancy prevention. Design and Setting: Our intervention was on the basis of diffusion of innovation theory, and at the outset we were interested in likely early adopters' existing knowledge and attitudes toward contraception. This mixed methods study consisted of focus groups within positive youth development programs in Rochester, New York; we discussed young women's knowledge and sources of information for all US Food and Drug Administration-approved contraceptive methods. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Should female partners of men with non-gonococcal urethritis, negative for Chlamydia trachomatis and Mycoplasma genitalium, be informed and treated? Clinical outcomes from a partner study of heterosexual men with NGU

Author(s): Ong J.J.; Sarumpaet A.; Chow E.P.F.; Bradshaw C.; Chen M.; Read T.; Fairley C.K.

Source: Sexually Transmitted Diseases; 2017; vol. 44 (no. 2); p. 126-130

Publication Type(s): Journal: Article

Abstract: Background: To determine if female partners of men with pathogen-negative non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) are at risk of genital infection. Methods: Secondary data analysis using health records from a large sexually transmitted disease clinic in Melbourne of 1710 men and their female partners attending on the same day from January 2006 to April 2015. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Negative male partner influences on reproductive health and contraceptive use among adolescent and young adult women

Author(s): Jones, Kelley Anne

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 8)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) and reproductive coercion (RC) are key public health concerns for young women and are associated with poor sexual health outcomes. We studied 1) the pathways between IPV/RC and unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI), 2) partner influence on use of female-controlled contraception (FCC), and 3) discordance between self-report and medical record data for pregnancy/STI and predictors of discordance. A cluster-randomized controlled trial of female family planning clinic patients (ARCHES; 16-24 years) and a nationally representative survey of women in the U.S. (NSFG survey; 15-24 years) were used. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Reproductive rights and a new administration

Author(s): Kelly, Patricia J.

Source: Public Health Nursing; 2017; vol. 34 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal Editorial

Abstract:The future of a woman's right to choose, access to a broad range of contraceptives, and abroad notion of reproductive rights and sexual health in the country seems very uncertain. With a new administration, the Supreme Court appears likely to become a battleground for these issues. The Affordable Care Act is at risk. Efforts to promote abstinence-only education and virginity vows, despite their failure to prevent pregnancy, are ongoing. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Physicians Talking About Sex, Sexuality, and Protection With Adolescents

Author(s): Fuzzell L.; Shields C.G.; Alexander S.C.; Fortenberry J.D.

Source: Journal of Adolescent Health; Sep 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Adolescent-physician communication about sexual behaviors, sexuality, and protective behaviors is vital for the support of sexual minorities and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies. The objective of this review is to identify sexual topics that physicians and adolescents discuss during medical encounters and examine the quantity and quality of that communication. We performed a systematic literature review of major databases through May 2016. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Over-the-Counter Access to Oral Contraceptives for Adolescents

Author(s): Upadhyia K.K.; Santelli J.S.; Raine-Bennett T.R.; Kottke M.J.; Grossman D.

Source: Journal of Adolescent Health; Jun 2017; vol. 60 (no. 6); p. 634-640

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract:Oral contraceptives (OCs) are used by millions of women in the U.S. The requirement to obtain OCs by prescription from a clinician may serve as a barrier to contraceptive initiation and continuation for women, in particular adolescents. Over-the-counter (OTC) availability would reduce this barrier and could further reduce unintended pregnancy rates. This review explores the scientific issues and regulatory processes involved in switching OCs to OTC status for minor adolescents. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Contraception: Menarche to Menopause

Author(s): Tracy E.E.

Source: Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America; Jun 2017; vol. 44 (no. 2); p. 143-158

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract:Contraception services should be part of routine health care maintenance in reproductive-aged women, especially in light of the fact that approximately 50% of pregnancies in the United States remain unplanned. Barrier methods, especially condoms, may play a role in sexually transmitted disease prevention but are less efficacious for pregnancy avoidance. There are several available hormonal contraceptive options, including the combination hormonal pill, progestin-only pill, combination hormonal patches and rings, injectable progestins, implantable progestins, intrauterine devices (copper or progestin), and permanent sterilization. These methods have varying efficacy, often related to patient compliance or tolerance of side effects. Copyright © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

Pilot Studies Examining Feasibility of Substance Use Disorder Screening and Treatment Linkage at Urban Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics.

Author(s): Gryczynski, Jan; Nordeck, Courtney D; Mitchell, Shannon Gwin; Page, Kathleen R; Johnsen, Luke L; O'Grady, Kevin E; Schwartz, Robert P

Source: Journal of addiction medicine; Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUND Sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics provide critical public health services for screening and treatment of sexually transmitted infections throughout the United States. These settings serve high-risk populations, often on a walk-in basis, and may be promising venues for integrating substance use disorder (SUD) services. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

A Community Needs Index for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program Planning: Application of Spatial Generalized Linear Mixed Models.

Author(s): Johnson, Glen; Mesler, Kristine; Kacica, Marilyn

Source: Maternal & Child Health Journal; Jun 2017; vol. 21 (no. 6); p. 1227-1233

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Objective The objective is to estimate community needs with respect to risky adolescent sexual behavior in a way that is risk-adjusted for multiple community factors. Methods Generalized linear mixed modeling was applied for estimating teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease (STD) incidence by postal ZIP code in New York State, in a way that adjusts for other community covariables and residual spatial autocorrelation. A community needs index was then obtained by summing the risk-adjusted estimates of pregnancy and STD cases. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Contraception for teenagers: accessible sexual health advice.

Author(s): Kelsey, Sally

Source: Practice Nursing; Jun 2017; vol. 28 (no. 6); p. 236-240

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Young people are beginning sexual activity at an increasingly young age with many having their first sexual experience before the age of 16. It is important to provide contraception and sexual health services which young people find safe and accessible. Although no method of contraception is contraindicated on grounds of age alone, specific factors may influence acceptability, choice and continuation of method. Young people can be at risk of sexual exploitation and violence and practitioners should be confident in assessing young people for signs of this. Confidentiality is an important issue and should be always be maintained, unless there is reason to believe the young person is at risk of significant harm.

Relationships matter: contraceptive choices among HIV-positive women in Tanzania

Author(s): Nyanja T.A.N.; Tulinius C.

Source: African Journal of AIDS Research; May 2017 ; p. 1-9

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Tanzania are guided by a four-prong strategy advocated by the World Health Organization (WHO). Prong 2, prevention of unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV, has, however, received the least attention and contraceptive use to prevent unintended pregnancies remains low. This study explored the perceived barriers to the use of modern methods of contraception, and factors influencing

contraceptive choice among HIV-positive women in urban Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. A qualitative multi-site study was conducted, utilising in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with 37 sexually active HIV-positive women aged between 20 and 44 years, attending three health facilities within Dar-es-Salaam. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Modeling ecodevelopmental context of sexually transmitted disease/HIV risk and protective behaviors among African-American adolescents

Author(s): Li Y.-H.; Mgbere O.; Abughosh S.; Chen H.; Essien E.J.; Cuccaro P.

Source: HIV/AIDS - Research and Palliative Care; May 2017; vol. 9 ; p. 119-135

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Risk and protective processes are integrated developmental processes that directly or indirectly affect behavioral outcomes. A better understanding of these processes is needed, in order to gauge their contribution to sexual risk behaviors. This retrospective cross-sectional study modeled the ecodevelopmental chain of relationships to examine the social contexts of African-American (AA) adolescents associated with sexually transmitted disease (STD)-and HIV-risk behaviors. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Teenage pregnancy prevention: the role of young men

Author(s): Vargas G.; Borus J.; Charlton B.M.

Source: Current Opinion in Pediatrics; May 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Although teenage pregnancy is declining in many parts of the world, it remains associated with considerable social, health, and economic outcomes. Pregnancy prevention efforts focus primarily on young women, with minimal attention to young men. This review highlights recent literature pertaining to the role of young men in pregnancy prevention. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The relationship between area deprivation and prescription of long-acting reversible contraception in women of reproductive age in Lothian, Scotland, UK.

Author(s): Morgan, Catherine Rachel; Liu, Hanhua

Source: The journal of family planning and reproductive health care; May 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUNDReducing unplanned pregnancy in Scotland is a key government objective. Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) is a cost-effective way to reduce unintended pregnancy. Abortion and teenage pregnancy rates are highest in the most deprived areas. One possible explanation could be contraceptive prescribing inequality. This study examined the relationship between area deprivation measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and LARC prescription. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

U.S. Men's Perceptions and Experiences of Emergency Contraceptives.

Author(s): Wright, Rachel L; Fawson, Peter R; Frost, Caren J; Turok, David K

Source: American journal of men's health; May 2017; vol. 11 (no. 3); p. 469-478

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: Research suggests that men should be included in reproductive health decision making to help enhance positive health outcomes for their partners. Men affect the use of contraception and what method is used. Men's decisions may be affected by different factors such as gender, education, and the nature of their sexual relationship. A qualitative study was conducted to explore males' experiences and perceptions about emergency contraception (EC), and the meanings males assign to EC. Semistructured in-depth focus groups were held with 15 men who engage in heterosexual activity recruited from a university setting in the United States. Participants expressed egalitarian views of the contraception decision-making processes, a sense of responsibility regarding reproductive decision making, and that society has a negative stigma toward those who use EC. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Committee Opinion No. 699: Adolescent Pregnancy, Contraception, and Sexual Activity.

Source: Obstetrics and gynecology; May 2017; vol. 129 (no. 5); p. 965-966

Publication Type(s): Practice Guideline Journal Article

Available in full text at [Obstetrics and Gynecology](#) - from Ovid

Abstract: In 2015, the birth rate among U.S. adolescents and young adults (aged 15-19 years) reached a historic low at 22.3 per 1,000 women. Despite positive trends, the United States continues to have the highest adolescent pregnancy rate among industrialized countries with data. Racial and ethnic disparities in adolescent pregnancy rates continue to exist, as do state-based differences in pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists supports access for adolescents to all contraceptive methods approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. In the absence of contraindications, patient choice should be the principal factor in prescribing one method of contraception over another. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Chlamydia and HIV testing, contraception advice, and free condoms offered in general practice: a qualitative interview study of young adults' perceptions of this initiative.

Author(s): Jones, Leah Ffion; Ricketts, Ellie; Town, Katy; Rugman, Claire; Lecky, Donna; Folkard, Kate; Nardone, Anthony; Hartney, Thomas Nathan; McNulty, Cliona

Source: The British journal of general practice : the journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners; May 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Available in full text at [British Journal of General Practice](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract: BACKGROUND Opportunistic chlamydia screening is actively encouraged in English general practices. Based on recent policy changes, Public Health England piloted 3Cs and HIV in 2013-2014, integrating the offer of chlamydia testing with providing condoms, contraceptive information, and HIV testing (referred to as 3Cs and HIV) according to national guidelines. AIM To determine young adults' opinions of receiving a broader sexual health offer of 3Cs and HIV at their GP practice [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Providing sexual and reproductive healthcare in general practice: Historically, much of the work relating to women's health in general practice fell to female GPs. Now, it is more likely to be the general practice nurse who shoulders most of the workload relating to contraception and sexual health

Author(s): HUNT, KATHERINE

Source: Practice Nurse; May 2017; vol. 47 (no. 5); p. 20-25

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Available in full text at [Practice Nurse](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:The article looks at essential elements of sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) that nurses can gain competence and confidence in. Topics include undertaking repeat contraceptive checks for women already taking oral or injectable contraception; assessing whether a woman is at risk of pregnancy; and undertaking a risk assessment to determine if a patient is at risk of a sexually transmitted infection.

Contraceptive method preferences and provision after termination of pregnancy: a population-based analysis of women obtaining care with the British Pregnancy Advisory Service.

Author(s): Aiken, Ara; Lohr, P A; Aiken, C E; Forsyth, T; Trussell, J

Source: BJOG : an international journal of obstetrics and gynaecology; Apr 2017; vol. 124 (no. 5); p. 815-824

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVETo examine contraceptive choices among women seeking termination of pregnancy (TOP) and the provision of the chosen methods.DESIGNPopulation-based study.SETTINGBritish Pregnancy Advisory Service (BPAS) clinics in England and Wales.POPULATIONBetween 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2014, 211 215 women had a TOP at BPAS, were offered contraceptive counselling, and were eligible to obtain contraception at no cost. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

The Use of Telehealth to Teach Reproductive Health to Female Rural High School Students

Author(s): Yoost J.L.; Starcher R.W.; King-Mallory R.A.; Hussain N.; Hensley C.A.; Gress T.W.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 193-198

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Study Objective To evaluate the use of telehealth to teach reproductive health to rural areas with high rates of teen pregnancy. Design Prospective cohort study. Setting Two high schools in rural West Virginia. Participants High school female students who attended telehealth sessions. Interventions Teleconferencing equipment connected rural high schools to a distal academic institution. Telehealth sessions included reproductive health and life skills topics. Demographic information, session pre- and post-tests, and 6- month assessment was obtained. Main Outcome Measures Reproductive health knowledge, behavior, and self-efficacy were assessed at intervention and at 6 months, along with Likert scale evaluation of telehealth as an educational tool. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Contraceptive use, counseling given and occurrence of venous thrombus embolism (VTE) in adolescent systemic lupus erythematosus patients (SLE)

Author(s): Kurkowski J.; Geyer J.; Curry M.; Sangi H.; Hakim J.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 288

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Counseling regarding contraceptive use is important for all teens, but can be especially important for patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). SLE is known to inherently increase the risk for venous thromboembolism(VTE).A recent study demonstrated a 3.6 fold increase of VTE among those who used depo-medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) compared to non-users of hormonal contraceptive methods. Little is known about the risk of VTE inpatients with SLE usingprogesterone-only methods of contraception. The purpose of this study was to determine past contraceptive use among SLE adolescent patients at our institution, to quantify VTE

or weight gain occurrence while using a contraceptive method and to determine human papilloma virus virus (HPV) vaccine status. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Theory based educational comic for intrauterine device information: Perspectives of primary care providers

Author(s): Sridhar A.; Brown A.; Roque K.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 282-283

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Comics can help young readers by combining pictures and words, giving visual cues as to what the text is explaining. Narrative communication in comics has been used with moderate success to educate readers about various health issues. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Assessing factors influencing condom use among young long-acting reversible contraception users

Author(s): Raidoo S.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 282

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Dual use, the use of condoms for STI prevention and nonbarrier contraception for pregnancy prevention, is lowest among users of long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods. LARC methods are becoming increasingly popular among young women because they are easy to use and highly effective at pregnancy prevention. They do not, however, protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which disproportionately affect young women. The decision to use condoms in addition to a LARC method is complex and can be influenced by a variety of personal, partner, and social factors. An understanding of these factors is necessary to encourage and improve dual use practices. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Knowledge and attitudes of an urban population of adolescent males towards long acting reversible contraceptives and their role in discussions of birth control with a female partner

Author(s): Newport E.; Schmitz K.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 327-328

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Research regarding adolescent attitudes and knowledge of long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs) has focused on females, yet male partners play an important role in consistent contraception use, with men's attitudes towards contraception being an important predictor of contraceptive use by their female partners. This study aims to assess the knowledge and attitudes of an urban population of adolescent males towards contraception, with a focus on LARCs. We hypothesized that the adolescent males in this population have little knowledge of female contraceptive methods, specifically LARCs, and therefore will demonstrate a need for improved contraceptive counseling and education. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Gender differences on adolescent sexual behavior

Author(s): Huneeus A.; Fernandez M.; Parra P.; Zakharova A.; Schilling A.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 305

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Gender inequality can influence the ability to take safe decisions in sexual behavior. The objective of this study was to analyze gender differences in adolescent and youth sexual interactions that reflect female's diminished capacity to negotiate for safe sexual practices. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Beyond sexual assault: Feasibility of emergency contraception (EC) clinical guideline development in the setting of adolescent unprotected consensual sex

Author(s): Truehart A.; Hebert L.; Gilliam M.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 276

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: For many adolescents, the emergency department (ED) may be their first or only contact with the health care system for sexual and reproductive health. The majority of emergency medicine residents believe providing EC is within their scope of practice yet few discuss EC outside the context of sexual assault. Clinical guidelines have been shown to improve clinical care and could help ensure high quality adolescent EC care in all contexts of unprotected sex. The Killer B's framework helps to identify potential problems to guideline implementation. In order to address adolescent EC counseling in the context of unprotected consensual sex in the emergency room, we used the "Killer B's" framework to assess guideline feasibility. Specifically, we assessed whether the Burden, or frequency of the condition, is high enough to warrant implementation; whether the guideline's focus is consistent with the Beliefs of the providers; whether the guideline is a Bargain, i.e. a good use of resources; and finally, whether Barriers are insurmountable. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Satisfaction with IUS insertion in adolescents 14- 22 years old

Author(s): Steinway C.; Garcia-Espana J.F.; Harding J.; Akers A.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 322-323

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Intrauterine systems (IUS) are among the most effective forms of reversible contraception. Notwithstanding numerous studies demonstrating its safety and efficacy, uptake of IUS devices among U.S. young women aged 14 to 22 years has been low. Increasing the use of this effective, long acting contraception among young women is an important public health goal, as it could help to reduce the high rates of unintended pregnancies in this population. Although a number of studies have explored barriers to IUS uptake among adolescents, few have examined adolescents' experiences with the insertion process. We examined differences in satisfaction with the IUS insertion procedure among adolescents in a randomized clinical trial (RCT) who were randomized to receive either a paracervical anesthetic nerve block or a sham block. We hypothesized that participants in the block group would be more satisfied with the IUS insertion than those in the sham group. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Adapting evidence based pregnancy prevention programs to system-involved adolescents

Author(s): Mscichowski O.; Muzzey A.; Cope-Barnes D.; Hunt A.; Ott M.A.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 270-271

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Purpose: Adolescents in juvenile corrections and foster care have high rates of pregnancy, and are thus important targets for evidence-based programs (EBP). Few EBPs exist for these system-involved adolescents. As part of a program evaluation and adaptation process for an EBP for system-involved adolescents, we examine the influence of gender on adolescents' perspectives on pregnancy prevention needs. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sexual health of people living with HIV

Author(s): Thomson-Glover R.; Alloba F.; Ruffle J.; Semple S.; Bates C.

Source: HIV Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 18 ; p. 69-70

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Background: The British HIV Association (BHIVA) issued 'Standards of Care for People Living with HIV' in 2013 which states specific auditable outcomes relating to sexual health. They advise an annual sexual health history and screen, 3-6 monthly syphilis and hepatitis C serology and an annual cervical cytology screen for women. This audit evaluated the performance of an inner city HIV clinic in meeting these targets and compared it to previous audits. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Does providing holistic sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care in an HIV outpatient setting improve the SRH outcomes for HIV positive women?

Author(s): Metcalfe R.; Anderson P.; Smith V.; Fargie F.

Source: HIV Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 18 ; p. 68-69

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Background: Our urban HIV service provides pre-conception advice, multidisciplinary obstetric/paediatric/HIV care during pregnancy, contraceptive service, including long acting reversible contraception (LARC) and cervical screening. The female cohort are mostly from areas of high deprivation, in which low cervical screening uptake and high unintended pregnancy rates are well recognised. We aim to enable women to safely plan pregnancies, prevent HIV mother to child transmission and prevent cervical cancer, with the enhanced SRH services provided. We sought to evaluate use of the service, assess pregnancy planning, pregnancy outcomes, contraceptive use and cervical screening in these women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in HIV-Infected Individuals

Author(s): Quilter L.; Dhanireddy S.; Marrazzo J.

Source: Current HIV/AIDS Reports; Apr 2017; vol. 14 (no. 2); p. 41-46

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract: Prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is an important part of the care of the HIV-infected individual. STIs have been associated with increased risk of transmission and acquisition of HIV. Among HIV-infected persons, treatment failures and high recurrence rates of some STIs are more common. Despite the recognized importance of prevention and discussion of sexual health, rates of screening for STIs are suboptimal. Moreover, rates of STIs such as syphilis continue to increase particularly in men who have sex with men (MSM). This review focuses on the most common STIs seen among HIV-infected individuals and recommendations for screening and prevention. Copyright © 2017, Springer Science+Business Media New York.

Immediate versus delayed postpartum insertion of contraceptive implant for contraception

Author(s): Sothornwit J.; Werawatakul Y.; Kaewrudee S.; Lumbiganon P.; Laopaiboon M.

Source: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Apr 2017; vol. 2017 (no. 4)

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract:Background: The spacing of pregnancies has a positive impact on maternal and newborn health. The progestin contraceptive implant, which is a long-acting, reversible method of contraception, has a well-established low failure rate that is compatible with tubal sterilization. The standard provision of contraceptive methods on the first postpartum visit may put some women at risk of unintended pregnancy, either due to loss to follow-up or having sexual intercourse prior to receiving contraception. Therefore, the immediate administration of contraception prior to discharge from the hospital that has high efficacy may improve contraceptive prevalence and prevent unintended pregnancy. Objectives: To compare the initiation rate, effectiveness, and side effects of immediate versus delayed postpartum insertion of implant for contraception. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Pharmacy provision of sexual and reproductive health commodities to young people: a systematic literature review and synthesis of the evidence

Author(s): Gonsalves L.; Hindin M.J.

Source: Contraception; Apr 2017; vol. 95 (no. 4); p. 339-363

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract:Background We conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed literature on youth access to, use of and quality of care of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) commodities through pharmacies. Methods Following Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol, we searched for publications from 2000 to 2016. To be eligible for inclusion, articles had to address the experiences of young people (aged 25 years and below) accessing SRH commodities (e.g., contraception, abortifacients) via pharmacies. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sexually Transmitted Infection Prevention With Long-Acting Reversible Contraception: Factors Associated With Dual Use

Author(s): Thompson E.L.; Vamos C.A.; Griner S.B.; Logan R.; Vazquez-Otero C.; Daley E.M.

Source: Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:BACKGROUND: Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) is extremely effective in preventing pregnancy; however, it does not provide sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention. Therefore, dual use is recommended for the prevention of STIs, in addition to pregnancy, by using LARC methods with condoms. This study assessed factors associated with LARC only use and dual-LARC and condom use among college women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Contraceptive use and non-use among students at the University of Portsmouth: A quantitative study

Author(s): Hull H.; Shah B.

Source: International Journal of Pharmacy Practice; Apr 2017; vol. 25 ; p. 14-15

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:A third of schools in Britain lack age appropriate sex education; teenage pregnancy rates in the UK are falling but the UK has some of the highest rates of teenage pregnancies in Europe; and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are on the increase.^{1,2} The aim of this study was to investigate

factors relating to contraceptive use and non-use among students at The University of Portsmouth.
[ABSTRACT EDITED]

Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Prevalence, Treatment, and Diagnostics.

Author(s): KENT, BETHANY N.

Source: Clinical Laboratory Science; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 112-113

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Available in full text at [Clinical laboratory science](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract: Sexually transmitted diseases contribute substantially to issues in human health. Since sexually transmitted pathogens originate from viruses, bacteria, and eukaryotes, there are few commonalities regarding characteristics of disease. Some bacterial sexually transmitted pathogens, once considered curable, are beginning to develop antibacterial resistance, viral pathogens have been implicated in major congenital malformations, and even death, and eukaryotic infections are increasing in prevalence. In this Focus Series, the prevalence, transmission, treatment, diagnostics and emergence of sexually transmitted diseases are discussed.

**"when they know that you are a sex worker, you will be the last person to be treated":
Perceptions and experiences of female sex workers in accessing HIV services in Uganda**

Author(s): Wanyenze R.K.; Musinguzi G.; Nuwaha F.; Kiguli J.; Matovu J.K.B.; Mujisha G.;

Source: BMC International Health and Human Rights; May 2017; vol. 17 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [BMC International Health and Human Rights](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract: Background: HIV prevalence among female sex workers (FSWs) in high burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa varies between 24 and 72%, however their access to HIV services remains limited. This study explored FSWs' perspectives of the barriers and opportunities to HIV service access in Uganda. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Comprehensive Assessment of Health Needs of Young Minority Males Attending a Family Planning Clinic.

Author(s): Pastuszak, Alexander W; Wenker, Evan P; Smith, Peggy B; Abacan, Allyssa;

Source: American journal of men's health; May 2017; vol. 11 (no. 3); p. 542-551

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the overall health, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) knowledge and needs, sexual behaviors, and testicular health practices among young minority males. Anonymous questionnaires were administered to 18- to 25-year-old males receiving services at health clinics in a large southwestern U.S. city. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault

Association between violence exposure and condom non-use among transgender sex workers in the Dominican Republic: the mediating role of trust

Author(s): Budhwani H.; Turan B.; Hasbun J.; Rosario S.; Tillotson L.; McGlaughlin E.; Waters J.

Source: International Journal of STD and AIDS; May 2017; vol. 28 (no. 6); p. 608-612

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Transgender women are a high-risk population, and transgender female sex workers are one of the most vulnerable populations globally. Transgender female sex workers have high rates of sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and exposure to violence compared to cisgender sex workers; these negative exposures are associated with an increase in HIV risk behaviors. Thus, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between exposure to violence and condom non-use in transgender female sex workers residing in the Dominican Republic. We hypothesize that mediation exists wherein the effects of violence on condom non-use are mediated by distrust. Facilitated interview data (N = 78) were used. Primary outcome was condom non-use with coercive partner.

[ABSTRACT EDITED]

Childhood sexual abuse as a risk factor for intimate partner violence and the mediating effects on sexual risk behaviors and substance use

Author(s): Blanco, Lyzette

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 9)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract: A history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) increases the likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV). Both CSA and IPV are associated with maladaptive health behaviors such as risky sexual behaviors and substance use. Studies were conducted to examine: 1) the association between CSA and physical, injury, sexual, and psychological IPV and if this relationship was moderated by age, race/ethnicity, and gender, 2) the mediational relationship of different forms of IPV between CSA and sexual risk behaviors (i.e., condom use, multiple sex partners), and lastly, 3) the mediational relationship of different forms of IPV between CSA and substance use (i.e., alcohol and drug use). Three hundred ninety-eight participants (60% female) recruited via MTurk took part in an online questionnaire. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Comparison of gender schemas of couples in women with and without spouse abuse referred to health care centers in Mashhad in 2015

Author(s): Saadoldin S.N.; Baharshahi S.; Esmaily H.; Pour N.A.

Source: Iranian Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility; 2017; vol. 20 (no. 2); p. 21-30

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Introduction: Spouse abuse refers to violence which is occurred or is being occurred from the partner. Gender role schemas is a set of one's beliefs about male or female identity, so it can affect the people's relationships. This study was performed with aim to compare the gender schemas couples in women with and without spouse abuse referred to health care centers in Mashhad. Methods: This analytical-comparative study was performed on 257 couples referred to Mashhad health care centers in 2015. The tools included: Bem's Sex-Role Inventory and ISA questionnaire (Index Spouse Abuse). By using ISA questionnaire, the couples were divided into two

groups of with and without Spouse abuse, and using Bem questionnaire, the scores of femininity, masculinity and undifferentiated in women and men were determined. Data were analyzed by SPSS software (version 16), and Chi-square, Fisher, independent-t and Mann-Whitney tests. PCopyright © 2017, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. All rights reserved.

Correlates of Sexual Violence Among Men Who Have Sex With Men in Tijuana, Mexico.

Author(s): Semple, Shirley J; Stockman, Jamila K; Goodman-Meza, David; Pitpitan, Eileen V;

Source: Archives of sexual behavior; May 2017; vol. 46 (no. 4); p. 1011-1023

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Sexual violence among men who have sex with men (MSM) is prevalent in developing countries and is associated with increased HIV/STI risk. Despite high HIV prevalence (20 %) among MSM in Tijuana, Mexico, little attention has been paid to the occurrence of sexual violence in this high-risk group. The present study used a syndemic conditions framework to examine correlates of sexual violence victimization in a sample of 201 MSM surveyed in Tijuana, Mexico during 2012 and 2013. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Correlations between intimate partner violence and spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, and neonatal death in rural Malawi.

Author(s): Rao, Nisha; Norris Turner, Abigail; Harrington, Bryna; Nampandeni, Patrick;

Source: International journal of gynaecology and obstetrics: the official organ of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Jul 2017; vol. 138 (no. 1); p. 74-78

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVETo characterize associations between intimate partner violence (IPV) and adverse delivery outcomes among married Malawian women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Domestic Violence and its Relationship with Quality of Life in Iranian Women of Reproductive Age.

Author(s): Asadi, Sonia; Mirghafourvand, Mojgan; Yavarikia, Parisa;

Source: Journal of Family Violence; May 2017; vol. 32 (no. 4); p. 453-460

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Violence against women is a major concern for public health. This study was conducted in Tabriz (Iran) to investigate domestic violence and its relationship with quality of life in women of reproductive age. This cross-sectional study was conducted on 558 women selected through a two-stage cluster sampling method. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Economic Insecurity and Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Victimization

Author(s): Breiding M.J.; Basile K.C.; Klevens J.; Smith S.G.

Source: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Introduction: Previous research has consistently found that low SES is associated with higher levels of both intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence (SV) victimization. Though associated with poverty, two indicators of economic insecurity, food and housing insecurity, have been identified as conceptually distinct social determinants of health. This study examined the relationship between food and housing insecurity experienced in the preceding 12 months and IPV

and SV victimization experienced in the preceding 12 months, after controlling for SES and other demographic variables. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Effect of Forced Sexual Intercourse on Associations Between Early Sexual Debut and Other Health Risk Behaviors Among US High School Students.

Author(s): Lowry, Richard; Robin, Leah; Kann, Laura

Source: Journal of School Health; Jun 2017; vol. 87 (no. 6); p. 435-447

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:ABSTRACT BACKGROUND Previous research on associations between early sexual debut and other health risk behaviors has not examined the effect of forced sexual intercourse on those associations. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Emerging epidemics: Individual, interpersonal and structural factors influencing syndemic risk among adolescent girls in the U.S

Author(s): Martinez, Isabel

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 78 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:Background: Syndemics, defined as co-occurring epidemics, have received increased attention in public health, yet little is known about their manifestation during adolescence. The objectives of this dissertation are to document substance use, intimate partner violence, and depression as a syndemic for adolescent health, and evaluate individual and dyadic longitudinal changes and the role immigration/culture play for this syndemic. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Experience of domestic violence routine screening in Family Planning NSW clinics

Author(s): Hunter T.; Botfield J.R.; Estoesta J.; Markham P.; Robertson S.; McGeechan K.

Source: Sexual Health; 2017; vol. 14 (no. 2); p. 155-163

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [Sexual Health](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:Background: This study reviewed implementation of the Domestic Violence Routine Screening (DVRS) program at Family Planning NSW and outcomes of screening to determine the feasibility of routine screening in a family planning setting and the suitability of this program in the context of women's reproductive and sexual health. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Health consequences of intimate partner violence against married women: a population-based study in northern Iran.

Author(s): Soleimani, Robabeh; Ahmadi, Reza; Yosefnezhad, Azadeh

Source: Psychology, health & medicine; Aug 2017; vol. 22 (no. 7); p. 845-850

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:The effects of different types of intimate partner violence (IPV) on mental health are understudied. The aim of this study was to analyse the association between women's mental health and physical, psychological and sexual IPV. We invited subjects of a population-based survey conducted in 2015 in Rasht, Iran, on IPV against women to complete the General Health

Questionnaire (GHQ-28). The present research study is a secondary study based on these data and archival data from the 2015 study. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Help-Seeking Behavior Among Moroccan, Romanian, and Ecuadorian Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence in Spain.

Author(s): Vives-Cases, Carmen; La Parra, Daniel

Source: Violence and victims; May 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: This study aims to identify different types of response to intimate partner violence (IPV) and help-related seeking behavior among Spain's most numerous immigrant groups- Moroccans, Romanians, and Ecuadorians. Women reporting physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner (n = 194) were selected from a cross-sectional study based on 1,607 surveys (2011). There are 84% of surveyed battered women who reported seeking help through informal and/or formal channels. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Hidradenitis Suppurativa, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Assault.

Author(s): Sisic, Mia; Tan, Jerry; Lafreniere, Kathryn D

Source: Journal of cutaneous medicine and surgery; May 2017 ; p. 1203475417708167

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: BACKGROUND Sexual assault and intimate partner violence have never been examined in individuals with hidradenitis suppurativa. The research is important, because prior studies show higher incidences of intimate partner violence and sexual assault in individuals with disabilities, and hidradenitis suppurativa meets criteria for a disability. OBJECTIVE The objective of the study is to examine whether individuals with hidradenitis suppurativa are at significantly higher risk of intimate partner violence and sexual assault compared with individuals who have acne, a recognised disability. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

How to enquire and respond to domestic violence and abuse in sexual health settings

Author(s): Pathak N.; Feder G.S.; Sohal A.

Source: Sexually Transmitted Infections; May 2017; vol. 93 (no. 3); p. 175-178

Publication Type(s): Short Survey

Available in full text at [Sexually transmitted infections](#) - from Highwire Press

IN THIS ISSUE.

Source: Perspectives on Sexual & Reproductive Health; Jun 2017; vol. 49 (no. 2); p. 75-76

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract: An introduction is presented in which the editor discusses topics within the issue including prevention of sexual and reproductive health care in intimate partner violence; barriers to abortion; and issues of family planning funds.

Intimate partner violence against women: Perspectives of healthcare providers in a tertiary care hospital of Pakistan

Author(s): Khan N.

Source: Journal of Women's Health; 2017; vol. 26 (no. 4)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Intimate partner violence against women is a global public health concern. In Pakistan, the Demographic and Health Survey 2012-13 estimates the prevalence at 40% in ever married women. The health impact ranges from acute physical trauma, to sexual and reproductive health disorders and chronic mental stress. Healthcare services utilized by victims are usually Emergency, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Psychiatry and Burns Unit. The aim of the study was to gain insight into the perspectives of providers on Intimate Partner Violence, so that evidence-based implementation of response and preventive programs for victims is possible. Objective(s): To understand healthcare providers' perceptions towards IPV and victims of IPV; and to explore the ways in which providers manage the issue of victims of IPV. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence among sex workers: Barriers to law enforcement and healthcare services

Author(s): Perez, Ken H.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 8)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:Little information is available documenting the obstacles sex workers face when reporting intimate partner violence to law enforcement and health care agencies. The purpose of this study was to gain an in-depth understanding of the perceived needs, use, and experiences among female sex workers seeking law enforcement and healthcare services when experiencing intimate partner violence in San Francisco. An additional goal of this study was to explore the manner in which sex workers cope and reconcile with intimate partner violence when legal and healthcare services are not an option. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence and mental ill health among global populations of Indigenous women: a systematic review.

Author(s): Chmielowska, Marta; Fuhr, Daniela C

Source: Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology; Jun 2017; vol. 52 (no. 6); p. 689-704

Publication Type(s): Journal Article Review

Abstract:PURPOSEIntimate partner violence (IPV) has been recognised as a major obstacle to the achievement of gender equality and human development. Its adverse physical and mental health consequences have been reported to affect women of all ages and backgrounds. Although Indigenous women seem to experience higher rates of partner abuse than non-Indigenous women, mental health consequences of IPV among this population are not yet clearly established in the literature. This study systematically reviewed the global literature on mental health outcomes and risk factors for mental ill health among Indigenous women who experienced IPV. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence and pregnancy: epidemiology and impact.

Author(s): Chisholm, Christian A; Bullock, Linda; Ferguson, James E Jef

Source: American journal of obstetrics and gynecology; May 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Intimate partner violence is a significant public health problem in our society, affecting women disproportionately. Intimate partner violence takes many forms, including physical violence,

sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression. While the scope of intimate partner violence is not fully documented, nearly 40% of women in the United States are victims of sexual violence in their lifetimes and 20% are victims of physical intimate partner violence. Other forms of intimate partner violence are likely particularly underreported. Intimate partner violence has a substantial impact on a woman's physical and mental health. Physical disorders include the direct consequences of injuries sustained after physical violence, such as fractures, lacerations and head trauma, sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies as a consequence of sexual violence, and various pain disorders. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence and the overlap of perpetration and victimization: Considering the influence of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse in childhood

Author(s): Richards T.N.; Tillyer M.S.; Wright E.M.

Source: Child Abuse and Neglect; May 2017; vol. 67 ; p. 240-248

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Using data from Wave 4 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, this study examined the independent relationship of childhood maltreatment type (emotional, sexual, physical) on IPV victimization and perpetration; then mutually exclusive categories of IPV involvement (victimization, perpetration, and victimization/perpetration) were investigated. IPV victimization and perpetration were assessed using items from the revised Conflict Tactics Scales. A series of binary regression models and multinomial regression models were estimated. Models were stratified across gender. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence and women's reproductive health

Author(s): Fanslow J.

Source: Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproductive Medicine; May 2017; vol. 27 (no. 5); p. 148-157

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract:Intimate partner violence (IPV) is common among women. An estimated 30% of all women globally report experiencing physical or sexual violence by a husband, intimate partner or ex-partner. It is important for those working in reproductive health settings to be aware that sexual assault can occur in the context of relationships. IPV can also include reproductive and sexual coercion. Reproductive coercion includes behaviours that interfere with contraception use and/or pregnancy, while sexual coercion includes behaviours related to pressuring or coercing a person to have sex without using physical force. Past or current IPV in a woman's life can have profound implications for all aspects of her reproductive health, and healthcare providers need to have the skills to identify IPV, and provide appropriate support and referrals as required. Copyright © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

Intimate partner violence around the time of pregnancy and postpartum depression: The experience of women of Bangladesh

Author(s): Islam M.J.; Broidy L.; Mazerolle P.; Baird K.

Source: PLoS ONE; May 2017; vol. 12 (no. 5)

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [PLoS ONE](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:Background and objectives: Intimate partner violence (IPV) around the time of pregnancy is a serious public health concern and is known to have an adverse effect on perinatal mental health. In order to craft appropriate and effective interventions, it is important to understand how the

association between IPV and postpartum depression (PPD) may differ as a function of the type and timing of IPV victimization. Here we evaluate the influence of physical, sexual and psychological IPV before, during and after pregnancy on PPD. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate Partner Violence Screening in the Veterans Health Administration: Demographic and Military Service Characteristics

Author(s): Dichter M.E.; Haywood T.N.; Butler A.E.; Bellamy S.L.; Iverson K.M.

Source: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; Jun 2017; vol. 52 (no. 6); p. 761-768

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Introduction Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes psychological, physical, or sexual aggression by a current or former intimate partner and is associated with a wide range of health and social impacts, especially for women. Women veterans may be at increased risk for experiencing IPV, and some Veterans Health Administration (VHA) facilities have initiated routine screening of female patients for past-year IPV. This study presents the first examination of clinical IPV screening responses recorded from female VHA patients across 13 facilities nationwide, and identifies associations with patient demographic and military service characteristics. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Intimate partner violence. Types and risk in primary care health users in Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico

Author(s): Sandoval-Jurado L.; Jimenez-Baez M.V.; Rovira Alcocer G.; Vital Hernandez O.;

Source: Atencion Primaria; Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Objective: To identify the prevalence and type of intimate partner violence in women assigned at primary care health and estimates the risks for violence. Design: Case (incident cases)-control. Location: Primary health care unit in Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Participants: Women over 18. years old living in couple at last 12. months. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Invisible intersections of gender-based violence among High-Risk, vulnerable women in the U.S. and Kazakhstan

Author(s): Jiwatram-Negron, Tina

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 9)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The purpose of this three-paper dissertation is to address existing gaps in the literature by examining the intersections of gender-based violence (intimate and non-intimate partner) (GBV) among key-affected populations, defined as women engaged in sex trading in intimate relationships, HIV-positive women, and/or low-income, substance-involved women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

News Stories of Intimate Partner Violence: An Experimental Examination of Participant Sex, Perpetrator Sex, and Violence Severity on Seriousness, Sympathy, and Punishment Preferences.

Author(s): Savage, Matthew W; Scarduzio, Jennifer A; Lockwood Harris, Kate; Carlyle, Kellie E;

Source: Health communication; Jun 2017; vol. 32 (no. 6); p. 768-776

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: This study experimentally examines the effects of participant sex, perpetrator sex, and severity of violence on perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) seriousness, sympathy toward the victim, and punishment preferences for the perpetrator. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Pathways between childhood trauma, intimate partner violence, and harsh parenting: findings from the UN Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific

Author(s): Fulu E.; McCook S.; Miedema S.; Haardorfer R.; Roselli T.; Chan K.L.; Jewkes R.; Warner X.

Source: The Lancet Global Health; May 2017; vol. 5 (no. 5)

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Background Although childhood trauma and violence against women are global public health issues, few population-based data from low-income and middle-income countries exist about the links between them. We present data from the UN Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific, exploring the pathways between different forms of childhood trauma and violence against women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Physical, sexual and emotional violence among Iranian women: A systematic review and meta-analysis study

Author(s): Hajnasiri H.; Taherpour M.; Khatooni M.; Ghanei Gheshlagh R.; Karami M.; Sayehmiri K.

Source: Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences; 2017; vol. 21 (no. 6); p. 110-121

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Background and Aim: Domestic violence is one of the major health problems and is a common source of health disorder among women which includes cases of emotional, physical and sexual abuse. The purpose of the present study was to provide a systematic review and meta-analysis study by reviewing the studies on the various forms of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Predicting sexual revictimization in childhood and adolescence: A prospective examination using ecological systems theory

Author(s): Pittenger, Samantha L.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 12)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is a prevalent problem in the United States and is associated with revictimization: a victimization episode perpetrated by a different individual and occurring subsequent to initial abuse experiences (Barnes, Noll, Putnam, & Trickett, 2009). While evidence shows that 20-39% of sexual abuse victims report revictimization within childhood or adolescence, much of the research to date has focused on its occurrence in adulthood. Thus, there is a limited understanding of the pathways to revictimization and its associated outcomes for youth. The present study examined predictors of sexual revictimization within childhood and adolescence using ecological theory, which includes individual, family, and community-level factors. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Prevalence of intimate partner violence in the emergency department: Differences by sexual orientation

Author(s): Harland K.K.; Peek-Asa C.; Wheaton N.; Saftlas A.

Source: Academic Emergency Medicine; May 2017; vol. 24

Publication Date: May 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Evidence is emerging that the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) varies according to sexual orientation. Hospital EDs are a good setting to study IPV because victims often have high health-care utilization and the ED offers a point of intervention. However, studies of IPV prevalence in the ED have largely based on samples of heterosexual females. The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence of IPV in an ED by sexual orientation. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sex Disparities in Adverse Childhood Experiences and HIV/STIs: Mediation of Psychopathology and Sexual Behaviors.

Author(s): Brown, Monique J; Masho, Saba W; Perera, Robert A; Mezuk, Briana; Pugsley, River A; Cohen, Steven A

Source: AIDS and behavior; Jun 2017; vol. 21 (no. 6); p. 1550-1566

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are important public health challenges in the US. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), including abuse (emotional, physical or sexual), witnessing violence among household members, may have an effect on sexual behaviors, which increase the risk of HIV/STIs. The aim of this study was to examine the sex differences in the role of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), major depression (MD), substance use disorders (SUDs), early sexual debut, and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration as mediators in the association between ACEs and HIV/STIs. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence in College Women with a Mental Health and/or Behavior Disability.

Author(s): Bonomi, Amy; Nichols, Emily; Kammes, Rebecca; Green, Troye

Source: Journal of women's health (2002); May 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVESWe address questions about (1) how college women with a disability experience sexual violence (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) across partners, including disability-specific abuse and (2) how SV/IPV impacts psychological, behavioral, physical, and academic life domains. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sleep disturbance among women in Hong Kong who have experienced intimate partner violence

Author(s): Pun, Maggie W. M.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 9)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:In recent years, healthcare professionals have been concerned with assessment and treatment of the posttraumatic sequelae of intimate partner violence (IPV), including sleep disturbance. Restorative sleep is necessary for mental and physical health, and sleep disturbance both reflects and exacerbates posttraumatic stress. The aim of this study was to examine sleep problems among women in Hong Kong who have experienced IPV. Participants were 15 women who self-reported IPV experience (SR-IPV), and 15 women who did not (SR-NIPV), with a mean age of

41.17, recruited from a community services center. The research conducted in an impoverished, densely-populated, inner-city district with a disproportionately high number of immigrants from China. A majority (86.7%) were unemployed, had a junior high school education or less (76.6%), and had immigrated from Mainland China (86.7%). **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Survey of types of domestic violence and its related factors in pregnant mothers in Kalaleh at 2014

Author(s): Noori A.; Sanago A.; Jouybari L.; Azimi M.

Source: Iranian Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility; 2017; vol. 19 (no. 39); p. 54-62

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Introduction: Violence against women is a universal phenomenon which has negative impact on the mental health of the family and society, and the consequences such as increased health care costs, reduced productivity and labor force of women are another results of this health and social cultural problem. So, this study was performed with aim to determine types of domestic violence and its related factors in pregnant women. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The impact of psychosocial determinants on the nonmedical use of prescription medication among women with history of intimate partner violence

Author(s): Carter, Takisha J.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 7)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The purpose of this quantitative cross-sectional study was to examine the factors that are associated with the nonmedical use of prescription medication (NMUPM) among women with history of intimate partner violence (IPV). This study had two aims: (a) examine the relationship between demographic factors, psychosocial factors (anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD], substance abuse, alcohol abuse, coping style [escape avoidance, social support, planful problem solving], violence [physical, sexual, emotional abuse]) and NMUPM among women; and (b) to determine what set of demographic factors, type of violence, mental health factors, and coping style best serve as predictors of NMUPM. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The Influence of Relationship Power and Partner Communication on the Syndemic Factor among Hispanic Women

Author(s): Gonzalez-Guarda R.M.; McCabe B.E.; Mathurin E.; DeBastiani S.D.; Peragallo Montano N.

Source: Women's Health Issues; Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Background: This study expands research on the substance abuse, intimate partner violence, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and depression syndemic theory for Hispanic women. We hypothesized relationship power and partner communication would be related to the syndemic. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The Influence of Violence Victimization on Sexual Health Behaviors and Outcomes.

Author(s): Latimer, Jennifer; Fleckman, Julia; Wallace, Maeve; Rountree, Michele; Theall, Katherine

Source: AIDS Patient Care & STDs; May 2017; vol. 31 (no. 5); p. 237-244

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract: This study examines the implications of a history of personal violence on health and health behaviors. A secondary analysis of cross-sectional data involving adults (n = 214) from a semirural area in southern Louisiana between October 2008 and December 2010 was conducted to ascertain the association between a personal history of violence victimization and indicators of sexual health behaviors and outcomes: communication with sexual partners about HIV status, consistent condom use, and sexually transmitted infection (STI). While violence victimization is widely accepted as a risk factor for high-risk sex behavior, the mechanisms underlying violence victimization's influence on sexual health outcomes remain unclear. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The Longitudinal Impact of an Internet Safety Decision Aid for Abused Women

Author(s): Glass N.E.; Perrin N.A.; Clough A.S.; Campbell J.C.; Case J.; Hanson G.C.; Bloom T.L.; Messing J.T.; Gielen A.C.; Eden K.B.

Source: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; May 2017; vol. 52 (no. 5); p. 606-615

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Introduction Women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) navigate complex, dangerous decisions. Tailored safety information and safety planning, typically provided by domestic violence service providers, can prevent repeat IPV exposure and associated adverse health outcomes; however, few abused women access these services. The Internet represents a potentially innovative way to connect abused women with tailored safety planning resources and information. The purpose of this study was to compare safety and mental health outcomes at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months among abused women randomized to: (1) a tailored, Internet-based safety decision aid; or (2) control website (typical safety information available online). **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

FGM and child safeguarding

Psychosexual complications of female genital mutilation for couples: A comparative study

Author(s): Mahmoudi O.; Hosseini E.

Source: Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; 2017; vol. 20 (no. 4); p. 135-140

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Introduction: Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises of various procedures that damage female genitalia for non-therapeutic intentions, and it offers multidimensional and interdependent effects. Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine whether FGM versus non-FGM couples in Kermanshah in Iran vary in relationship characteristics, such as relationship satisfaction, sexual satisfaction, and mental health. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Female genital cutting (FGC) in the empower clinic in New York City

Author(s): Saleh M.; Ades V.

Source: Journal of Women's Health; 2017; vol. 26 (no. 4)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Background: The WHO estimates 200 million girls and women have undergone FGC globally. 507,000 women and girls have undergone or are at risk of FGC in the U.S. The UN Committee Against Torture considers FGC to fall within its mandate. Healthcare providers need to be aware of FGC's existence, different forms, and health needs of those affected by it. Objective(s): To build a profile of survivors of FGC at the EMPOWER clinic with special attention to residual

gynecologic symptoms, psychiatric diagnoses, use of effective contraception, and prevalence of gender-based violence. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Female genital mutilation in children presenting to Australian paediatricians

Author(s): Zurynski Y.; Phu A.; Sureshkumar P.; Deverell M.; Elliott E.J.; Cherian S.

Source: Archives of Disease in Childhood; Jun 2017; vol. 102 (no. 6); p. 509-515

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [Archives of disease in childhood](#) - from Highwire Press

Abstract:Objective: The WHO reports that female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is an ancient cultural practice prevalent in many countries. FGM/C has been reported among women resident in Australia. Our paper provides the first description of FGM/C in Australian children. Design: Cross-sectional survey conducted in April-June 2014. Setting: Paediatricians and other child health specialists recruited through the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit were asked to report children aged Copyright © Published by the BMJ Publishing Group Limited.

Female genital mutilation at a safety-net hospital in Denver, CO

Author(s): Gustafson D.; Nogueira L.; Gold S.; Berry E.; Da Silva R.D.; Kim F.J.

Source: Journal of Urology; Apr 2017; vol. 197 (no. 4)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Available in full text at [Journal of Urology](#) - from Ovid

Abstract:INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Female genital mutilation is the alteration of genitalia for cultural, non-medical purposes and may cause numerous medical complications. The purpose of this study was to examine female genital mutilation cases seen at Denver Health Medical Center, a Level 1 Trauma Center and Safety-Net Hospital in Denver, Colorado. Furthermore, we assessed chief complaints that initiated evaluation and possible medical treatment. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Best practices: Clinical intervention with child sexual abuse victims involved in the judicial system

Author(s): McHugh, Shannon Valerie

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 11)

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The trauma resulting from child sexual abuse (CSA) can dramatically alter a child's physical, emotional, and social development. Treating the resultant negative effects is important to mental health, law enforcement, and legal system professionals alike. Problems can arise when the forensic or judicial process of prosecuting the abuser comes in contact with the therapeutic process of trying to alleviate a child's suffering; each side is attempting to meet different goals, albeit for the wellbeing of the child that can conflict making both tasks more difficult to successfully complete. The current study is designed to initiate a dialogue between professionals from both the mental health and legal systems about the best ways for the mental health community to treat sexually abused children's psychological symptoms without disrupting the forensic process that frequently accompanies child abuse investigations. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The lived experiences of the non-victim sibling in cases of intra-familial child sexual abuse

Author(s): Doyle, Danielle Renee Phifer

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 12)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The purpose of this qualitative Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) study was to explore the experiences of non-victim siblings following the disclosure of intra-familial child sexual abuse (CSA). Even though the Family Systems Theory supports the idea that what affects one family member affects another, previous research has not provided information regarding the needs of the non-victim siblings. Despite the fact that contemporary researchers suggest that all family members involved in cases of child maltreatment need an evaluation and should partake in treatment, professionals in this area do not have the information they need in order to provide intervention services for the non-victim sibling. The study included families from North Carolina in which the perpetrator was an adult family member. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

"Why didn't you tell?" Helping families and children weather the process following a sexual abuse disclosure

Author(s): Kellogg, Nancy D.

Source: Parenting and family processes in child maltreatment and intervention; 2017 ; p. 35-236

Publication Type(s): Book Edited Book Chapter

Abstract:The medical assessment of children and adolescents who are suspected victims of sexual abuse is typically juxtaposed between investigative processes, including forensic interviews and victim statements, and the onset of therapy. While one purpose of the medical assessment is to gather forensically important information, a primary goal is to assess the medical and mental health needs of the child, and to devise a strategy for meeting those needs. This treatment plan for the child also entails assessment and treatment of the child's caregiver. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Facilitating positive disclosure: The experience of primary care settings for female survivors of childhood sexual abuse

Author(s): Scholder, Lauren M.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 12)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The occurrence of child sexual abuse (CSA) can have immediate and long-term effects on an individual's physical, cognitive, interpersonal, and emotional functioning. As a result of the health risks associated with CSA, screening for sexual abuse is essential in primary care settings. Primary health care providers have identified several barriers that impeded the occurrence of routine sexual trauma screening. Survivors have also identified various barriers to disclosure of abuse experiences to primary health care providers. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Predicting sexual revictimization in childhood and adolescence: A prospective examination using ecological systems theory

Author(s): Pittenger, Samantha L.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 12)

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:Child sexual abuse is a prevalent problem in the United States and is associated with revictimization: a victimization episode perpetrated by a different individual and occurring subsequent to initial abuse experiences (Barnes, Noll, Putnam, & Trickett, 2009). While evidence shows that 20-39% of sexual abuse victims report revictimization within childhood or adolescence, much of the research to date has focused on its occurrence in adulthood. Thus, there is a limited understanding of the pathways to revictimization and its associated outcomes for youth. The present study examined predictors of sexual revictimization within childhood and adolescence using ecological theory, which includes individual, family, and community-level factors. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Physical and mental health of children with substantiated sexual abuse: Gender comparisons from a matched-control cohort study

Author(s): Daigneault I.; Vezina-Gagnon P.; Bourgeois C.; Esposito T.; Hebert M.

Source: Child Abuse and Neglect; Apr 2017; vol. 66 ; p. 155-165

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:When compared to children from the general population, sexually abused children receive more medical services, both for physical and mental health problems. However, possible differences between sexually abused boys and girls remain unknown. The lack of control group in studies that find gender differences also prevents from determining if the differences are specific to sexual abuse or to gender. The objective of the study was to assess differences in physical and mental health between sexually abused boys and girls in comparison to those from the general population. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Emotion regulation mediates the relationship between a history of child abuse and current ptsd/depression severity in adolescent females

Author(s): John, Sufna G.; Cisler, Josh M.; Sigel, Benjamin A.

Source: Journal of Family Violence; Apr 2017

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal

Abstract:Although experiencing child abuse (i.e., physical abuse, sexual abuse, exposure to violence) is associated with a variety of mental health difficulties, simple exposure to abuse does not produce symptoms in every individual. The current study explored emotion regulation as a mediator in the relationship between a history of child abuse and symptoms of posttraumatic stress and depression. Adolescent females (ages 11–17 years) were asked to retrospectively report on their exposure to child abuse, current symptoms of PTSD/depression, and emotion regulation abilities. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Child abuse, neural structure, and adolescent psychopathology: A longitudinal study

Author(s): Busso, Daniel S.; McLaughlin, Katie A.; Brueck, Stephanie; Peverill, Matthew; Gold, Andrea L.; Sheridan, Margaret A.

Source: Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry; Apr 2017; vol. 56 (no. 4); p. 321-328

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal Journal Article

Abstract:Objective: Child abuse exerts a deleterious impact on a broad array of mental health outcomes. However, the neurobiological mechanisms that mediate this association remain poorly characterized. Here, we use a longitudinal design to prospectively identify neural mediators of the association between child abuse and psychiatric disorders in a community sample of adolescents. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Language disorder and retrospectively reported sexual abuse of girls: Severity and disclosure

Author(s): Brownlie, E.B.; Graham, Eva; Bao, Lin; Koyama, Emiko; Beitchman, Joseph H.

Source: Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry; Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal

Abstract:Background Despite emerging evidence for an association between communication disorders and maltreatment, little research has examined sexual abuse characteristics or disclosure experiences among individuals with language disorder (LD). Given that communication difficulties may constitute a barrier to disclosure, the disclosure experiences among individuals with and without communication difficulties may also differ. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

On defining violence, and why it matters

Author(s): Hamby, Sherry

Source: Psychology of Violence; Apr 2017; vol. 7 (no. 2); p. 167-180

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal Editorial

Available in full text at [Psychology of Violence](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract:Accurate definitions of phenomena are essential to any scientific enterprise. A definition of violence should be fully capable of accounting for the exclusion of behaviors such as accidents and self-defense, and the inclusion of behaviors such as child abuse, sexual offenses, and manslaughter. Violence research has produced numerous and sometimes conflicting definitions of violence that can be organized into 4 general camps: the exemplars approach, the social psychology approach, the public health approach, and the animal research approach. Each approach has strengths and limitations, but to fully distinguish violence from other behaviors requires incorporating elements from all of them. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The enduring impact of violence against children

Author(s): Hillis, Susan D.; Mercy, James A.; Saul, Janet R.

Source: Psychology, Health & Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 22 (no. 4); p. 393-405

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Peer Reviewed Journal Journal Article

Abstract:More than one billion children—half of all children in the world—are exposed to violence every year. The violence children are exposed to includes both direct experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as indirectly witnessing violence in their homes, schools, and communities. What these various forms of violence share, based on a review of the literature, is their enduring potential for life-long consequences. These consequences include increases in the risks of injury, HIV, sexually transmitted infections, mental health problems, reproductive health problems, and non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, and diabetes. Studies addressing biologic underpinnings of such consequences demonstrate that violence-associated toxic stress may cause damage to the nervous, endocrine, circulatory, musculo-skeletal, reproductive, respiratory, and immune systems. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Child and Adolescent Sexual Abuse in Women Seeking Help for Sexual and Reproductive Mental Health Problems: Prevalence, Characteristics, and Disclosure.

Author(s): López, Sílvia; Faro, Concepció; Lopetegui, Lourdes; Pujol-Ribera, Enriqueta; Monteagudo, Mònica; AVECILLA-PALAU, Àngels; Martínez, Cristina; Cobo, Jesús; Fernández, María-Isabel

Source: Journal of Child Sexual Abuse; Apr 2017; vol. 26 (no. 3); p. 246-269

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract: This is a multicentric, descriptive, cross-sectional study of child and adolescent sexual abuse in women over 18 years in 24 primary care sexual and reproductive health centers in Catalonia. A total of 1,013 women were recruited; 345 (37.6%, 95% CI: 34.6–40.9) reported exposure to child sexual abuse: 32.4% disclosed being touched in a sexual way, and 9.6% reported completed sexual intercourse. Abuse occurred before the age of 13 in 63.4% of respondents. The perpetrator was a relative or an acquaintance in almost 80% of cases. The risk was higher among women of Central or South American origin (OR: 2.86; 95% CI: 1.33–6.12). Only 31.9% of women disclosed the abuse and 17.3% were blamed. Abuse that involved attempted or completed sexual intercourse was significantly associated with recurrence, physical violence, and revictimization in adulthood.

ChemSex and Recreational Drug Use

What puts them at risk? A cross-sectional case-control survey of demographic profile and sexual behavior of patients with sexually transmitted infections at a tertiary care center in North India.

Author(s): Raj, Rama; Gupta, Vishal; Pathak, Mona; Sreenivas, Vishnubhatla; Sood, Seema; Singh, Sarman; Verma, Kaushal K; Khanna, Neena; Das, Bimal K; Gupta, Somesh

Source: Indian journal of sexually transmitted diseases; 2017; vol. 38 (no. 1); p. 22-36

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Available in full text at [Indian Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract: BACKGROUND Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a major public health problem in developing nations. Identification of risk factors can help in formulating effective strategies against them. The present study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in North India over 1 year to identify the risk factors associated with STIs. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Recreational drug use and chemsex among HIV-infected in-patients: A unique screening opportunity

Author(s): Elliot E.R.; Tyebally S.; Gedela K.; Nelson M.; Singh S.

Source: HIV Medicine; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract: Objectives: While a high rate of recreational drug use (RDU) has been documented among HIV-infected out-patients, particularly in men who have sex with men (MSM), there is a distinct lack of data for HIV-infected in-patients. Hospital admission offers a unique opportunity to engage drug users. We aimed to establish and characterize RDU among new admissions to a large dedicated London HIV in-patient unit and compare it to RDU among general medical admissions to inform clinical pathways. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Chemsex intoxication involving sildenafil as an adulterant of GHB.

Author(s): Pichini S; Marchei E; Pacifici R; Marinelli E; Busardò FP

Source: Drug testing and analysis; Jun 2017; vol. 9 (no. 6); p. 956-959

Publication Type(s): Letter

Poly drug use, chemsex drug use, and associations with sexual risk behaviour in HIV-negative men who have sex with men attending sexual health clinics.

Author(s): Sewell, Janey; Miltz, Ada; Lampe, Fiona C; Cambiano, Valentina; Speakman, Andrew;

Source: The International journal on drug policy; May 2017; vol. 43 ; p. 33-43

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUNDRecreational drug use and associated harms continue to be of significant concern in men who have sex with men (MSM) particularly in the context of HIV and STI transmission.METHODSData from 1484 HIV-negative or undiagnosed MSM included in the AURAH study, a cross-sectional, self-completed questionnaire study of 2630 individuals from 20 sexual health clinics in the United Kingdom in 2013-2014, was analysed. Two measures of recreational drug use in the previous three months were defined; (i) polydrug use (use of 3 or more recreational drugs) and (ii) chemsex drug use (use of mephedrone, crystal methamphetamine or GHB/GBL). Associations of socio-demographic, health and lifestyle factors with drug use, and associations of drug use with sexual behaviour, were investigated. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

What does the latest research evidence mean for practitioners who work with gay and bisexual men engaging in chemsex?

Author(s): Frankis J; Clutterbuck D

Source: Sexually transmitted infections; May 2017; vol. 93 (no. 3); p. 153-154

Publication Type(s): Editorial

PubMedID: 28108700

Available in full text at [Sexually transmitted infections](#) - from Highwire Press

Motivations and values associated with combining sex and illicit drugs ('chemsex') among gay men in South London: findings from a qualitative study.

Author(s): Weatherburn P; Hickson F; Reid D; Torres-Rueda S; Bourne A

Source: Sexually transmitted infections; May 2017; vol. 93 (no. 3); p. 203-206

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

PubMedID: 27519259

Available in full text at [Sexually transmitted infections](#) - from Highwire Press

Abstract:OBJECTIVES: There is considerable public health concern about the combining of sex and illicit drugs (chemsex) among gay men. With a view to inform supportive therapeutic and clinical interventions, we sought to examine the motivations for engaging in chemsex among gay men living in South London.METHODS: Community advertising recruited 30 gay men for qualitative semi-structured interview. Aged between 21 and 53 years, all lived in South London in the boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham and all had combined crystal methamphetamine, mephedrone and/or γ -hydroxybutyric acid/ γ -butyrolactone with sex in the past 12 months. Transcripts were subjected to a thematic analysis. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Illicit drug use among New Zealand gay and bisexual men: Prevalence and association with sexual health behaviours.

Author(s): Saxton, Peter; Newcombe, David; Ahmed, Arslan; Dickson, Nigel; Hughes, Anthony

Source: Drug and alcohol review; Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:INTRODUCTION AND AIMSDrug use among gay and bisexual men (GBM) in New Zealand. We establish a baseline estimate of drug use and investigate associations with sexual health and HIV risk.DESIGN AND METHODSA cross-sectional survey of GBM was conducted in gay community settings and online. Participants were asked their frequency of using nine drugs (poppers, cannabis, ecstasy, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, LSD, gamma hydroxybutyrate and ketamine) in the previous 6 months. We examined associations between selected drugs and number of recent partners, unprotected anal intercourse with a casual partner and sexually transmitted infections using adjusted odds ratios (AOR). **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Chemsex. An emergent phenomenon.

Author(s): Dolengevich-Segal H; Rodríguez-Salgado B; Bellesteros-López J; Molina-Prado R

Source: Adicciones; Apr 2017; vol. 0 (no. 0); p. 894

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

PubMedID: 28492961

Available in full text at [Adicciones](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:Letter to the editor.

Characteristics of those with newly diagnosed HIV at a central London clinic

Author(s): Sacks R.; Nwokolo N.; McOwan A.; Whitlock G.

Source: HIV Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 18 ; p. 50

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: The profile of those newly diagnosed with HIV is useful for targeting HIV-negative individuals who would benefit most from intensive risk reduction strategies including PrEP. Methods: Case-note review of all newly diagnosed HIV positive individuals at a central London clinic between 1st May and 30th September 2015. Results: There were 214 new HIV diagnoses: 97% (207/214) male, all MSM. Median age was 30 y. In the previous 3 months, median number of sexual partners was 5 and 87% (109/125) disclosed condomless anal sex. In the previous month, 47% (91/191) had chemsex and 12% (22/188) slamsex. 53% (113/213) had previously attended our service. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

A systematic review of interventions to decrease the prevalence of 'chemsex' among HIV negative and HIV positive men who have sex with men (MSM)

Author(s): Barlow A.; Desai M.; Hayter M.; Lacey C.

Source: HIV Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 18 ; p. 23

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: 'Chemsex', the use of methamphetamine, mephadrone or GHB/ GBL before or during sex to facilitate or enhance sex, has been associated with higher risk sexual behaviour and has been recognised as a UK public health priority, particularly in men who have sex with men. However there is no consensus on optimal interventions to decrease chemsex prevalence or the risks

associated with chemsex in HIV positive and HIV negative men who have sex with men. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

A comparison of experiences of HIV stigma and discrimination between heterosexual men and men who have sex with men (MSM), and the influence of chemsex: Findings from the People Living with HIV Stigma Survey UK 2015

Author(s): Hibbert M.; Kirwan P.; Delpech V.; Crenna-Jennings W.; Benton L.; Lut I.; Okala S.;

Source: HIV Medicine; Apr 2017; vol. 18 ; p. 55

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: 13% of men who have sex with men (MSM) living with HIV in the UK are unaware of their HIV status. HIV stigma remains a barrier to testing, treatment adherence, and is associated with sexual risk behaviours. We compare stigma experienced between heterosexual men and MSM, and investigate the influence of MSM engaging in chemsex has on HIV stigma. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

When the party's over.

Source: Therapy Today; Apr 2017; vol. 28 (no. 3); p. 12-12

Publication Type(s): Periodical

Available in full text at [Therapy Today](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:A blog on the culture of stigma and secrecy and chemsex lifestyle is presented.

The gendered intersection of violence and drug use among people who use methamphetamine in San Diego County, California

Author(s): Hayashi, Hitomi D.

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences; 2017; vol. 77 (no. 10)

Publication Type(s): Dissertation Abstract Dissertation

Abstract:The following three papers aimed to explore the impact of methamphetamine (meth) use and the meth-using environment on the lives of meth-using men and women in San Diego County, California. This dissertation research was funded by the National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse through an R36 dissertation research award (Grant #R36DA03901201, Hayashi HD). The study sample for all three papers included heterosexual meth-using men and women who were age >18 years of age, resided in San Diego County, California, and had a current steady intimate partner. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Violence, trauma and living with HIV: Longitudinal predictors of initiating crystal methamphetamine injection among sex workers

Author(s): Argento E.; Goldenberg S.; Braschel M.; Montaner J.; Shannon K.; Strathdee S.A.

Source: Drug and Alcohol Dependence; Jun 2017; vol. 175 ; p. 198-204

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Background Despite rapid increases in crystal methamphetamine (CM) use worldwide and established gendered patterns of use, empirical research on CM injection initiation among sex workers is limited. Given the wide range of harms associated with CM, alongside stimulant effects including sexual dis-inhibition and prolonged awake-ness, this study aimed to longitudinally

investigate socio-structural predictors of initiating CM injection among sex workers in Vancouver, Canada. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The future of drugs: Recreational drug use and sexual health among gay and other men who have sex with men

Author(s): Race K.; Lea T.; Murphy D.; Pienaar K.

Source: Sexual Health; 2017; vol. 14 (no. 1); p. 42-50

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Review

Available in full text at [Sexual Health](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract: There are complex historical connections between sexual minoritisation and desires to chemically alter bodily experience. For gay men, drug and alcohol use can be a creative or experimental response to social marginalisation - and not necessarily a problematic one in every instance. Numerous studies have found that infection with HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) is more likely among gay and men who have sex with men (MSM) who use recreational drugs than those who do not, but the causal nature of these relations is uncertain. Sexualised drug use is associated with a range of other problems, including dependence, mental health issues, accident and overdose. A growing body of work in the Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) field demonstrates the action of drugs and their purported effects to be a product of their relations with various other actors, contexts and practices. Given these contingencies, it is impossible to predict the future of drugs or their effect on the sexual health of gay and MSM with any degree of certainty. This article outlines some of the conditions most likely to mediate such futures in the medium term. Public funding for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer drug issues should not remain restricted to questions of HIV prevention and sexual health. It should be expanded to equip sexual health and AOD service providers with the cultural and sexual literacy to mitigate stigma and allow them to respond constructively to drug problems among sexual and gender minorities as a matter of priority. Copyright © CSIRO 2017.

Gender Identity, Sexual Identity and Psychosexuality

Gynecologic Care for Transgender Adults

Author(s): Obedin-Maliver J.; de Haan G.

Source: Current Obstetrics and Gynecology Reports; Jun 2017; vol. 6 (no. 2); p. 140-148

Publication Date: Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Review

Abstract: Purpose of the Review: Transgender people need both routine gynecological and reproductive health care and services specific to gender-affirming processes. However, there is little evidence to guide their routine gynecological and reproductive health care, and data suggests that 33% of transgender people avoid routine health care due to persistent discrimination and disrespect. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

The family planning needs of young transgender men

Author(s): Light A.; Wang L.-F.; Gomez-Lobo V.

Source: Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; Apr 2017; vol. 30 (no. 2); p. 274

Publication Date: Apr 2017

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Background: Recent studies have begun to bring attention to fertility desires and pregnancy experiences of female-to-male (FTM) transgender men. One study found transgender adolescents between 14 and 18 years old are getting pregnant at similar rates as their peers, but have a six times greater risk of sexually transmitted diseases. Through gaining a better understanding of current practices and fertility desires among transgender adolescents, healthcare providers can offer comprehensive and targeted information to meet the reproductive needs of these individuals. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Advancing health equity for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people through sexual health education and LGBT-affirming health care environments

Author(s): Keuroghlian A.S.; Ard K.L.; Makadon H.J.

Source: Sexual Health; 2017; vol. 14 (no. 1); p. 119-122

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Review

Available in full text at [Sexual Health](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people face pervasive health disparities and barriers to high-quality care. Adequate LGBT sexual health education for emerging health professionals is currently lacking. Clinical training programs and healthcare organisations are well poised to start addressing these disparities and affirming LGBT patients through curricula designed to cultivate core competencies in LGBT health as well as health care environments that welcome, include and protect LGBT patients, students and staff. Health education programs can emphasise mastery of basic LGBT concepts and terminology, as well as openness towards and acceptance of LGBT people. Core concepts, language and positive attitudes can be instilled alongside clinical skill in delivering inclusive sexual health care, through novel educational strategies and paradigms for clinical implementation. Caring for the health needs of LGBT patients also involves the creation of health care settings that affirm LGBT communities in a manner that is responsive to culturally specific needs, sensitivities and challenges that vary across the globe. Copyright © CSIRO 2017.

The Sexual Health of Transgender Men: A Scoping Review.

Author(s): Stephenson, Rob; Riley, Erin; Rogers, Erin; Suarez, Nicolas; Metheny, Nick; Senda, Jonathan; Saylor, Kate M; Bauermeister, José A

Source: Journal of sex research; 2017; vol. 54 (no. 4-5); p. 424-445

Publication Date: 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:There is a general paucity of research concerning the sexual health of transgender individuals, and most existing research focuses on transgender women. A scoping review concerning the sexual health of transgender men was conducted to identify gaps in the literature and to highlight opportunities for future research and intervention. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sexual Minority Health: A Bibliography and Preliminary Study of the Book Literature.

Author(s): Weiner, Sharon A

Source: Medical reference services quarterly; 2017; vol. 36 (no. 1); p. 49-61

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:The literature on health in people who identify as sexual minorities is scattered in many types of resources and disciplines. To help address the need for relevant, well-organized information

for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people and health care providers, this study first identified books published in a ten-year period and then examined the topics, the number of books published per year, most prolific authors, and primary publishers. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Correction to: Disorders related to sexuality and gender identity in the ICD-11: revising the ICD-10 classification based on current scientific evidence, best clinical practices, and human rights considerations (World Psychiatry, (2016), 15, 3, (205-221), 10.1002/wps.20354)

Author(s): anonymous

Source: World Psychiatry; Jun 2017; vol. 16 (no. 2); p. 220

Publication Date: Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Erratum

Available in full text at [World Psychiatry](#) - from National Library of Medicine

Gay-Straight Alliances as settings to discuss health topics: individual and group factors associated with substance use, mental health, and sexual health discussions.

Author(s): Poteat, V P; Heck, N C; Yoshikawa, H; Calzo, J P

Source: Health education research; Jun 2017; vol. 32 (no. 3); p. 258-268

Publication Date: Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Sexual minority (e.g. lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning; LGBTQ) and gender minority (e.g. transgender) youth experience myriad health risks. Gay-Straight Alliances (GSAs) are school-based settings where they may have opportunities to discuss substance use, mental health, and sexual health issues in ways that are safe and tailored to their experiences. Attention to these topics in GSAs could aid in developing programming for these settings. Among 295 youth from 33 Massachusetts high-school GSAs (69% LGBTQ, 68% cisgender female, 68% White, Mage = 16.06), we examined how often youth discussed these topics within their GSA and identified factors associated with having more of these discussions. Youth and GSAs as a whole varied in their frequency of discussing these topics. Youth who accessed more information/resources in the GSA and did more advocacy more frequently engaged in discussions around substance use, mental health and sexual health. Youth who reported greater victimization more often discussed substance use and mental health, but not sexual health. Finally, GSAs whose members collectively reported greater victimization more frequently discussed these topics. These findings can assist the development of health programming to be delivered within GSAs.

Distinct Coping Profiles Are Associated With Mental Health Differences in Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Adults.

Author(s): Freese, Rebecca; Ott, Miles Q; Rood, Brian A; Reisner, Sari L; Pantalone, David W

Source: Journal of clinical psychology; Jun 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVEThis study assessed the unique coping strategies of transgender and gender nonconforming (TGNC) individuals in the United States used to manage gender-related stress, and examined associations between specific coping profiles and mental health. **[ABSTRACT EDITED]**

Sexual health service providers' perceptions of transgender youth in England.

Author(s): Lefkowitz, Ayla R F; Mannell, Jenevieve

Source: Health & social care in the community; May 2017; vol. 25 (no. 3); p. 1237-1246

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Transgender youth often face difficulties when accessing sexual health services. However, few studies investigate health service providers' perceptions of transgender youth, and fewer focus on sexual health. To fill this gap, our study draws on social representations theory to examine sexual health service providers' perceptions of transgender youth and how this influences the provision of health services for this marginalised population in England. A thematic analysis of 20 semi-structured interviews with service providers, conducted between March and June 2014, resulted in five main themes centred on: binary representations of transgender; transgender as homosexuality; uncertain bodies; unstable mental states; and too young to know. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Perceptions of HPV and attitudes towards HPV vaccination amongst men who have sex with men: A qualitative analysis.

Author(s): Nadarzynski, Tom; Smith, Helen; Richardson, Daniel; Pollard, Alex; Llewellyn, Carrie

Source: British journal of health psychology; May 2017; vol. 22 (no. 2); p. 345-361

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVESMen who have sex with men (MSM) are at risk of genital warts and anal cancer due to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. This study explores MSMs' perceptions of HPV and HPV vaccination prior to the introduction of this programme.DESIGNFocus groups and one-to-one interviews with self-identified MSM were conducted between November 2014 and March 2015 in Brighton, UK. [ABSTRACT EDITED]

Brief psychosexual therapy: reflections on the provision of a time-limited therapy service in a sexual health clinic.

Author(s): Irwin, Robert; Pullen, Caroline

Source: Sexual & Relationship Therapy; May 2017; vol. 32 (no. 2); p. 131-145

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Time-limited psychological therapy is increasingly the norm in publically funded health care systems. Although brevity of treatment is a characteristic of modern sex therapy, many practitioners would nevertheless consider the provision of effective psychosexual therapy in six or fewer sessions to be a daunting prospect. In this paper we reflect on the challenges, opportunities, and changes to practice associated with the development and delivery of a brief psychosexual therapy service within a specialist sexual health clinic in England. We endeavour to integrate our experiential learning with relevant research findings and principles from the fields of psychosexual therapy and brief psychological therapy. We also explore some of the broader issues associated with the development and provision of brief psychosexual therapy, including the possible implications for the education and training of psychosexual therapists.

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International Journal of STD & AIDS

June 2017; Volume 28, Issue 7

Sexually Transmitted Infection

June 2017; Volume 93, Issue 4

Journal of Family Planning and Reproduction

April 2017; Volume 43, Issue 2

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Exercise: Sensitivity and Specificity

Sensitivity:

If a person has a disease, how often will the test be positive (true positive rate)?

If the test is highly sensitive and the test result is negative you can be nearly certain that they don't have disease.

Specificity:

If a person does not have the disease how often will the test be negative (true negative rate)?

If the test result for a highly specific test is positive you can be nearly certain that they actually have the disease.

Quick Quiz:

1. **A very sensitive test, when negative, helps you:**
 - a: Rule-in disease
 - b: Rule-out disease
 - c: Confuse medical students
 - d: Save money
2. **A test which is highly specific, when positive, helps you:**
 - a: Rule-in disease
 - b: Rule-out disease
 - c: Confuse medical students
 - d: Save money

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Answers: 1b; 2a



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