



Are Senior Nursing Students Competent In The Assessment and Management of Intimate Partner Violence?

Queensborough Community College, New York



Barbara Rome, MS, RN, CNE, PhD Candidate, Marion Yuga, RN, Shannon Kearney, RN, Christopher Caserma, RN

Background

Intimate partner violence is a global health problem that affects people regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or geographic location (CDC, 2017). The types of abuse inflicted can range from emotional, physical, financial, and sexual - in combination or by themselves. IPV can have devastating short and long-term consequences. Nurses are required to screen for IPV during each encounter with a patient and are in a unique position to identify and intervene Walton & Moss, (2002). Review of the literature shows that graduating nursing students lack confidence in assessing and managing victims of IPV. The aim of this study is to examine whether graduating nursing students are competent to assess for and manage patients who have experienced IPV.

Significance

- Domestic violence is the principal cause of harm and death among women of childbearing age Day et al., (2015)
- Nurses do not always screen for abuse Natan et al, (2015)
- In a study where 51% of nurses reported screening for abuse, 74 % of these nurses only screened clients with visible signs of abuse Natan et al, (2015)
- Graduating nursing students, soon to be practitioners do not feel confident in managing IPV patients



Aim

To examine whether graduating nursing students have received competent training to manage patients who have experienced IPV

Research question:

Are senior nursing students competent in the assessment and management of intimate partner violence (IPV)?

Methods

- This research used a survey design.
- Queensborough Community College and York College senior nursing students completed the anonymous online *Graduate Student Nurse Readiness to Manage Intimate Partner Violence Survey*.
- All senior nursing students in both programs were eligible to participate.
- IRB was obtained through CUNY Ideate

Results & Conclusion

Data collected December
Results pending

References

Centers for Disease Control, (2017). Intimate Partner Violence. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html>

Centers for Disease Control, (2000). Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence. Retrieved from <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/21858>

Day, S., Fox, J., Majercik, S., Redmond, F. K., Pugh, M., & Bledsoe, J. (2015). Implementing a Domestic Violence Screening Program. *Journal Of Trauma Nursing*, 22(3), 176-181. doi:10.1097/JTN.0000000000000128

Lopatto, D. 2006. Undergraduate research as a catalyst for liberal learning. *Peer Review* 8 (1): 22–25.

Miller, E., McCaw, B., Humphreys, B. L., & Mitchell, C. (2015). Integrating Intimate Partner Violence Assessment and Intervention into Healthcare in the United States: A Systems Approach. *Journal of Women's Health*, 24(1), 92–99. <http://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2014.4870>

Natan, M. B., Khater, M., Ighbariyeh, R., & Herbet, H. (2016). Readiness of nursing students to screen women for domestic violence. *Nurse Education Today*, 44, 98-102. doi:10.1016/j.nedt.2016.05.006

Walton-Moss, B., Campbell, J. (2002). Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Nursing. *ANA Periodicals* 7(1). Retrieved from: <http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/ANAMarketplace/ANAPeriodicals/OJIN/TableofContents/Volume72002/No1Jan2002/IntimatePartnerViolence.html%20-%20WaltonMoss>

