

# Intimate Partner Violence

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# Outline

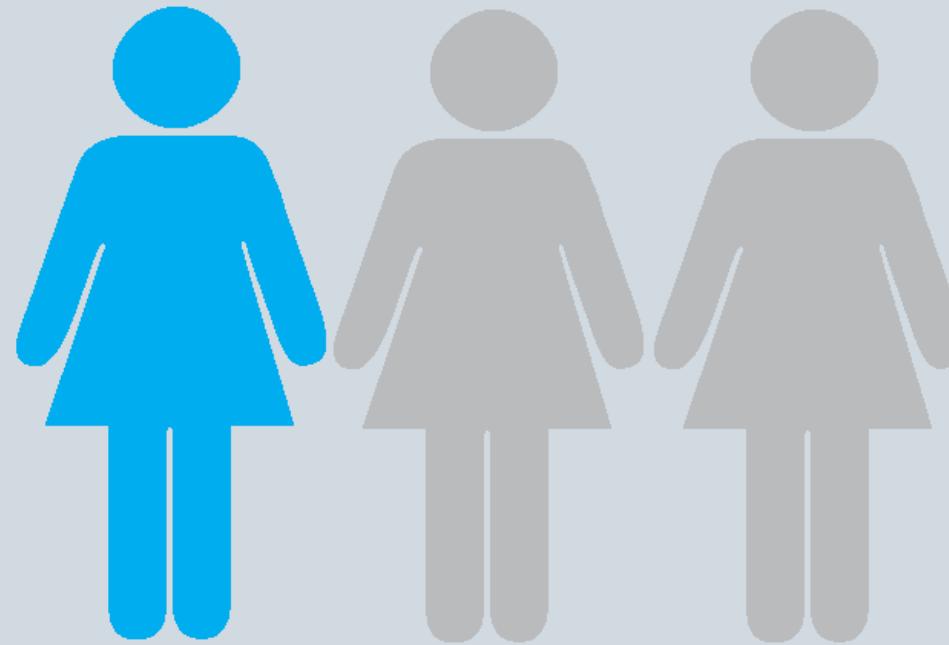
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1. What is intimate partner violence
2. What is the relationship between intimate partner violence and substance use
3. What are the effects of intimate partner violence on mothers and children
4. What are the implications for clinical practice

# Intimate Partner Violence: What is it?

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“refers to any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship” – Garcia-Moreno et al., 2012, p.5



# Intimate Partner Violence: Global Problem



# Health Consequences

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Physical and Mental Health

Acute and Long-term

# Substance Use and Intimate Partner Violence

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Women who have a substance use disorder are at higher risk to experiences IPV

Women who experience IPV are at higher risk for a substance user disorder

Substance use disorders are 3.4 times more prevalent in women that have experienced violence

Women who use alcohol or drugs are less likely to reach out to the police to press charges

# The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence

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1. Pregnancy
2. Child Development
3. Intergenerational Violence

# The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence: Pregnancy

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## Prenatal

- More likely to attend no prenatal visits
- More likely to attend their first visits later in their pregnancy
- More likely to go to fewer than the recommended number of visits

## Delivery

- More likely to have a home birth
- Delivery and neonatal complications: placental abruption, miscarriage, preterm birth, low birth weight, perinatal death

# The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence: Child Development

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## Breastfeeding

- Triggering
- hypothalamo-hyopophyseal axis

## Health Care Utilization

- Access to resources
- Permission

## Parenting

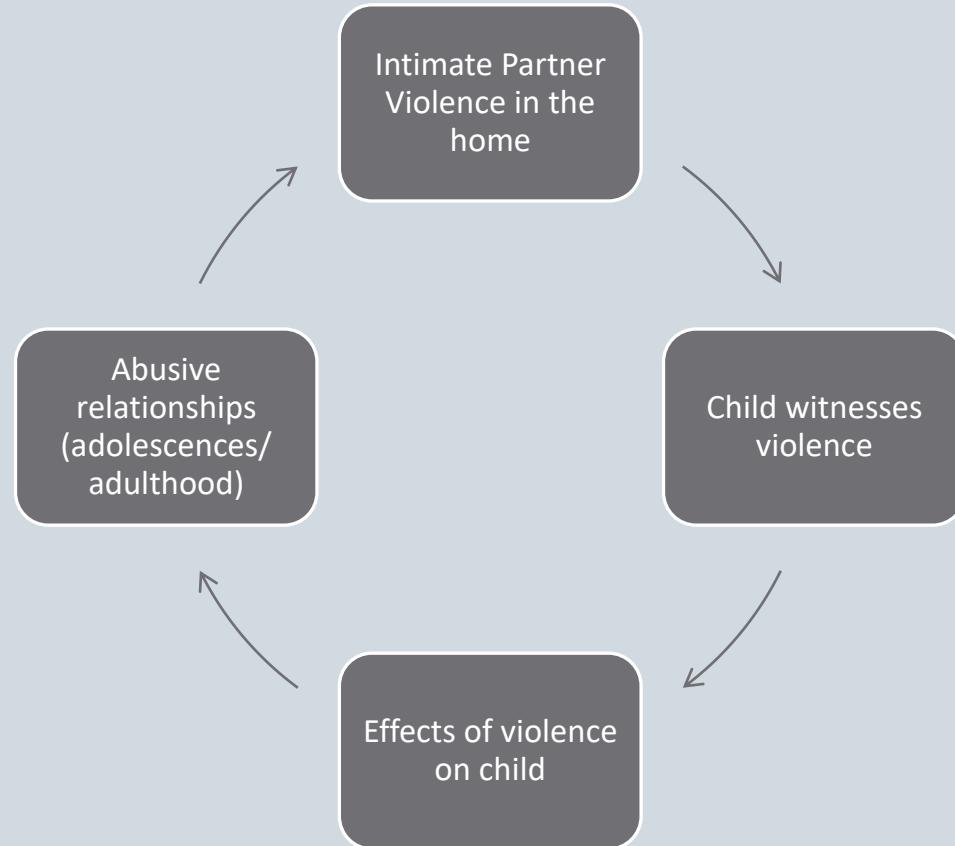
- More anxious about aspects of childcare
- Lower self-esteem and confidence

## Exposure

- Witnessing violence
- Learned behavior

# The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence: Intergenerational Violence

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# Clinical Implications

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1. Identifying at risk individuals (mothers and children)
2. Ensuring safety
3. Implementing effective interventions
  - i. Gender-responsive trauma informed care
  - ii. Integrated services
4. Protective factors

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# Thank you!

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Questions?