

Your Words Make A Difference: Broader Implications for Screening

By Linda Chamberlain, Ph.D. MPH

Since last summer's Health Alert interview with Leigh Kimberg, MD, "Screening for Domestic Violence Changed My Practice," the release of *Preventing Domestic Violence: Clinical Guidelines on Routine Screening*, and Health Cares About Domestic Violence Day, 1999, we have had a flurry of requests for more information on screening for domestic violence. Many questions arose around screening in rural areas or under difficult circumstances and on how screening should be handled when domestic violence services may not be present near the health care facility. Long time domestic violence and health care advocate, Linda Chamberlain shares her thoughts with us on these and other important issues in this edition of Health Alert.

A Rural Perspective

Alaska pushes the boundaries in terms of rural communities with limited services—the majority of Alaskan villages have no road access. Our philosophy and experience has been that it is even more important for health care providers to routinely screen for domestic violence in communities where resources for victims are limited or nonexistent. Routine assessment and intervention can plant the seed to increase awareness and education in these communities. Health care professionals are often the only service providers who have contact with a victim and the opportunity to talk with her in a safe and confidential environment.

"It begins with me and it begins now"

– Maureen Longworth, MD, Juneau, Alaska

Your Words Make a Difference

Through my volunteer work at a local shelter and opportunities to work with survivors, I have seen firsthand how women value the awareness, supportive statements and compassion of health care providers



Lisa James, Bridgett McClesdey, and Linda Chamberlain, embarking on their flight to train providers in Fort Yukon, Alaska.

who are willing to talk about abuse with their patients. A woman in her early twenties with three young children taught me that just letting a victim of abuse know that you care can make a difference. She belonged to a strict religious sect from a small, isolated village and had been forced to marry a man who was extremely abusive. Her family, his family and the village as a whole refused to acknowledge or address his violence. One day, a visiting public health nurse told the young woman that she was "special and did not deserve to be treated this way."

Three years later, the woman arrived at a shelter more than 200 miles from her village. Having made the decision to leave, her village would never let her return there—she and her children were ostracized. As she recounted the violence, entrapment, threats and isolation in her life, I asked what had helped her to recognize that she had options. She told me that it was the words of the public health nurse that had

Continued on page 2

Your Words Make a Difference...

Continued from previous page

given her hope. She had carried around that message like a candle in her heart as she waited, endured and planned for a different life.

Is Domestic Violence Screening Worthwhile?

Even within the context of a disease-oriented model, a good argument can be made to justify routine screening for domestic violence. Three major criteria are often used to assess whether screening for a disease is worthwhile: effectiveness, human costs and sustainability (Fowler et al, 1993). In terms of effectiveness, screening should not be undertaken unless it is known with reasonable certainty to be effective in reducing the burden of disease. Screening for domestic violence, in and of itself, has therapeutic value. Simply identifying the abuse and being supportive can make a difference in the life of a victim.

The human cost of domestic violence is great in terms of injuries, chronic health problems and quality of life while the human cost of screening is minimal in terms of time, money and opportunity. Validated screening instruments are available at no cost and take a few minutes to complete (Hoff and Rosenbaum, 1994; McFarlane J, 1993; Sherin et al, 1998). When we consider the impact of domestic violence on the physical and mental health of victims, it seems unlikely that choosing not to screen for abuse would be more efficient in terms of time management. A survey of primary care physicians revealed that time constraint was not a major concern or predictor of physicians' decision to screen for domestic violence (Chamberlain, 1996).

Sustainability means that the quality of screening must be sustained as well as continuing resources being available to support screening. Follow-up domestic violence training is needed and a variety of training modalities are available to sustain the quality of screening. The primary resource needed is the commitment to take the time to ask the questions and to be prepared to listen and help.

Shifting Priorities

Social problems like domestic violence challenge us to examine what guidelines we use to justify routine screening. Surely, the magnitude of the problem and the health consequences are important considerations in deciding whether to routinely screen for domestic violence. Domestic violence is a leading cause of injuries to women (Stark and Flitcraft, 1981; McLeer et al, 1989; Abbott et al, 1995). Victims of domestic violence are more likely than non-victimized women to

experience numerous chronic health problems including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic pain syndrome, gynecological problems, irritable bowel syndrome, eating disorders, and complications during pregnancy (Bostwick and Baldo, 1996; Drossman et al, 1995; Folingstad et al, 1991; Haber & Roos, 1985; Mullen et al, 1988; Schei et al, 1989; Talley et al, 1994). If our decision of which health issues to prioritize for screening is based on targeting health issues that are prevalent in our patient population and known to have a significant impact on health status, then screening for domestic violence should be at the top of the list.

Patients, both those with a history of abuse and those with no history of victimization, believe that physicians should screen for domestic violence (Friedman et al, 1992; McNutt et al, 1999). The fact that the majority of male and female survey respondents supported routine screening for domestic violence is an important consideration for tailoring a health care system that is responsive to patients' needs and concerns.

Screening as a Prevention Strategy

Prevention strategies are often examined within a framework of three levels of prevention (Last and Wallace, 1992). When the potential impact of domestic violence screening is assessed within this framework, the advantages of routine screening become apparent: the aim of tertiary prevention is to minimize the consequences of a disease or health event. In terms of tertiary prevention, screening victims of abuse provides the opportunity for disclosure in a safe and confidential environment. Every time a health care provider talks about domestic violence with a patient who is being victimized, they are ending the victim's isolation. Identifying the abuse, validating victims' experiences and being supportive are the cornerstones of an appropriate medical response to domestic violence. When you suspect that a patient is being abused but the patient does not disclose it, you can express your concern about her safety and let her know that she has options. Survivors have emphasized that even when they chose not to disclose their victimization, the fact that their health care provider asked about the abuse gave them a message that this person cared and would listen if they ever wanted to talk.

“It is even more important for health care providers to routinely screen for domestic violence in communities where resources for victims are limited or nonexistent”

Screening is usually considered to be a secondary prevention strategy. The aim of secondary prevention is to detect a health risk as early as possible to reduce the prevalence of disease and disability. Early identification of an abusive relationship can help victims to escape before the violence escalates, the entrapment leads to further isolation and chronic health problems limit patient's options. At this secondary level of prevention, helping patients to understand that the abuse will only get worse and the impact that it has on their health and their children will allow them to make more informed choices.

Screening for domestic violence with patients who do not have a history of abuse is an opportunity for primary prevention. The aim of primary prevention is to preserve health by removing the precipitating causes of departures from good health. Screening informs patients that domestic violence is an important health care issue and lets them know that you are a safe person to talk to if they ever experience abuse or if someone close to them is being abused.

A health care provider's decision not to screen compromises the quality of care that a patient receives while contributing to the conspiracy of silence around her abuse. Focus groups with domestic violence survivors revealed that many women felt that their abuse was "unimportant or embarrassing" to health care providers who chose to focus on the standard medical treatment without trying to understand the underlying issue of abuse in their lives (Rodriguez et al., 1996).

A Quality of Care Issue

Choosing not to screen for domestic violence when victim services are unavailable locally suggests a very narrow interpretation of the purpose of screening. On numerous occasions, health care providers who have participated in training and integrated screening into their practices have provided feedback to us about the insight they have gained when a patient disclosed abuse that they never had suspected. Accurate diagnosis relies on determining if domestic violence is an underlying issue. The quality of care is compromised when the potential role of domestic violence is not evaluated.

A patient's history of victimization should be taken into consideration during case management. Withholding prescriptions and limiting access to health care services are common tactics of abusers that must be taken into account when determining a treatment plan. Health care providers need to know about the current violence in a patient's life as well as any past history. Survivors of abuse may continue to have higher medical utilization for a variety of health problems for years after the abusive relationship has ended (Bergman and Brismar, 1991).

Redefining Success

Perhaps some of our concern about screening for domestic violence when there are no local services available is based on a misperception of what constitutes success when intervening for domestic violence. When someone is being victimized, it is natural for us to want to remove a victim from the harm—in other words, tell a victim to leave their abuser. In fact, domestic violence survivors have expressed concern that health care providers will take control of the situation without the women's permission rather than encouraging them to make their own decisions (Rodriguez et al, 1996; McNutt et al, 1999). Addressing domestic violence in the clinical setting does not fit neatly into a medical model. We cannot fix the problem. We need to redefine success in terms of increasing a patient's understanding of her situation, educating her about the health implications of abuse for herself and her children, informing her about resources, and most of all, enhancing her safety.

Victims of domestic violence may not go to a shelter or advocacy program even when the services are available in their community. There is no one solution for victims to end the violence in their lives, but there is one universally applicable goal-promoting safety behaviors for victims and their children. A 20-minute intervention protocol with pregnant women who were abused led to a significant increase in victims' safety behaviors during and after pregnancy (McFarlane et al, 1997). Whether or not there is a shelter or a victim chooses to use local services, an efficient and effective protocol to promote safety behaviors is an appropriate strategy to use with all victims of abuse.

Continued on page 4

The Family Violence Prevention Fund (FUND) is a national non-profit organization focusing on domestic violence prevention, education and public policy reform. Founded in 1980, the FUND has developed pioneering strategies to address the problem of domestic violence in the justice, health care, child welfare, workplace and communication fields.



HEALTH ALERT PROJECT
COORDINATORS

Fran Navarro and
Peter Sawires

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Zestop

NATIONAL HEALTH INITIATIVE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STAFF

Debbie Lee, Director of Health

Virginia Duplesis, Lisa James, Anna Marjavi, Fran
Navarro, Erika Rodriguez, Peter Sawires and Sai Seigel

Susan George, Intern

This publication was funded by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation.

Your Words Make a Difference...

Continued from previous page

When considering what options are available for victims living in communities with no shelter or advocacy program, remember that a domestic violence shelter that is hundreds of miles away from your clinical setting can still be a resource. A victim can talk with an advocate on the phone, discuss safety planning and arrange transportation if she must seek refuge outside of her community. For victims who cannot access local or regional resources, providing the toll-free National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE) can be a lifeline.

A Message from the Outhouse

About a year ago, I received a phone call from a health aide who lived in a village above the arctic circle. She was the primary health care provider for her community and had participated in our train-the-trainers workshop. As a trainer, she was expected to organize two educational activities on domestic violence in her village. She had called me to withdraw as a trainer. When I asked her why, she told me that the head of the village council was a batterer. She was afraid to talk about domestic violence in her village. We brainstormed about what might be safe for her to do. She decided that she would put domestic violence posters in the public outhouses (there is no running water in the village).

Six months later I got a phone call from a woman in that village who had seen one of our posters on an outhouse door. She did not call the day that she saw the poster. She waited until she felt that it was safe and then made the call to get more information. Her call is a reminder that often doing a little can mean a lot for victims of domestic violence. Phone calls like this are how we define success—ending the isolation, making connections and letting victims know about options.

Start Today

The purpose of screening for domestic violence is about much more than making referrals when abuse is disclosed and the absence of domestic violence services in your community does not negate the value of screening. Whether you practice in a resource rich city with an extensive network of victim services or you are the only clinician in a rural or isolated town, your words can make a difference in the lives of domestic violence victims. They need to know that you care and that it is OK to talk

with you about the violence in their lives. In the words of Dr. Maureen Longworth, a physician in Juneau, Alaska, "It begins with me and it begins now."

Linda Chamberlain, PhD, MPH, is the founding director of the Alaska Family Violence Prevention Project. She serves on the Board of Directors for the National Women's Health Network and holds affiliate faculty appointments with Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and the University of Alaska, specializing in injury epidemiology and family violence. She conducts workshops on domestic violence, the relationship between domestic violence and child abuse, and its effects on children throughout the United States and eastern Russia. In her spare time, Linda is a dog musher.

Complete references for noted articles available online at www.fvvpf.org/health/

The Talkeetna Story

When a community acknowledges the need for domestic violence services, we often find previously undiscovered resources for victims of domestic violence. Health care providers can be the catalysts for a community identifying resources and developing a coordinated response. Approximately one hundred miles north of Anchorage, the small town of Talkeetna (population:363) is nestled at the foot of a mountain range. The community health clinic has a small staff that serves a huge, sparsely populated area. The clinic is run by a dynamic physician's assistant, Jessica Stevens, who became concerned about the number of women coming in with symptoms of depression. She was aware of the violence in some of these women's relationships and called us to provide domestic violence training for her staff. The clinic implemented routine screening for domestic violence and was shocked by the number of disclosures, but the closest women's shelter was nearly 50 miles away. Even if a victim had access to a vehicle, she would have to leave her community and often deal with treacherous road conditions in the winter.

Jessica arranged for me to do a one-hour, call-in radio show about domestic violence. From the volunteer-staffed, public radio station located in a tiny log cabin with no running water, we started what became a series of radio programs about domestic violence. There was only one caller that first night when I spoke—Jessica. She called in to encourage people to break the conspiracy of silence about domestic violence. People were afraid or reluctant to speak out at first. But slowly, people willing to be a resource for victims came forward. A survivor who did not want women to go through what she did came forward, then a clergyman who was concerned about the level of violence in the community. Female elders at the senior center donated some money to help. A support group started meeting one evening a week at the clinic. Volunteers offered transportation for women who decided that they needed to leave their community to seek refuge at a women's shelter.

The clinic and the regional women's shelter worked together to hire a domestic violence advocate. The process of integrating advocacy into the health care setting has not been easy—it has been difficult to recruit someone who is willing to relocate and live on a modest income in a remote community and volunteer efforts have waned since the advocate joined the clinic staff. This small clinic has weathered each obstacle while demonstrating that routine screening can provide the foundation for a community to identify and build upon existing resources while strategizing to address unmet needs. Now the community goal is to open a domestic violence shelter.

2nd Annual National Health Cares About Domestic Violence Day

“ Screening To Prevent Abuse”

October 5, 2000

This domestic violence awareness month help the health care system identify and prevent domestic violence. Join health care professionals and domestic violence advocates by taking part in the family Violence Prevention Fund's second annual Health Cares About Domestic Violence Day on October 5, 2000.



* “Screening and Intervention for Intimate Partner Abuse,” a study published in the August 4, 1999 *Journal of the American Medical Association*, found that only approximately 10% of primary care physicians routinely screened patients for partner abuse when not currently injured. The findings suggest that physicians are missing central opportunities to screen patients for intimate partner violence.

Get Involved!

Call the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, toll-free, at 1-888-Rx-Abuse today, or return the enclosed card and request your free “Screening to Prevent Abuse” packet. This free Health Care About Domestic Violence Day organizing packet includes:

- ◆ A copy of *Preventing Domestic Violence: Clinical Guidelines on Routine Screening*
- ◆ Simple steps health care providers and advocates can take to improve their response to domestic violence
- ◆ Free patient & provider educational materials and clinical tools
- ◆ Catalogs full of additional health care materials including new culturally diverse posters, safety cards, and buttons and everything else you need to respond to domestic violence in health care settings
- ◆ And special cards individuals can give to their health care providers to encourage them to get involved.

Mark the date and get involved in health care's response to domestic violence this October!

News and Notes

DHHS Administration for Children and Families Grant Awardees

Congratulations to the following organizations who were awarded the first federal funding specifically designated “to fund collaborative teams of domestic violence and health care community representatives to provide training and follow-up technical assistance to health care institutions, providers, and staff to increase their capacity to appropriately respond to domestic violence.”

Alaska Network on Domestic & Sexual Violence, Cambridge Public Health Department (MA), Chicago Abused Women’s Services (IL), Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women (CA), New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Oakland County Coordinating Counsel Against Domestic Violence (MI), and the State of Washington Department of Health.

New Online Courses on Domestic Violence for Health Professionals

There are several new on-line continuing education resources for health professionals on the topic of domestic violence. Among them: The American Medical Women’s Association (www.amwa-doc.org) is offering a domestic violence course that will cover the basic knowledge required for a clinician to recognize, treat, and prevent violence from an intimate partner. The Society for Academic Emergency Medicine’s (www.saem.org) Public Health and Education Task Force has developed four case-based modules (domestic violence, elder abuse, teen violence, and child abuse) for resident instruction on violence throughout the life cycle. These one hour slide presentations are available for viewing online and can be downloaded to replace lectures on violence and abuse. The Virtual Lecture Hall (presented by Medical Directions, Inc. at www.vlh.com) offers a class aimed at increasing ability to recognize victims of domestic violence, helping assess risk and document cases of domestic violence and increasing comfort in managing patients who are suffering from abuse.

Plastic Surgeons Respond to Domestic Violence

The Magic Mirror Foundation, which was created 20 years ago to offer free plastic surgery to poor children abroad, has recently joined Face-to-Face in providing reconstructive plastic surgery for victims of domestic violence. Face-to-Face was created six years

ago in order to take a stand in empowering victims of domestic violence. Working to repair physical damage in conjunction with emotional and psychological healing, it has helped over 2000 women. More information is available at www.facial-plastic-surgery.org/about/dvproject.html or by calling 1-800-332-3223.

New Study Finds that Psychological as well as Physical Intimate Partner Violence Significantly Increases Poor Physical and Mental Health

Results of a recent study in the Archives of Family Medicine found that women experiencing physical and/or psychological Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) were significantly more likely to report poor physical and mental health than women who had never experienced IPV. Conditions include disabilities preventing work, arthritis, chronic pain, migraine and other frequent headaches, stammering, sexually transmitted infections, chronic pelvic pain, stomach ulcers, spastic colon, and frequent indigestion, diarrhea, or constipation. Psychological IPV was as strongly associated with the majority of adverse health outcomes as was physical IPV. The study concludes that in order to reduce the range of health consequences associated with IPV, clinicians should screen for psychological forms of IPV as well as physical and sexual IPV.

University of Texas Social Work Student Creates DV and Pregnancy Web Site

A new website addressing pregnancy and domestic violence was developed by Kristen Briggs as a final project for a class focused on contemporary issues on domestic violence. Issues specifically addressed include dangers to pregnant women’s health, affects of abuse on the fetus, teenage pregnancy and abuse, and legislation regarding battery during pregnancy. This is a useful resource and includes relevant links to other sites that may be helpful to women. It can be viewed at <http://uts.cc.utexas.edu/~kbriggs/battering/index2.html>.

Physicians for a Violence-free Society launch new Website

Are you a physician, a medical care provider, a violence prevention advocate, or a concerned citizen? Physicians for a Violence-free Society is at the forefront of violence prevention within the healthcare community. For more information, please visit our new website at www.pvs.org.

Available this Fall from the Health Resource Center

State by State Report Card on Health Care and Domestic Violence Statutes: This packet provides listings, summaries and ratings of existing laws in every state on health care and domestic violence. Organized under the headings 'Mandatory Reporting,' 'Training,' 'Screening,' 'Protocols,' 'Insurance,' and 'Other Legislation,' the packet allows providers and advocates to quickly access statutes in their state and to examine other states' laws for their policy efforts.

Health Privacy Principles for Protecting Victims of Domestic Violence: As the health care system identifies and supports victims of domestic violence appropriately, patients may be vulnerable to unwelcome access to health records information on abuse. This paper describes this crucial issue in more detail and offers advocates, providers, and policy makers principles for health care practice and institution, system, and legislative reform that can help to maximize the privacy of sensitive health information for victims of domestic violence.

Coding and Documentation of Domestic Violence: DON'T ASK – DON'T TELL If it's not documented – It did not happen! This paper focuses on the need for accurate documentation and coding of domestic violence in medical records and recommendations on how to do so. The accurate and expanded documentation and coding for domestic violence in medical records can give us data and reimbursement mechanisms that will undeniably shape our understanding

of domestic violence, our health policy reform efforts and our ability to encourage health care providers to identify and respond to victims of domestic violence.

National Health Initiative on Domestic Violence: Improving Your Health Care Facility's Response to Domestic Violence: This packet is a description of a two-day training module developed by the FVPF which focuses both on providing clinical skills as well as institutional guidance on improving a health care facility's response to domestic violence. This organizer's packet used in conjunction with the FVPF's curriculum *Improving the Health Care Response to Domestic Violence: A Trainer's Manual for Health Care Providers* was conducted in over 150 health care facilities throughout the country.

Correction: The Summer 1999 Health Alert listed the recipient of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Health Leadership Award as Betsy Williams. The recipient was actually Elizabeth Burke. Our apologies and congratulations to Elizabeth Burke!

Materials and assistance can be requested by calling the National Health Resource Center, toll-free, at 1-888-Rx-ABUSE. If you know of new and innovative programs or other news and notes you would like to see in the next issue of Health Alert, please call or email Fran Navarro at 415-252-8900 or fran@fvpf.org.

CULTURALLY DIVERSE MATERIALS FOR THE HEALTHCARE SETTING



New Posters, Safety cards and buttons.

Available at low literacy levels in 5 languages. Also, in teen, perpetrator, L/G/T/B, and ethnic-specific versions.

GO TO THE FVPF'S WEBSITE TO ORDER ONLINE:
<http://www.fvpf.org/store>

OR CALL 415-252-8089

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THESE MATERIALS

Register Today

National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence October 13-14, 2000, San Francisco, California

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a program of the Family Violence Prevention Fund, has collaborated with leading medical associations and government agencies to sponsor the **National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence**. The first of its kind, this conference is designed for all health care professionals, including physicians, nurses, physician assistants, mental health providers, social and public health workers, domestic violence advocates and providers, health care administrators, health policy makers, and students to provide a discussion of the most current research and innovative clinical responses to domestic violence. The conference will offer four plenary sessions, featuring leading experts in health care and domestic violence. Over 70

workshops will provide continuing education on cutting-edge research and responses to domestic violence for victims, perpetrators, and their children; highlight innovative practices, programs, and partnerships between health systems, providers, government, and domestic violence experts; and, emphasize culturally relevant intervention strategies. Space is limited, so register early to ensure your spot. A complete listing of the conference schedule and online registration are available at <http://fvpf.org/health/conference.html>. Or, to request a registration brochure, please call 1-888-Rx-ABUSE (792-2873).

If you know of anyone who you would like to receive a conference brochure, please email their name, title, address, and phone number to health@fvpf.org.

FAMILY
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
FUND

Family Violence Prevention Fund
383 Rhode Island Street, Suite 304
San Francisco, CA 94103-5133
E-mail: fund@fvpf.org
Website: <http://www.fvpf.org>

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 2788
San Francisco, CA

Summer 2000 Health Alert

References

Bergman B, Brismar B. A 5-Year Follow-up Study of 117 Battered Women. *American Journal of Public Health*, 1991; 81(11): 1486-1489.

Bostwick and Baldo, 1996

Chamberlain, L. Primary Care Physicians Screening Practices for Female Partner Abuse. Unpublished Dissertation, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, MD. 1996.

Drossman DA, Talley NJ, Leserman J, Olden KW, Barreiro MA. Sexual and Physical Abuse and Gastrointestinal Illness. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 1995; 123(10): 782-794.

Follingstad DR, Brennan AF, Hause ES, Polek DS, Rutledge LL. Factors Moderating Physical and Psychological Symptoms of Battered Women. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1991;6:81-95.

Fowler G, Gray M, Anderson P. *Prevention in General Practice*. 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, New York, NY. 1993.

Friedman LS, Samet J, Roberts MS, Hudlin M, Hans P. Inquiry About Victimization Experiences: A Survey of Patient Preferences and Physician Practices. *Arch Intern Med*, 1992;152:1186-1190.

Haber JD, Roos C. Effects of Spouse Abuse and/or Sexual Abuse in the Development and Maintenance of Chronic Pain in Women. *Advances in Pain Research and Therapy*, 1985; 9: 889-895.

Hoff LA, Roenbaum L. A victimization assessment tool: instrument development and clinical implications. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*,

Last JM, Wallace RB. *Public Health & Preventive Medicine*. 13th Edition. Appleton & Lange, East Norwalk, CT. 1992.

McFarlane, J. Commentary: Battered and Pregnant. *The Provider*, October, 1993;170-171.

McFarlane J, Parker B, Soeken K, Silva C, Reel S. Safety Behaviors of Abused Women After an Intervention During Pregnancy. *JOGNN*, 1997;27(1):64-69.

McNutt LA, Carlson BE, Gagen D, Winterbauer N. Reproductive Violence Screening in Primary Care: Perspectives and Experiences of Patients and Battered Women. *JAMWA*, 1999;54(2):85-90.

Mullen PE, Gottlieb NH, Biddle AK, McCuan RA, McAlister AL. Predictors of Safety Belt Initiative by Primary Care Physicians: A Social Learning Theory Perspective. *Medical Care*, 1988;23:373-382.

Rodriguez MA, Szkupinski-Quiroga SS, Bauer HM. Breaking the Silence: Battered Women's Perspectives on Medical Care. *Arch Fam Med*, 1996; 5:153-158.

Schei B. Physically Abusive Spouse—A Risk Factor of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease? *Scandinavia Journal of Primary Health Care*, 1991; 9:41-45.

Sherin KM, Sinacore JM, Zitter RE, Shakil A. HITS: A Short Domestic Violence Screening Tool for Use in a Family Practice Setting. *Family Medicine*, 1998; 30(7):508-512.

Talley NJ, Fett SL, Zinsmeister AR, Melton LJ. Gastrointestinal Tract Symptoms and Self-Reported Abuse: A Population-based Study. *Gastroenterology*, 1994; 107:1040-1049.