



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Prevalence and Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence among Postpartum Women Attending Government Primary Health Care Clinics in Malaysia (Article) [\(Open Access\)](#)

Chan, Y.Y.^a [✉](#), Rosman, A.^b [✉](#), Ahmad, N.A.^a [✉](#), Mohamad Kasim, N.^a [✉](#), Abd Razak, M.A.^a [✉](#), Omar, M.^c [✉](#), Abdul Aziz, F.A.^a [✉](#), Awaluddin, S.M.^a [✉](#), Yusof, M.^a [✉](#), Jamaluddin, R.^a [✉](#), Ab Wahab, N.A.^a [✉](#), Rosli, N.H.^d [✉](#) ^aCentre for Family Health Research, Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia^bViolence and Injury Prevention (VIP) Unit, Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Putrajaya, Malaysia^cIjok Health Clinic, Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia[View additional affiliations](#) 

Abstract

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an important gender-based, social, and public health problem that affects women worldwide, including women who are pregnant or have recently given birth. Studies have shown that violence against women often increases during pregnancy and the postpartum period. This study aims to examine lifetime and past-year prevalence of IPV among postpartum women in Malaysia, and to determine the socio-demographic as well as husband's/ partner's behavioral factors associated with IPV exposure. This is a nationwide, cross-sectional and clinic-based study involving a total of 5727 women at 6 to 16 weeks postpartum, who attended randomly selected government health clinics between July to November 2016. Face-to-face interviews were conducted by trained female enumerators based on a pre-validated structured questionnaire, using mobile devices as data collection tools. Chi-squared tests and multivariable logistic regressions were used to investigate selected factors associated with IPV exposure. The lifetime and past-year prevalence of any form of IPV among postpartum women were 4.94% (95% CI [3.81,6.39]) and 2.42% (95% CI [1.74,3.35]) respectively, with the highest prevalence being emotional violence, followed by physical and sexual violence. Multivariable analysis showed that husband's/ partner's behaviors, such as frequent alcohol use, drug use, fighting habits and controlling behaviour were significantly associated with both lifetime and past-year IPV (all $p < 0.001$ for past-year IPV). These findings suggest that prevention and intervention strategies for IPV should consider the prevention of substance use and reducing controlling behaviors by husband/ partner, as well as raising awareness to build healthy relationships through education. © 2018, The Author(s).

SciVal Topic Prominence

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Prominence percentile: 89.637 

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Postpartum

Prevalence

Women

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Funding text #2

We used the bilingual (Bahasa Malaysia and English) WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Life Events Questionnaire (World Health Organization 2000) which has been locally validated for use in Malaysia (Saddki et al. 2013). The respondents were interviewed by trained female nurses (enumerators) face-to-face on a one-to-one basis in private without the presence of their husband/partner at the selected government health clinics. Prior to conducting the survey, the enumerators were trained to conduct interviews specifically related to physical and sexual abuse. The questionnaire was installed on mobile devices and all answers from the respondents were digitally recorded. The survey procedure was approved by the Medical Research and Ethics Committee (MREC), Ministry of Health Malaysia (NMRR-15-2404-26677). Informed consent was sought and obtained from all the study participants and confidentiality was assured.

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