



*433 Teams*

# PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Lecture (4)

## Domestic violence

433Phc@gmail.com



جامعة  
الملك سعود  
King Saud University



## **Objectives:**

- Differentiate violence against women (VAW) from domestic violence (DV)/family violence
- Identify different types of violence
- Identify different victims of domestic violence
- Recognize sign and symptoms of violence
- Identify risk factors in domestic violence
- List bio-psycho-social consequences of domestic violence
- Outline resources of victim support in Saudi Arabia

## Definition of Domestic Violence:

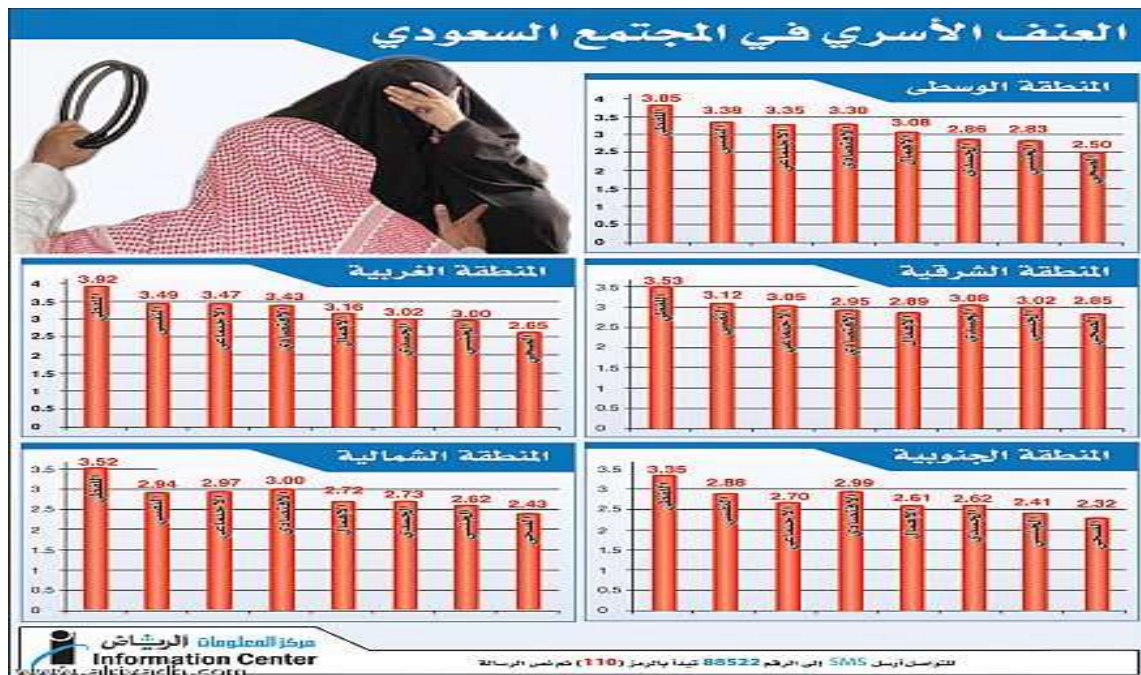
- All behaviors/actions within the family result in mental or physical injury (or death) to another member of the family.
- Prevalence (10-69%).

## Violence Against Women:

“Any act of gender based violence that result in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, whether occurring in public or private life” (WHO: putting women first. P7. 2001).

## The annual incidence :

- ✓ 47 assaults per 1000 women
- ✓ 32 assaults per 1000 men.
- ❑ Annual 1.3 million women & 800,000 men who are physically abused in the United States
- ❑ 28% of female homicide victims were killed by their current or former male partners
- ❑ only 3% of men were murdered by current or former female partners.



السبت ٦ محرم ١٤٣٠ هـ - ٣ يناير ٢٠٠٩ م - جريدة الرياض العدد ١٤٨٠٣

## Types of violence /victims:

---

1-Child Maltreatment

2-Intimate Partner Violence

3-Elder Mistreatment

### A-Physical violence:

“Intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm.” (CDC) , Examples:

Pushing

Punching

Burning

Throwing

Biting

Shaking

Slapping

**Homicide**

### B-Emotional/psychological abuse

- Includes humiliation, controlling behavior, repeated verbal assaults (name-calling), isolation (rejection, withholding attention and affection), threats, and public harassment, all of which can produce psychological trauma that reduces a person's self-worth, value, and sense of efficacy.
- Emotional/psychological violence often coexists with chronic physical or sexual violence, but can also stand alone.

## C-Financial abuse

- Is when a person withholds resources such as money or transportation, or limits freedom of movement or association (eg, domination, isolation) of another person—a tactic often found in abusive relationships.
- Financial abuse most often involves the inappropriate transfer or use of an elder's funds for the caregiver's purposes.

## D-Sexual violence

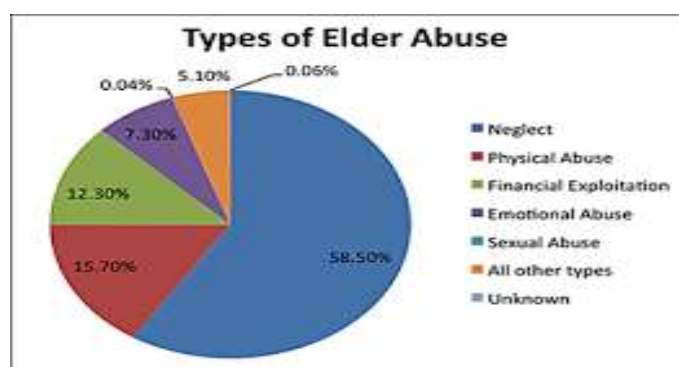
Is any **sexual** act or attempt to obtain a **sexual** act by **violence** or threat, unwanted **sexual** comments or advances, acts to traffic a person or acts directed against a person's **sexuality**, regardless of the relationship to the victim.

## E-Neglect

- ✓ Is the chronic failure of a person who is responsible for the physical and emotional needs of another person to provide for those needs.
- ✓ Usually >>> directed at children, elders, or disabled family members.
- ✓ Child and adult day care, schools, group homes, nursing facilities, and hospitals, may be involved in neglect of a dependent person.

## What is the most common form of elder abuse?

The most common form of elder abuse is **neglect**, followed by physical abuse, financial exploitation, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse.



## What are the risk factors that make individual be victimized?

| <b>BOX 7-1 Risk Factors for Domestic Violence</b>     |
|---|
| <b>Medical</b>  |
| Alcoholism/substance abuse                            |
| Mental or physical disability                         |
| <b>Relationships</b>                                  |
| Past history of abusive relationships                 |
| Witness to parental violence as a child or adolescent |
| Rigid family rules or conflicted roles                |
| Social isolation                                      |
| <b>External Stressors</b>                             |
| Poverty, financial struggle                           |
| Losses  |
| Work stress   |
| Life cycle changes                                    |

### Sign and symptoms :

Women may present to the clinic, for examples:

- 24 years old Saudi female is frequent attender to KKUH clinic with back-pain.
- 18 years old Saudi female who presented to KKUH clinic with abdominal pain Physical exam showed extensive post burn scar over the chest and abdomen.

**TABLE 46.1** Suspicious Injuries for Child Abuse

|   |
|---|
| Bruises in non-weight-bearing child   |
| Numerous bruises  |
| Bruises over fleshy body parts (i.e., buttocks, thighs, cheeks)                   |
| Scalds (especially symmetric, perineal, clear margins)                            |
| Rib fractures   |
| Metaphyseal fractures in children younger than age 2 years                        |
| Brain injuries (especially subdural hemorrhage)                                   |
| Pattern skin injuries (i.e., iron, stove eye, loop, cigarette burn)               |
| Oral injuries (especially labial frenulum laceration in non-weight-bearing child) |

**TABLE 46.2** Situations that Should Raise Suspicion for Intimate Partner Violence

|   |
|---|
| Injuries to the face or trunk                           |
| Pattern of injury not consistent with explanation given |
| Frequent somatic complaints                             |
| Chronic pain syndromes                                  |
| Recurrent sexual health concerns                        |
| Late entry into prenatal care                           |
| Frequent late or missed appointments                    |
| Substance abuse   |
| Frequent mental health complaints                       |

**TABLE 46.4** Intimate Partner Violence Red Flags Indicating Increased Risk for Serious Injury or Homicide (45)

|  |
|--|
| Increasing frequency or severity of violence       |
| Recent use of or threats with a weapon             |
| Homicide or suicide threats                        |
| Hostage taking or stalking                         |
| Alcohol or drug use                                |
| Recent separation from or threats to leave partner |

**TABLE 46.3** Tools to Assess for Intimate Partner Violence (46)

| Test  | Sensitivity (%) | Specificity (%) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <p><b>Abuse Assessment Screen</b></p> <p>1. Have you ever been emotionally or physically abused by your partner or someone important to you?</p> <p>2. Within the last year, have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone?</p> <p>3. Since you've been pregnant, have you been slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone? If YES, who?</p> <p>4. Within the last year, has anyone forced you to have sexual activities? If YES, who?</p> <p>5. Are you afraid of your partner or anyone you listed above?</p> <p>Any yes answer considered positive for abuse</p> | 93              | 55              |
| <p><b>HITS</b></p> <p>1. How often does your partner physically Hurt you?</p> <p>2. How often does your partner Insult or talk down to you?</p> <p>3. How often does your partner Threaten you with physical harm?</p> <p>4. How often does your partner Scream or curse at you?</p> <p>Each question is answered on a 5-point scale:<br/>1 = never, 2 = rarely, 3 = sometimes, 4 = fairly often, 5 = frequently</p> <p>Score <math>\geq 10</math> considered positive for abuse</p>  | 86–96           | 91–99           |
| <p><b>Partner Violence Screen</b></p> <p>1. Have you been hit, kicked, punched, or otherwise hurt by someone within the past year? If so, by whom?</p> <p>2. Do you feel safe in your current relationship?</p> <p>3. Is there a partner from a previous relationship who is making you feel unsafe now?</p> <p>Yes answer to question 1 if perpetrator is current or former partner, no answer to question 2 or yes answer to question 3 considered a positive test</p>  | 65–71           | 80–84           |
| <p><b>WAST-sheet</b></p> <p>1. In general, how would you describe your relationship?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lot of tension</li> <li>• Some tension</li> <li>• No tension</li> </ul> <p>2. Do you and your partner work out arguments with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great difficulty?</li> <li>• Some difficulty?</li> <li>• No difficulty?</li> </ul> <p>"A lot of tension" on question 1 or "great difficulty" on question 2 considered a positive test</p>   | 92              | 100             |

Adapted from reference 46.



## Impact of violence:

□ Why a woman may not wish to report abuse or leave a relationship?

- ✓ Fear of reprisal or counter charges being laid by their partner
- ✓ Too worn down to seek help
- ✓ Living in fear of severe violence
- ✓ Fear their children will be taken away
- ✓ Unable or to recognise the cycle of abuse
- ✓ Social isolation
- ✓ Financial dependence
- ✓ Emotional dependence and fear
- ✓ Poor self-esteem
- ✓ Cultural or religious issues

## Consequences of domestic violence:

- Family violence has a significant negative impact on health and wellbeing .
- Patients present to general practice with varying physical and psychological issues.

## **supportive resources in Saudi Arabia**

The Nine steps to intervention – the 9 Rs Health practitioners need to understand their:

- **R**ole with patients who are experiencing abuse and violence.
- **R**eadiness to be open to.
- **R**ecognize symptoms of abuse and violence, ask directly and sensitively and
- **R**espond to disclosures of violence with empathic listening and explore.
- **R**isk and safety issues.
- **R**evise the patient for follow-up and support.
- **R**efer appropriately and also.
- **R**eflect on their own attitudes and management of abuse and violence.
- **R**espect for patients, colleagues and themselves is an overarching principle of this sensitive work.

The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners from: Abuse and violence: Working with our patients in general practice, 4th edn. Melbourne: RACGP, 2014

## Take-home messages:

---

- Family violence refers to any abuse within a family and includes physical violence, emotional, sexual, economic and social abuse.
- Prevalence of the domestic violence is increasing due to increase reporting
- Risk factors (gender, health status, education and economy)
- Family violence have a significant negative impact on health and are very common in clinical practice.
- FPs are in a unique position to recognize, ask and appropriately respond to families who are experiencing violence.
- Different women shelters are available for support in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

# MCQs

- 1- Which one of the following describe Emotional/psychological violence ?
  - A. Related to chronic violence
  - B. reduces a person's self-worth
  - C. calling threats.
  - D. All above
  
- 2- Which one of the following considered a place of neglect of a dependent person ?
  - A. Hospitals
  - B. Work place
  - C. nursing facilities
  - D. street homeless
  
- 3- The most common form of elderly abuse is ?
  - A. emotional abuse
  - B. financial exploitation
  - C. physical abuse
  - D. neglect
  
- 4- Consequences of domestic violence ?
  - A. Depression
  - B. Future positive state
  - C. Strong personality
  - D. Proud family

**D-C-D-A**

# Done By:

|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b><u>Talal AL-Rawaf</u></b>  | <b>Salman AL-rwibaah</b>    |
| <b>Abdullah Al-Homidhi</b>    | <b>Faisal Bazuhair</b>      |
| <b>Adlullrhman Al-Qahtani</b> | <b>Abdulmalek Al-Nujidi</b> |

