

The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the Rutgers University seal. The seal is circular and contains the text "RUTGERS UNIVERSITY" around the perimeter. In the center of the seal, there is a shield with a plow and a sheaf of wheat, and a banner below it with the motto "QUI PRO DOMINA JUSTITIA SEQUITUR".

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School of Nursing

The Association Between Exposure to IPV and Having an Abnormal Pap Test and HPV Infections Among Women in Low-Income Urban Areas

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Disclosure

The learner will be able to:

- 1. Recognize the associations among women with histories of or in current IPV relationships and smoking, perceived stress, and risky sexual behaviors.
- 2. Describe the barriers that interfere with victims of IPV obtaining preventive screening and follow up care for abnormal Pap tests.
- Patricia Hindin and Rula Btoush (authors) have no conflict of interest and no relationships to disclose.
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Problem Prospective

- World Health Organization (2014) identified 1 out of 3 women throughout the world will experience physical or sexual violence by a partner or by a non-partner.
- IPV affects 20%-50% of women in United States.
- IPV places women at higher risk for physical injuries, psychosocial problems, maternal complications and death.
- HPV associated cervical cancer rates higher among Black and Hispanic women.
- Age adjusted national mortality rates higher among Black women.
- Incidence rates increase with higher poverty.

Purpose of Study

- To examine the association between IPV and having and abnormal Pap test and HPV status.
- Interaction of IPV with smoking, psychosocial stress, and risky sexual behavior.



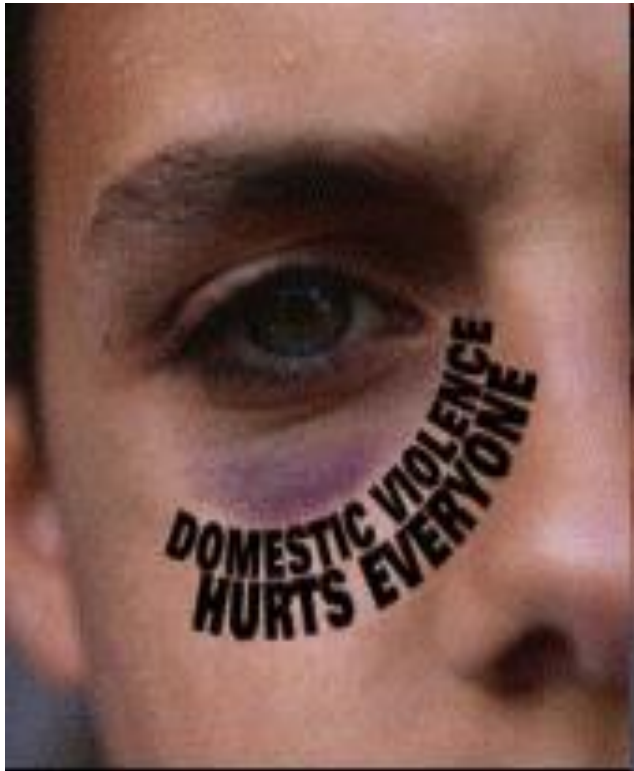
Methodology of Study

- Descriptive, correlational study
- N= 400 women between ages of 21 and 50
- Urban community health center
- Participants completed a 20 minute survey asking about their childhood and adult history of abuse, smoking, stress and risky sexual behavior.
- Pap tests with the last 3 years and HPV status were collected from health records.
- Women were provided with individual counseling from RA regarding HPV and Cervical Cancer risk.
- Participants provide with \$20.00 gift certificate for answering survey questions.

3 Stages of Data Analysis

- Stage 1: Descriptive Analysis
- Stage 2: Bivariate Analysis
- Stage 3: Multivariate Analysis: Logistic analysis to examine the impact of study predictors and their interaction on cervical cancer.
- See handout of Data Analysis.

Barriers to Screening and Treatment for HPV Status and Pap Test



- Exposure to IPV
- Control of abusive partner
- Underinsured
- Living in poverty
- Lower education
- Poor employment opportunities
- Lower access to transportation and childcare

Implications for Health Promotion

- Exposure to IPV is detrimental to women's health.
- Pap and HPV testing threatening and reminder of abuse and violence.
- Importance to ask about history of exposure to violence before conducting gyn screening.

Strategies for Trauma-Informed Gyn Care

Selected References

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