

P1.11. Violence among Women Attending Primary Health Care Centers in Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Oyo State - Jimmy Unwaha, , University of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria; King Odor, University of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria
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Background/Significance: Violence against women is a universal phenomenon that persists in all countries of the world and the perpetrators are often well known to the victims. Intimate partner violence (IPV) in particular continues to be incredibly common and accepted as normal within too many societies. Globally, at least one in three girls had been beaten, coerced into sex and otherwise abused in their lifetime. The story is not different in Nigeria as studies carried out within the country have shown that a considerable proportion of women, most especially those in the reproductive ages have suffered one form of abuse in their lifetime. Regardless of its type, intimate partner violence has serious consequences on the women's physical, mental and reproductive health. Research on intimate partner violence has increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Nonetheless while greatly enhancing public awareness and understanding of this serious social problem, it has also created more controversy and confusion. Hence there is a global objective of stemming the incidence and prevalence of IPV.

Main Question/Hypothesis: To determine the prevalence of intimate partner violence among women attending primary health care centers; to assess the women's knowledge of and attitude towards violence; to determine the various forms of intimate partner violence experienced by female partners; to determine the health consequences of violence suffered by victims of abuse.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 444 randomly selected women attending primary health care centers in Ibadan South East local government area. The women were interviewed with the aid of pre-tested structured questionnaire.

Data: The women were interviewed with the aid of pre-tested structured questionnaire was the major source of data collection for the study.

Findings: There were 444 female respondents with a mean age of 26.54 ± 4.91 years (range 15-33 years). Fifty-four percent of the respondents received at least secondary school education while 64.2 % of their male partners attained same educational status. Seventy-three percent of the women had prior knowledge of IPV and the various forms of violence. A large proportion of the women could name at least three health risks of IPV, thus constituting about 84%. Forty-one percent of the women had experienced at least one form of physical violence in the last one year, experience of one form of sexual violence was reported by 55.9% of the women while 34.9% had experienced emotional abuse. Among those who had been victims of abuse, 21.8% had bruises and lacerations, 46.2% had been depressed while 30.6% of these women live under fear and anxiety. Seventy-six percent of respondents felt IPV was excusable under certain conditions and 66.9% refused to report to anyone. There was positive association between one form of IPV and alcohol consumption by partner, educational and socio economic status and type of relationship ($p < 0.05$).

Knowledge Contribution: The findings in this study indicate that intimate partner violence (IPV) is common in Ibadan South East Local government most especially sexual violence and there is need for public education to change the attitude and perception of women towards IPV. There is also need to include intimate partner violence screening and treatment in reproductive health problems to promote and improve the social and political response to IPV.