



Advancing community health worldwide.

SBC JOURNAL CLUB

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Women's experience of intimate partner violence and uptake of Antenatal Care



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Intimate Partner Violence

- What is IPV?
 - Using one word, define what you think IPV is

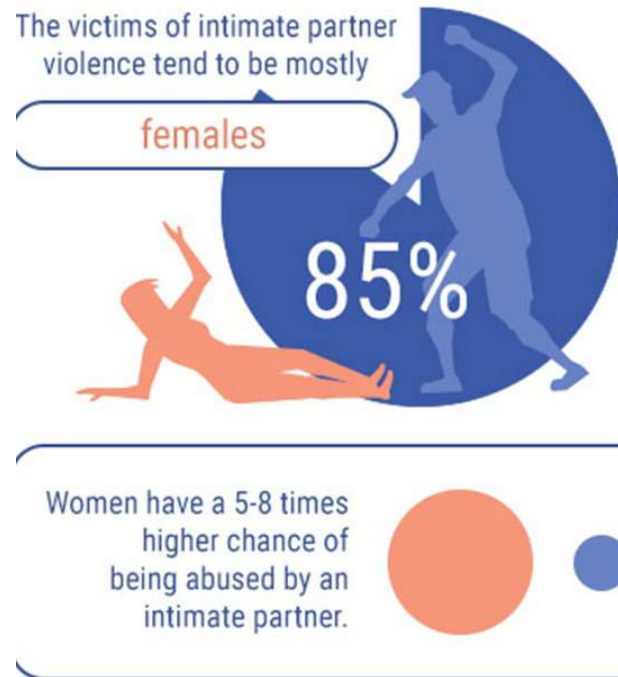
Intimate partner violence

- Intimate partner violence occurs in all kinds of intimate relationships and in every culture



Intimate partner violence

- It is gender-based



Intimate partner violence

- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against women is a major public health problem and most frequent form of violence against women
- Prevalence of IPV in LMICs range from 30% in Central and South America to 70% in Sub-Saharan Africa

Intimate partner violence

- Abused women experience a

**50% to 70%
increase**



in gynecological, neurological, and stress-related problems
(Campbell et al., 2002)

Intimate partner violence

- 60% more likely to have **asthma**
- 70% more likely to have **heart disease**
- 80% more likely to have a **stroke**
- 2x as likely to be a **current smoker**

New cases of breast cancer	211,000
Number of women dying from cardiovascular disease	484,000
Women who are injured from IPV	2,000,000

\$4 to \$7 Billion

Medical cost in the year after victimization

Source: CDC, 2008; ACS, 2006; DOJ, 200

Intimate partner violence

■ What we found in this study

IPV type	At least one ANC AOR (95%CI)	Four or more ANC AOR (95%CI)	ANC from skilled personnel AOR (95%CI)
Emotional	0.13 (0.04–0.43) ***	0.47 (0.19–0.69) **	0.42(0.16–0.90)
Sexual	0.87 (0.27–2.84)	0.40(0.14–0.89) *	1.16(0.35–3.90)
Physical	0.35(0.21–0.79) *	0.34(0.18–0.67) **	0.51(0.19–1.3)
Any form of IPV	0.50(0.01–0.50) **	0.47(0.20–0.86) *	0.32(0.10–0.90) *

IPV intimate partner violence, ANC Antenatal care. The models adjusted for age, educational status, duration of marriage/relationships, parity, membership in savings group, average income, decision-making autonomy, and rejection of justification of wife beating

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$, response category “No” is a reference category for the type of IPV in the model

What in the World?

■ 1998

- 1 in 4 women subjected to IPV in their lifetime
- IPV was gender-based: Women are 8 times more likely to be victimized by an intimate partner violence

Kyriacou, D. et al. (1999).

■ In 2016

- 1 in 3 women subjected to IPV in their lifetime
- IPV is gender-based: Women have 5 times higher likelihood of being abused by an intimate partner

CDC (2016).

Intimate partner violence

- What are we missing?



Intimate partner violence

- Theories of Intimate Partner Violence
 - Feminist theory: Gender-based inequalities
 - Socialization for masculinity
 - Social cultural model
 - The power theory
 - Burden-based model (this is not a real theory but I named it to be a model because I could not find theory or any evidence that supports it or its premises)

Intimate partner violence

- Misalignment of intervention strategy with drivers of IPV
 - Seeking individual level change (e.g empowerment) Vs. Seeking community level change
 - Creating new knowledge Vs. creating positive new norms
 - Assessing knowledge and policy gaps Vs. accurately assessing norms
 - Rooting the intervention mainly within theories Vs. within the community's own value system
 - System-blaming Vs. engaging people at multiple levels who make a decision about system change

Intimate partner violence

- Implication for primary healthcare provider
 - Making screening and counseling core part of women's health service
 - Integrating prevention, screening, and intervention practices into routine public health programs
 - early identification and intervention that provides an opportunity to educate clients about the continuum of violence which typically escalates over time and the health implications.
 - Confidentiality and privacy to avoid the consequences of disclosure

Intimate partner violence

- Implication for intervention & future research
 - Challenging the norm: looking at IPV from social norm perspective and trying to shift the norm
 - Looking at social learning theories for guidance: violent ways of settling family conflicts are often learned through observing parental and peer relationships during childhood
 - Focusing on multi level intervention(social ecological approach) that include male in the family and community (e.g TBA, social network such as VSLG)
 - The concept of norms of masculinity and masculine capital may shed light on IPV drivers

Thank you!

