"The place where women ought to feel the most safe is in fact the most dangerous"



 Women are more at risk of experiencing violence in intimate relationships than in any other aspect of their lives

And.....

 Women who experience IPV are 3-5 times more likely to experience major depression (like Maria) compared to women who do not experience IPV



Bottner A, The Bangkok Post, 11/2008 Golding JM, Jr Fam Medicine, 1999;14:99-132



Is a history of depression cause for persistent inquiry about IPV? Yes No



In addition to depression, other mental health 'red flags" include:



- Anxiety Disorders (especially PTSD)
- Alcohol Abuse
- Other substance abuse
- Guilt, shame, low self-esteem
- Pay attention to:

Body language (fidgeting, stillness, eye contact, breathing patterns)



Depression lessens over time with the cessation of IPV, but post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms persist for an average of 9 years



Symptoms include:

- Hypervigilance
- Emotional numbing
- Intrusive recollections
- Flashbacks
- Nightmares
- Sleep disturbance
- Exaggerated startle response
- Anger outbursts
- Difficulty concentrating

Woods S, Issues in Ment HIth Nurs, 2000; 21:309-24

Recommendations



- All health care providers should routinely screen for IPV
- Obstetrical/gynecological/primary care providers are uniquely positioned to screen given frequency of contact with women in high risk age group
- Women with prior histories of IPV, depression, PTSD, alcohol abuse or other substance abuse should be recognized as being at particularly high risk and may warrant more frequent inquiry
- Frequent missed appointments may be a red flag
- Screening should take place in private with direct questioning and attention to both verbal and non-verbal responses
- Providers should have ready access to information and referral sources for women experiencing IPV