



Defense Health Agency (DHA) Clinical Communities Speaker Series

Feb 2021 CCSS: Emerging Priorities in Women's Health

Intimate Partner Violence: Effects on Women's Health

Resource List – February 2021

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published, [Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices](#) (CDC, 2017) that highlights strategies based on the best available evidence to help states and communities prevent intimate partner violence, support survivors, and lessen the short and long-term harms of intimate partner violence. These strategies include teaching safe and healthy relationship skills; engaging influential adults and peers; disrupting the developmental pathways toward IPV; creating protective environments; strengthening economic supports for families; and supporting survivors to increase safety and lessen harms.

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) offers [Maintaining Strong Relationships: Virtual Resources Available to Military Couples](#) (FAP, 2020). The stress brought on by the coronavirus pandemic presents challenges for everyone and may affect relationships. This can be especially true of intimate partner violence. Available resources include coaching sessions, practical tools, confidential counseling, webinars, and problem-solving techniques.

[The Intersection of Maternal Morbidity and Mortality and Intimate Partner Violence in the United States](#) (Noursi et al, 2020) describes how research on U.S. rates of maternal morbidity and mortality (MMM)—which are higher than those of other high-income nations, disproportionately so among racial and ethnic minority populations—typically concentrates on often preventable obstetrical problems. However, IPV has also been linked to MMM, an association receiving only infrequent consideration by academic researchers.

[Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse Considerations During COVID-19](#) (SAMHSA, 2020) highlights key points addressing intimate partner violence and child abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic, where staying at home may not be safe for those who have previously experienced mistreatment or where current economic conditions might spark mistreatment that would not have otherwise existed. The brief also provides links to resources from the Addiction Technology Transfer Center, the National Hispanic and Latino Addiction Technology Transfer Center, and SAMHSA's partner, the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health.

Although IPV affects all genders, little is known about its effects on men as victims. The aims of this study, [Intimate Partner Violence Predicts Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Severity Independent of Early Life and Deployment-Related Trauma in Deployed Men and Women Veterans](#) (Pierce et al, 2020), were to determine if IPV is a factor contributing to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) severity independently of deployment-related trauma, and to determine if there are gender differences in these associations.



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References

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<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-technicalpackages.pdf>

Family Advocacy Program (FAP). (2020). *Maintaining strong relationships: Virtual resources available to military couples.*

<https://www.militaryonesource.mil/family-relationships/family-life/covid-19-resources/digital-resources-for-military-relationships/>

Noursi, S., Clayton, J.A., Campbell, J., & Sharps, P. (2020). The intersection of maternal morbidity and mortality and intimate partner violence in the United States. *Current Women`s Health Reviews*, 16(4), 298-312. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1573404816999200502024742>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2020). *Intimate partner violence and child abuse considerations during Covid-19.*

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/social-distancing-domestic-violence.pdf>

Pierce, M.E., Fortier, C., Fonda, J.R., Milberg, W., & McGlinchey, R. (2020). Intimate partner violence predicts posttraumatic stress disorder severity independent of early life and deployment-related trauma in deployed men and women veterans. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520938514>