Prevalence of Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence Surgical Evaluation

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Primary Objective: Our primary objective is to determine what proportion of women presenting to trauma clinics for treatment of traumatic injuries have experienced intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) within the past 12-...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON34990

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
PRAISE

Condition

- Other condition
- Bone and joint injuries

Synonym
Abuse, Intimate Partner Violence

Health condition

elk type traumatisch letsel b.v. contusies, distorsies, fracturen, (brand)wonden

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Orthopeadic Trauma Association (OTA)

Intervention

Keyword: Abuse, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Surgery, Trauma

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Our primary questionnaire is a compilation of two validated questionnaires that were designed for rapid assessment of IPV status in emergency departments, family practice, and women*s health clinics that we believe are similar to our intended setting of an orthopaedic clinic. These two questionnaires, the Partner Violence Screen (PVS) and Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST), were identified in for their psychometric properties, reliability, and specificity in identifying partner abuse. Our primary parameter is the proportion of women attending the trauma clinic who have experienced intimate partner violence in the last 12 months, expressed as a percentage of the total amount of women completing the self-reported questionnaire.

Secondary outcome

Secondary research questions that will be addressed in the study is what are patients* previous experiences and perceptions about discussing IPV with health care professionals. To that end, the questionnaire will also query the participant about her age, income, education, race/ethnicity, marital status, sexual orientation, and length of relationship. Additionally, participants will be queried about perceptions and previous experiences with reporting IPV. We

will also record characteristics of the patients* injuries, including: 1) type

of injury, 2) how injury occurred, 3) location(s) of injury, and 4) date of

injury.

Study description

Background summary

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is described as a pattern of coercive behaviors that may include repeated battering and injury, psychological abuse, sexual assault, progressive social isolation, deprivation, and intimidation. 21% of women in the Netherlands have experienced physical or sexual violence in a marital or common-law union. In half of these women it concerned severe physical violence in the current relationship. IPV- associated injuries often require the consultation of trauma/orthopedic surgeons. However, there is currently no data in the literature to support the hypothesis that prevalence of IPV in trauma clinics warrants additional resources to identify and manage victims. We seek to address the issue of underreporting of IPV in trauma clinics by establishing prevalence rates of IPV among women seeking treatment for musculoskeletal injuries.

Study objective

Primary Objective:
Our primary objective is to determine what proportion of women presenting to trauma clinics for treatment of traumatic injuries have experienced intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) within the past 12-months.

Secondary Objective(s):
Our sedundary objectives are to determine:

* what proportion of women who present to trauma clinics for treatment of traumatic injuries present with a traumatic injury that was the direct result from IPV from a current and ongoing relationship.

* what patients* previous experiences, knowledge, and perceptions are with regards to approaching health care professionals about IPV.

* what proportion of women presenting to trauma clinics for treatment of orthopaedic injuries have experienced an episode(s) of intimate partner

violence (IPV) (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) in their lifetime.

Study design

A cross sectional multicentre study will be performed wherein 2,700 women attending the trauma clinica after a sustained injury will be asked to complete a validated self-reported written questionnaire. The questions concern the various forms of intimate partner violence, characteristics of the injury and patients previous experiences and perceptions about discussing IPV. The questionnaire will be filled in anonimously.

Study burden and risks

If the prevalence of IPV among women attending trauma clinics is greater than the current perceptions of trauma surgeons, this study will serve to advocate for the continued education of medical professionals to better recognize probable IPV cases and offer existing services to enhance the care of these patients. This is especially important because healthcare providers who receive education on screening and ways to care for IPV victims detect them more readily. Furthermore, this study may encourage more open communication between trauma surgeons and their patients, as two major barriers to IPV detection are either the patient is never asked or the healthcare provider is reluctant to inquire.

Harm for the individual will be minimized by respecting the participant*s privacy and affirming to her that the care she receives is in no way affected by her decision to participate or not participate in the study.

To maximize benefit, individuals who are approached to participate in the study will be offered information resources pertaining to IPV and contact information of local IPV services in the clinic area.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

1) The female patient presents to the trauma clinic for her own appointment.
2) The female patient is 18 years of age or older.
3) The female patient is able to read, understand, and write in Dutch or English.
4) The female patient is being seen at the trauma clinic for the treatment of a traumatic injury.
5) The female patient is able to separate herself from anyone who accompanied her to the trauma clinic in order to complete the questionnaire in privacy.

Exclusion criteria

1) The patient is considered too ill or injured to participate in the study.
2) The patient is cognitively impaired and unable to participate in the study.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled

Primary purpose:	Other

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-03-2010
Enrollment:	600
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL31510.018.10