



Domestic (Intimate Partner) Violence Screening Information for Providers

Indian Health Service
National GPRA Support Team
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What is Intimate Partner Violence?

- The term “intimate partner violence” describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse
- This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy



Intimate Partner Violence Screening GPRA Measure

- The Indian Health Service has had a GPRA measure for Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence Screening since the agency began tracking GPRA data in 2003
- **GPRA Measure Definition:** Percentage of women who are screened for domestic violence at health care facilities
- Prior to FY 2016, this measure tracked patients age 15-40 but as of FY 2016 this measure tracks patients age 14-46
 - This change was made to reflect current national screening recommendations



DV/IPV GPRA Screening Measure

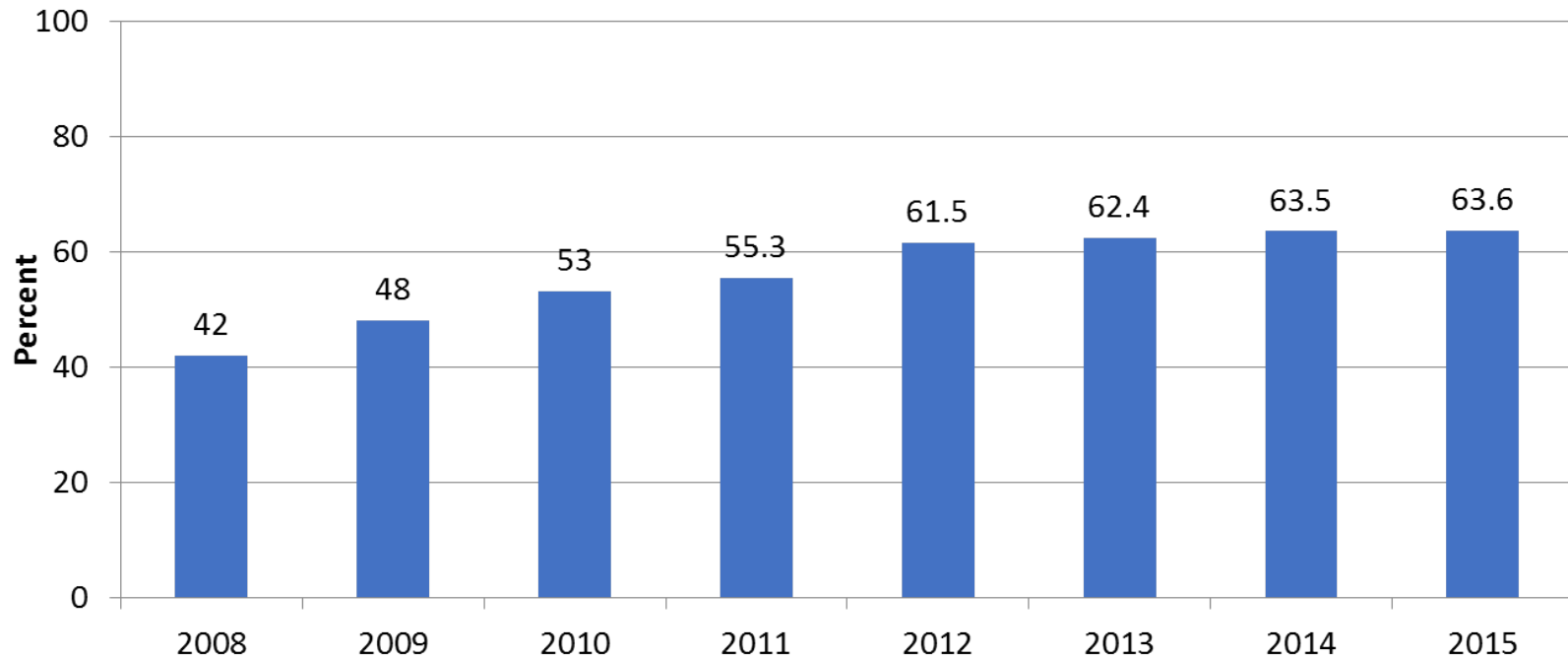
- **Denominator:**
 - Female Active Clinical patients ages 14 through 46 years
 - Note as of FY 2016 this measure shares the same denominator with the Alcohol Screening measure
- **Numerator:**
 - Patients screened for intimate partner (domestic) violence at any time during the report period
 - Does not include refusals



DV/IPV Measure Results

DV/IPV Screening:

AI/AN women (age 15-40) who were screened for domestic violence/intimate partner violence within the past year. *Note: denominator change as of FY 2016 to age 14-46





Why Screen for DV/IPV?

- There are many compelling reasons to screen including:
 - High prevalence of undetected abuse among female patients
 - Low cost and low risk of screening
 - Adverse economic and social impact of abuse
 - If abuse is left untreated the severity and frequency of abuse often worsens
 - IPV/DV is a chronic, life-threatening condition that is treatable



DV/IPV: Prevalence and Consequences

- More than 1 in 3 women (35.6%) in the United States have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime
- While men also experience abuse from partners, women are 7 to 14 times more likely to suffer a severe physical injury from an intimate partner than men
- Symptoms of domestic violence may appear as injuries or chronic conditions related to stress. Intimate partner violence is usually chronic and repetitive
- Women who experience domestic violence are more often victims of nonconsensual sex and have higher rates of smoking



DV/IPV: Consequences (cont.)

- Intimate partner violence is associated with preterm birth, low birth weight, and decreased gestational age
- Individuals experiencing IPV often develop chronic mental health conditions, such as depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, and suicidal behavior
- For adolescent and young adults, the effects of physical and sexual assault are associated with poor self-esteem, alcohol and drug abuse, eating disorders, obesity, risky sexual behaviors, teen pregnancy, depression, anxiety, suicidality, and other conditions



Intimate Partner Violence Disproportionately Affects AI/AN Women

- American Indian and Alaska Native women experience domestic violence at rates higher than the national average
- 46% of AI/AN women reported that they have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 49% reported sexual violence other than rape in their lifetime
- A survey of Navajo women seeking routine care at an IHS facility revealed that 13.5% had experienced physical abuse in the past year, and 41.9% had experienced physical abuse from a male partner at least once in their lives
- A study of the San Carlos Apache tribe reservation found that 75% of women reported violence in their current relationship



Intimate Partner Violence Screening is Widely Recommended

- Screening is recommended by:
 - U.S. Preventative Service Task Force (USPSTF)
 - American Academy of Family Physicians
 - American College of Physicians
 - American Medical Association
 - American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
 - Joint Commission mandate



USPSTF Intimate Partner Screening Recommendations: Revised January 2013

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that clinicians screen women of childbearing age for intimate partner violence (IPV), such as domestic violence, and provide or refer women who screen positive to intervention services
- Grade B Recommendation
- For IPV, there is adequate evidence that available screening instruments can identify current and past abuse or increased risk for abuse
- The USPSTF found adequate evidence that effective interventions can reduce violence, abuse, and physical or mental harms for women of reproductive age

USPTF Recommendations (cont.)

- Recommendations apply to asymptomatic women of reproductive age and elderly and vulnerable adults
- The USPSTF found that reproductive age is defined across studies as ranging from 14 to 46 years, with most research focusing on women age 18 years or older



ACOG Recommendations

- The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that physicians screen all women for IPV
- For women who are not pregnant, screening should occur at routine obstetric–gynecology visits, family planning visits, and preconception visits
- For women who are pregnant, screening should occur over the course of the pregnancy, including at the first prenatal visit, at least once per trimester, and at the postpartum checkup



Documentation of DV/IPV Screening in RPMS

- **Screening is defined as one of the following:**
- IPV/DV Exam
 - Exam code 34
 - BHS IPV/DV exam
- IPV/DV Related Diagnosis
 - POV, Current PCC or BHS Problem List ICD-9: 995.80 through 83, 995.85, V15.41, V15.42, V15.49; ICD-10: T74.11XA, T74.21XA, T74.31XA, T74.91XA, T76.11XA, T76.21XA, T76.31XA, T76.91XA, Z91.410
 - BHS POV 43.*, 44.*



Documentation in RPMS (cont.)

- IPV/DV Patient Education – Patient Education codes containing “DV-” or “-DV”, 995.80 through 83, 995.85, V15.41, V15.42, V15.49, or SNOMED 3027571011, 3027627017, 371772001, 406138006, 412732008, 429746005, 431027007, 432527004
- IPV/DV Counseling – POV ICD-9: V61.11; ICD-10: Z69.11



IPV/DV Exam Code Allowable Results

- Negative
 - No current or past IPV/DV
- Present
 - Current IPV/DV
- Past and Present
 - Both current and past IPV/DV
- Past
 - No current but past IPV/DV
- Unsuccessful attempts to screen should also be recorded
 - Refused (REF)
 - Patient declined exam/screen
 - Unable to screen (UAS)
 - Acceptable reasons for UAS include partner present, verbal child present



Patient Lists Available in CRS

- List of female patients 14 through 46 years with documented IPV/DV screening
- List of female patients 14 through 46 years without documented IPV/DV screening



Links

- RPMS Behavioral Health: <http://www.ihs.gov/rpmsbh/>
- Clinical Reporting System: <http://www.ihs.gov/CRS/>
- Futures Without Violence:
<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/>
- USPSTF Recommendation:
<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/usp-sipv.htm>



Contacts

- Measure Lead:
 - Beverly Cotton Beverly.Cotton@ihs.gov
- National GPRA Lead:
 - Diane Leach Diane.Leach@ihs.gov
- National GPRA Support Team:
 - caogpra@ihs.gov