

P-1450 - WHAT FACTORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE? EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF RISK FACTORS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

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Introduction: Intimate Partner violence (IPV) is a significant public health problem associated with numerous short- and long-term mental health consequences, most commonly, PTSD and depression.

Aims: The principal aims of our research are to assess the incidence of depression and PTSD in a sample of women exposed to IPV and to analyze the correlation between the main sociodemographic characteristics of affected women and the typology of domestic violence.

Materials and methods: A sample of 31 women exposed to IPV, recruited by an anti-violence centre, has been examined with a clinical interview and assessment tools (Davidson Trauma Scale, Hamilton Depression Scale, Conflict Tate Scale- 2).

Results: Depression is present in 83, 87% of affected woman, while PTSD in 77.42% of cases. A higher social status correlates with a lower prevalence of sexual coercion ($r = 0.45$ $p < 0.05$). The number of children correlates positively with physical violence ($r = 0.43$ $p < 0.05$) and negatively with psychological violence ($r = -0.39$ $p < 0.05$). A relevant result of the correlation analysis was the strong, positive association between depression and psychological violence ($r = 0.36$ $p < 0.05$). The analysis of our data has found significant associations between IPV during pregnancy and scale scores of psychological violence ($p = 0.03$) and physical violence ($p = 0.01$) on the CTS-2.

Conclusions: Intimate partner violence (IPV) significantly impacts women mental and physical wellbeing and therefore represents a worldwide public health problem.