



A Brief Discussion of Effective Methods for Reducing Risk Factors for Girl Child Psychological Abuse

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DESCRIPTION

Harmful sexual sibling behaviour is the term used in this study to refer to childhood sexual behaviour, including abuse (SSA) that does not conform to the category of age-appropriate curiosity. Although SSA may be the most widespread and longest-lasting form of interfamilial sexual abuse, it is the least reported, studied, and treated. This study aims to deepen our understanding of the sexual characteristics and dynamics of such behaviour as perceived by those involved. Twenty adults from the Orthodox community in Israel who had experienced sexual interactions with one or more of their siblings were selected as participants. This qualitative, constructivist, grounded theory study was based on semi-structured interviews with 20 adults. Four types of sexual dynamics were revealed: Violent dynamics, relationships, sexual routines and casual, the latter being based on new understanding that deepens our knowledge of the subject. Researchers have discovered four types of sexual dynamics: "Dynamics of abuse", "relationships", "sexual routine" and "accidental", the latter being the result of a new understanding that expands our understanding of the subject. Participants discussed the broad, long-term ramifications and long-term psychological consequences of each dynamic, as well as their coexistence. The findings also reveal two cultural dimensions of participants' perceptions of sexual acts: "Lack of sexual knowledge" and "the perception that all religious prohibitions are equally strict." The findings highlight the importance of tailoring interventions to the siblings' perceptions and avoiding treatments that exacerbate their complex situation. Rather than a continuum, we describe a phenomenon using the terms dynamics and dimensions. The study also highlights the importance of understanding relevant religious-cultural issues. During enrolment, we identified 106 women with MS using linkage to national health registries. The control group consisted of 77,278 women who did not have MS. 27 wom-

en (26%) with MS reported any adult abuse compared with 15,491 women (20%) without MS or 1.33. (0.85-2.09). 22 (21%) women with MS reported systematic emotional abuse, compared with 13% of women without MS (OR 1.75). (1.08-2.83). Ten women (10%) with MS reported sexual abuse, compared with 6% of women without MS (aOR 1.72). (0.89-3.33). More women with MS reported rape in adulthood, aOR 2.37. (1.02-5.49). After childhood abuse, women with MS had a higher risk of victimization in adulthood with an OR of 2.23. (1.22-4.10). The risk of abuse during pregnancy or in the six months before pregnancy was comparable between the groups. Complex PTSD is a serious mental disorder that develops in response to traumatic life events. Complex PTSD is characterized by three major clusters of posttraumatic symptoms as well as persistent and pervasive disturbances in emotion regulation, identity, and relationships. Complex PTSD was added to ICD-11 as a new diagnosis. Individuals with PTSD typically have experienced multiple or sustained traumatic exposures such as childhood abuse and domestic or community violence. The disorder affects 1%-8% of the population and can affect up to 50% of people in psychiatric hospitals. There have been advances in the diagnosis, assessment, and differentiation from PTSD and borderline personality disorder, as well as in the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents. Multicomponent therapies, starting with a focus on safety, psycho-education, and patient-provider collaboration Studies recommend treatment components such as self-regulatory strategies and trauma focused interventions. In 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) became a global pandemic. Korea still uses self-quarantine, lockdown and school closures that have proven effective in various pandemic situations. These measures reduced transmission of the virus to some extent, but also had unintended consequences. First, it is clear that social isolation has a negative impact on mental health. This has a direct and indirect impact on the psychiatric environment of parents and children.

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Limiting outdoor activities was the most stressful factor for Korean youth. Increased parental burden leads to increased screen time in youth, and social isolation leads to depressed mood with symptoms similar to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and anxiety. Second, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and somatization symptoms are common in children and adolescents. One of the symptoms of PTSD, the feeling of health and life being threatened during a pandemic, is a strong risk factor for somatization. Finally, there is evidence of an in-

creased pattern of child abuse during the pandemic.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest