

An Analytical Study of the Effects of Domestic Violence on Infertile Iraqi Women in Baghdad City

Dr. Hassan Muslem Abdulhussein¹, Dr. Mazin Kauther Abdul Latif² and Dr. Zainab Ali Abed³

¹Lecturer, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Dijlah University College, Department of Radiology Techniques, Baghdad, Iraq

²Assistant Lecturer, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Dijlah University College, Department of Radiology Techniques, Baghdad, Iraq

³M.B.Ch.B. \ D. F. M. (Family Medicine), Iraqi Ministry of Health, Diwaniyah Health Directorate, Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract: This paper aims to determine the prevalence of infertility among Iraqi women who suffer from domestic violence, and the type of statistical relationship between the variables was determined as evidence of the effects that generated negative results in this study. An analytical study was conducted based on statistical observations and comparisons, where 100 Iraqi women patients who suffer from infertility in addition to domestic violence were included in this study. Information and data related to infertile women were collected from multiple hospitals in Iraq, conducted on October 28-10-2020, to 10-8-2021, without the subsequent follow-up of the participants; Data analyses were performed using the SPSS version 22.0 statistical package for Windows (IBM Corporation, 2013). To calculate statistical differences, the results that found (90) women with Age mean \pm sd equal to 25 ± 4.4 , the Distribution of Duration infertility among the study group, where a significant prevalence was found in this research for a period of 1-2 years for 40 women with 44.44 %, 3-5 years followed for 30 patients with 33.33 %, and from 6-9 years for 20 patients with 22.2 %. These results were evaluated according to the revised dyadic adjustment scale. High levels were observed in patients with usually violence with 47.88 ± 8.8 , followed by often violence with 44.22 ± 5.9 . Based on the results of this research for 90 female patients in Iraq, we conclude is there a direct statistical relationship was found between domestic violence and the prevalence of Infertility in women.

Keywords: Prevalence, Infertility, Women, Violence, Domestic, BMI.

INTRODUCTION

Fertility disorders have become one of the most important reproductive health problems [Mascarenhas, M. N. *et al.*, 2012], especially in developed countries where infertility has become an issue of social importance to the point that the World Health Organization (WHO) is considered a public health problem. Within this clinical context, [Semahegn, A. *et al.*, 2015; Semahegn, A. *et al.*, 2013] the first research hypotheses arose regarding the consequences that the infertility process can have on the mental health and marital relationship of infertile women and men. [Coşkuner Potur, D. *et al.*, 2019]

The overall objective of this work is to analyse the relationships between the circumstances of couples with difficulties in conception and personality, [Alijani, F. *et al.*, 2018; Sis Çelik, *et al.*, 2018] A) the male and female gender roles, the different variables of physical and psychological health, and the quality of the relationship between spouses. In addition to knowing the effects of domestic violence on infertile Iraqi women, and We explored differential personality patterns, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours associated with traditional gender roles and consequences for physical, psychological, and social health based on the history of couples'

infertility in this study. [Miles, L.M. *et al.*, 2009; Donkor, E.S. *et al.*, 2007; Ameh, N. *et al.*, 2007] One of the most controversial issues that have generated great interest in infertility [Aduloju, P.O. *et al.*, 2015] Research is the attempt to find out the factors that can influence the genesis of infertility. Studies dealing with the relationship between psychology and infertility have examined how psychological problems affect the difficulty of conception or achieving a full pregnancy [Ardabily, H.E. *et al.*, 2011; Moghadam, Z. *et al.*, 2010; Klock, S.C. *et al.*, 2004]. From a medical point of view, there is controversy about determining the origin of fertility problems associated with domestic violence, i.e., if psychological variables cause these problems or if, on the other hand, issues related to infertility are responsible. [Monga, M. *et al.*, 2004; Drosdzol, A. *et al.*, 2008]

In a review study, Wright, Allard, Lecours, and Sabourin, (1989) cited three hypotheses as the most cited in the scientific literature regarding the relationship between infertility and psychosocial distress: [Walton-Moss, B.J. *et al.*, 2002; Yildizhan, R. *et al.*, 2009]

- (1) Psychosocial problems lead to infertility,
- (2) The causes of infertility are psychological and

social distress, and (3) The existence of a causal interaction relationship between infertility and domestic violence. Various explanatory hypotheses are analysed to find out about fertility disorders. [Ardabily, H.E; Akyüz, A. *et al.*, 2008] In this study, the change in the concept of infertility is presented from psychodynamic approaches with a Behavioural model. [Akyüz, A, 2014]

PATIENT AND METHOD COLLECTION SAMPLE

A sample of (100) Iraqi women who suffer from infertility in addition to domestic violence. Data of the infertile women were collected from multiple hospitals; the average age of patients in this study was ranging from 25-40 years old.

STUDY DESIGN

Experimental, observational, cross-sectional, with two hypotheses?

Hypothesis 1 Differences between the personality patterns of women and men in the infertility sample from the general population will be statistically significant, leading to the variance of personality in the infertile population.

The second Hypothesis: it will contribute to domestic violence. It will help explain the type of relationship with infertility, whether it is positive or negative.

STUDY PERIOD

A study is conducted on October 28-10- 2020, to 10-8-2021, without the subsequent follow-up of the participants. Seeks to describe the reality of people who suffer from fertility problems with a set of variables represented by domestic violence.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data analyses were performed using the SPSS version 22.0 statistical package for Windows (IBM Corporation, 2013). To calculate statistical differences

A descriptive analysis is made of sociodemographic variables, clinical history of infertility, personality patterns, gender, physical health, bilateral adaptation to sociodemographic characteristics, clinical history of infertility, as well as variables of the number of diseases or health problems and healthy lifestyles, frequencies and percentages are presented.

An analysis of the partial association between female infertility and domestic violence was conducted, which is a statistical test that consists of analysing the relationships between two variables and controlling the effect of a third variable. This technique is used to analyse associations with physical and mental health variables, as well as to avoid biases related to the age of women with fertility problems.

AIMS OF STUDY

to determine the prevalence of infertility among Iraqi women who suffer from domestic violence,

The type of statistical relationship between the variables was as evidence of the effects generated and negative results.

RESULTS

Table 1. Shows The average age (25-40) years and the most prevalent age were from 25-29 to 35 patients with 38.8 %, from 30 to 34 years of age for 30 patients with 33.3 %; from 35 to 40 years of age for 25 patients with 27.7 %, and the BMI for this study sample was 28.6 ± 3.1 .

Table 1: Baseline characteristics results of the study group

Variable	Patient (N =90)
Age group	%
25-29	35 (38.8)
30-34	30 (33.3)
35-40	25 (27.7)
Age (mean sd)	25±4.4
BMI	
(Mean±SD)	28.6±3.1
Education level	
Primary	20
Secondary	30
College	18
High	22

Socioeconomic standard	
Low	22
Medium	44
High	24
Years of marriage	
1-3	39
4-7	30
8-11	21
Family type	
Nuclear family	20
Extended family	70

Table 2 shows the Characteristics of a partner according to demographic results, the average age (30-45) years, and the mean s.d. 36.5 ± 5.3 . It was also noted that there was a lack in education

level, where prevalence in the level of education was found for 20 partners with primary education and 48 Partner with secondary education.

Table 2: Characteristics of a partner according to demographic results

Characteristics partner	Value
Age	
(Mean \pm SD)	36.5 \pm 5.3
Level Education	
Primary	20

Secondary	48
College	15
High	7
Occupation	
Yes	60
No	30
Place of residence	
City	40
Out of city	50

Table 3: Distribution of Duration infertility among the study group

Duration	frequency	P %
1-2 years	40	44.44
3-5 years	30	33.33
6-9 years	20	22.2

Table 4: Characteristics of study group according to Received and Duration of treatment

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Received treatment		
Yes	75	83.3
No	15	16.7
Current treatment		
Medicine used	69	76.6
Non-medicine used	7	23.3
Duration of treatment (n=75)		
\leq 1 year	30	40
>1 year	45	60

Table 5: Outcomes of study group according to frequency and type of violence

Variable	Frequency	%
Frequency of violence		
Usually,	39	43.3
Often	28	31.1
Sometimes	23	25.5
Type of violence		
Emotional/verbal violence	19	21.1
Sexual	10	11.1
Psychological stress	30	33.3
Physical violence	19	21.1
Economic violence	12	13.3

Table 6: Assessment outcomes of the study according to the revised dyadic adjustment scale

Variable	Mean±SD of Revised dyadic adjustment scale
Usually, violence	47.88 ± 8.8
Often violence	44.22± 5.9
Sometimes violence	39.11 ± 4.4
Outcomes according to Type of violence	
Emotional/verbal violence	40.8±3.3
Sexual	42.1±3.8
Psychological stress	44.4±3.9
Physical violence	45.2±4.4
Economic violence	39.9±2.9



Fig 1: Shows the Association between domestic violence with infertile Iraqi women

Table 7: Univariate analysis and multivariate analysis of the risk factor

Variable	Univariate analysis		multivariate analysis	
	OR (95 % CI)	P-value	OR (95 % CI)	P-value
Age of partner	1.2 (0.8-1.4)	0.5434	1.1 (0.7-1.3)	0.897
Education level				
Primary	1.62 (1.23-2.2)	0.0894	Ref	
Secondary	1.77 (1.34-2.89)	0.001	8.8 (6.3-11.9)	0.007*
Type of				

infertility				
Primary	ref		4.4 (3.2-5.5)	0.0023
Secondary	3.67 (2.8-8.8)	<0.001	3.1 (1.1-9.8)	<0.001
Duration of infertility				
	1.77 (1.1-2.8)	0.0066	1.56 (0.7-3.5)	0.05

DISCUSSION

An analytical study was designed for infertile women in Iraq who were subjected to domestic violence. The most frequent ages in this study were from 25-29 years for (35) patients, with 38.8 % of patients.

Table 3 shows the Distribution of Duration infertility among the study group, where a significant prevalence was found in this research for a period of 1-2 years for 40 women with 44.44 %, 3-5 years followed for 30 patients with 33.33 %, and from 6-9 years for 20 patients with 22.2 % Characteristics of study group according to Received and Duration of treatment It was found that of 75 patients with, 83.3 % received treatment, and 15 % not received treatment. As for current treatment, the study showed that the medicine used was 69 patients with 76.6 % and seven non-medicated patients with 23.3 %.

The duration of treatment was for 30 patients less than a year and 45 patients for more than one year, and the outcomes of the study group according to frequency and type of violence were according to Frequency of violence usually for 39 patients, with 43.3 % followed often violence for 28 patients with 31.1 %, followed sometimes violence for 23 patients with 25.5 %.

Verbal abuse is the mildest form of abuse with clear public evidence; physical abuse is the most common and clear form of abuse in this study,

and financial exploitation. Since exploitation is related to power and control, the exploiting husband will use any means necessary to maintain that control.

These results were evaluated according to the revised dyadic adjustment scale. High levels were observed in patients with usually violence with 47.88 ± 8.8 , followed by often violence with 44.22 ± 5.9 . The type of association between domestic violence with infertile Iraqi women was also known. A statistically significant relationship was found with p-value < 0.05, and this indicates the existence of a direct relationship, that is, the more family violence increases, the rate of infertility increases, but in other studies, no statistical relationship was found between Variables, and this is due to the type of cross-sectional study in the research.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research where (90) ninety females that the patients who were exposed to domestic violence as a result of social pressures by the partner and human mistreatment were one of the factors that may lead to infertility, also a direct statistical relationship was found between domestic violence and the prevalence of Infertility.

So, it is necessary to develop intervention programs to provide psychological support and/or psychotherapy to patients who feel that they are more emotionally affected by the infertility process and who are vulnerable to

intervention from a psychological point of view with the aim of improving psychological functioning and a better relationship with the spouses.

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