

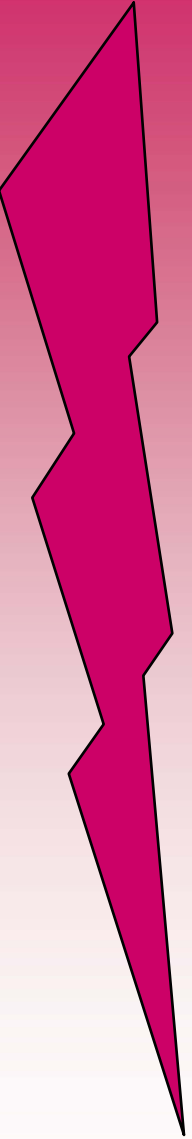


# Domestic Violence in Pregnancy: Unattended Problem in Prenatal Care.

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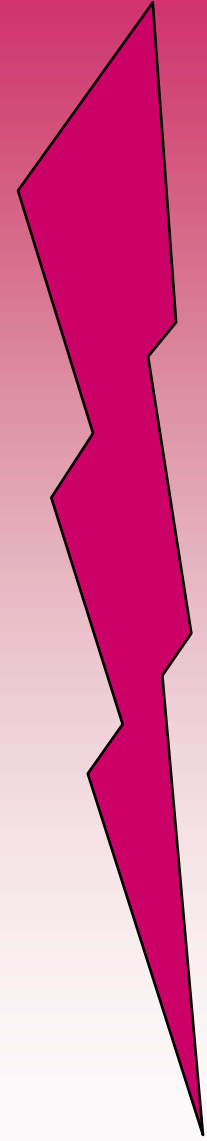
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# OBJECTIVES

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- To identify the magnitude of domestic violence in pregnancy
  - To determine the extent to which prenatal care services have addressed domestic violence in pregnancy
  - To determine the different methods of approach used to detect domestic violence
  - To determine the effectiveness of these methods

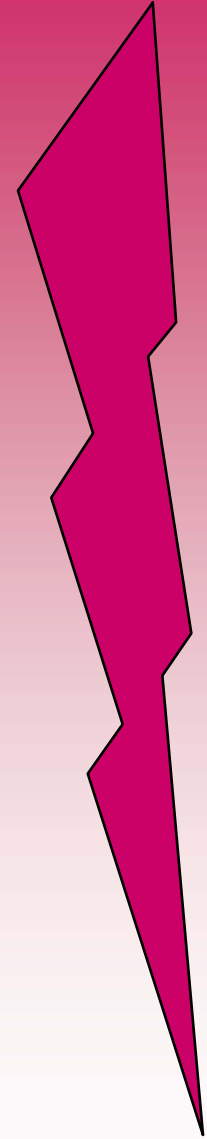
# Why prenatal care and domestic violence?

- Existence of the problem during pregnancy
- Indirect association with adverse pregnancy outcome
- Pregnant women use health services regularly, it is thus an opportunity window for management and prevention
- May improve maternal and foetal outcome.

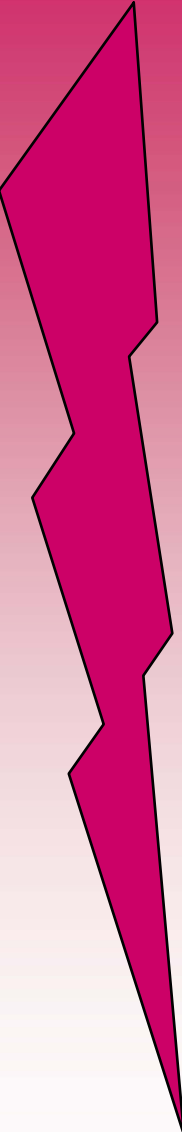


# TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Physical: slapping, punching, shoving, kicking, choking.
- Sexual: when a man forces his partner to have sexual intercourse with him against her will.
- Threats: throwing or breaking things, swearing and threatening to harm.



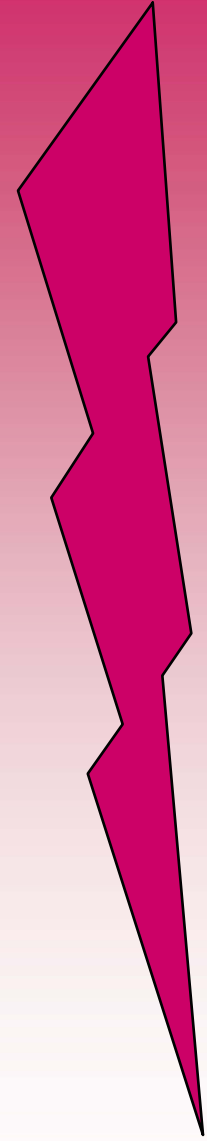
# Prevalence of domestic violence in pregnancy



No.	Yr.	Desn.	phy	sex	Emot.
1.	1992	Cr.sec	32	-	68
2.	1995	C.c	20	25	-
3.	1996	Coh.	16	-	-
4.	1998	Coh	30	-	66
5.	1998	Coh.	10	5	14
6.	1999	Cr sec	50	-	-

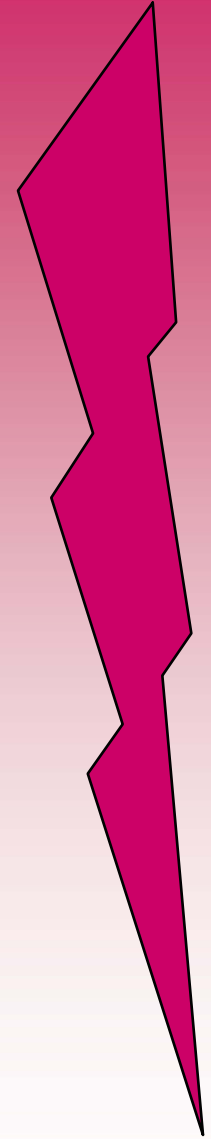
# Methods used to detect domestic violence in pregnancy

- Specially designed questionnaire: *Abuse Assessment Screening form* - Detection rate 3 folds compared to standard form.
- Need assessment among health workers.
- Training of health workers
- Evaluation



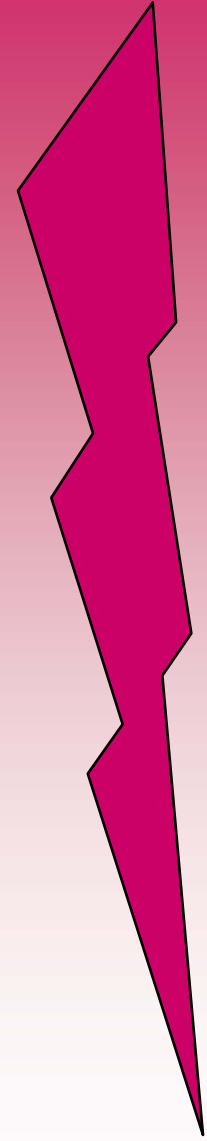
# CONCLUSIONS (1)

- Domestic violence is a widespread public health problem
- Prenatal services especially in developing countries have not taken the challenge
- Training health workers on detection and management of victims of domestic violence is a basic requirement



## CONCLUSIONS (2)

- Methods of intervention used in industrialised countries may not apply to poor resource countries due to differences in social economic structure and cultural differences.







# RECOMMENDATIONS (1)

- More research is needed to determine the magnitude of domestic violence in pregnancy in resource poor areas .
- Intervention programmes to include:
  - Training of health workers
  - Screening for domestic violence as part of prenatal care.
  - Screening tool should be standardised preferably according to cultural set up

# RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

- Holistic approach of victim management
- Male involvement
- Gender training in schools.
- PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.  
AND
- EDUCATION FOR ALL

