



PACTS

Intimate Partner

Violence.

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# Outline of Lecture

- ▶ What is IPV?
- ▶ IPV: Who is at risk?
- ▶ Why does it occur?
- ▶ Take home message

# Family Violence

- ▶ Cuts across all social economic and racial backgrounds;
- ▶ Most family violence victim/survivors are women;
- ▶ Most violence to women is perpetrated by their current or former partner, followed by male family members and friends;



# What is IPV

- ▶ We talked about definitions in the first lecture;
- ▶ Intimate partner past or present;
- ▶ Occurs in heterosexual and homosexual relationships; married, de facto and teenage relationships;
- ▶ So who is at risk?

# Who is at risk

- ▶ Women > men;
- ▶ Pregnant women > non-pregnant women;
- ▶ Young women > older women;
- ▶ Indigenous > non-indigenous populations;
- ▶ Culturally and linguistically diverse groups > non-CALD groups;
- ▶ Women with intellectual or physical disabilities > women without disabilities;
- ▶ Lesbian women > gay men;
- ▶ Women separating from their partners > Non separated women.

# Intimate Partner Violence

- ▶ Globally 1:3 women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from their partner;
- ▶ Globally 38% of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners;
- ▶ In Australia, 1:3 women in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from their partner;
- ▶ In Australian 60% of all murders of women are committed by male intimate partners.

# IPV In Australia

- ▶ Women are 3 X more likely to suffer from physical violence;
- ▶ Women are 10 x more likely to get a serious injury requiring emergency care;
- ▶ IPV in women aged 18-44 years. accounts for the greatest burden of disease for young women in Australia

# Things that make you think of IPV

- ▶ Recurrent presentations of herself or with her children
- ▶ Anxious
- ▶ Ashamed or evasive
- ▶ Mentions in passing partner out of sorts or a bit angry sometimes
- ▶ Often drop cues to see if GP willing to listen “I’ve had a bad week”



# Why don't women tell their health care provider?

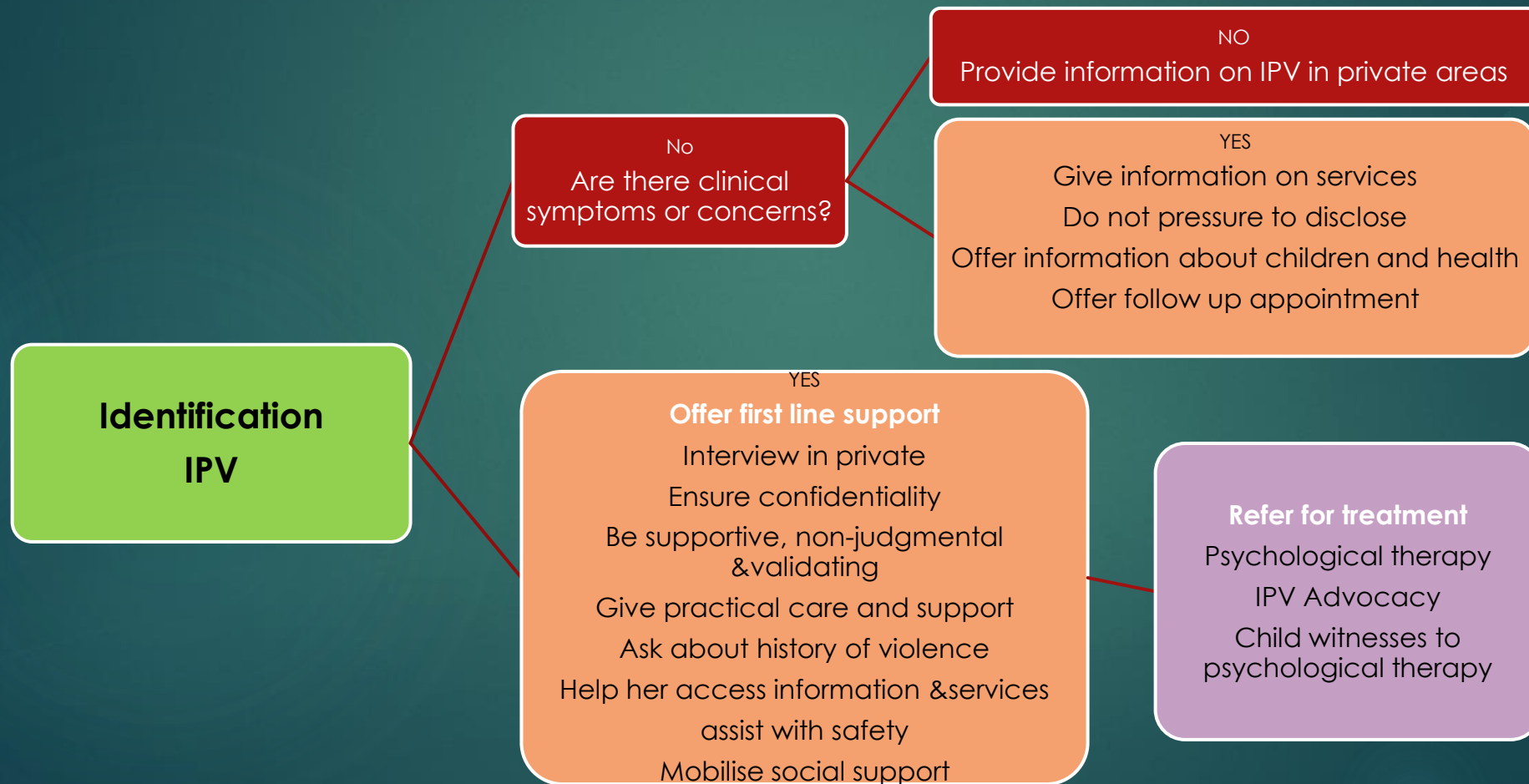
- ▶ Less than 10% disclose to their health care professional;
- ▶ The Reason

“ Because Health Professionals don't ask.”

# What clinical conditions are associated with IPV?

- ▶ Depression, anxiety, PTSD and sleep disorders
- ▶ Suicidality and self harm
- ▶ Alcohol and substance abuse
- ▶ Chronic pain (unexplained)
- ▶ Unexplained genitourinary and gastrointestinal symptoms
- ▶ Adverse reproductive outcomes
- ▶ Repeated vaginal bleeding and STIs
- ▶ Traumatic injury
- ▶ Repeated health visits without clear diagnosis
- ▶ Intrusive partner in consultations

# Pathways to care: What do you do?



# The Take Home Message

- ▶ IPV makes women sick
- ▶ Women are more severely effected by IPV than men;
- ▶ Be Prepared to ASK ABOUT VIOLENCE;
- ▶ If there are indicators of possible IPV: give information;
- ▶ Be prepared to offer first line support and make referrals;
- ▶ IPV is high in your age group and you may have personal experiences that need to be addressed.