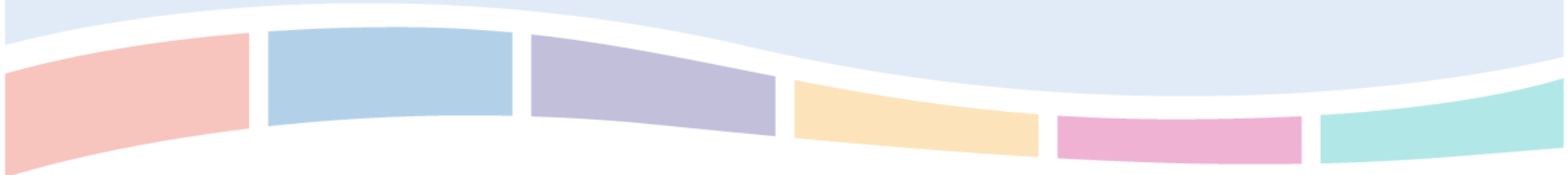


# **Intimate partner violence in women living with HIV attending an inner city clinic in the United Kingdom: prevalence and associated factors**

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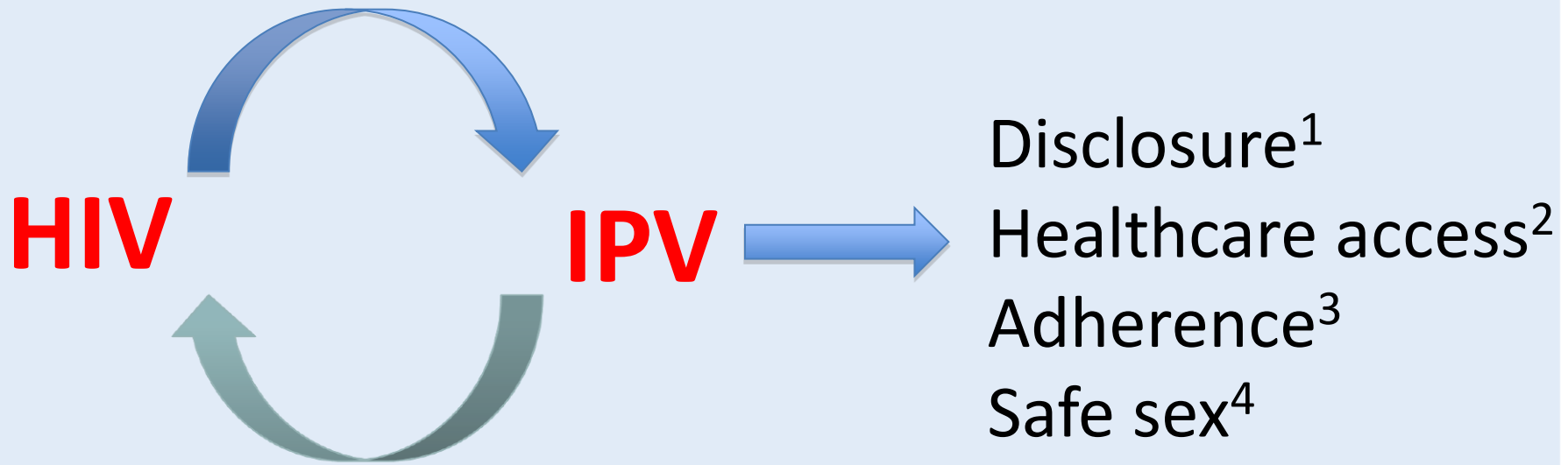
# Introduction



# Definition

- WHO defines intimate partner violence (IPV) as physical, sexual or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse





1. North, R et al (1993)

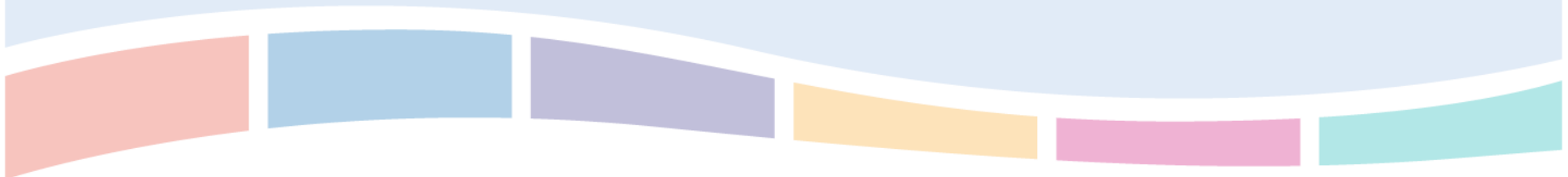
2. Leichenstein, B (2006)

3. Mugavero, M et al (2006)

4. Davila, Y (2002)

# Objectives

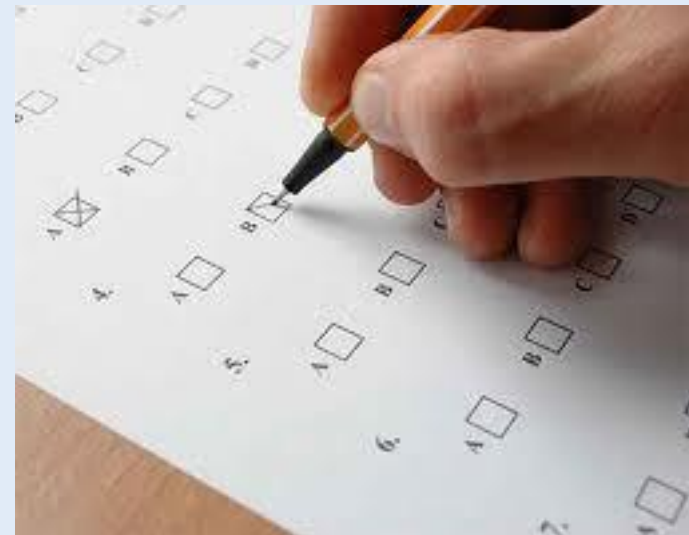
- Estimate prevalence and factors associated with IPV in women attending our clinic



# Methods



- Cross-sectional study of women attending outpatient HIV department
- Anonymous standardised questionnaire designed in collaboration with patient forum
- Exposure to IPV was ascertained using a validated tool



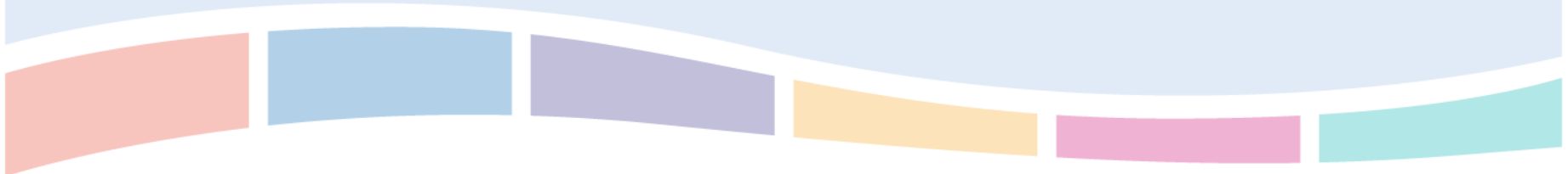
**H**umiliated

**A**fraid

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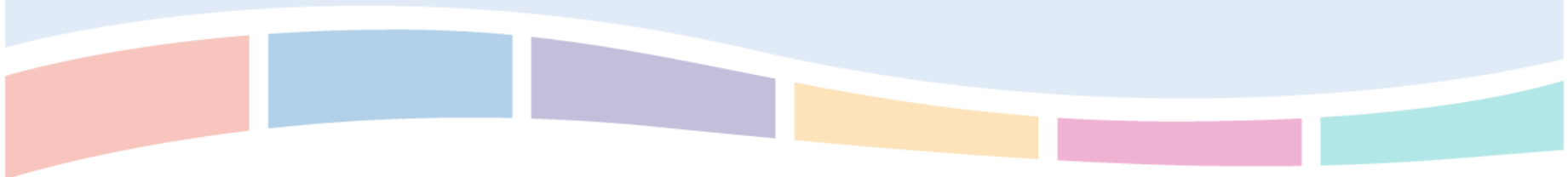
**K**icked

*Sohal, H et al (2007)*



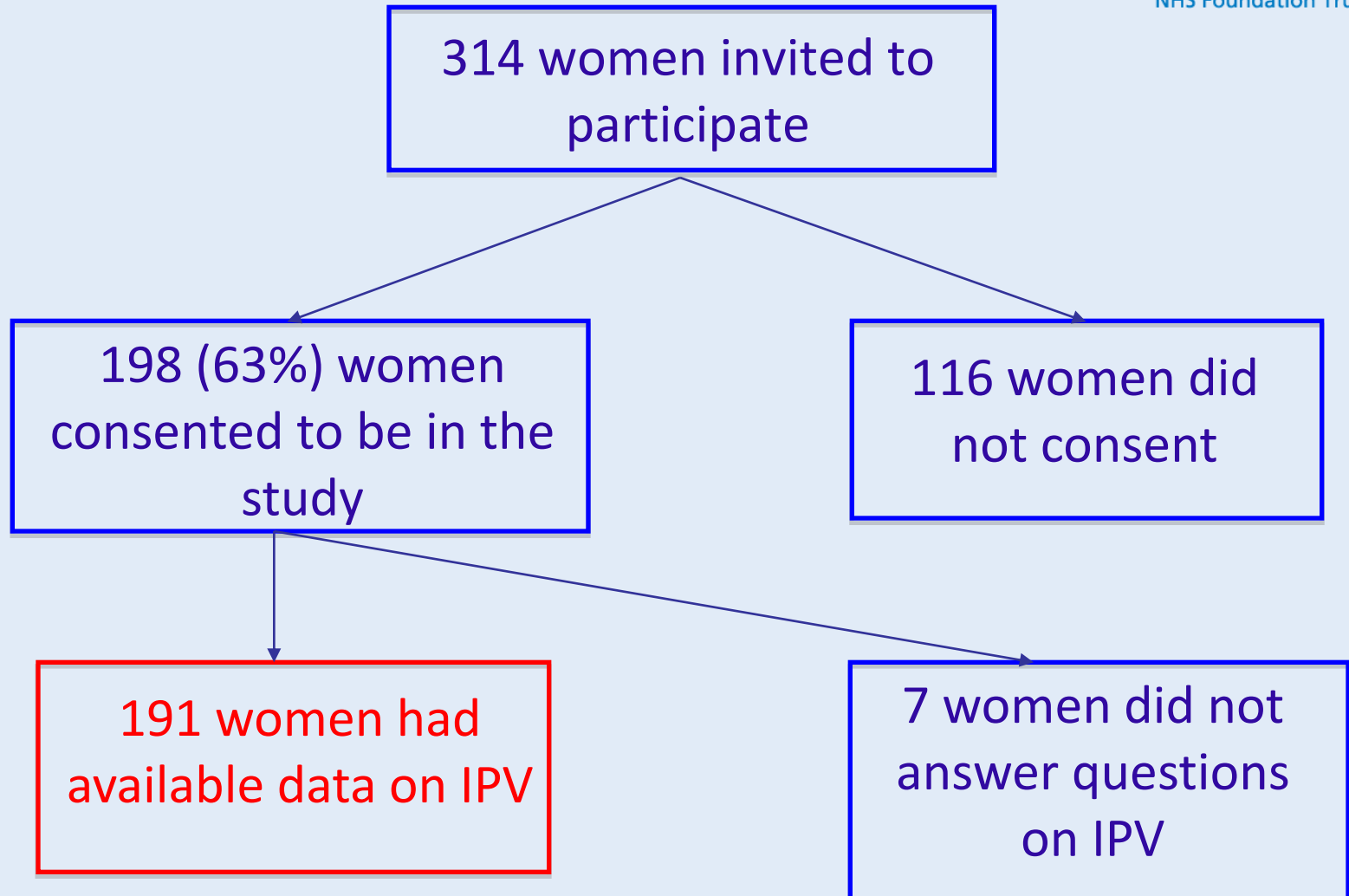


- Clinical data were collected from patient records
- Data analysed using standard statistical techniques including logistic regression models



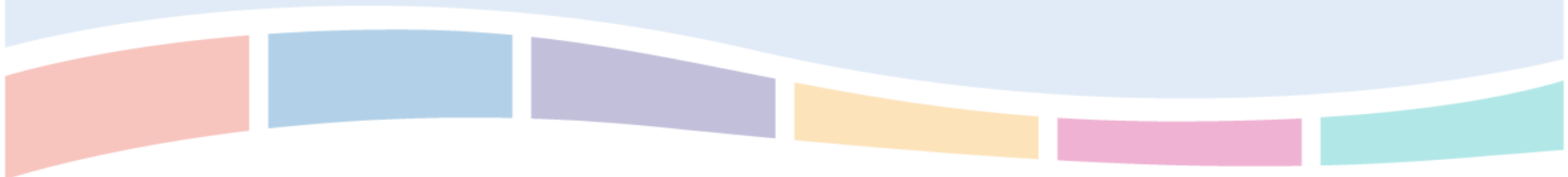
# Results



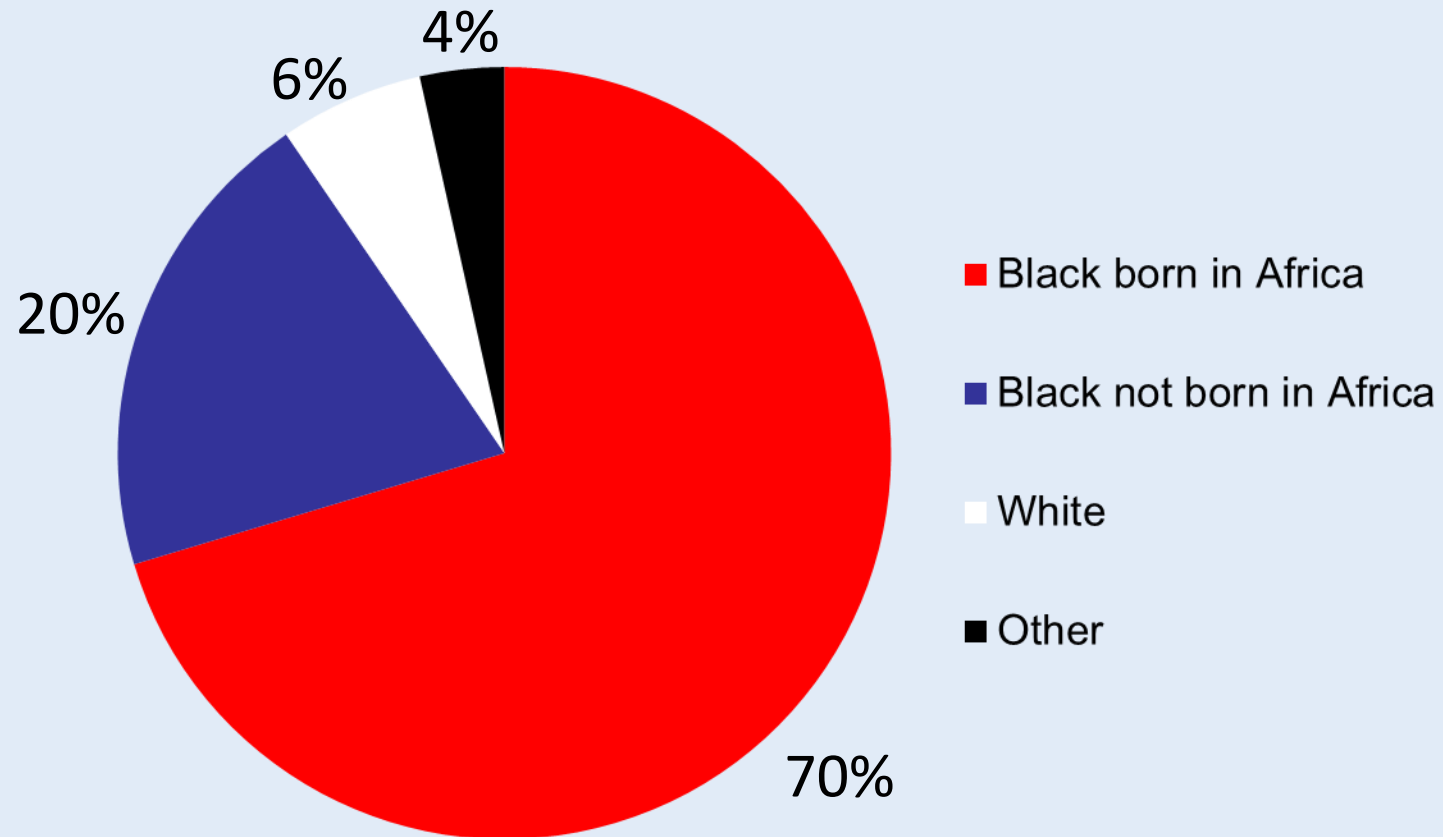


# Patient characteristics

- Median age 38 years (range 21-71 years)
- 97% had documented heterosexual risk
- No IVDUs

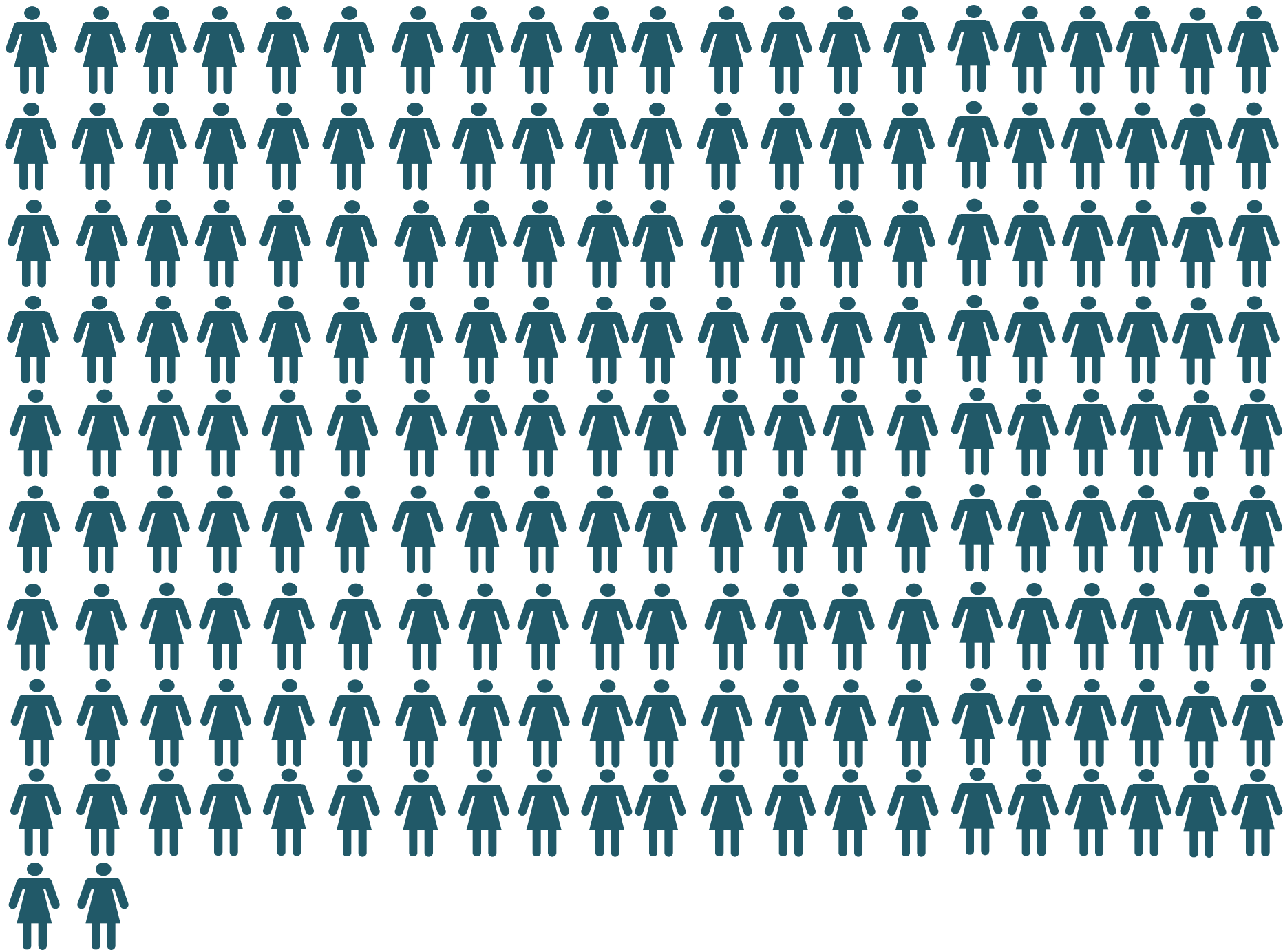


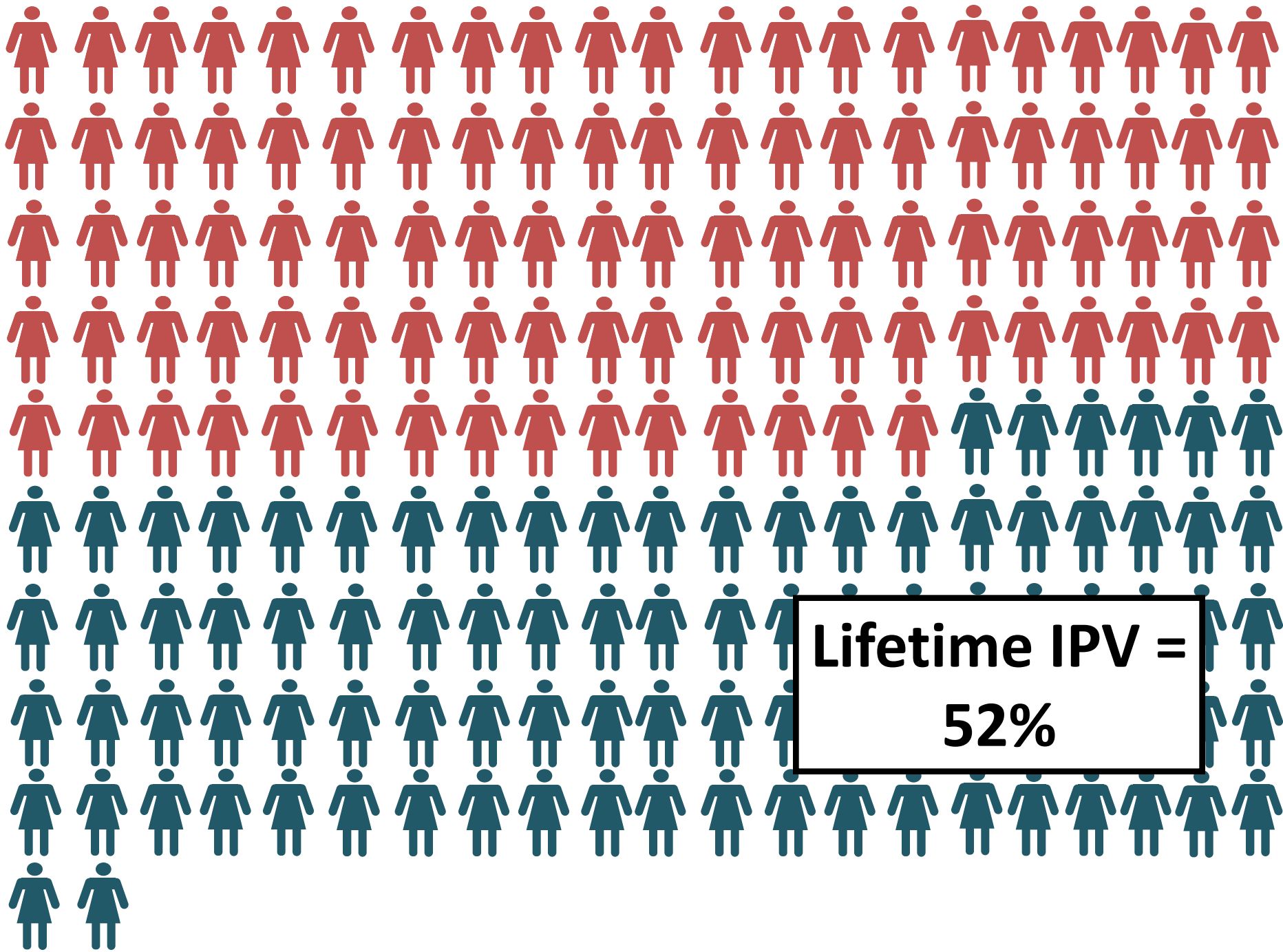
# Ethnicity



# Experience of IPV

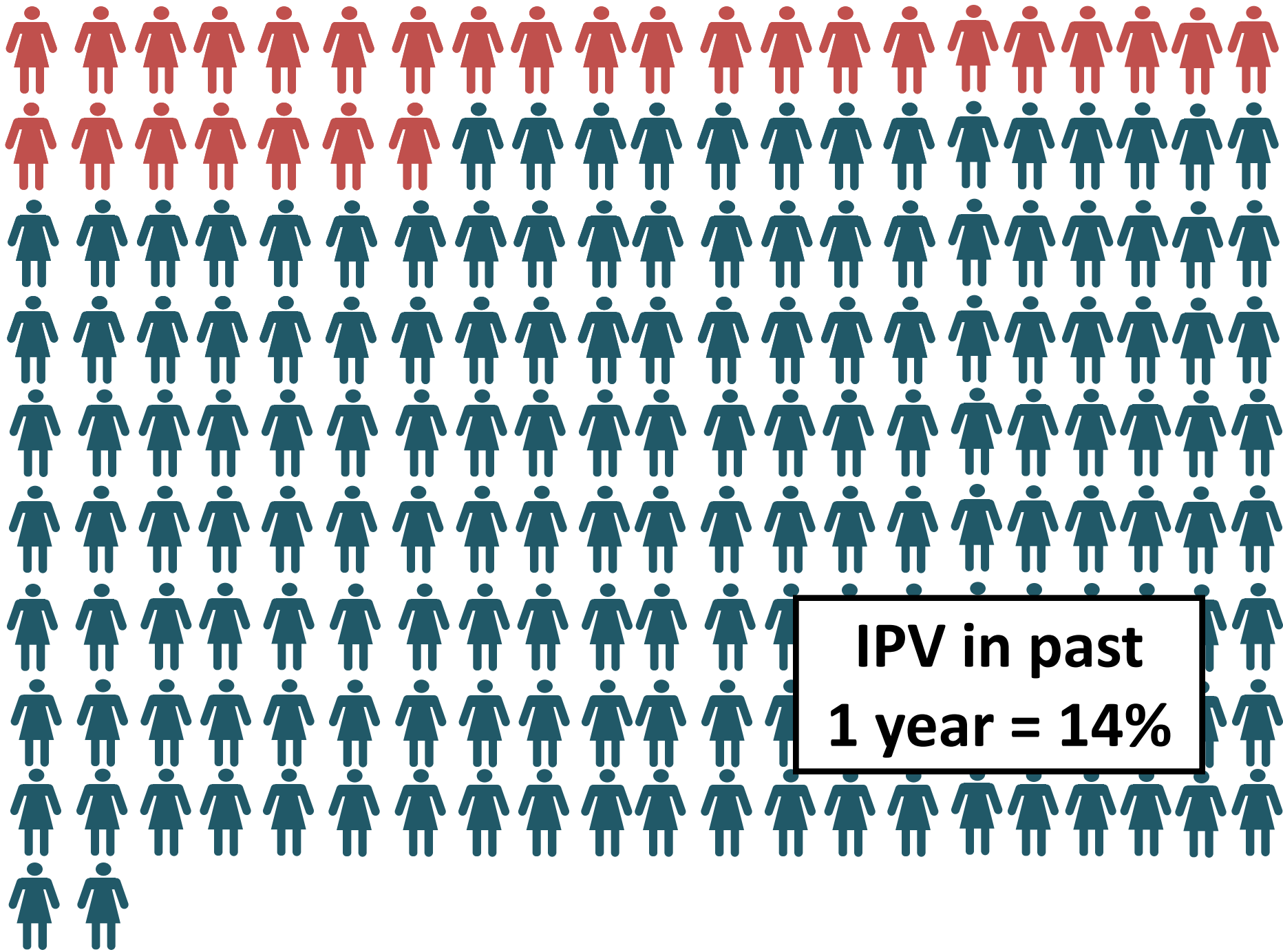




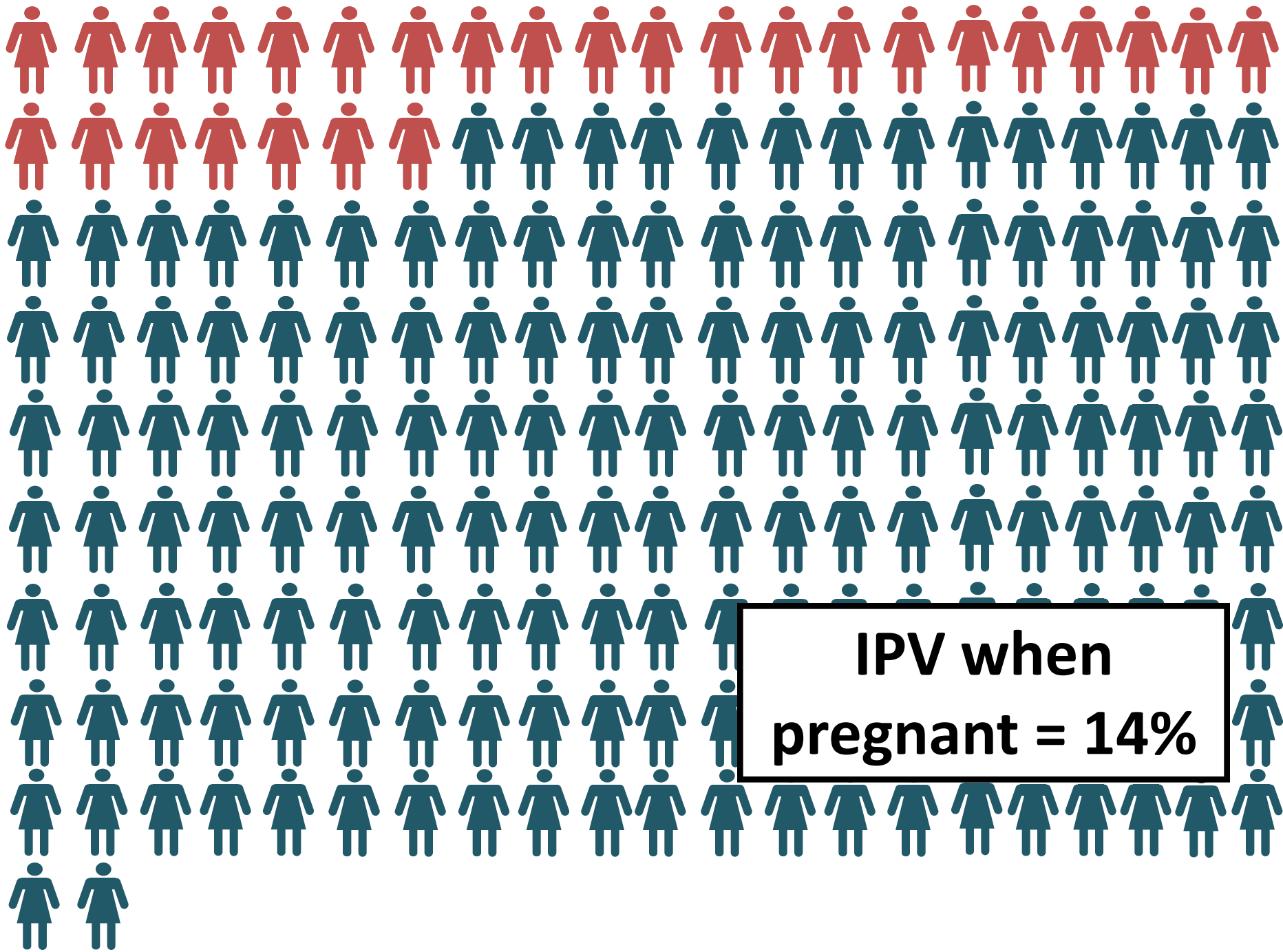


**Lifetime IPV =  
52%**



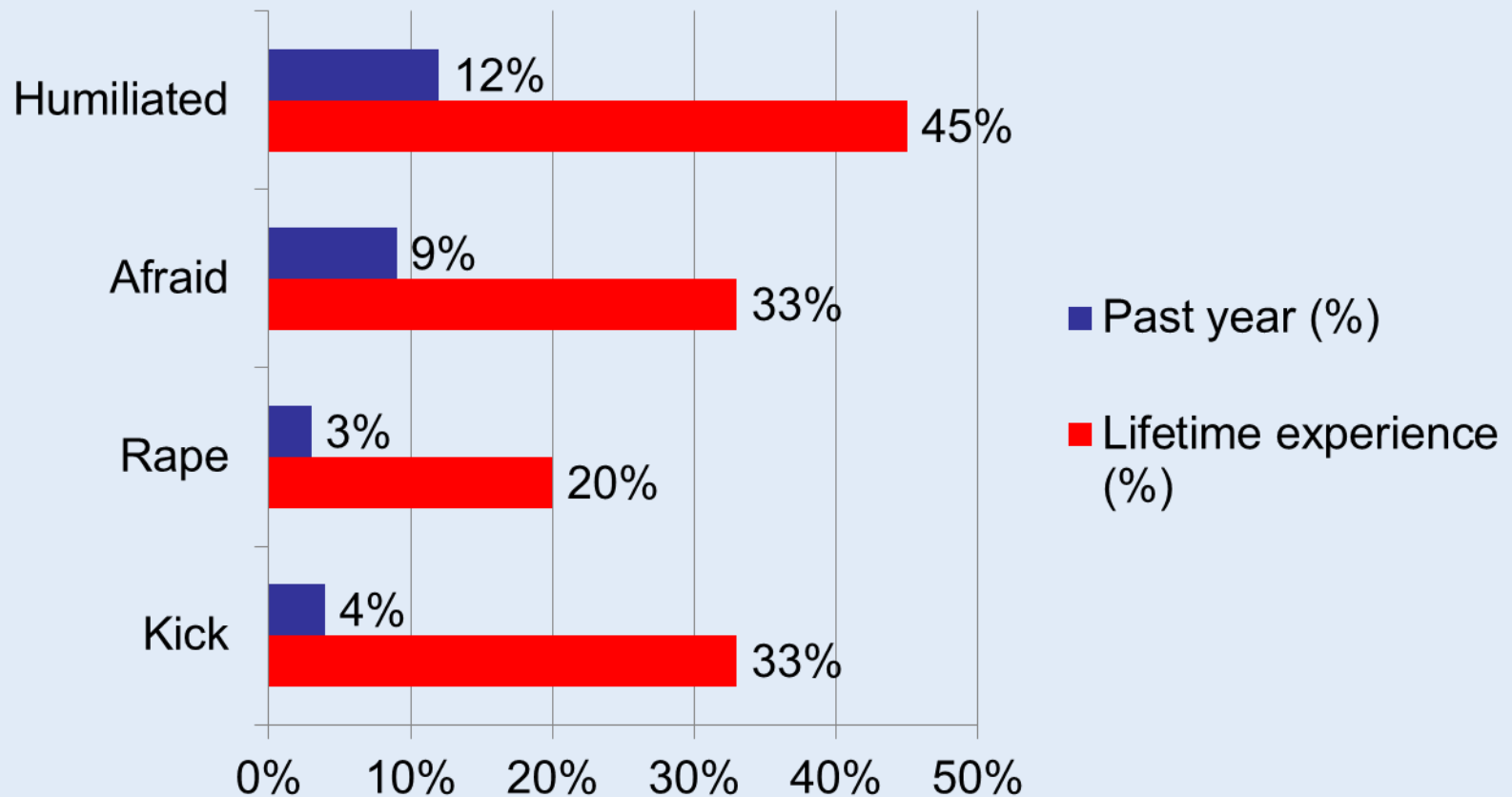


**IPV in past  
1 year = 14%**



**IPV when  
pregnant = 14%**

# Type of IPV experienced



# Associations

age  
money for basic needs  
ethnicity  
ART status  
drugs  
transactional sex  
parity  
childhood physical abuse  
alcohol  
CD4 count  
financial dependence  
mental health  
employment  
immigration  
childhood sexual abuse  
education level  
mode of HIV acquisition  
age of sexual debut  
relationship status



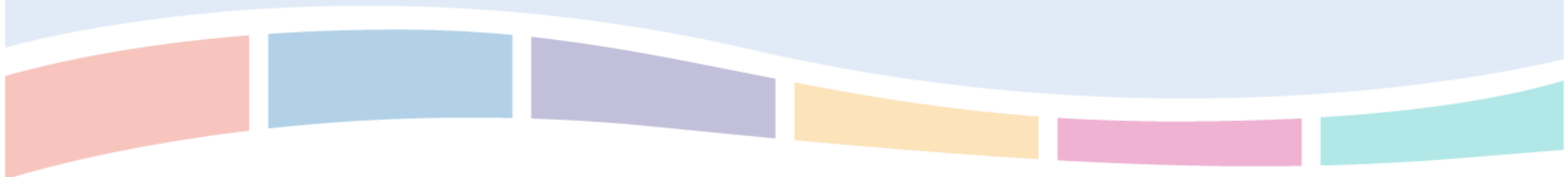
# Associations

	AOR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> value
Black born in Africa	1.00	
Black not born in Africa	4.63 (1.06, 20.11)	0.041
White	2.38 (0.41, 14.0)	0.335
Other	0.39 (0.04, 3.93)	0.425

Previous mental health problem	AOR (95% CI)	P value
No	1.00	
Yes	3.44 (1.24, 9.57)	0.018

	AOR (95% CI)	P value
Age (per year increase)	0.92 (0.86, 0.97)	0.006

- IPV was not associated with immigration or socioeconomic status, educational background or substance misuse (all  $p > 0.1$ )

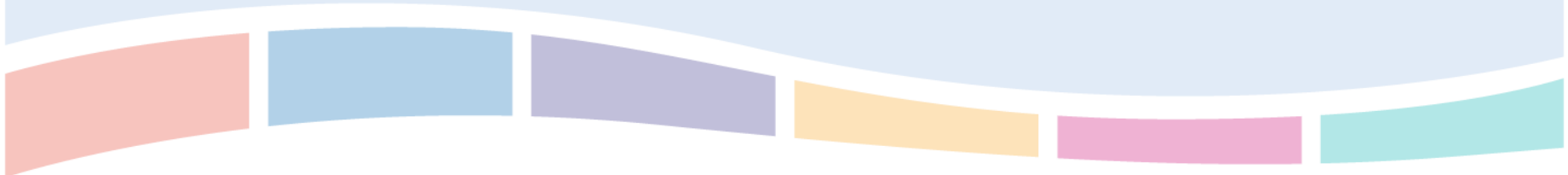


# Conclusions

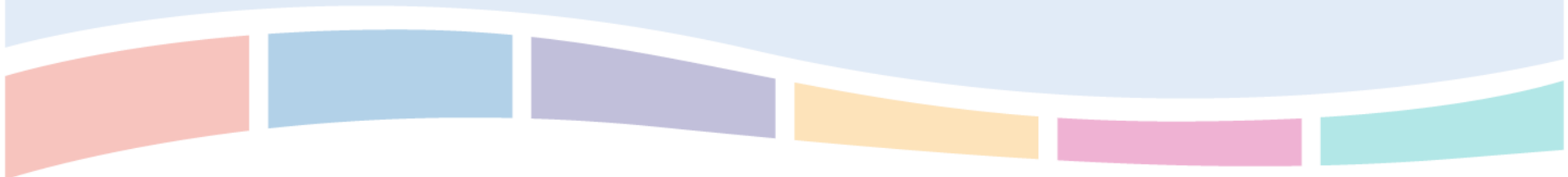




- First study to explore IPV in women living with HIV in the UK
- Over half reported lifetime experience of IPV
- 1:7 women reported IPV in the previous year
- 1:7 women reported IPV in pregnancy



- More likely to experience IPV if younger or of Black not born in Africa ethnicity
- Association with mental health and IPV, but direction of causal relationship unknown

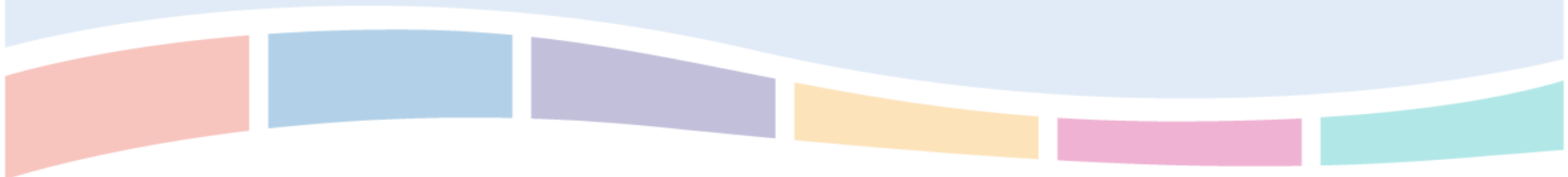


- Recommend universal screening
- Greater awareness of IPV



# Acknowledgements

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- Centre for Study of Sexual Health and HIV team: Professor Jane Anderson, Sifiso Mguni, Damilola Awosika
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# Thank you

