

## Final report for granted project

<b>Submission Date</b>	2017-03-26 09:24:23
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<b>Title of the granted project</b>	Prevalence and predictors of intimate partner violence & sexual victims and related psychiatric consequence- cross sectional study in Romania and Hungary
<b>Amount granted by the ESC (in euro)</b>	2650
<b>Project number:</b>	P-2015-B-07
<b>Allocated mentor:</b>	Prof. David Archer
<b>Date project actually started:</b>	01-03-2016
<b>Date of completion:</b>	01-01-2018

**Please provide a report of your findings and data.**

Summary of the project:

- 1) Ethical approval of the study was sent to the Regional Ethic Committee of Bekes County Hospital.
- 2) To date we have conducted 84 women who have previous sexual violence

Short summary (max 500 words)

Introduction: Existing evidence, mainly from high-income countries, shows young women who witness intimate partner violence (IPV) at home are more likely to experience other forms of violence, but very little evidence is available from lower income countries.

Aim: To analyze the factors associated with the types of violence against women reported in Csongrad and Bekes County, Hungary

Methods: A cross sectional study on women (N = 84) Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Szeged and Pandy Kalman Hospital Gyula was conducted. The dependent variable was use of maternal health care services and the main independent variable was IPV. Data was collected using face-to-face self-reported questionnaires and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression models were used to examine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. We use validated questionnaire to measure the association between emotional, physical and sexual violence victimisation and sexual or health risk behaviour.

Results: The mean age of the women was 28.7 years (SD = 4.9), on average women were 7.4 years (SD = 7.4) younger than their partners. The most common act of IPV reported in current relationship was partner controlling, reported by 69.0% of women. The most common controlling behavior of male partner reported by participants was insisting to know the women's whereabouts at all times, reported by 54.3% of women. Whereas, the least reported controlling behavior was not trusting with money (10.5%). The second most common form of IPV was sexual violence, which was reported by 37.6% of the women; particularly having sexual intercourse with partner because of fear was reported by 34.3% of women. Emotional violence was the third common form of IPV reported by the women. At least one type of emotional IPV has happened in 23.3% of the women; being ever insulted or made to feel bad was the most common form of emotional IPV.

Conclusion: Emotional violence among Hungarian patients was relatively than the other; however, women with a history of abuse may be at increased risk of experiencing current IPV, and continued screening is important.

**Please provide a final detailed budget on how much you have spent. Was any money not spent? Receipts may be requested.**

To date we have spent approximately EUR2625 of the grant. Our expenses have related to recruitment of patients, data management and statistical analysis ( EUR 1000)

**How will your findings be presented?**

Presentation

**Presentation – note meeting organisation and date**

- Malpraxis and ethical allegation in obstetrics and gynaecology
  - 27-28 April 2017 Gyula, Hungary
- (abstract book will be sent to the ESC Central Office after the meeting)

**Add any other information you feel we should have**

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**Please let us know whether having a mentor has been helpful or not**

yes Prof. Dr. David Archer

**Full Name** Melinda Vanya

**Date** 26-03-2017

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