Works to Consult for Further Reading on Answers to Section “Q-5”

Most of the references are included in Leigh’s summary article, “Addressing Intimate Partner Violence in Primary Care Practice”, but this is a list of specific works corresponding to each question.

A. Women who have experienced domestic violence are at higher risk for attempting suicide. (True)

B. There is no association between increased risk for sexually transmitted diseases and a history of victimization in female patients. (False)

C. Women with unintended pregnancies are at increased risk of physical abuse around the time of pregnancy compared with women whose pregnancies are intended. (True)

D. For women who report physical abuse during their pregnancy, the physical abuse usually decreases during the post-partum period. (False)

E. Women experiencing domestic violence during their pregnancies are more likely to delay entry into prenatal care. (True)

F. Mothers who are in abusive relationships are as likely to take their infants/children to well child visits as mothers who do not experience abuse. (False)


G. There is preliminary data that suggests that women experiencing domestic violence are less likely to get mammograms compared to women who do not report victimization by a partner. (True)

• Farley M, Minkoff J, Barkan H. Breast cancer screening and trauma history. Women and Health. 2001:34.2
• Scholle S, Agatisa P, Krohn M, Johnson J, McLaughlin M. Locating a health advocate in a private obstetrics/gynecology office increases patient’s receipt of preventative recommendations.

H. Women who are domestic violence victims/survivors have more somatic complaints than women who have not been victimized. (True)