

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND ANTENATAL DEPRESSION:
A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN IRAN

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Abstract

Violence during pregnancy can result in adverse outcomes for mother such as antenatal depression that can lead to prematurity, don't accept the role of mother and daily prenatal care. This study aimed to determine the frequency and risk factors of domestic violence in pregnant women. This cross-sectional study was done on 1097 pregnant women in Jahrom, 2016. The study data were collected by demographic, violence and Beck depression questionnaire. The prevalence of violence during pregnancy was 79.1%. Rates of emotional, sexual, and physical violence were 69.7%, 28.1%, and 30.9%, respectively. Also a statistically significant relationship between antenatal depression with emotional violence ($p= 0.021$), sexual violence ($p= 0.009$) and total violence ($p= 0.025$). A significant correlation was found between violence and Woman's low educational level (OR= 1.84 95%. CI= 1.05-3.22 $p= 0.005$), employment status (OR= 0.4595%. CI= 0.28-0.713 $p= 0.001$), history of previous abortion (OR= 5.67 95% CI= 0.33-97.54 $P= 0.005$), gestational age (OR= 1.58 95%. CI= 1.13-2.22 $p= 0.0081$) and number of pregnancy (OR= 2.58 95%. CI= 1.63-4.96 $p= 0.001$). High violence rate increased the risk of antenatal depression, thus, routine screening for violence and depression is warranted during pregnancy to aid early detection of violence and depression in this period. Also family education according to age, education level and unwanted pregnancy should be done to prevent this social problem.

Key words: INTIMATE, PARTNER, VIOLENCE, ANTENATAL, DEPRESSION