

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS A HEALTH PROBLEM IN THE ARAB WORLD: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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@HERA_VAW

THE ARAB CONTEXT

- Lack of robust data from the Arab region
- Several large community studies, limited data from clinical settings
- WHO estimate 37% prevalence Eastern Mediterranean Region



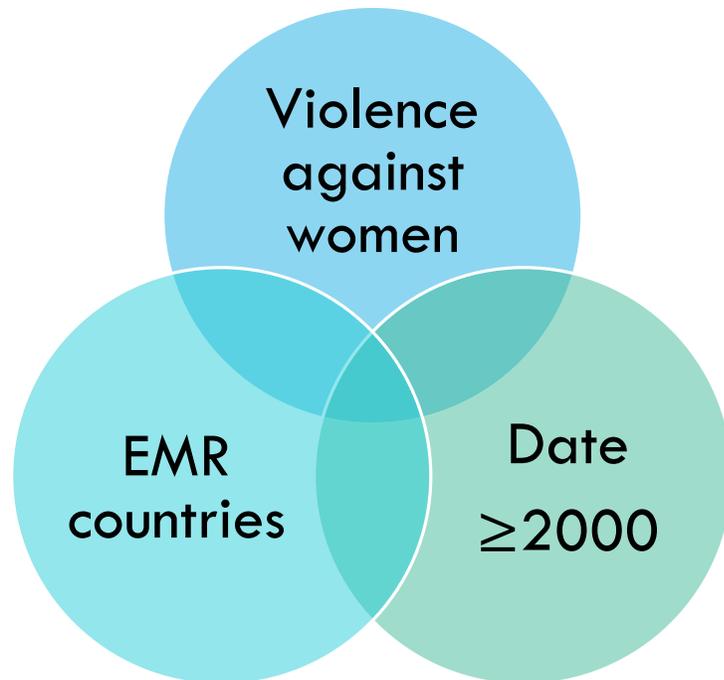
- Generate evidence on VAW in clinical settings
- Assess the views of health professionals and survivors
- Develop and test culturally acceptable interventions

AIMS

Amongst women accessing healthcare in Arab countries ('clinical populations'):

1. What is the prevalence of domestic violence?
2. What are the health impacts of domestic violence?

SEARCH STRATEGY



Broad scoping search strategy designed with librarian

7 databases: Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Web of Science: core collection, IBSS, Westlaw, IMEMR

= 6341 articles

→ Focused inclusion criteria

- Domestic violence
- Clinical populations
- Arab countries



WHO EMR COUNTRIES



ARAB COUNTRIES

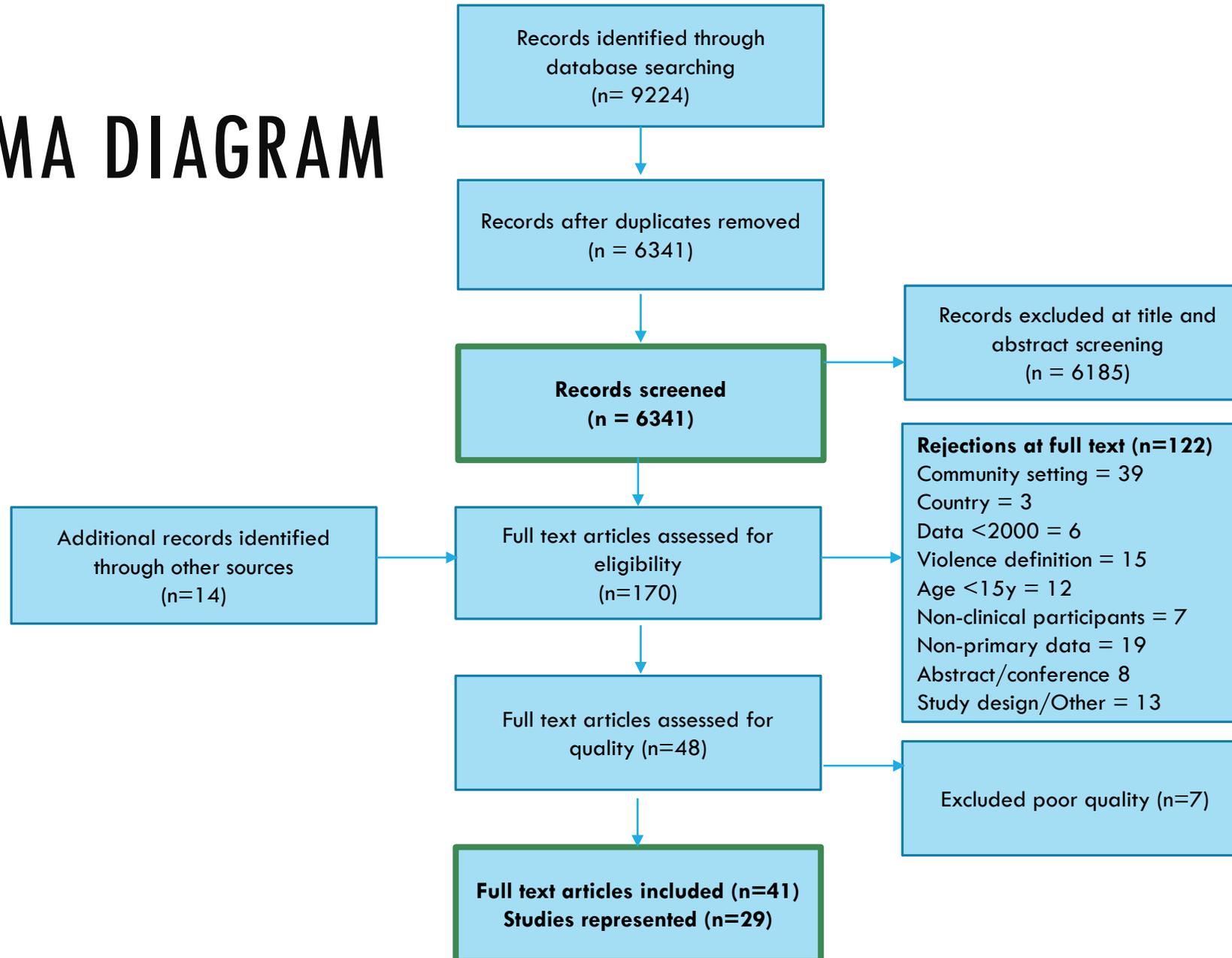


© Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap

INCLUSION CRITERIA

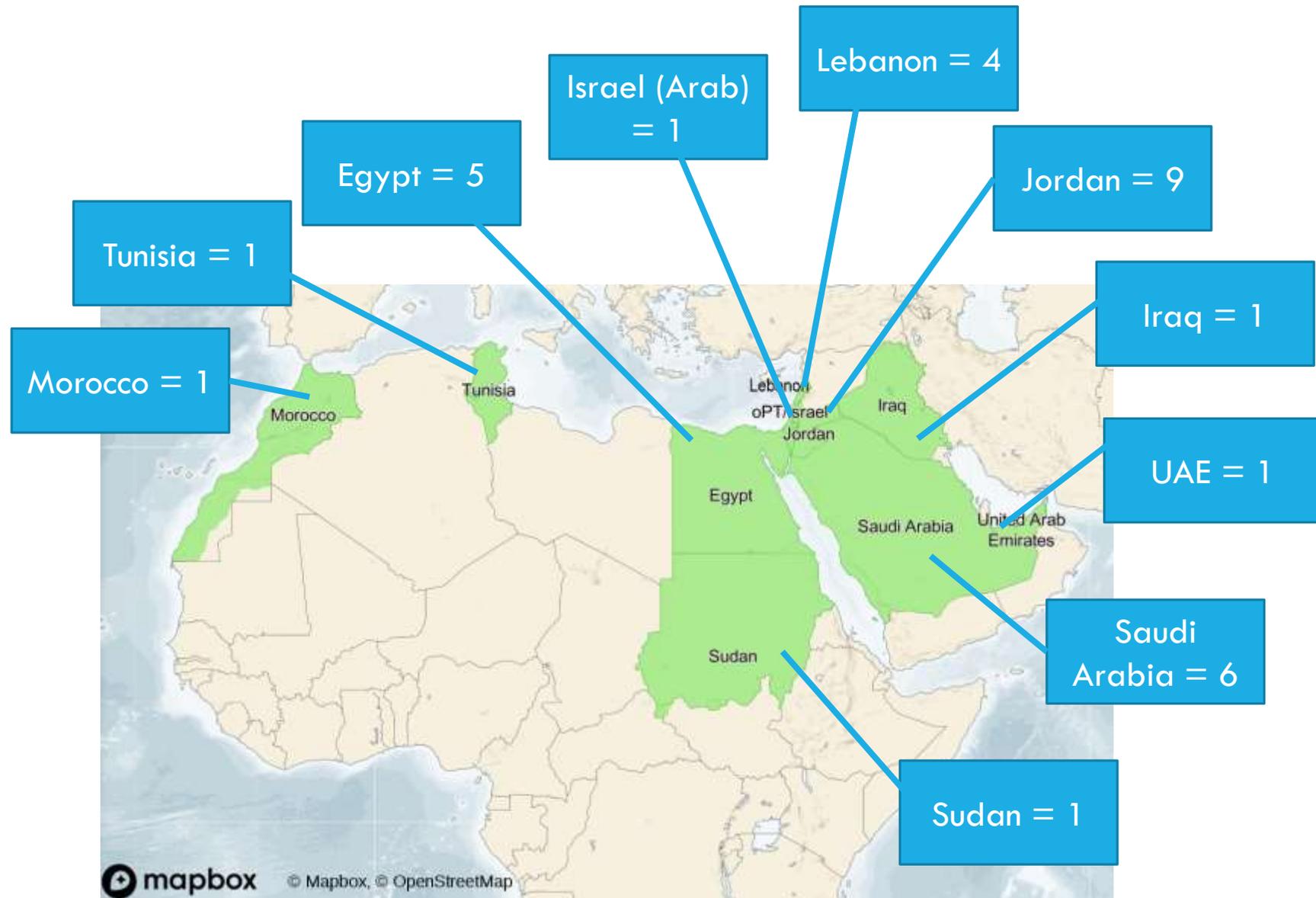
- **Domestic violence** (UK government definition, Home Office 2013)
 - Intimate partner, or family member
 - Physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, financial, control, coercion, other...
- Study gives estimate of **prevalence** and/or **health impacts**
- **Female** victims **15 years** of age or older
- **Clinical** populations – women seeking healthcare
- **Arab** countries/populations
- Data from 1st January **2000 onwards**
- Primary data
- English, French or Arabic language

PRISMA DIAGRAM



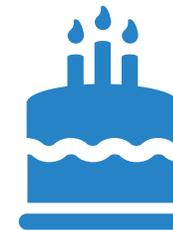
29 STUDIES (41 PAPERS)

- 10 countries
- 19,101 women
- study size: min 82, median 394, max 3271
- 21 community clinic, 7 hospital setting, 1 both
- 16 women's health, 13 general
- 19 interviews/10 self-administered questionnaires (17 validated tools)
- 19 reported health outcomes

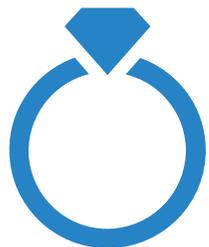


WHO ARE THE WOMEN?

31.4y



93%



82%



27%



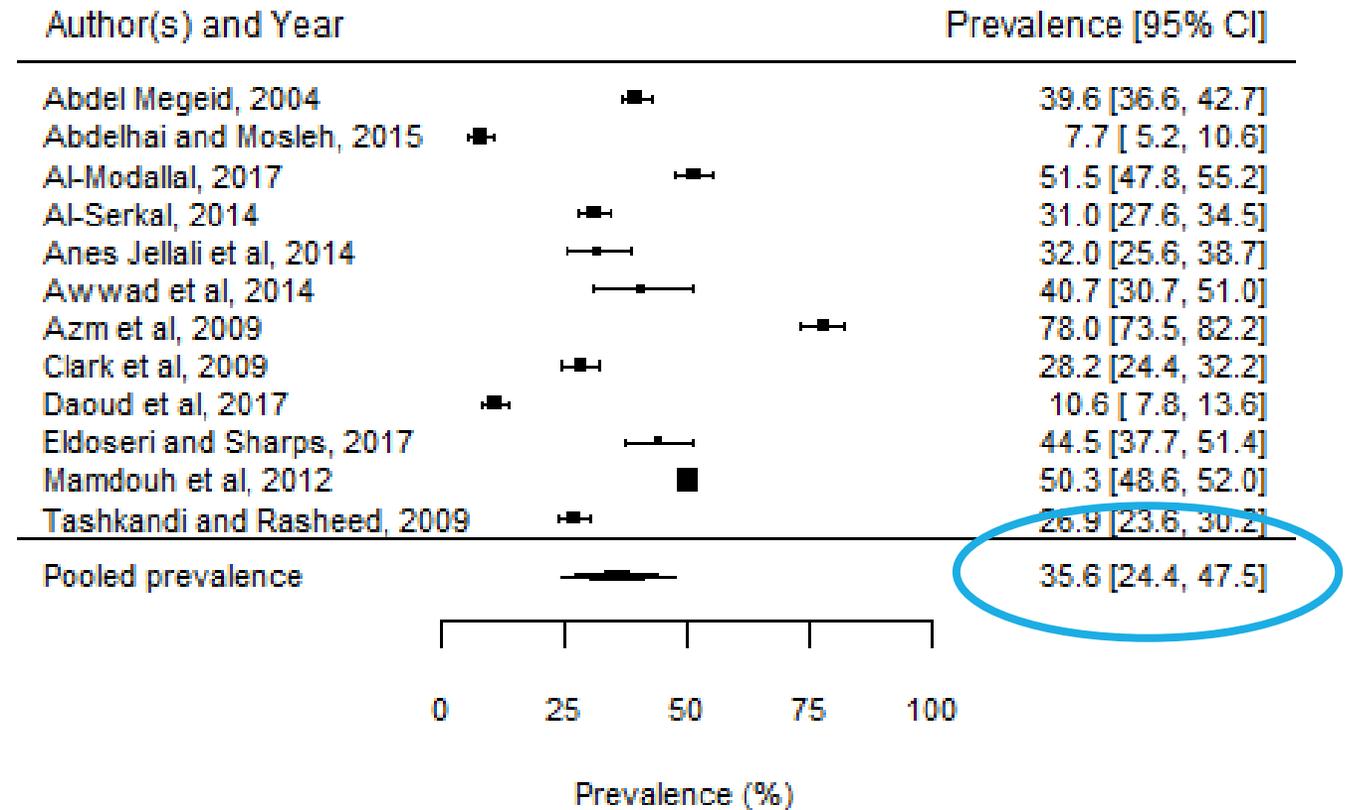
86%



PREVALENCE

- prevalence
 - timescale: 12m, lifetime, pregnancy
 - DV and IPV analysed separately
 - violence type
- minimum 5 studies
- random effects model
- heterogeneity

Lifetime prevalence physical IPV

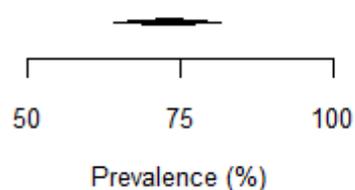


Pooled prevalence = 35.6 (24.4 – 47.5)

I^2 statistic = 99.1%

Lifetime prevalence any IPV

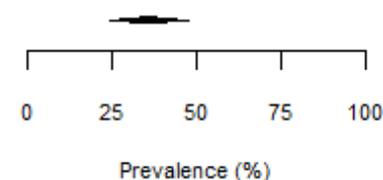
Author(s) and Year	Prevalence [95% CI]
Abdel Megeid, 2004	61.0 [58.0, 64.0]
Al-Modallal et al, 2015	78.0 [73.1, 82.5]
Anes Jellali et al, 2014	56.9 [49.9, 63.7]
Azm et al, 2009	78.0 [73.5, 82.2]
Bakr and Ismail, 2005	89.8 [87.0, 92.3]
Daoud et al, 2017	66.7 [62.2, 71.1]
Mamdouh et al, 2012	77.0 [75.6, 78.4]



Any
73.3%

Lifetime prevalence physical IPV

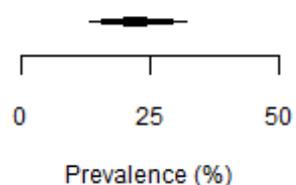
Author(s) and Year	Prevalence [95% CI]
Abdel Megeid, 2004	39.6 [36.6, 42.7]
Abdelhai and Mosleh, 2015	7.7 [5.2, 10.6]
Al-Modallal, 2017	51.5 [47.8, 55.2]
Al-Serkal, 2014	31.0 [27.6, 34.5]
Anes Jellali et al, 2014	32.0 [25.6, 38.7]
Awwad et al, 2014	40.7 [30.7, 51.0]
Azm et al, 2009	78.0 [73.5, 82.2]
Clark et al, 2009	28.2 [24.4, 32.2]
Daoud et al, 2017	10.6 [7.8, 13.6]
Eldoseri and Sharps, 2017	44.5 [37.7, 51.4]
Mamdouh et al, 2012	50.3 [48.6, 52.0]
Tashkandi and Rasheed, 2009	26.9 [23.6, 30.2]



Physical
35.6%

Lifetime prevalence sexual IPV

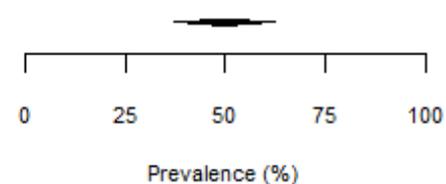
Author(s) and Year	Prevalence [95% CI]
Abdel Megeid, 2004	4.3 [3.1, 5.7]
Al-Modallal, 2017	24.5 [21.4, 27.8]
Al-Serkal, 2014	22.4 [19.4, 25.6]
Anes Jellali et al, 2014	10.7 [6.7, 15.4]
Awwad et al, 2014	33.0 [23.6, 43.0]
Azm et al, 2009	48.3 [43.1, 53.5]
Bakr and Ismail, 2005	17.1 [13.9, 20.5]
Clark et al, 2009	16.8 [13.7, 20.2]
Mamdouh et al, 2012	37.1 [35.4, 38.7]



Sexual
22.0%

Lifetime prevalence emotional/psychological IPV

Author(s) and Year	Prevalence [95% CI]
Abdel Megeid, 2004	14.7 [12.6, 17.0]
Abdelhai and Mosleh, 2015	17.0 [13.4, 21.0]
Al-Modallal et al, 2015	50.3 [44.7, 56.0]
Al-Serkal, 2014	40.9 [37.2, 44.5]
Anes Jellali et al, 2014	56.9 [49.9, 63.7]
Awwad et al, 2014	64.8 [54.7, 74.4]
Azm et al, 2009	72.9 [68.1, 77.4]
Bakr and Ismail, 2005	47.9 [43.6, 52.3]
Clark et al, 2009	67.3 [63.2, 71.3]
Daoud et al, 2017	49.8 [45.1, 54.5]
Mamdouh et al, 2012	71.0 [69.4, 72.5]



Psych
49.8%

HEALTH OUTCOMES

Health outcome	n= studies	Pooled OR	95% CI	I ² statistic
Depression	5	3.3	1.7 - 6.4	68.1
Sleep problems	5	3.2	1.5 - 6.8	87.4
Abortion	6	3.5	1.2 - 10.2	94.1
Pain	5	2.6	1.6 - 4.1	74.0
Hypertension	5	1.5	1.2 - 2.0	27.3

70%



Of women attending healthcare settings in Arab countries have experienced violence from an intimate partner during their lifetime

1/2

Psychological

1/3

Physical

1/5

Sexual

Domestic Violence

 is common amongst women attending healthcare in Arab countries

Domestic violence increases the risk of health problems

3.3x



Depression

3.2x



Sleep problems

3.5x



Abortion

2.6x



Pain

1.6x



High blood pressure

LIMITATIONS

- Design of primary studies
- Variable definitions and measures of violence (are they validated?)
- Most evidence on IPV (neglecting broader family violence)
- Mixed evidence about health outcomes, difficult to compare measurements

EVIDENCE INTO INTERVENTION - PALESTINE

- Clinics are the first line of contact for many women
- Evidence of **high prevalence** in the clinical setting
- Evidence of **significant health impacts** in the Arab region
- Supported our **training** of healthcare professionals Palestine
- **Psychological** needs of survivors – further adaptation of our intervention

THANK YOU TO CO-AUTHORS:

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