Intimate Partner Violence

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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IS COMMON, COSTLY, AND ASSOCIATED WITH increased morbidity and mortality. Research over a period of several decades has revealed the short- and long-term effects of violence on the physical and mental health and social well-being of affected persons and their children. The health care system plays a central role in education about and prevention of intimate partner violence, as well as in identification of affected persons, intervention, and recovery. The system also has contributed to the crafting of social and legislative policies related to intimate partner violence. Such violence is more prevalent during a woman’s lifetime than conditions such as diabetes, depression, or breast cancer, yet it often remains unrecognized by health professionals. This review focuses on women as the victims of partner violence because the prevalence of serious consequences of violence is higher among women than among men, serious injury is more likely for women, and research has shown both the health consequences of violence by a partner and the value of interventions, particularly among women of reproductive age.

DEFINITION AND PREVALENCE

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines intimate partner violence as physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, or psychological aggression (including coercive acts) by a current or former intimate partner, whether or not the partner is a spouse. Authoritative estimates of the prevalence of partner violence in the United States are derived from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), a population-based, random-digit-dial telephone survey, which began in 2010 and is ongoing. Recent information from this survey shows that approximately a third of women (37.3%) and men (30.9%) have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and that 23.2% of women and 13.9% of men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner. The survey also assessed the frequency of the following consequences of violence: injury, need for medical care, or post-traumatic stress symptoms. One in 4 women and 1 in 10 men stated that they had at least one of these consequences of violence. These prevalence estimates have remained essentially unchanged since 2010, underscoring an opportunity for prevention of this serious public health issue.

Although intimate partner violence occurs across all social strata, locations, and cultural backgrounds, estimates of prevalence vary according to demographic characteristics. Prevalence is highest among young adults (18 to 24 years of age), as compared with other age cohorts. There is a higher prevalence of victimization among persons who identify themselves as sexual and gender minorities, among certain racial and ethnic minority groups (including Native Americans, those who identify themselves as multiracial, and non-Hispanic black women), and among...
people with mental and physical disabilities,\(^6\) suggesting that there are interactions between intimate partner violence and certain forms of societal marginalization.\(^7\) An overlap between intimate partner violence and human trafficking has also been identified; traffickers may initially act as if they are caring, romantic partners and then use coercive and controlling tactics that are similar to those used by perpetrators of intimate partner violence.\(^8\)

In the 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey of high-school students in the United States, 21.4% of female students and 9.6% of male students reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by a partner in the previous year.\(^9\) Abusive behavior in adolescent dating relationships is associated with a risk of intimate partner violence later in adulthood.\(^10\) Among adolescents especially, abuse through online technology and social media is common, with tactics that include sexual and nonsexual harassment and monitoring.\(^11\)

Psychological aggression, such as threats, demeaning comments, humiliation, and efforts to monitor or control an intimate partner, is a common factor in partner abuse and has health consequences for the victim. More than a third of women surveyed in the NISVS reported experiencing psychological aggression in their lifetime.\(^12\) Intimate partners who are violent may use alcohol, medications, or illicit drugs to subdue and control their partners or may use a partner's mental health diagnosis (e.g., calling the partner crazy and unstable and isolating the partner) as a control mechanism.\(^12\) New types of monitoring or home technology may also be used to control partners. Subtle aspects of psychological aggression include interference with a person's attempts to seek medical care, keep appointments, obtain medications, adhere to treatment recommendations, or improve health behaviors, potentially making the person who is experiencing such controlling behavior appear to be medically nonadherent.\(^13\)

Routine inquiry about partner violence in general medical settings can expose abusive behavior that has been directed toward the patient. The abuse may underlie deterioration in the health of the patient and impairs the management of chronic conditions. With this information, the clinician can implement adjustments in treatment, offer support and educational resources, and connect the patient to essential services, as described in Case 1. Resources for obtaining these services, which are geared toward patients and clinicians, are listed in Table 1.
Among women of reproductive age, intimate partner violence has been associated with poor reproductive and sexual health, including unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and human immunodeficiency virus infection. Factors underlying these poor outcomes include forced or coerced sex, a partner's refusal to use condoms, and other forms of reproductive coercion, such as pressuring a woman to become pregnant against her wishes and sabotaging contraception (e.g., breaking or removing condoms during sex). These findings suggest that clinicians who provide reproductive health services are in a position to offer information about healthy relationships, recognize intimate partner violence and signs of reproductive coercion, and promote contraceptive methods that leave little opportunity for sabotage by abusive partners (e.g., long-acting, reversible contraception, including implants and intrauterine devices). Clinicians can also refer patients to advocacy services, as suggested in a committee opinion of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Intimate partner violence has been associated with increased risks of obstetrical and gynecologic complications, pregnancy-associated death, preterm birth, and low birth weight and is a risk factor for peripartum depression and substance use, including tobacco. If exposure to partner violence is known or suspected, it is appropriate to consider a pregnancy high risk and to coordinate interventions and support services and to ensure postpartum follow-up. Prenatal cognitive-behavioral interventions by trained therapists, consisting of education about abuse and safety behaviors, improve health outcomes for mother and infant and have the potential to interrupt intergenerational cycles of family violence. Well-child visits also offer an opportunity for clinicians to identify intimate partner violence against a mother, especially in conjunction with an assessment for postpartum depression, which can occur in cases of partner abuse, and to provide support and connection to social services.

The health effects on children of exposure to parental domestic violence include physical and mental health disorders and an increased risk of being a victim of intimate partner violence or perpetrating violence in adolescence and adulthood. Home-visitation programs in the child's first 2 years, including an assessment for intimate partner violence and counseling for the mother, have been shown to reduce the risk of

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Table 1. Resources for Addressing Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources for patients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233 or 800-799-SAFE</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTY: 800-787-3224</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.thenhotline.org">www.thenhotline.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Dating Abuse Helpline: 866-331-9474</td>
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<tr>
<td>text “loveis” to 22522</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.loveisrespect.org">www.loveisrespect.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smartphone app or website for safety decision support: <a href="http://www.myplanapp.org">www.myplanapp.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Sexual Assault Hotline: 800-656-4673 or 800-656-HOPE</td>
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<td><a href="https://rainn.org">https://rainn.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Northwest Network (LGBT resources): 206-568-7777</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.mwnetwork.org">www.mwnetwork.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Child Abuse Hotline: 800-422-4453 or 800-4-A-CHILD</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.childhelp.org">www.childhelp.org</a></td>
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<td>National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 800-273-8255</td>
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<td><a href="https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org">https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org</a></td>
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<td>Resources for clinicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>Futures without Violence: resource guide for health professionals and administrators in various health care settings</td>
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<td><a href="http://ipvhealth.org/resources/">http://ipvhealth.org/resources/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Futures without Violence: educational, palm-size safety cards for health care settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://futureswithoutviolence.org/?s=safety+card#chev589">https://futureswithoutviolence.org/?s=safety+card#chev589</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC: violence prevention</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence">www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Futures without Violence: Hanging Out or Hooking Up: Clinical Guidelines on Responding to Adolescent Relationship Abuse: An Integrated Approach to Prevention and Intervention</td>
</tr>
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<td>HRSA: The HRSA Strategy to Address Intimate Partner Violence, 2017–2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>(For community health centers: <a href="https://ipvhealthpartners.org">https://ipvhealthpartners.org</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMHSA: trauma-informed care</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/trauama-violence/training-technical-assistance">www.samhsa.gov/trauama-violence/training-technical-assistance</a></td>
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*A COG denotes American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HRSA Health Resources and Services Administration, LGBT lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, and SAMHSA Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
The mental health consequences of intimate partner violence have been shown to contribute to health care costs and an increased disease burden among women. Partner violence has been associated with depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, suicidal behavior, and substance misuse. Exposure to violence contributes to the genesis of, and exacerbates, mental health conditions, and existing mental health problems increase vulnerability to partner violence. Thus, screening in primary care for mental health disorders such as depression reasonably includes an inquiry about current and previous intimate partner violence.

Particular physical injuries in women are recognized indicators of intimate partner violence. These include contusions, lacerations, and fractures, especially in the head, neck, and face. Strangulation (see Case 2), a common but frequently unrecognized form of assault by an intimate partner, can have long-term neurologic sequelae due to anoxia and is a predictor of future injury and homicide. Single or repeated concussions from blows to the head result in a variety of traumatic brain injuries.

Current or past intimate partner violence is therefore appropriately included in the differential diagnosis of many medical and behavioral health conditions, particularly in women. A missed or delayed diagnosis may lead to unnecessary or incorrect tests, procedures, and treatments and to increased morbidity or mortality. The risks associated with a delayed diagnosis were highlighted in a Clinical Problem-Solving article published in the Journal almost 25 years ago concerning the underlying cause of stroke in a young woman: strangulation by an intimate partner that was not initially recognized. In view of these risks, intimate partner violence has been acknowledged as a central safety issue in patient care.
Case 3. A Middle-Aged Woman with Frequent Headaches

A 51-year-old woman with frequent headaches is seen repeatedly by her primary care provider. She has a normal examination and has had a negative workup. Her headaches have been refractory to physical therapy, exercise, stress-reduction classes, and medications. The clinic staff has begun to offer all patients a wallet card with education about intimate partner violence and health. After five visits, the patient shares a history of physical injury by her husband, who is currently preventing her from visiting her grown children and other family members and from leaving home without his permission. The physician affirms that she is concerned about the patient, conducts a five-question danger assessment to determine the risk of violence, provides the patient a private place in the clinic to telephone a victim services advocate, and arranges for follow-up with social services.

A compendium of instruments that can be used in various clinical settings to assess intimate partner violence is available from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the CDC.53 Examples of workflow and assessment approaches are provided in Figure S1 and Table S1 in the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org.

The context in which screening occurs, how it is performed, and who asks the questions will influence a woman’s decision about whether to disclose sensitive information concerning intimate partner violence.54 Qualitative studies indicate that women experiencing such violence want health care providers to talk to them about the violence in a safe and private setting, to be prepared to ask multiple times without pushing for disclosure, and to offer tangible medical and social resources for support.55–56 Patients may not connect stress from partner violence to somatic symptoms such as frequent headaches, musculoskeletal pain, palpitations, and insomnia. Printed information about connections between stressful relationships and personal health can be useful in educating patients about abuse and advocacy resources while building trust with the practitioner and the practice. Over time, this may lead to a discussion with a clinician who can provide a brief but caring intervention and offer safety and recovery strategies, as described in Case 3.

Even with well-implemented screening and intervention practices, women may choose not to disclose abuse to a health care professional for a variety of reasons that include shame and fear of consequences. It has been suggested that universal education about prevention and counseling about harm reduction in relation to intimate partner violence shifts the emphasis away from disclosure-driven practices and counteracts the assumption that a “no” response to a screening question about partner violence means that the patient has not experienced violent or controlling behavior. One such universal approach, CUES (Confidentiality, Universal Education and Empowerment, Support), is described in Table S1 in the Supplementary Appendix. This approach, which has been evaluated in reproductive and adolescent health care settings, has been shown to increase patients’ knowledge of resources and strategies for harm reduction and to reduce reproductive coercion and abuse among adolescents and young women.47,57,58 The brief Danger...
Assessment–5 tool, containing five questions that ask for a “yes” or “no” response, can be used to assess the likelihood of severe or lethal assault for women who are experiencing intimate partner violence64-67 (Table 2). Women in danger should be offered immediate connection to their choice of advocacy services.

Screening alone, without intervention, does not necessarily improve women’s quality of life.54,59,60 If disclosure does occur, clinicians are most effective when they offer an empathetic response that is informed by the patient’s preferences and personal circumstances.61,62 An interactive decision-support aid, available as a mobile app and as a website, assists survivors in clarifying their personal values, weighing risks and benefits, and making informed decisions about safety. This tool has been shown to increase safety behaviors and reduce psychological and violent sexual victimization.63

**Improving the Health Care System Response**

Clinical programs for addressing intimate partner violence that have shown evidence of a benefit use a multicomponent approach that includes training of staff, use of clinical tools and establishment of workflow and documentation within practices, quality improvement, and connections to follow-up social services.62,64-67 An organizational assessment tool to track progress in improving the response to intimate partner violence is available for use in hospital and ambulatory care settings (https://ipvhealthpartners.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Health-Clinic-QA-QI-tool-2016-3043.pdf), sponsored by the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence. There are several examples of health care organizations using system-level approaches, health information technology (including integration of information into the electronic health record, clinical pathways, and data analytics), and performance improvement.64-67 Evidence from appropriately designed trials will be necessary for widespread promotion and adoption of these approaches. Research is also needed to develop additional strategies for addressing intimate partner violence; those strategies must take into account the shift from fee-for-service to quality-driven payments, dissemination of the patient-centered medical home, and accountable care models, as well as the emerging interest on the part of health care systems in the social determinants of health.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is implementing a multiyear strategic framework to improve the response of health care systems to intimate partner violence.68 This framework includes a partnership between HRSA and the Administration for Children and Families to advance systems-based transformation for domestic violence organizations and community health centers. Evaluation of this initiative is ongoing in several states.68 An online tool kit for implementing services at community health centers (available at https://ipvhealthpartners.org) encompasses several key steps: building partnerships, preparing the practice, adopting an evidence-based intervention, training providers and all staff, and evaluating and sustaining progress.

Women seek preventive and routine health care numerous times over the course of their lives and their children's lives, creating opportunities for meaningful interactions that include discussion of intimate partner violence within many health care settings. These settings have the advantages of privacy and safety, as well as a relationship with a caring provider, which supports disclosure and allows for tailored intervention and connection to supports within the community. Given the prevalence of intimate partner violence and its effect on women's health, as well as evidence for effective interventions, routine assessment for intimate partner violence is appropriately incorporated into many clinical settings and may be performed by virtually all health care providers.

**Table 2. Danger Assessment–5.**

| Positive answers to two or more of the following questions indicate an increased risk of homicide or severe injury by an intimate partner: |
| Has the physical violence increased in frequency during the past year? |
| Has your partner ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon? |
| Do you believe your partner is capable of killing you? |
| Does your partner ever try to choke you? |
| Is your partner violently and constantly jealous of you? |

* Adapted from Messing et al.41 Information about Danger Assessment–5 is available at https://learn.nursing.jhu.edu/instruments-interventions/Danger%20Assessment/DA-5_2.26.15.pdf.
Disclosure forms provided by the authors are available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org.

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REFERENCES


