Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Pregnancy

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Definition

- Pattern of assaultive or coercive behaviors perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner
- Characterized by control or domination of one person over another
IPV
Intimate Partner Violence

RAPE
hit
push
slap
strangle
shove
choke
kick
bite

physical abuse
threats
stalking

EMOTIONAL ABUSE
financial abuse

reproductive coercion

sexual assault
Special Populations

- Teen
- Immigrant
- Disabled
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT)
- Male
- Pregnant
### Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape, physical violence and/or stalking</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPV-related impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed medical care</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD symptoms</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerned for safety</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracted STI</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical Disorders Associated with IPV among Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Disorders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical injuries</td>
<td>Bruises, petechia, lacerations, fractures, bites, strangulation, dental injuries, death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>Depression, anxiety, PTSD, eating disorders, phobia, panic attacks, insomnia, suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
<td>Tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse, tranquilizer and sleeping pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic disorders</td>
<td>Chronic pain, anemia, asthma, obesity, headaches, hearing loss, TMJ disorders, fibromyalgia, heart/hypertension/chest pain problems, arthritis, GI disorders (IBS, ulcers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
<td>Pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, vaginitis, STI, UTI, non-viable pregnancies, unintended pregnancy, poor prenatal behaviors, poor pregnancy outcomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collaborative agreement between CDC and state health departments

Ongoing mail/phone survey of Maryland women each year, 2 to 9 months after delivery

- Random sample
- Stratified for birth weight and maternal age
- Data collected for 2001-2010 births so far
  - Nearly 16,000 completed surveys
  - Response rate averages 70%
During pregnancy

“During your most recent pregnancy, did an ex-husband or ex-partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?”

“During your most recent pregnancy, were you physically hurt in any way by your husband or partner?”

12 months before pregnancy

“During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did …
Physical Abuse in Year Before and During Pregnancy, Maryland PRAMS 2004-2008

- No physical abuse: 92.7%
- Physical abuse: 7.3%
Physical Abuse during Pregnancy by Husband or Partner, PRAMS 2005

percent

1.4%  4.1%  5.6%
Physical Abuse Year Before Pregnancy by Husband or Partner, PRAMS 2005

1.8%  7.1%
5.5%
Physical Abuse Before and During Pregnancy

Physical Abuse in Year Before and During Pregnancy, Maryland PRAMS 2004-2008

- Before and during pregnancy: 40%
- Before pregnancy only: 20%
- During pregnancy only: 40%
Populations at Risk for Physical Abuse before/During Pregnancy

Perinatal Physical Abuse by Age, Race/Ethnicity and Medicaid Status, Maryland PRAMS 2004-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No MA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stressors Associated with Physical Abuse, Maryland, 2004-2008

Percent

- Unwanted pregnancy: 9% (abuse), 18% (no abuse)
- Unwanted preg (partner): 8% (abuse), 29% (no abuse)
- Homeless: 3% (abuse), 16% (no abuse)
- Sep/divorce: 6% (abuse), 30% (no abuse)
- Jail (partner): 2% (abuse), 20% (no abuse)
- Lost job (partner): 9% (abuse), 21% (no abuse)

Legend: Blue = No abuse, Red = Abuse
Factors Associated with Physical Abuse, Maryland, 2004-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>No abuse</th>
<th>Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No prenatal care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTI/kidney</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm labor</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP depression</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cigarette Smoking and Physical Abuse, Maryland, 2004-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No abuse</th>
<th>Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before pregnancy</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During pregnancy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After pregnancy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Binge Drinking and Physical Abuse, Maryland, 2004-2008

- Before pregnancy: 16% (No abuse), 29% (Abuse)
- During pregnancy: 0.5% (No abuse), 0.9% (Abuse)
Binge Drinking and Physical Abuse, Maryland, 2004-2008

Pregnancy test

%

3 mos pre-preg

1st trimester

2nd trimester

3rd trimester

0.9
Stages of Development

- **Period of dividing zygote, implantation & bilaminar embryo**
- **C.N.S.**
- **Heart**
- **Eye**
- **Heart**
- **Eye**
- **Ear**
- **Palate**
- **Ear**
- **Brain**
- **External genitalia**

- **Central nervous system**
- **Heart**
- **Upper limbs**
- **Eyes**
- **Lower limbs**
- **Teeth**
- **Palate**
- **External genitalia**
- **Ear**

- **Prenatal death**
- **Major morphological abnormalities**
- **Functional defects & minor morphological abnormalities**
“Problems with the placenta” were reported at 35% higher rates among women who were physically abused than those who were not abused.
Placental Abruption
IPV and Pregnancy Outcomes

- Associated with preterm birth (PTB) and low birth weight (LBW) infant
  - Found in most but not all studies
  - Inconsistent definitions and populations
- Most recent 2010 meta-analysis*
  - 1.5 adjusted OR of PTB
  - 1.5 adjusted OR of LBW

*Shah et al. 2010
Pregnant African American women with singleton births
- D.C. clinics
- n=819
- Screened and intervened for multiple psychosocial risk factors
- IPV associated with VPTB (<=33 weeks) (OR =2.94)
- Intervention group had reduced recurrence of IPV compared to non intervention group (7.9% vs. 21.6%)
  - Intervention group had reduced occurrence of VPTB (OR=0.42)

El-Mohandes et al. 2011
Leading Causes of Pregnancy-Associated Deaths, Maryland, 1993-2008

- 1) Homicide
- 2) Cardiovascular disorders
- 3) Automobile accidents

Source: Cheng and Horon, 2011
Homicide was the leading cause of pregnancy-associated death in Maryland.

- Most prevalent: African American, age <25
- Firearms: the most common method of injury (60%)

- 56% of pregnancy-associated homicides were intimate partner homicides (IPH)
  - Not considering open cases, 65% were IPH
  - Nearly half of IPH occurred during pregnancy
  - All women with live births received prenatal care

Source: Cheng and Horon, 2010
Qualitative Data: Maternal Mortality Review

- Pregnancy-Associated deaths
  - Deaths during pregnancy or within one year afterwards
- Was the death preventable?
- Role for health care? Systems issues?
- Was the death pregnancy-related?
  - If she were not pregnant, would she have died?
Pregnancy-Associated Homicides, Maryland, 2001-2005 and 2006-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2005</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2010</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why discuss IPV in a health care setting?

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Case

- 38 y/o BF who survived GSW to head 4 yrs ago
  - Boyfriend shot her and all 3 children at home
    - 8 y/o daughter died
    - All others severely injured
- Preventable?
  - STI visit
IPV Assessment

- Prevalent
- Multiple health effects of IPV – even death!
- Majority of women (>90%) do not mind being screened; 71% wished that a previous health care provider had asked them about it
- Intervention for +IPV women in prenatal clinic
  - Decrease in VLBW (0.8% vs 4.6%)
  - Decrease VPTB (1.5% vs 6.6%)
  - Mean gestational age (38.2 wks vs. 36.9 wks)

Weinsheimer et al, 2005; Kiely et al. 2010
Professional Organizations Recommend IPV Screening

- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
- American Medical Association (AMA)
- American Nursing Association (ANA)
- American Psychiatric Association (APA)
- Institute of Medicine
Institute of Medicine Clinical Preventive Services for Women, 7/2011, recommended
  - Screening/counseling for women and adolescent girls for interpersonal/domestic violence in a culturally sensitive and supportive manner.

DHHS Secretary Sibelius
  - Insurance coverage without copays for IPV/DV screening
Ask everyone [females 15-45]
- Don’t just ask those whom you think are high risk
- Violence occurs in all socioeconomic groups and to individuals among every culture, race, ethnicity, gender, and religion.

Assure confidentiality

Ask in a private place

Assess
- End point = Do you have concerns/are you afraid that a current or former partner may “hurt” you?
- End point = EDUCATE
Last statement (2004)
- insufficient evidence that IPV screening of women leads to decreased morbidity or premature death

Upcoming proposed statement (?2012)
- ample evidence to support screening with intervention of reproductive aged females

Assess for IPV: new and annual visits
OB - 1st prenatal visit, each trimester and postpartum visit.
Other – depression/substance abuse/mental health/injuries /STI
Sample IPV Assessment Questions

• Has your current or former partner ever threatened you or made you feel afraid?

• Has your partner ever hit, choked or physically hurt you?

• Has your partner ever forced you to do something sexually that you did not want to do, or refused your request to use condoms?
Safety Assessment

RELATIONSHIP

- Physical violence increased x past year
- Recent break-up
  - Lived together in past

ABUSER

- Owns gun
- Unemployed
- Jealous, controlling, stalking/spying
- Use of illegal drugs
- Heavy alcohol use
- Threatened suicide
- Avoided being arrested for DV
- Used weapon against victim
- Threatened to kill victim
- Not father of victim’s child(ren)
- Sexual assault of victim
- Strangled victim
- Threatens to harm child(ren) of victim

Victim

- Attempted suicide
- Feel abuser is capable of killing you
- Beaten while pregnant
Medical/obstetric history

- Delivered 10 months PTD @34 weeks, BW 2240 g
- h/o asthma, anemia, depression, +C.T
- 7 mos gestation – ER visit for trauma to abdomen
- Started prenatal care 8th month of pregnancy
- +THC tox screen at delivery
- 9 previous pregnancies
  - 2 miscarriages, 2 abortions
  - 4 previous deliveries, ages at delivery 15,16,18,24

IPV assessment: no item in prenatal history, blank on delivery history/ER history,
Educate
Safety Cards

- Futures Without Violence
  www.FuturesWithoutViolence.org

- Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence
  www.mnadv.org
Hotlines

- NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- DATING VIOLENCE HOTLINE 1-866-331-9474 www.loveisrespect.org
- SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE 1-800-656-4673 www.rainn.org
Resources

- Maryland IPV web site
  - www.dhmh.maryland.gov/ipv

- Maryland Network Against DV
  - www.mnadv.org

- Maryland Health Care Coalition Against DV
  - www.healthymaryland.org/public-health/domestic-violence/

- Hospital-based Programs
  - Anne Arundel Medical Center, **GBMC**, Mercy, Meritus, Northwest, Prince George’s Hospital, Sinai Hospital

- Every jurisdiction in Maryland has DV services
  - TurnAround, Inc., www.turnaroundinc.org/

- Futures Without Violence
  - www.FuturesWithoutViolence.org
IPV
A Guide for Health Care Providers


• Google “Maryland IPV”

• www.dhmh.maryland.gov
“During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? Please count only discussions, not reading materials or videos.

- How smoking during pregnancy could affect my baby
- Breastfeeding my baby
- How drinking alcohol could affect my baby
- Using a seat belt during my pregnancy
- Birth control methods to use after my pregnancy
- Medicines that are safe to take during my pregnancy
- How using illegal drugs could affect my baby
- Tests to screen for birth defects that run in my family
- What to do if my labor starts early
- Getting tested for HIV
- Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners”
Counseling about Physical Abuse during Pregnancy, 2010, PRAMS

- Counseled about physical abuse, 47%
- Not counseled about physical abuse, 53%
### Summary: IPV and Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seven percent of Maryland women report physical abuse during pregnancy or the year before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse during pregnancy/pre-pregnancy is associated with unhealthy behaviors, medical problems and poor pregnancy outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide is the leading cause of pregnancy-associated death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACOG recommends IPV assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Initial visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- each trimester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- postpartum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pre-pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many resources available to help providers with IPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Educational materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- State and local DV programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hotlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Web sites</td>
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</table>