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Title:
SPECIAL SESSION: Domestic Violence and Abuse: Preparation of Preregistration Nursing and Midwifery Students

Type:
Oral

Keywords:
Domestic violence, intimate partner violence and nurse preparation

Description/Overview:
In this session, a program of research about domestic violence and abuse will be shared, including findings of a survey conducted to measure preregistration nursing and midwifery students' level of knowledge, attitudes, and skills related to domestic violence and abuse and its management.

Final Number:
G 04

Slot:
G 04: Friday, 28 July 2017: 4:00 PM-4:30 PM

References:

McGarry J, Baker C, Wilson C and Felton A. (2015) 'Freedom to Speak up': the development of safeguarding teaching and learning and effective support for students within pre-registration nursing curricula Nursing Standard. 30(14), 44-48


Learning Activity:

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<th>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE</th>
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<td>To learn about preregistration nursing and midwifery students knowledge, attitude and preparation in relation to domestic violence and abuse.</td>
<td>Nursing students knowledge, attitude and practices related to domestic violence and abuse</td>
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Intimate partner violence (IPV), which is also referred to as domestic violence and abuse (DVA). It is a major social and public health concern affecting millions of individuals globally (World Health Organisation, 2015). DVA impacts significantly on the physical and mental health and wellbeing of those who experience abuse. Nurses and midwives working in any health care settings can play a crucial role in identification, prevention and management of DV (NICE, 2014) as they may regularly encounter DVA victims, who visit health care settings frequently (Houry et al., 2008). However, effective identification and the provision of support for those who have experienced DVA is essential but is dependent on the provision of the appropriate training, preparation and on-going professional development for nurses as well as other care professionals.

On the other hand, DVA victims report feeling blamed for the abuse they experience. They feel that health care professionals (HCPs) do not show a concern, and do not address the abuse even when DVA is disclosed to them or is obvious. Evidence also suggests that nurses and other HCPs are often unprepared to deal with DVA victims (Sundborg, Saleh-Statin, Wandell, & Tornkvist, 2012). To be able to effectively identify and respond to DV victims, nurses, midwives as well as pre-registration nursing and midwifery students need to understand DV and associated complexities. However, not much emphasis is placed on preparing nursing and midwifery students and registered nurses and midwives to deal with DV issues in clinical practice. There is a need to explore DV related knowledge, attitude and skills of registered nurses, midwives and nursing and midwifery students. Such knowledge will help in identifying the training and education needs of nurses, midwives and nursing and midwifery students. The aim of this session to share findings of my DVA related work and specifically findings of a cross sectional national survey conducted to measure registered nurses, midwives, pre-registration nursing and midwifery students’ level of knowledge, attitude and skills related to DV and its management. Responses collected from more than 900 nurses, midwives and pre-registration nursing and midwifery students from England and Wales provide useful information about the training needs of the future workforce.