



Domestic Violence

Dr Aljohara Almeneessier
KSU, 2019

Learning 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

Types of violence

Types of victims

Risk factors

Sign and symptoms

Impact of violence

supportive resources in Saudi Arabia



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مشكلتي زوجتي ما ترقص لي
 جايكم ابي ابي فزعه كيف اقنعها
 انا اجي العصر تعبان من الدوام
 في ارامكو ودايخ ويوم اجي وهي
 تتهاوش مع عيالها تلبس هذا
 وتذاكر وتسبح ذا وترضع ذا ماذي
 بحاله صراحه رقص وهو رقص



فيه احد يرافص 1981 rooila
 العصر رقصوا عليك الجنانوه



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يقولون لك



فيه سورية ولبنانية وسعودية
اتفقوا إنهم يقولون لأزواجهم إنهم مراح يشتغلون بالبيت

وبعد أسبوع إتقوا

قالت السورية: أنا أول يوم وثاني يوم ماشفت شي وثالث يوم غسل ملابسه
بنفسه :

قالت اللبنانية:

أنا أول يوم وثاني يوم ماشفت شي وثالث يوم "خداني برا"

قالت السعودية

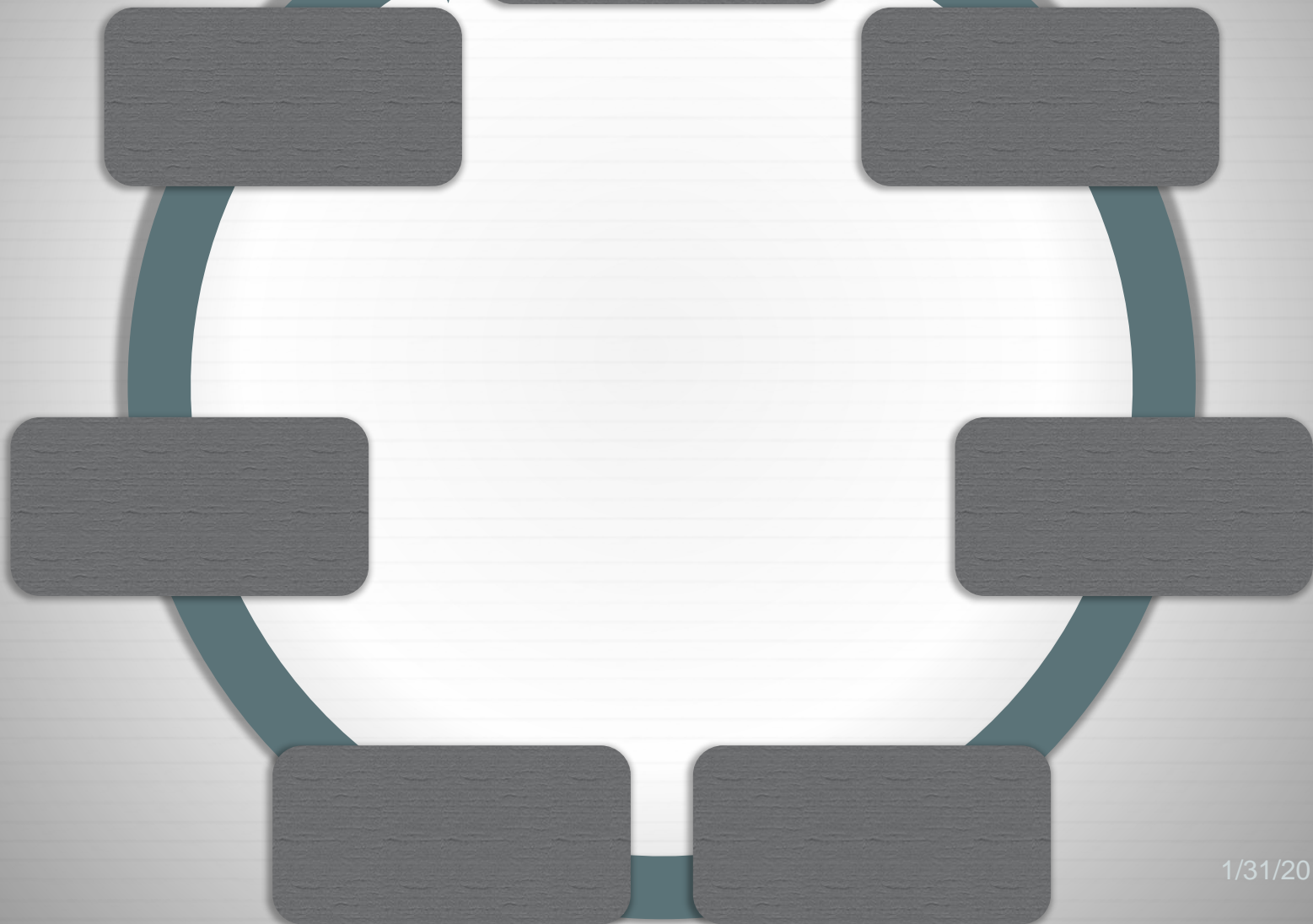
أنا أول يوم وثاني يوم ماشفت شي وثالث يوم بديت أشوف شوي بعيني

اليسار



Source: Usatine RP, Smith MA, Mayeaux EJ, Chumley HS: The Color Atlas of Family Medicine, Second Edition: www.accessmedicine.com
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Definition of domestic violence



violence against women



VAW is defined as:

“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).



Definition of domestic violence

All behaviors/actions **within the family** result in mental or physical injury (or death) to another member of the family

Studies show prevalence of domestic violence varies between 10-69%. This variation is due to different study designs and cultural factors.

Saudi Arabia few studies showed similar result (incidence ?)....why

العنف الأسري في المجتمع السعودي



المنطقة الوسطى



المنطقة الغربية



المنطقة الشرقية



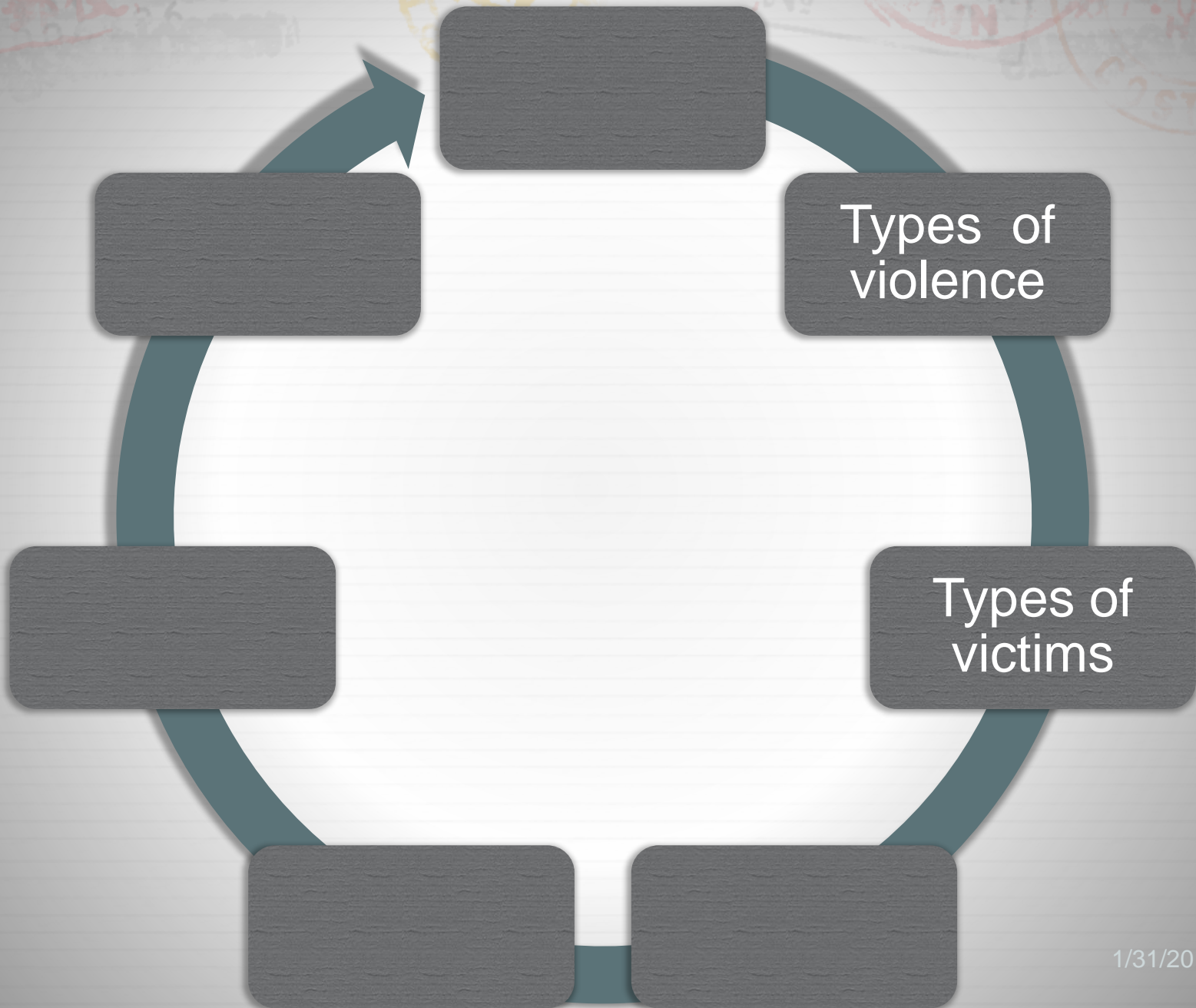
المنطقة الشمالية



المنطقة الجنوبية



- The annual incidence of all interpersonal violence has been estimated **at 47 assaults per 1000 women** and **32 assaults per 1000 men.**
- Other estimates suggest that as a result of the **1.3 million women** and **800,000 men** who are physically abused in the United States each year, there are over 2 million injuries and 1300 deaths.
- Although 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.



CHILD MALTREATMENT



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

A man is severely assaulted
by his wife/girlfriend every
14.6 SECONDS



ELDER MISTREATMENT



Physical violence,

- as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is the "intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm."
- This includes, but is not limited to, the following acts: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, use of a weapon, and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person.
- In the most extreme cases, physical violence may involve **homicide.**

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.

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.

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.

This form of abuse most often occurs in family relationships and is directed at children, elders, or disabled family members. However, caregivers in other social/community settings, including child and adult day care, schools, group homes, nursing facilities, and hospitals, may be involved in neglect of a dependent person.

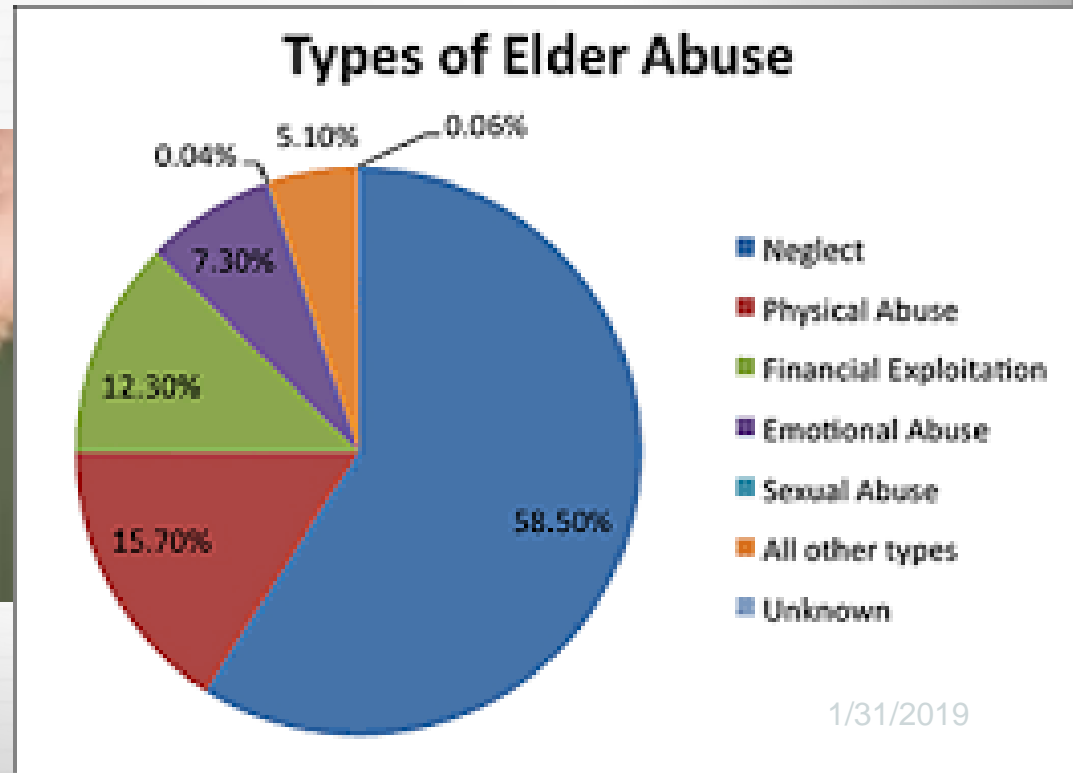
Sexual violence

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.



Elder Abuse

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



Five Types of abusers/offenders have been postulated:

1- Overwhelmed Offenders

- Are well intentioned and enter caregiving expecting to provide adequate care.
- Amount of care **expected** exceeds their **comfort level** they **lash out** verbally or physically.
- The maltreatment is usually episodic rather than chronic.
- This is seen in long term care settings

Typology of abusers

2- Impaired offenders

Are well intentioned but **have problems** that render them unqualified to provide care.

- Advanced age and frail
- Physical or mental illness
- Developmental disabilities

This type of maltreatment is chronic and the caregiver is **unable to recognize** the **inadequacy** of care.

3- Narcissistic offenders

- Are motivated by **anticipated personal gain** and not the desire to help others.
- They tend to be **socially sophisticated** and gain a **position of trust over** the vulnerable elder
- Maltreatment is usually in the form of **neglect and financial** exploitation and is **chronic in nature**.
- These offenders will also use **psychological abuse and physical** maltreatment to obtain their objective.
- This type of offenders may work in a long term care facilities and become involved in stealing from the residents

4- Domineering or Bullying offenders

- Are motivated by **power and control** , and are prone to **outburst of rage**.
- Believing their actions **are justified** by rationalizing that the victim **“deserved it”**
- They know where and when they can get away with abuse
- This abuse is chronic, multifaceted and on going with frequent outburst of temper
- Abuse take the form physical, psychological and sometimes forced sexual coercion.
- The victims are fearful and the abuser may lash out when confronted or attempt to manipulate those who confront them

Typology of abusers

5- Sadistic Offenders

- Drive feelings of **power and importance** by **humiliating, terrifying and harming others**
- They have sophisticated personalities and inflict severe chronic and multifaceted abuse
- Signs of this type of abuse include bite, burn, and restraint marks and other signs of physical and sexual assault.
- The **victims are fearful and experience terror.**
- **If confronted** the abuser may attempt to **charm and manipulate** OR **intimidate** and **threaten** the **accuser** in an attempt to **control professionals who are trying to stop the abuse.**

الرياض



جريدة الرياض : غصون صورة ومراة لباطن مجتمع!

فهل الأنظمة الحالية كافية لإنصاف كثير من قضايا العنف الأسري وحماية ... 2008 (يناير) كانون الثاني 25
... عندما يكون الجو مشحون بالتوتر والقلق، تتحول !بلطجة عائلية ... ضحاياها؟



الدعوة للتوعية المجتمعية بحقوق المراه والطفل ونبذ اشكال العنف

البعيده المدى ومنها الكابه المزمناه واهمال الذات وخصت في ورقتها العنف ضد
الزوجه .وتعرضت د .سهام الصويغ عميده كليه التربيه في ورقتها عن تاثيرات العنف
العائلي على الام والطفل الى علاقه بين العنف ضد المراه
التاريخ : 2005/12/20

العنف ضد المراه ... حالات اجرام فرديه مشينه مسيئه للمجتمع

العنف ضد المراه ... حالات اجرام فرديه مشينه مسيئه للمجتمع
التاريخ : 2007/01/11



جريدة الرياض :العنف ضد المرأة .. يولد الاكتئاب والشعور بالدونية!!

11 شباط) فبراير ... 2005 (أما موضوع الانتحار أو التفكير بالانتحار فإن النسبة بلغت بين
السيدات اللاتي تعرضن للعنف العائلي والايذاء حوالي 40,5% مقارنة بحوالي 4,6% من ...

الرياض

الأسري وحماية ... 2008 (يناير) كانون الثاني 25
جة عائلية ... ضحاياها؟

بالعنف ضد
عن تأثيرات العنف



A man is severely assaulted
by his wife/girlfriend every
14.6 SECONDS

الاكتئاب والشعور بالدونية!!

الانتحار أو التفكير بالانتحار فإن النسبة بلغت بين
بيداء حوالي 40,5% مقارنة بحوالي 4,6% من ...

STOP
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN



جريدة الرياض

فهل الأنظمة الد
... عندما يكون

الدعوة للتوعية المجتمعية بد
البعيده المدى ومنها الكابه المر

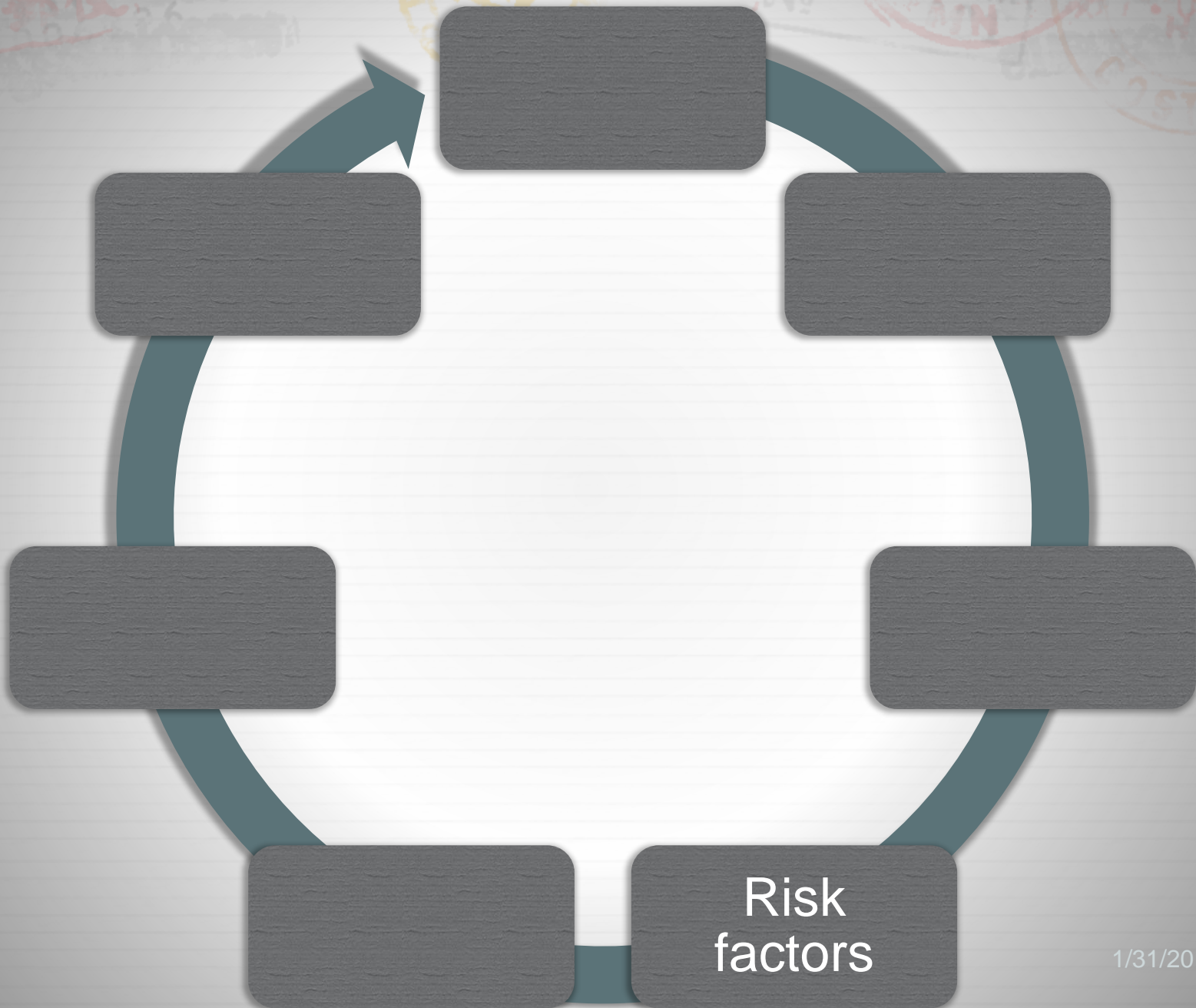


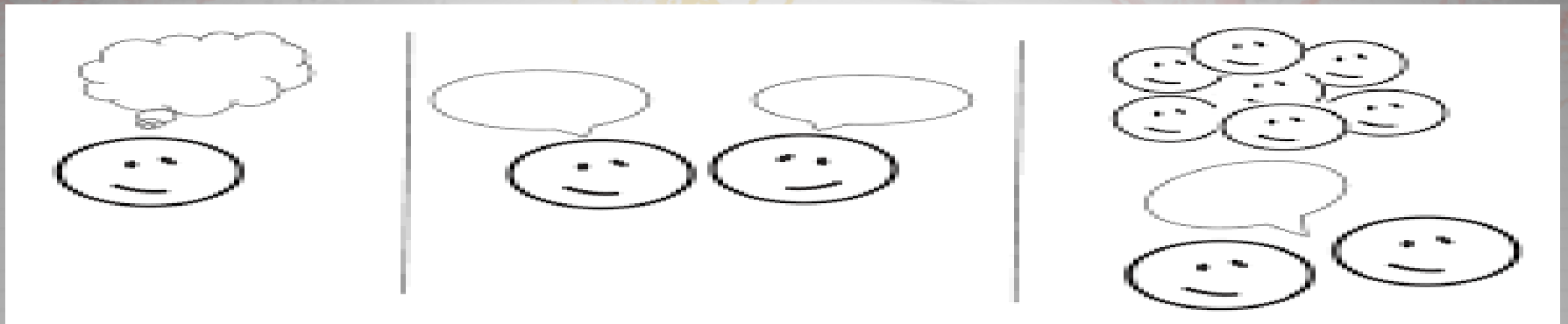


Translated by
MEMRI

البيان







What are the risk factors that make individual be victimized?



Age: Findings are relatively consistent that age is protective against IPV in adulthood.

Gender: The reviewed studies generally indicate that men and women are relatively equally likely to perpetrate IPV

In clinically abusive relationships, men and women used physical abuse, although more women needed medical treatment for injury.

Education appeared to be a more significant predictor than employment status. Income was found to be a relatively strong predictor of IPV

Lussier, Farrington, and Moffitt (2009) found in a long-term study that, after controlling for antisocial behavior, the only developmental risk factor predictive of IPV in adulthood for men was **low verbal IQ**.

O'Donnell, Smith, and Madison (2002) found that **lower income** was associated with greater IPV

■ **BOX 7-1** Risk Factors for Domestic Violence

Medical

Alcoholism/substance abuse

Mental or physical disability

Relationships

Past history of abusive relationships

Witness to parental violence as a child or adolescent

Rigid family rules or conflicted roles

Social isolation

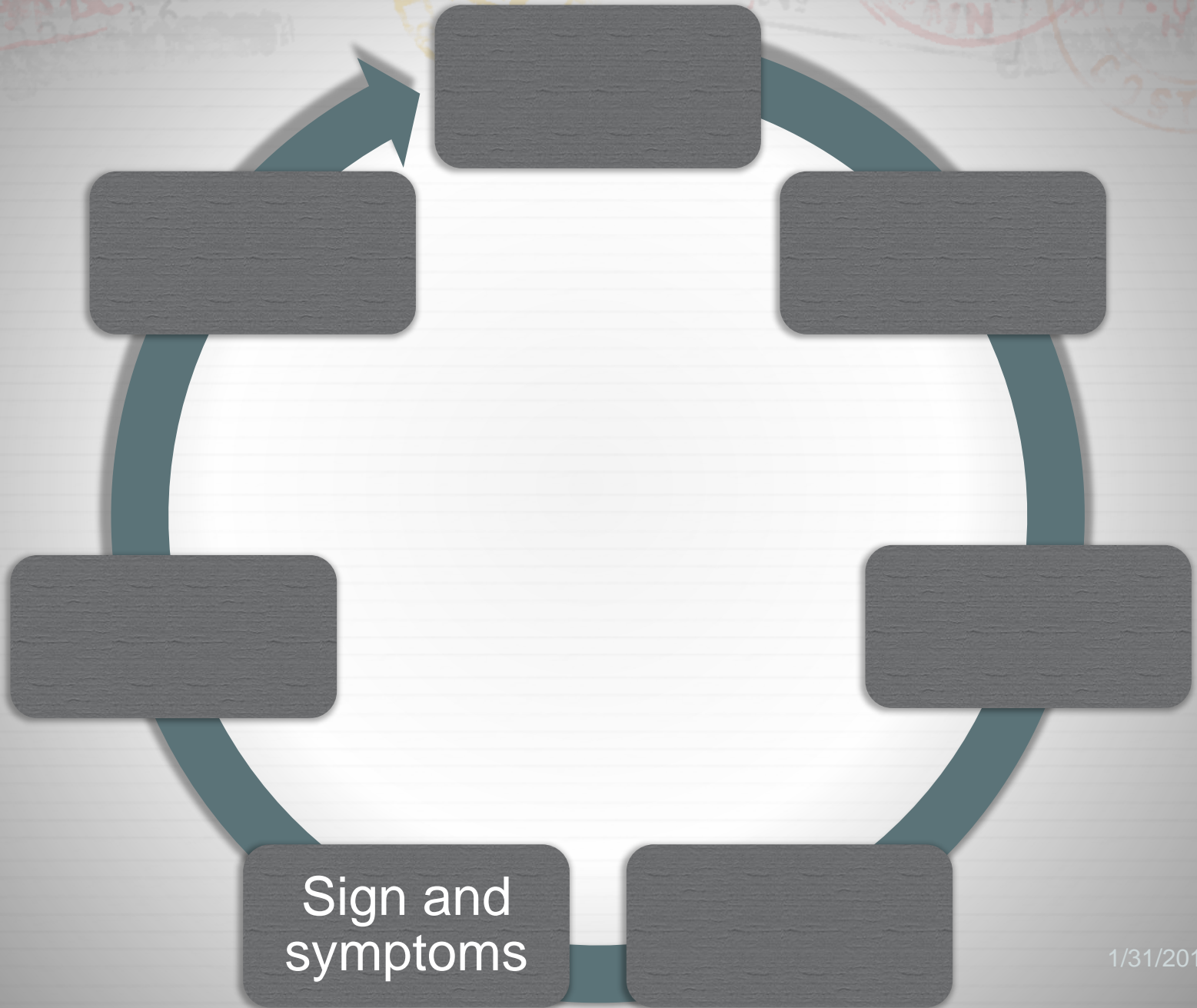
External Stressors

Poverty, financial struggle

Losses

Work stress

Life cycle changes



Sign and symptoms

Women may present to the clinic

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

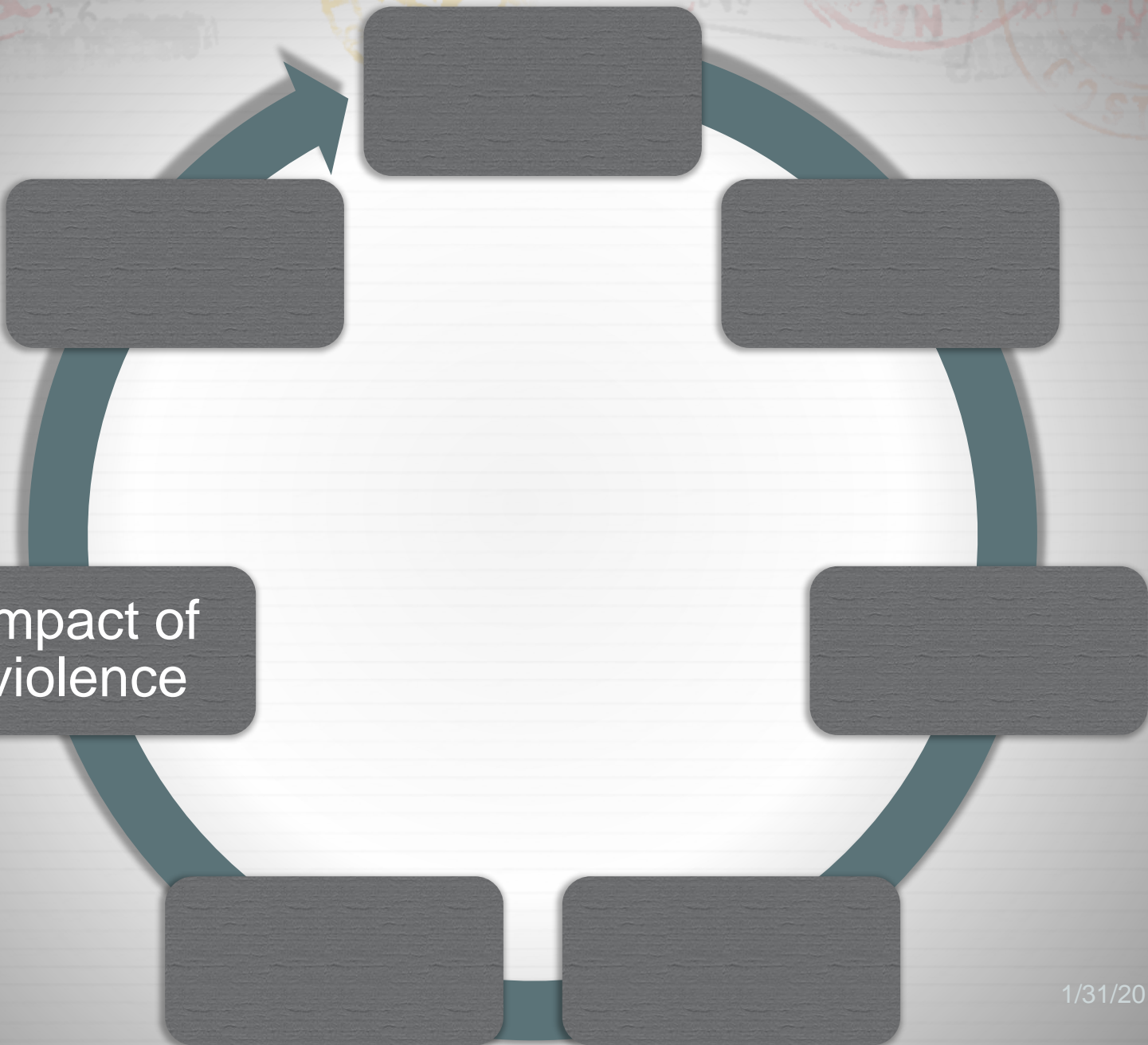
Recent separation from or threats to leave partner

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

Test	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
Abuse Assessment Screen 1. Have you ever been emotionally or physically abused by your partner or someone important to you? 2. Within the last year, have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone? 3. Since you've been pregnant, have you been slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone? If YES, who? 4. Within the last year, has anyone forced you to have sexual activities? If YES, who? 5. Are you afraid of your partner or anyone you listed above? Any yes answer considered positive for abuse	93	55
HITS 1. How often does your partner physically Hurt you? 2. How often does your partner Insult or talk down to you? 3. How often does your partner Threaten you with physical harm? 4. How often does your partner Scream or curse at you? Each question is answered on a 5-point scale: 1 = never, 2 = rarely, 3 = sometimes, 4 = fairly often, 5 = frequently Score ≥ 10 considered positive for abuse	86–96	91–99
Partner Violence Screen 1. Have you been hit, kicked, punched, or otherwise hurt by someone within the past year? If so, by whom? 2. Do you feel safe in your current relationship? 3. Is there a partner from a previous relationship who is making you feel unsafe now? 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	65–71	80–84
WAST-short 1. In general, how would you describe your relationship? • A lot of tension • Some tension • No tension 2. Do you and your partner work out arguments with: • Great difficulty? • Some difficulty? • No difficulty? "A lot of tension" on question 1 or "great difficulty" on question 2 considered a positive test	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



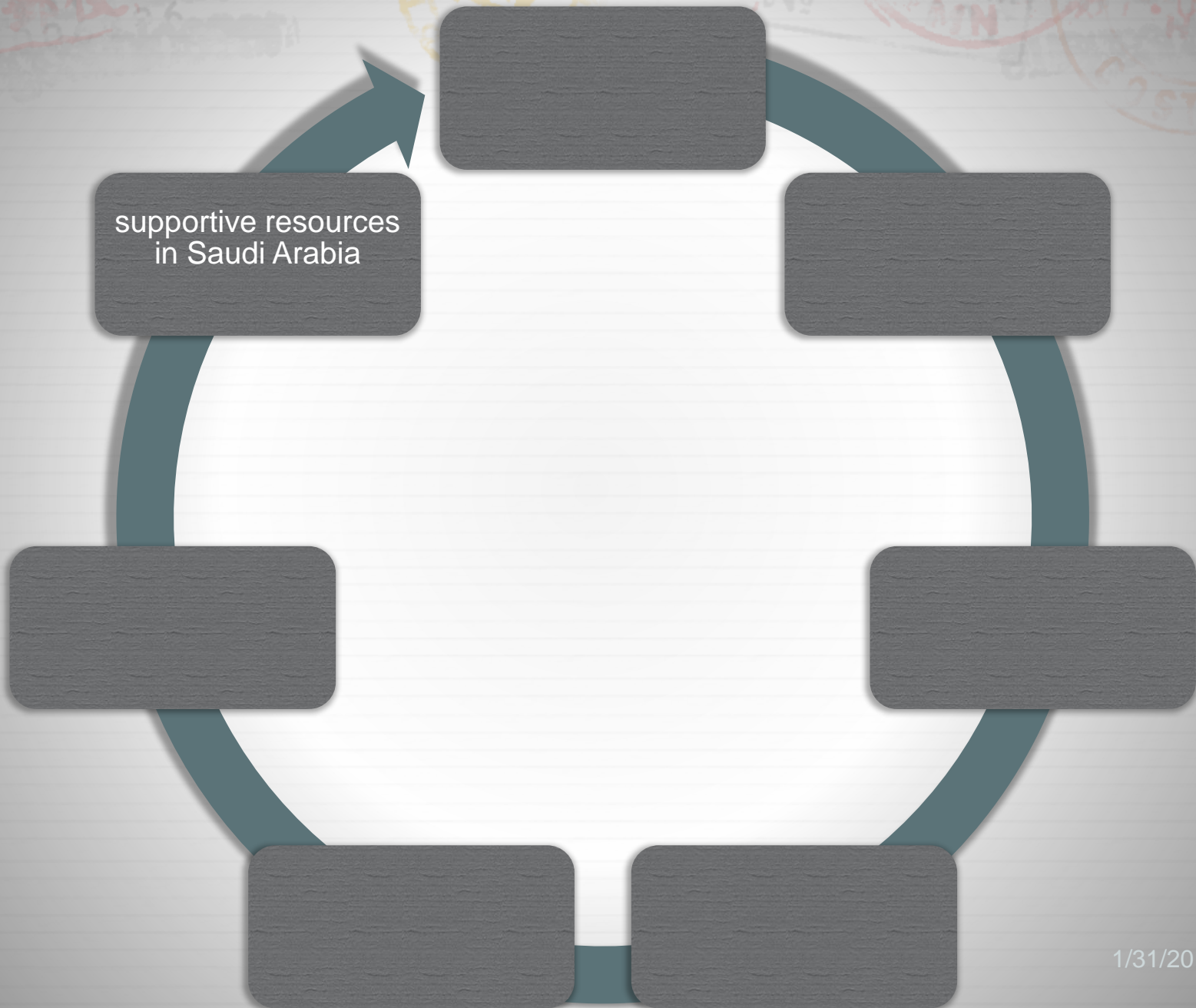
- ✦ Family violence has a significant negative impact on health and wellbeing,
- ✦ patients present to general practice with varying physical and psychological issues.



Barriers to Physician Detection

- lack of awareness and knowledge
- lack of a clear definition of elder abuse
- lack of protocols
- time constraints
- ethical issues
- victim reluctance to report: denial, shame, blame, fear of retaliation, fear of placement
- lack of a screening instrument





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

- **Role** with patients who are experiencing abuse and violence
- **Readiness** to be open to
- **Recognize** symptoms of abuse and violence, ask directly and sensitively and
- **Respond** to disclosures of violence with empathic listening and explore
- **Risk** and safety issues
- **Review** the patient for follow-up and support
- **Refer** appropriately and also
- **Reflect** on their own attitudes and management of abuse and violence
- **Respect** for patients, colleagues and themselves is an overarching principle of this sensitive work

أرقام هواتف وفاكسات لجان الحماية الاجتماعية بالمناطق السعودية



مركز تلقي البلاغات على الرقم المجاني (١٩١٩) التابع للإدارة العامة للحماية الاجتماعية

<p>الجمعية الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 01 / 2102223 رقم الفاكس : 01 / 2102202 - 2102201 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://nshr.org.sa</p>	<p>هيئة حقوق الإنسان</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 01 / 4628839 - 4628071 رقم الفاكس : 01 / 4612061 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://hrc.gov.sa</p>	<p>برنامج الأمان الأسري الوطني</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 01 / 8040115 - 8040154 رقم الفاكس : 01 / 8040107 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://nfsap.org.sa</p>
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أقسام الشرط	لجان الحماية الاجتماعية بالمناطق	المستشفيات الحكومية والأهلية
	المؤسسات التعليمية	

إمارات المناطق

<p>إمارة منطقة الجوف</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 04 / 6241555 رقم الفاكس : 04 / 6242852 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://aljouf.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة الباحة</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 07 / 7251911 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://albaha.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة المنطقة الشرقية</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 03 / 8330000 رقم الفاكس : 03 / 8331803 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://sharqiah.gov.sa</p>
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<p>إمارة منطقة القصيم</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 06 / 3231818 رقم الفاكس : 06 / 3249056 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://alqassim.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة الرياض</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 01 / 4114444 رقم الفاكس : 01 / 4115512 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://riyadh.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة الحدود الشمالية</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 04 / 6600010</p>
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<p>إمارة منطقة عسير</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 07 / 2311000 رقم الفاكس : 07 / 2242825 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://aseer.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة حائل</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 06 / 5333335 رقم الفاكس : 06 / 5321010 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://hail.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة جازان</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 07 / 3221000 رقم الفاكس : 07 / 3176833 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://jazan.gov.sa</p>
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<p>إمارة منطقة المدينة المنورة</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 8004420013 رقم الفاكس : 04 / 8287197 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://imaratalmadinah.gov.sa</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة نجران</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 07 / 5221041 رقم الفاكس : 07 / 5221733</p>	<p>إمارة منطقة مكة المكرمة</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 02 / 5722727 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://makkah.gov.sa</p>
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<p>إمارة منطقة تبوك</p> <p>رقم الهاتف : 04 / 4221408 الموقع الإلكتروني : http://tabuk.gov.sa</p>
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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

Domestic Violence

Risk factors

- age
- Gender
- Education
- low verbal IQ
- lower income

child
mal treatment

intimate
Partner

Elder
mistreatment

victims



Types

- physical
- Emotional
- Financial
- Neglect
- sexual



Resources

- National society for human rights
- human rights Commission
- The national family safety program

(1919)

Consequences

- too worn down to seek help
- Living in fear of severe violence
- Fear their children will be taken
- unable to recognise the cycle of abuse
- Social isolation
- Financial dependence
- Poor self-esteem
- Cultural or religious issues

Sign & symptoms

- child abuse
- Brusies
- scalds
- Rip fractures
- Brain injuries
- skin injuries
- oral injuries

Partner violence

Red flags

- face injuries
- Frequent somatic complaints
- Chronic pain syndrnes
- Late prenatal care
- missed appointment
- substance abuse

- ↑severity
- Recent use of weapon
- homicide or suicide
- hostage or stalking
- alcohol or Drug use
- separation

