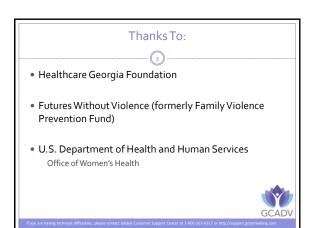


GCADV

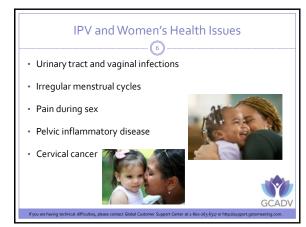


## Learning Objectives

- Learn how domestic violence impacts women's health, including reproductive health outcomes.
- Define reproductive coercion and birth control sabotage.
- Describe health advocacy practices that can be incorporated into domestic violence services.
- Describe strategies for discussing women's health issues with victims.
- Understand why building relationships with local health care providers is so important.







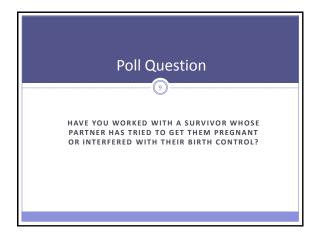
### Abused Women Are More Likely To:

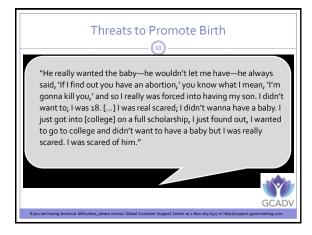
- not have a mammogram
- have more prescriptions
- have more emergency room visits
- have more physician visits

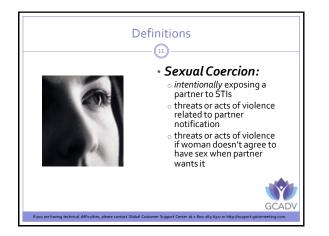


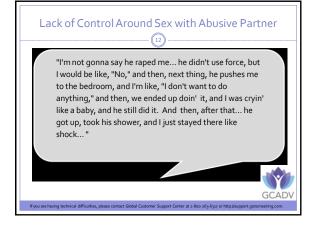




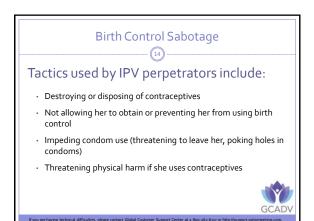


















Common Types of Birth Control		
Туре	How it Works	<b>Risks for Tampering</b>
Condom	Prevents sperm and bodily fluids from entering vagina and uterus	Partner refuses to wear; tampers with condom to cause it to break/fail
Oral Contraceptives "The Pill	Prevent ovulation	Partner may hide pills, destroy them, refuse to provide finances to purchase; if she hides them, she may forget to take them
Depo-Provera ("The Shot")	Provides hormones similar to birth control pills – prevents ovulation	Periods may stop completely, if partner monitors closely, this might not be safe



Туре	How it Works	Risks for Tampering
Intra-Uterine Device (IUD)	Inserted into uterus – alters lining of uterus so egg cannot implant	String can be felt by partner and pulled out – string can be clipped
Hormonal Patch	Releases same kind of hormones as pill – prevents ovulation	Patch is visible and can easily be removed
Implanon	Tube of hormones inserted into arm – works similarly to birth control pills – prevents ovulation	Might be detected if felt on arm – could cause periods to stop, might not be safe if partner monitors her closely

Common Types of Birth Control		
Туре	How it Works	Risks for Tampering
Diaphragm/Cervical Cap	Barrier method to prevent sperm from reaching the vagina	Must be inserted before intercourse; can be felt by partner; can be pulled out by partner
Natural Family Planning/"Rhythm Method"	Woman tracks her menstrual cycle to predict ovulation – must abstain from sex or use barrier method	Requires cooperation from both partners and can easily be sabotaged.
Vaginal Ring	Prevents ovulation	Ring can be felt by partner and can be easily pulled out
Emergency Contraception "Morning After Pill"	Series of hormones given within 72 hours of unprotected sex, prevents implanting of egg	Partner may force her to use EC or may prevent her from obtaining/using EC

# IPV and Sexual Risk Behaviors

Women who have experienced IPV are more likely to:

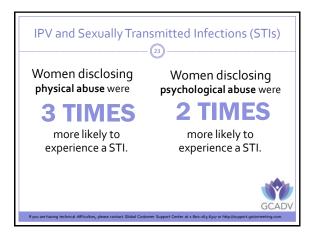
- Have multiple sexual partners
- Have a past or current sexually transmitted disease
- Report inconsistent use or nonuse of condoms
- Have a partner with known HIV risk factors
- Report male control of the relationship
- + Have a fear of their partner's response to condom negotiation
- + Have no history of male partner testing for HIV

If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or http://s



Infection	Transmission	Treatment
Gonorrhea	Vaginal and anal intercourse; oral sex	Antibiotic
Chlamydia	Vaginal and anal intercourse	Antibiotic
Syphilis	Vaginal and anal intercourse; oral sex	Antibiotic
Herpes	Touching, kissing, vaginal and anal intercourse, oral sex	Medication to manage symptoms and outbreaks (No cure)
HPV (Human Papilloma virus)	Skin to skin contact, vaginal and anal intercourse, oral sex	Most forms require no treatment
HIV/AIDS	Transmitted in blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk	Drug cocktails to manage the disease (No cure)





### HIV and Power and Control

- Victims are often unable to negotiate safe sex practices.
- Abusers may rape or sexually assault their victims as part of the power and control process – making condom use unlikely
- Some abusers may intentionally infect their partners with HIV to keep the victim from leaving
- Abusers may prevent victims from receiving medical care which in turn, may impact their health and increase their risk of contracting HIV

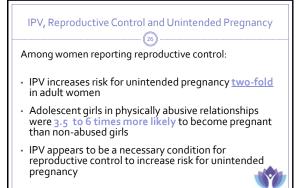
If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or http://supp

### HIV and Power and Control (2)

- Abusive partners may engage in sexual activity outside of the relationship, further exposing themselves and their partner to HIV infection
- Abusive partners may force their partners to engage in unsafe sexual practices with others
- Victims of domestic violence often suffer a wide range of health-related problems caused or made worse by their abuse. This negative effect on their health may compromise their immune system.

wing technical difficulties, please contact Global Custo





### IPV and Prenatal Risks

## Women who reported IPV during pregnancy or the year prior to pregnancy were:

- · less likely to receive prenatal care in the first trimester
- more likely to report smoking, drug and alcohol use during the third trimester
- experience depression, higher stress and attempt suicide

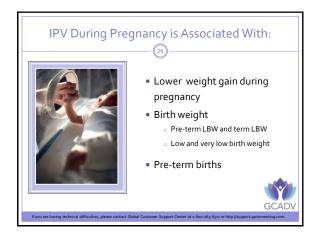
If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or http://su



### Complications of IPV During Pregnancy

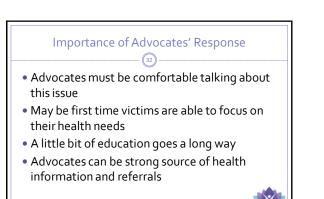
- High blood pressure or edema
- Vaginal bleeding
- Severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration
- Kidney infection or urinary tract infection
- Hospital visits
- An infant requiring intensive care unit











### Expanding Your Advocacy

- Assessment for reproductive coercion as part of intake
- Partnerships with local health care providers
- Provision of some health care services in shelter/organization
- DV advocate on site at health department, emergency department, etc.

If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or http://sup



## Assessment for RC During Intake

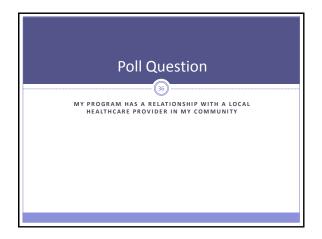
- When listening to her account of abuse experience, listen for clues regarding forced sexual activity, unplanned pregnancies, etc.
- Ask if there are health concerns she might need help with (NOTE: Do NOT ask about specific diseases or medications)
- Be willing to use additional tools to help victim process the potential health effects of domestic violence (next slide)

ter at 1-800-263-6317 01

If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Cust

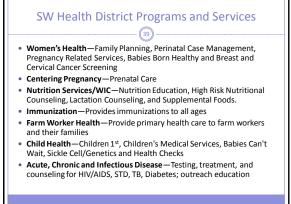












### Partnerships with Local Providers

#### Opportunities for Partnerships:

#### Education

- Your staff provides DV education as "lunch and learn" opportunities
- Their staff provides basic health education seminars for clients and staff
- Posters/Educational Materials

aving technical difficulties, please contact Global Cust

- Work with providers to put posters and educational materials in high-traffic areas
- Train providers on how to screen for domestic violence, reproductive coercion, etc. and how to make referrals to your agency

GCAD



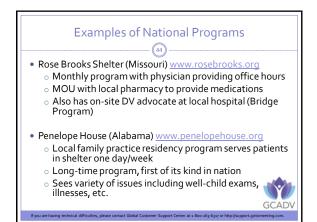
 Expansion of program could lead to routine "office hours" for a local MD to provide routine services like GYN visits, minor illnesses, etc.



## On-Site Domestic Violence Advocate

- Possible places for on-site advocacy include health department and local hospital
- One of two formats work best:
  - o On-site at the health department on a regular basis
  - o On-call/on-site at the hospital
- Purpose is to provide immediate domestic violence services when a victim is identified through routir screening or requests DV assistance

nical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or



## National Programs (2)

• House of Ruth, (Maryland) www.hruth.org

If you are having technical difficulties, please contact Global Customer Support Center at 1-800-263-6317 or http://su

- o Clinic operated by Johns Hopkins School of Nursing
- Faculty and students provide physical exams, health screenings and health education to clients of House of Ruth
- Health suite in the shelter



# Resources and Questions?

• Resources: www.futureswithoutviolence.org

- Posters, brochures, patient education cards
- Practice guides and other tools for providers
- Trainings and webinars

#### • Any questions?

• Slides and handouts will be emailed to you shortly along with link for post-training survey. Please complete the survey!



