

**Domestic Violence Maternal, Infant  
& Child Health Care Module**  
**Developed by the NYS Office for the  
Prevention of Domestic Violence**

## During this course you will:

- Complete a pre-course test
- Complete a module about stress and fatigue
- Complete a post-course test that must be passed

# Pre-Course Test

1. The victims of domestic violence can only be women.  
True or False
2. Domestic violence can be categorized as which of the following:
  - a. Physical Abuse
  - b. Sexual Abuse
  - c. Emotional Abuse
  - d. Economic Abuse
  - e. All of the above
3. Which of the following is a sign of physical abuse?
  - a. Depression
  - b. Bruises and lacerations to breasts or abdomen
  - c. STDs
  - d. Suicidal or homicidal ideation
  - e. Anxiety

4. Which of the following is NOT a sign of sexual abuse?

- a. STDs, HIV
- b. Multiple pregnancies
- c. Injuries to abdomen, breasts and genitalia
- d. Spontaneous abortion
- e. None of the above

5. The manifestations of physiological abuse include depression, suicidal or homicidal ideation, substance abuse, anxiety, hypertension, and psychosomatic illness.

True or False

6. Economic Abuse may result in patients being reluctant to schedule additional tests, appointments, or accept needed prescriptions.

True or False

7. Your roles and responsibilities include which of the following?
  - a. Routinely screen female patients
  - b. Ask direct questions
  - c. Document your findings
  - d. Assess patient safety
  - e. All of the above
8. You should conduct screening for domestic violence at pediatric visits for any of the patient's children.  
True or False
9. During a patients visit you should document all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Patient's complaint/symptoms
  - b. Patient's injuries
  - c. Trivial topics of conversation
  - d. What you did
  - e. Patient's explanation of injuries
10. After examining a patient, you should review options and provide referrals. For example, you can provide the domestic violence hotline numbers.  
True or False

# Importance

- Impact on your patient population
- Standard of care
- Costs of not identifying and treating

# Who Are The Victims

- Could be anyone
- Most victims are women
- Lesbian, bisexual and transgender victims

# Domestic Violence

- Pattern of coercive tactics
  - Physical abuse
  - Psychological abuse
  - Sexual abuse
  - Economic abuse
  - Emotional abuse
- Perpetrated against an intimate partner
- Power and control



# Health Care Manifestations of Domestic Violence

# Physical Abuse

- Bruises and lacerations to breasts or abdomen
- Delay in seeking prenatal care
- Use of cigarettes, drugs or alcohol
- Poor nutrition
- Hemorrhaging, placental separation
- Miscarriage, stillbirth
- Pre-term labor

# Psychological Abuse

- Depression
- Suicidal or homicidal ideation
- Substance abuse
- Anxiety, hypertension
- Psychosomatic illness

# Sexual Abuse

- STDs, HIV
- Multiple pregnancies
- Injuries to abdomen, breasts and genitalia
- Spontaneous abortion

# Economic Abuse

- Reluctance to schedule additional tests, appointments or accept needed prescriptions
- Depression
- Headaches, Migraines
- Anxiety

# Emotional Abuse

- Depression
- Hypertension
- Substance abuse
- Suicidal or homicidal ideation
- Psychosomatic illness

# Your Roles & Responsibilities

# RADAR

- **R**outinely screen female patients
- **A**sk direct questions
- **D**ocument your findings
- **A**ssess patient safety
- **R**eview options and referrals



# Routine screening

- Conduct screening at:
  - Routine ob-gyn visits
  - Pediatric visits for any of her children
  - Family planning visits
  - Preconception visits

# Routine screening

- For pregnant women, conduct screening at:
  - First prenatal visit
  - At least once per trimester
  - Postpartum checkup
  - Pediatric visits for any of her children

# Routine screening

- Ask about relationship (s) with partner and former partners
- Review medical history
- Observe patient behavior

# Ask Direct Questions

- Universal approach
- Be prepared to hear the answer

# Validation

- Believe the victim
- Empathize
- Offer positive message

# Document

- Document:
  - Patient's complaint/symptoms
  - Patient's injuries
  - Your observation/assessment
  - Patient's explanation of injuries
  - What you did

# Assess Patient Safety

- Conduct quick assessment of safety

# Review Options and Referrals

- Identify in-house options
- Provide domestic violence hotline numbers
- Provide patient with Are You and Your Baby Safe?
- Provide Victims Rights Notice, if applicable



# Support

- Support victim's decisions
- Become familiar with resources
- Link patient/victim with those services

# RADAR

- **R**outinely screen female patients
- **A**sk direct questions
- **D**ocument your findings
- **A**ssess patient safety
- **R**eview options and referrals

# Post Course Test

- Please print out this test in pdf form. Mark your answers and give the completed test to your residency coordinator.

# Question 1

The victims of domestic violence can only be women.

True or False

## Question 2

Domestic violence can be categorized as which of the following:

- a. Physical Abuse
- b. Sexual Abuse
- c. Emotional Abuse
- d. Economic Abuse
- e. All of the above

## Question 3

Which of the following is a sign of physical abuse?

- a. Depression
- b. Bruises and lacerations to breasts or abdomen
- c. STDs
- d. Suicidal or homicidal ideation
- e. Anxiety

## Question 4

- Which of the following is NOT a sign of sexual abuse?
  - a. STDs, HIV
  - b. Multiple pregnancies
  - c. Injuries to abdomen, breasts and genitalia
  - d. Spontaneous abortion
  - e. None of the above

## Question 5

The manifestations of physiological abuse include depression, suicidal or homicidal ideation, substance abuse, anxiety, hypertension, and psychosomatic illness.

True or False



## Question 6

Economic Abuse may result in patients being reluctant to schedule additional tests, appointments, or accept needed prescriptions.

True or False

## Question 7

Your roles and responsibilities include which of the following?

- a. Routinely screen female patients
- b. Ask direct questions
- c. Document your findings
- d. Assess patient safety
- e. All of the above

## Question 8

You should conduct screening for domestic violence at pediatric visits for any of the patient's children.

True or False

## Question 9

During a patients visit you should document all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Patient's complaint/symptoms
- b. Patient's injuries
- c. Trivial topics of conversation
- d. What you did
- e. Patient's explanation of injuries

## Question 10

After examining a patient, you should review options and provide referrals. For example, you can provide the domestic violence hotline numbers.

True or False