Intimate Partner Violence and Mental Health across the Reproductive Life Cycle

Liz Miller, MD, PhD Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine University of Pittsburgh



Disclosures and acknowledgments

Dr. Miller receives royalties for writing content for UpToDate Wolters Kluwer.

This presentation includes images, information, and resources from:

National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health

Futures Without Violence

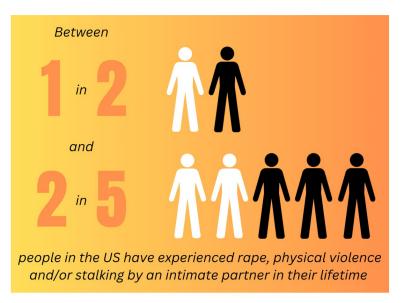
Guttmacher

American Academy of Pediatrics

National Academy of Sciences

Prevalence

Intimate Partner Violence



Sexual Violence



Because of intersecting forms of sexism, racism, trans/homophobia, and other forms of oppression, marginalized and historically exploited peoples experience higher rates.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a sexual and reproductive health and rights issue

Many U.S. women have experienced some form of IPV...







...and IPV directly impacts their sexual and reproductive health and autonomy.

have had a partner who tried to get them pregnant against their will, or who refused to wear a condom

2.1 have become pregnant as a result of rape by an intimate partner

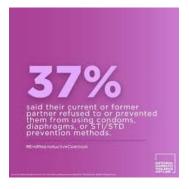
1.8 have contracted an STI as a result of rape by an Intimate partner

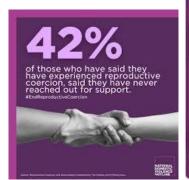
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

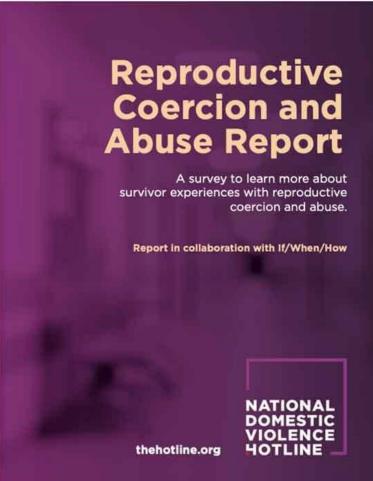
www.guttmacher.org

Reproductive Coercion is common

- Birth control sabotage
- Condom manipulation (stealthing)
- Forcing partner to get an abortion, or preventing them from getting one
- Withholding finances needed to purchase birth control (economic abuse)
- Threatening the pregnant person if they don't follow their wishes to either end or continue a pregnancy (partner and family pressure).







Mental health coercion is common

Domestic violence commonly targets mental health

In a survey of 2,546 callers to the National Domestic Violence Hotline:



had experienced at least one type of mental health coercion, including:



4 in 5

said their partner accused them of being "crazy"



3 in 4

said their partner deliberately did things to make them feel like they were losing their mind



1 in 2

said their partner threatened to report they were "crazy" to keep them from getting things they wanted or needed (e.g. protection order or child custody)



1 in 2

sought help due to feeling depressed or upset.

Of those, half said their partner tried to prevent or discourage them from getting help or taking prescribed medications

Mental Health and Substance Use Coercion Surveys Report from the National Domestic Violence Hotline and



Substance Use Coercion is Common

Domestic violence often includes substance use coercion

Substance use coercion refers to coercive tactics focused on substance use, as part of a broader pattern of abuse and control



A survey of 3,056 callers to the National Domestic Violence Hotline found:

of callers had experienced at least one form of substance use coercion



ove

1 in 4

had used substances to reduce the pain of domestic violence



over

1 in 4

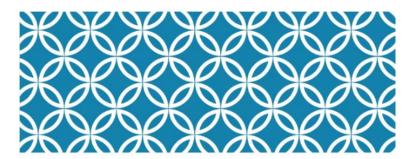
had been pressured or forced to use substances or made to use more than they wanted





IPV increases during public health emergencies

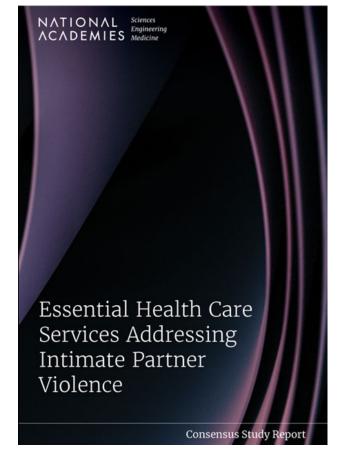
- Recognize intersections of systemic and structural inequities that increase vulnerability to IPV and poor health outcomes
- Involve survivors, advocates, and practitioners in emergency preparedness planning
- Promote cross-sector collaborations



SUPPORTING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AND THEIR CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

American Academy of Pediatrics





IPV and Maternal Mortality

- In the US, nearly half of all female and onetenth of male homicide victims are killed by intimate partners
- Homicide during pregnancy or within 2 months
 of giving birth exceeds all the leading causes of
 maternal mortality by more than twofold.
- Pregnancy is associated with a significantly higher homicide risk in the Black population, and among girls and younger women (10-24)

We can't reduce maternal mortality without addressing intimate partner violence

Address systemic racism

Create healingcentered systems



Universal Education

Provides an opportunity for clients to make the connection between violence, health problems, and risk behaviors.





* If you currently have IPV/HT screening as part of your health center requirements: we strongly recommend first doing universal education.

CUES: An Evidence-based Intervention

Confidentiality
Universal Education
Empowerment
Support





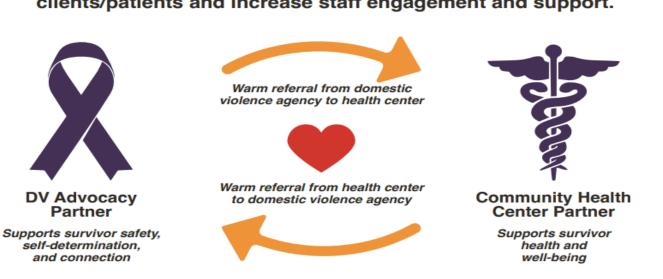




(Above: four images of safety card tools)

Building and Sustaining Effective Partnerships

Partnerships help promote bi-directional warm referrals for clients/patients and increase staff engagement and support.



Download a sample MOU: https://healthpartnersipve.org/resources/sample-memorandum-of-understanding/

Find your State and Tribal DV Coalitions:

https://nnedv.org/content/state-u-s-territory-coalitions/https://www.niwrc.org/tribal-coalitions

Find a health center near you: https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/

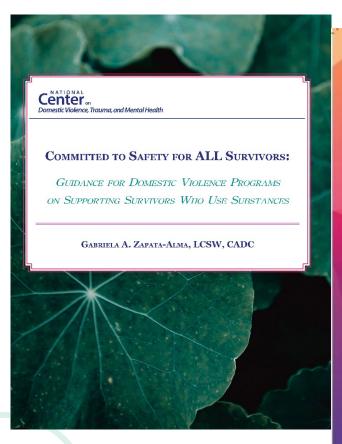
Strategies for Building Partnerships

- Learn about your local resources
- Identify champions
- Set clear goals for collaboration
- Establish an MOU
- Meet and talk regularly
- Engage in cross training
- Build a system for warm handoffs
- Use a "backdoor" number for immediate advocate support
- Consider co-locating an advocate



See DV survivor health center enrollment tools: https://healthpartnersipve.org/futures-resources/increasing-health-care-enrollment-for-survivors-of-domestic-violence/

Learn more about partnerships: https://healthpartnersipve.org/resources/partnerships-between-hcs-and-dv-and-sv-advocacy-programs-bi-directional-infographic/



UNDERSTANDING SUBSTANCE USE COERCION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



Coercion Related to Mental Health and Substance Use in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence:

A Toolkit for Screening, Assessment, and Brief Counseling in Primary Care and Behavioral Health Settings

Carole Warshaw, MD and Erin Tinnon, MSW, LSW March 2018



This publication is supported by Grant # 90EV0437-01-00 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Points of view in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official positions or policies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health @ NCDVTMH 2018









Futures Without Violence is a health and social justice nonprofit with a mission to heal those among us who are traumatized by violence today – and to create healthy families and communities free of violence tomorrow.

Home to the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence and Health Partners on IPV + Exploitation.

Safety Cards-Population and Setting Specific

- Adolescent Health
- Farmworkers
- American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hawaiian
- College Campus
- HIV+
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Questioning (LGBQ)
- Pregnant or parenting teens
- Primary Care
- Reproductive Health Settings
- Transgender/Gender Non-conforming
- Muslim Youth



https://store.futureswithoutviolence.org/

QR code to access HRC resources



www.IPVHealth.org: online toolkit for building health and advocacy partnerships
