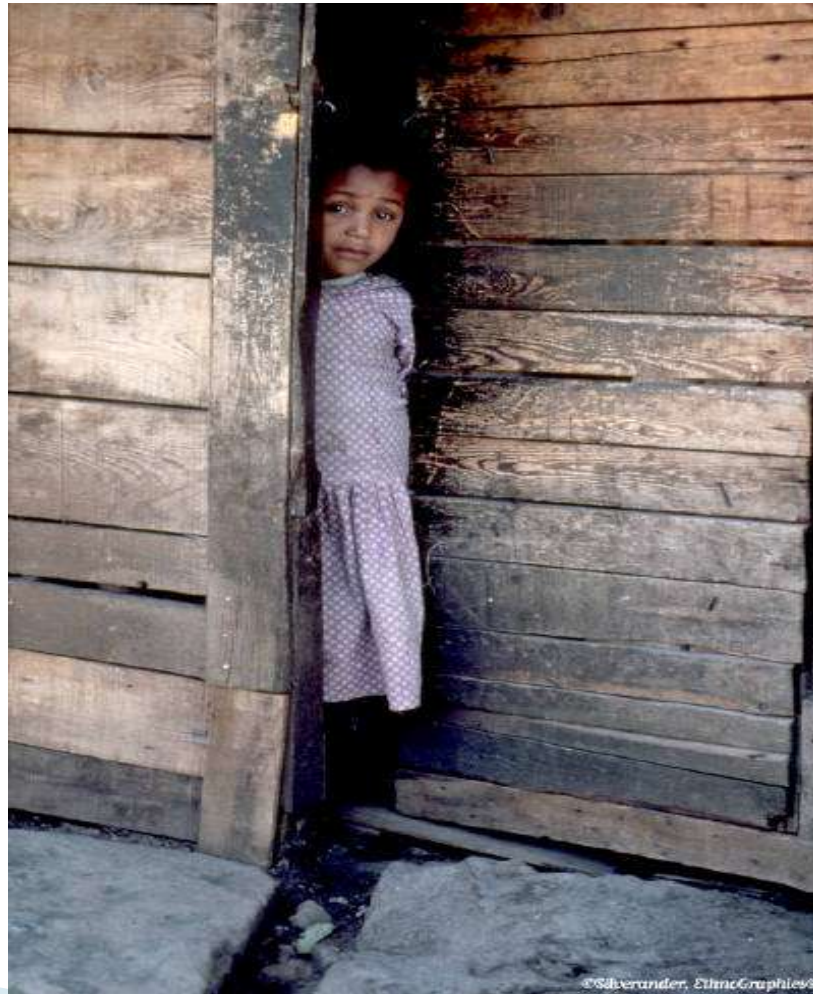


# ZA SKRINING I PREVENCIJU NASILJA U PORODICI TIM PORODIČNE MEDICINE TREBA ODGOVARAJUĆU EDUKACIJU

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# Definicija nasilja u porodici




# Definicija nasilja u porodici

- ▶ Fizičko, seksualno, emocionalno, psihičko ili ekonomsko zlostavljanje osobe od drugog člana porodice.

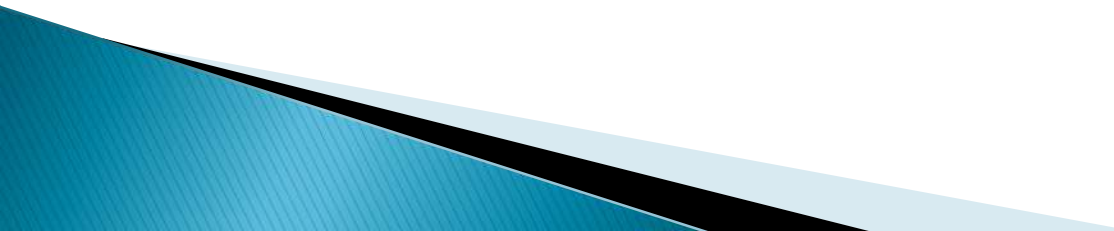


# Prevalenca nasilja u porodici

- ▶ 25% ženske populacije bude zlostavljano tokom života.
  - ▶ Preko 35% žena i 22% muškaraca koji dolaze u odjeljenja urgentne medicine iskusila su nasilje u porodici.
  - ▶ U cijelom svijetu više od milijarde žena trpe nasilje.
  - ▶ U Europi 7 žena umire svaki dan od posljedica nasilja.
- 

# Prevalenca nasilja u porodici

Tačnu incidenciju nasilja u porodici teško je utvrditi zbog:

- ▶ To je “tiha” epidemija neprepoznata i ne registrovana
  - ▶ Nema slaganja šta treba uključiti u definiciju nasilja u porodici.
  - ▶ Neprepoznat u društvu kao vrlo značajan javno zdravstveni problem
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# Nasilje u porodici i zdravstveni sistem

- ▶ Prvi kontakti osoba koja trpe nasilje u zdravstvenom sistemu dogadjaju se u porodičnoj medicini.
- ▶ Porodična medicina po svom konceptu je prva i najvažnija tačka u postupku skrininga, prevencije i prvih procedura registracije i zaštite žrtve nasilja.

# Uzroci za neprepoznavanje problema

- ▶ Žrtve ne traže bilo koju pomoć dugo vremena !
- ▶ Djeca nemaju priliku





# Uzroci za neprepoznavanje problema

▶ Tim por. medicine



▶ Strah da otvori “Pandorinu kutiju”, da uvrijedi pacijenta i nedostatak edukacije

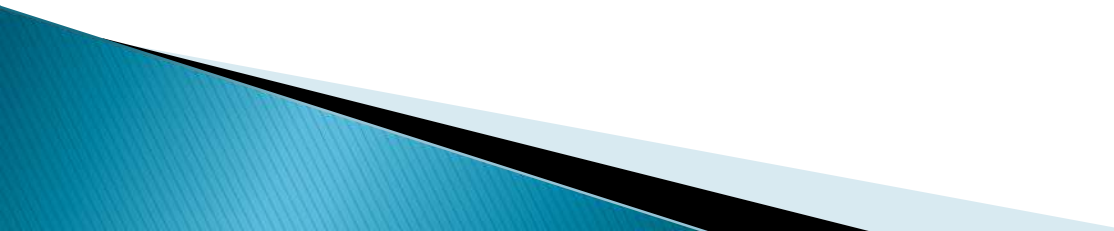
▶ Žrtva nasilja



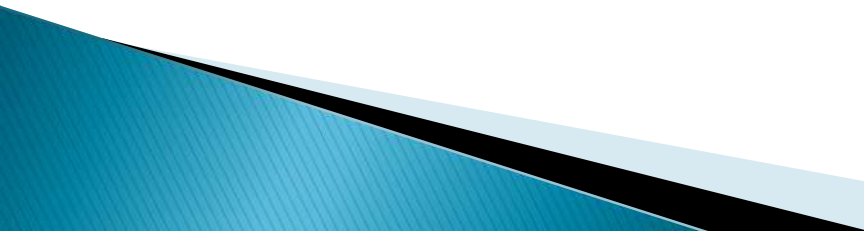
▶ Strah da kaže istinu



# Domestic violence and health care system

- ▶ Only 10% of primary care doctors routinely screen for domestic violence.
  - ▶ 92% of women who were physically abused by their partners did not discuss these incidents with their doctors, but studies show they would like their health care providers to ask about abuse.
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# Domestic violence and health care system

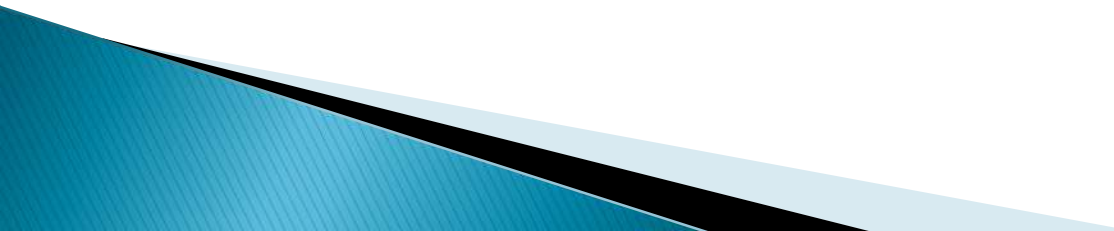
- ▶ Emergency department (ED) screening rates for domestic violence are also very low.
  - ▶ Only 13% of patients presenting with injuries were screened.
  - ▶ ED screening rates are of great concern since 44% of women murdered by an intimate partner had a previous ED visit within 2 years before the homicide and 93% had at least one prior contact with emergency personnel for an injury.
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# EBM Recommendations for the best practice in management of domestic violence

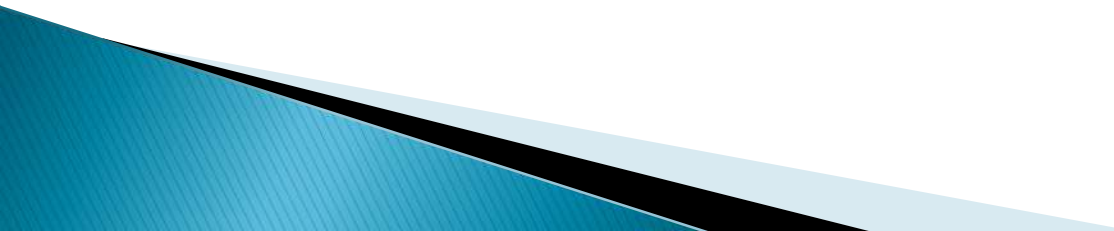
- ▶ Routine screening
- ▶ Introduce educational modul and training

Ramsay J, Richardson J, Carter Y, Davidson L, Feder G. Should health professionals screen women for domestic violence? Systematic review. *BMJ* 2002;325:314-318.

# Screening for domestic violence management

- ▶ Family medicine team should routinely screen women for domestic violence .
  - ▶ questions about physical abuse may be easily made.
  - ▶ the low cost and low risk of screening.
- 

# Management of domestic violence (EBM)

- ▶ Inconsistent explanation of injuries or delay in seeking treatment
  - ▶ Somatic complaints
  - ▶ Psychiatric illness
  - ▶ Frequent visits to the emergency room
  - ▶ Injuries, especially to head and neck
  - ▶ Low birth weight
- 

# Screening for domestic violence

## First step: Differ Domestic Violence Vs Illness Based Violence

### Illness

- ▶ Organic brain disease
- ▶ Target is whoever is present
- ▶ Changes in speech, gait,
- ▶ May be psychosis
- ▶ PTSD
- ▶ Progression with disease

### Domestic Violence

- ▶ Learned
- ▶ Target intimate partner
- ▶ Coercive
- ▶ PTSD ?

# Screening for domestic violence

## The HITS screen

- ▶ **Hurt**

How often does your partner physically hurt you?

- ▶ **Insult**

How often does your partner insult or talk down to you?

- ▶ **Threaten**

How often does your partner threaten you with physical harm?

- ▶ **Scream**

How often does your partner scream or curse at you?

Each question is answered on a 5-point scale: 1 = never, 2 = rarely, 3 = sometimes, 4 = fairly often, 5 = frequently. The score ranges from 4 to a maximum of 20. A score of 10 is considered diagnostic of abuse.



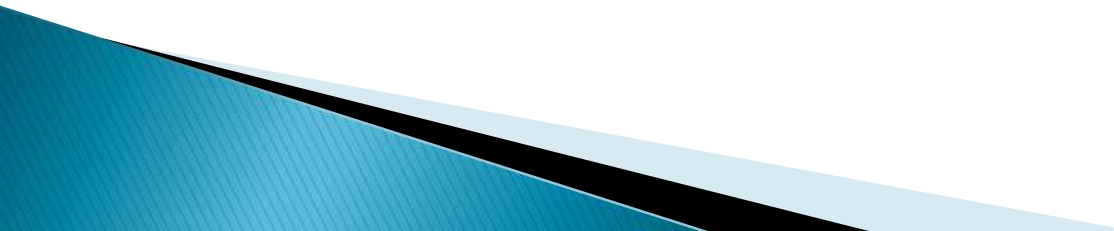
# Screening for domestic violence

## WAST test

- ▶ **The Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST;** available online at <http://www.jfponline.com>)

Brown JB, Lent B, Brett PJ, et al. Development of the woman abuse screening tool for use in family practice. Fam Med 1996;28:422-428.

# Screening for domestic violence

- ▶ The first 2 questions of the WAST screen make up the **WAST-short** questions:
  - ▶ In general, how would you describe your relationship? (A lot of tension; some tension; no tension)
  - ▶ Do you and your partner work out arguments with...? (great difficulty; some difficulty; no difficulty)
- 

# Evidence supporting interventions for domestic violence

- ▶ A Community-based advocacy intervention programs
- ▶ B Safety intervention protocols
- ▶ B Civil protection order
- ▶ B Telling or confiding in someone
- ▶ B Contact with community resources on domestic violence

Wathen CN, MacMillan HL. Interventions for violence against women: scientific review. JAMA 2003;289:589-600

# Ako žena kaže DA –

## **Pet pitanja za postaviti:**

- ▶ Da li biste željeli govoriti o tome?
- ▶ Kada se to desilo?
- ▶ Da li ste razgovarali s bilo kim o ovome?
- ▶ Kako se nosite s tim?
- ▶ Šta vam sada treba?

# Uloga zdravstvenih radnika

1. Skrining/Identifikacija
2. Procjena/pregled.
3. Pružiti odgovarajuću njegu
4. Dokumentirati.
5. Planiranje sigurnosti.
6. Uputa.

# Znaci zlostavljanja:


- ▶ Povrede su često dvostrane.
- ▶ Oznake povreda.
- ▶ Unutrašnji (skriveni) prije nego vanjski (dojka, leđa, abdomen, genitalije).
- ▶ Višestruke povrede, različiti stepeni zacjeljivanja.
- ▶ Neurološke, povrede leđa i kičme.
- ▶ Davljenje/gušenje i rezultirajuće modrice.
- ▶ Povrede ruku – nadlaktica, lakatne frakture.
- ▶ Opekotine – cigarete, pribori, opekotine nastale od trenja.
- ▶ Povrede glave – periorbitalni hematom, frakture nosa, probušena bubna opna, razderotine, kontuzije, fraktura vilice, oštećenje zuba.

# Uobičajeni efekti zlostavljanja:

- ▶ Depresija i akutna anksioznost.
- ▶ Suicidalne misli.
- ▶ Samo-zlostavljajuće ponašanje.
- ▶ Poremećaji ishrane.
- ▶ Seksualni poremećaj.
- ▶ Hronični gastrointestinalni bol/nelagoda.
- ▶ Sindrom nadražanih crijeva.
- ▶ Hipertenzija.
- ▶ Hronične glavobolje.



# Conclusion

- ▶ Domestic violence is epidemic and chronic life-threatening condition that we can treat.
  - ▶ Victims and family without treatment have serious effects to health and potentially life-threatening consequences.
  - ▶ If we identify victims by screening and offer information including safety plans and referrals to advocacy services, the prognosis is improved (quality of life and fewer violence-related injuries).
  - ▶ Family medicine team can play the key role in prevention of domestic violence and related injuries!!
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**Take home message**  
**Save victim before it happens**

