

Intimate partner violence and associated factors among HIV-positive women on ART at nekemte town public health facilities

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Abstract

Background: Intimate Partner Violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women. It is recognized as a serious public health problem affecting the lives of millions and results in loss of productivity and poverty among women worldwide. So, the aim of the study was to assess the Magnitude of Intimate Partner Violence among HIV-positive women on ART and its associated factors at Nekemte town public health Facilities, Western Ethiopia, 2020.

Methods: Facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 420 women who were selected by Simple Random Sampling technique. An Interviewer administered questionnaire was used for data collection. Data were entered by EpiData version 3.1 and analyzed by SPSS version 20. The descriptive statistics were presented by the text, frequency tables, charts, mean, median, and percentages. Bi-variable analysis was done to evaluate the association of Intimate partner violence and Independent variables. Variables having $P < 0.25$ in the bi-variable analysis were selected to be a candidate for the multivariable analysis. Strengths of the associations and their statistical significance were measured using OR and 95% CI. Finally, statistical significance was declared at a $p < 0.05$.

Results: Lifetime and since diagnosed with HIV Magnitude of intimate partner violence among HIV-positive Women were 49.29%, [95% CI: 44.3-53.6%] and 41.67%, [95% CI: 37.1-45.7%] respectively. Skipping daily ART medication ≥ 6 times/month [AOR=3.56; 95% CI 1.18, 10.74], experiencing controlling behavior by a partner [AOR=6.37; 95% CI 3.26, 12.44], Women inter-parental witness of violence [AOR=1.74; 95% CI 1.09, 2.79], Women having favorable attitude that justify wife-beating [AOR=1.76; 95% CI 1.06, 2.94] and Non-disclosure of test result to partner [AOR 0.38; 95% CI 0.22, 0.66] were factors associated with Intimate partner violence since diagnosed with HIV.

Conclusion: The magnitude of Intimate partner violence among HIV-positive Women on ART was high. Therefore, Integrating Intimate partner violence victim screening with ART services, Empowering HIV-positive women, and increasing their awareness of sexual and reproductive rights is needed. Furthermore, Policy priority should involve Intimate partner violence legal policy for both the client and the provider of ART, to enhance the status disclosure, and involve males in programs of Intimate partner violence prevention.

Biography

Gemechu Kejela, he is working at Wollega University as an Assistant professor.



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