

DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

Scholarly & Creative Works Conference

#10

Presenter: Emilia Valdez

Room: Guzman Lecture Hall

Faculty Mentor: Kendra Hoepper

Session & Time: Poster_V / 4:00 to 4:50pm

Discipline: Nursing

Digital Portfolio URL:

Title: Advancing Screening for Intimate Partner Violence in Pregnant Individuals throughout Pregnancy to prevent adverse Maternal and Fetal Outcomes

Abstract:

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Background: Intimate Partner Violence experienced by pregnant individuals contributes to adverse pregnancy outcomes and maternal health. A mother's exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) can affect their ability to carry a healthy pregnancy to term (38 – 40 weeks gestational age) and places them at risk for comorbidities including; Preterm birth, Intrauterine Growth Restriction, Low Birth Weight/ Small for Gestational Age, Premature Rupture of Membranes and Miscarriage. The incidence of IPV screening is not accessible to all pregnant individuals due to healthcare providers lack of education, time constraints in the workplace, bias and discomfort towards IPV. The implementation of IPV screening education is essential in preventing these adverse pregnancy outcomes from occurring. Method: A randomized, cohort study with a quantitative- experimental design will be used to examine the effectiveness of

proposed IPV education programs for healthcare providers. Eight selected OBGYN offices will be used in this study. Four will be randomly selected to implement IPV education on the proposed screening tool while four will not receive IPV education but will receive the screening tool. Data: The data for this study has yet to be collected, yet the expected results will display the implementation of IPV education and universal screening will allow for early detection of IPV. Descriptive statistics will be used to compare the effectiveness of IPV education in the

experimental group versus the control group. Inferential statistics will be used to determine a p-value. If the p-value is < 0.05 the results of the experimental group are statistically significant

meaning the implementation of IPV education for healthcare providers and use of proposed IPV screening tools to identify individuals exposed to IPV during pregnancy would be proven. Conclusion: Intimate Partner Violence education and training for healthcare providers will contribute to early intervention for pregnant individuals exposed to IPV and prevent adverse pregnancy outcomes from occurring.
Keywords: intimate partner violence screening, adverse pregnancy outcomes, early detection of IPV, IPV education