

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics and intimate partner violence

Variables	n (321) (%)	Abused (143) (%)	Not abused (178) (%)
Age (years)			
<20	23 (7.2)	12 (52.2)	11 (47.8)
20-24	59 (18.4)	29 (49.2)	30 (50.8)
25-29	146 (45.5)	70 (48.0)	76 (52.0)
30-34	68 (21.2)	26 (38.2)	42 (61.8)
35-39	19 (5.9)	4 (21.1)	15 (78.9)
≥40	6 (1.9)	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)
Occupation of woman			
House wife	28 (8.7)	16 (57.1)	12 (42.9)
Farmer	6 (1.9)	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)
Petty trader	24 (7.5)	11 (45.8)	13 (54.2)
Seamstress	9 (2.8)	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)
Hair dresser/artisan	13 (4.1)	7 (53.8)	6 (46.2)
Civil servant	125 (38.9)	53 (42.4)	72 (57.6)
Professional	10 (3.1)	5 (50)	5 (50)
Business woman	40 (12.5)	18 (45.0)	22 (55.0)
Politician	1 (0.3)	1 (100)	0 (0)
Pastor	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	1 (100)
Student	60 (18.7)	25 (41.7)	35 (58.3)
Teacher	4 (1.3)	3 (75.0)	1 (25)
Duration of marriage (years)			
<5	230 (71.7)	99 (43.0)	131 (57.0)
6-9	62 (19.3)	31 (50)	31 (50)
≥10	29 (9.0)	13 (44.8)	16 (55.2)
Family setting			
Monogamy	302 (94.1)	130 (43.0)	172 (57.0)
Polygamy	19 (5.9)	13 (68.4)	6 (31.6)
Position of polygamy			
1	6 (31.5)	3 (50)	3 (50)
2	9 (47.4)	7 (77.8)	2 (22.2)
3	1 (5.3)	1 (100)	0 (0)
4	1 (5.3)	0 (0)	1 (100)
≥5	2 (10.5)	2 (100)	0 (0)
Religion			
Pentecostal	125 (38.9)	60 (48.0)	65 (52)
Protestant	37 (11.5)	9 (24.3)	28 (75.7)
Roman catholic	145 (45.2)	69 (47.6)	76 (52.4)
African traditionalist	4 (1.2)	2 (50.0)	2 (50)
Atheist	1 (0.3)	1 (100)	0 (0)
Moslem	1 (0.3)	1 (100)	0 (0)
Jehovah witness	8 (2.5)	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)
Educational status of wife			
No formal education	4 (1.30)	2 (50)	2 (50)
Primary	32 (10.0)	12 (37.5)	20 (62.5)
Secondary	116 (36.1)	59 (50.9)	57 (49.1)
Tertiary	169 (52.6)	70 (41.4)	99 (58.6)
Parity			
Primigravida	118 (36.8)	48 (40.7)	70 (59.3)
Primiparous	79 (24.6)	34 (43.0)	45 (57.0)
Multiparous	84 (26.2)	42 (50)	42 (50)
Grand multiparous	40 (12.5)	19 (47.5)	21 (52.5)
Age of husband (years)			
<20	5 (1.6)	3 (60)	2 (40)
20-24	17 (5.3)	10 (58.8)	7 (41.2)

(Contd...)

Table 1: Contd...

Variables	n (321) (%)	Abused (143) (%)	Not abused (178) (%)
25-29	40 (12.5)	14 (35.0)	26 (65)
30-34	120 (37.4)	57 (47.5)	63 (52.5)
35-39	85 (26.5)	35 (41.2)	50 (58.8)
40-44	34 (10.6)	16 (47.1)	18 (52.9)
45-50	16 (5.0)	7 (43.8)	9 (56.2)
>50	4 (1.2)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)
Education of husband			
No formal education	5 (1.6)	4 (80)	1 (20)
Primary	24 (7.5)	13 (54.2)	11 (45.8)
Secondary	134 (41.7)	64 (47.8)	70 (52.2)
Tertiary	158 (49.2)	62 (39.2)	96 (60.8)
Social habit of husband (n=322)**			
Smoking	9 (2.7)	3 (33.3)	6 (66.7)
Alcohol	36 (10.8)	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)
Keeping late night	17 (5.1)	12 (70.6)	5 (29.4)
Eating outside often	9 (2.7)	3 (33.3)	6 (66.7)
Extramarital affairs	12 (3.6)	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)
None applicable	249 (75)	100 (40.2)	149 (59.8)

Note: Keeping late nights means always coming back in the holy hours of the night (beyond midnight), **= Multiply entries allowed

Majority of the IPV occurred among those with secondary education (50.9%) 59/116 and no formal education (50%) 2/4.

The least IPV was recorded among those with primary education (37.5%) 12/32. IPV among those with Tertiary education was (41.4%) 70/169. IPV was noted to be highest among multiparas (50%) 42/84 and least (40.7%) 48/118 among primigravida.

Husbands < 20 years were noted to abuse their pregnant wives more commonly with percentage of 60% (3/5). This is closely followed by men between the ages of 20 and 24 years (58.8%) 10/17. IPV is least among man who are > 50 years (25.0%) 1/4. The educational status of Husband showed that Husband with no formal education and primary education as their highest form of education were the main perpetrators of IPV 80% (4/5) and 54.2% (13/24), respectively.

Husbands that attained Tertiary education were the least perpetrators of IPV 39.2% (62/158). Extramarital affairs (keeping girls/women friends) was the commonest social habit (75%) 9/12 of Husbands amongst women who suffered IPV. This was closely followed by keeping late nights in (70.6%) 12/17. The least social habit findings among husbands were smoking and eating outside with same percentage of 33.3 (3/9).

Table 2 shows adjusted odds ratios of IPV against the socio-demographic variables. There was significant association when the model was adjusted for age (odds ratio 10.9, 95% confidence interval 4.70-25.27; $P < 0.01$), family setting (odds ratio 0.005, 95% confidence interval 0.000-0.112; $P < 0.01$), religion (odds ratio 2.449, 95% confidence interval 1.302-4.609, $P = 0.01$), education of wife (odds ratio 0.223, 95% confidence interval 0.06-0.824, $P = 0.03$), parity (odds ratio 0.128, 95% confidence interval 0.060-0.274, $P < 0.01$), education

of husband (odds ratio 5.733, 95% confidence interval 1.404-23.413, $P = 0.02$), and social habit of husband (odds ratio 0.650, 95% confidence interval 0.435-0.973, $P = 0.04$).

Table 3 shows the type of IPV meted on pregnant women by their Husbands. Shouting and verbal abuse were the common types of IPV seen in this study with percentage of 41.3 (59/143) and 18.9 (27/143), respectively. The least type of IPV was being driven out of the house at night by the husband (1.4%) 2/143. Financial denial 8.4% (12/143), keeping late Night 6.3% (9/143) and beating 4.9% (7/143) were other common types of IPV. Threatening, punching and forced sexual intercourse are other types with similar percentages of 2.1 (3/143).

Possible causes of IPV during pregnancy is shown in Table 4. Reasons for IPV was not identified in 20.1% (29/144) of cases. However, the definite variable that was noted to be the commonest cause of IPV was domestic problems like dirty environment, not cooking good food, and not caring for the husband and children (19.4%) 28/144. This was followed by late nights (12.5%) 18/144 and financial problems (11.8%) 17/144. The least cause was unemployment in 0.7% (1/144). Pregnancy related complications and extramarital affairs had same contribution of 4.2% (6/144).

Table 5 shows the reactions by pregnant women following the IPV.

Majority of the woman resorted to praying (31.5%) 46/146 as their reactions to the IPV by their Husband. This was followed closely by other reactions like crying (24.6%) 36/146 and begging (22.6%) 33/146. Others will report to Husbands parents (8.2%) 12/146, friends (2.7%) 4/146, their parents (2.7%) 4/146, siblings (0.7%) 1/146. No one reported to police or broke household properties.

Table 2: Adjusted odds ratios of intimate partner violence against the socio-demographic variables

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	P value	Exp (B)/odds ratio	95.0% C.I. for Exp (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Age	2.389	0.429	30.999	1	<0.01	10.900	4.701	25.272
Occupation	-0.133	0.181	0.538	1	0.46	0.876	0.614	1.249
Duration of marriage	-0.038	0.561	0.005	1	0.95	0.963	0.321	2.891
Family setting	-5.221	1.548	11.382	1	<0.01	0.005	0.000	0.112
Religion	0.896	0.323	7.713	1	0.01	2.449	1.302	4.609
Education	-1.500	0.669	5.031	1	0.03	0.223	0.060	0.828
Parity	-2.053	0.386	28.244	1	<0.01	0.128	0.060	0.274
Age of husband	0.036	0.363	0.010	1	0.92	1.037	0.509	2.110
Education of husband	1.746	0.718	5.918	1	0.02	5.733	1.404	23.413
Social habit of husband	-0.430	0.206	4.382	1	0.04	0.650	0.435	0.973
Constant	4.625	1.843	6.300	1	0.01	102.030	-	-

C/I: Confidence interval, DF: Degree of freedom, SE: Standard error, B: Log odds (b coefficient)

Table 3: Type of IPV by husband

Variables	No. (143)	% (100)
Shouting	59	41.3
Slapping	7	4.9
Punching	3	2.1
Beating	7	4.9
Forced sex	3	2.1
Keeping late night	9	6.3
Extramarital affair	6	4.2
Driving me out of the house	2	1.4
Throwing something to me	5	3.5
Abused me verbally	27	18.9
Threatened my life	3	2.1
Financial denial	12	8.4

Keeping late nights means always coming back in the holy hours of the night (beyond midnight), Financial denial means not providing money for the upkeep of the house and my welfare, IPV: Intimate partner violence

Table 4: **Causes of intimate partner violence

Variables	No. (144)	% (100)
Keeping late nights	18	12.5
Financial problems	17	11.8
Extramarital affairs	06	4.2
Sicknesses	07	4.9
In-laws	13	9.0
Religions issues	10	6.9
Social habits	9	6.3
Unemployment	1	0.7
Just nothing	29	20.1
Domestic issues	28	19.4
Pregnancy related complications	6	4.2

**Multiply entries allowed

Other reactions (4.8%) 7/146 included feels bad, silence, nagging, report to pastor and settle within themselves.

Table 6 shows burden/consequences of IPV during pregnancy.

Eleven (7.7%) 11/143 were hospitalized following IPV during pregnancy. Thirty (21%) 30/143 had physical and or

Table 5: **Reactions by wife to IPV

Variables	No. (146)	% (100)
Fighting back	3	2.1
Crying	36	24.7
Begging	33	22.6
Report to his parents	12	8.2
Report to my parents	4	2.7
Report to external agents	0	0
Praying	46	31.5
Breaking home properties	0	00.0
Report to his/her siblings	1	0.7
Report to medical person	0	0
Report to friends	4	2.7
*Other	7	4.8

*Other include-feels bad, nothing, silence, report to pastor, nagging, settle within ourselves, **Multiply entries allowed, IPV: Intimate partner violence

Table 6: Burden/consequences of IPV on women during pregnancy

Variables	No. (143)	% (100)
Willingness to report IPV		
Yes	23	16.1
No	120	83.9
Hospitalization		
Yes	11	7.7
No	132	92.3
Emotional/physical injury		
Yes	30	21.0
No	113	79.0
Apology by husband		
Yes	121	84.6
No	22	15.4
Apology by wife		
Yes	133	93.00
No	10	7.0

IPV: Intimate partner violence

emotional injuring. A high percentage (84.6%) 121/143 of husbands apologized to their wife after an IPV though a greater percentage (93%) 133/143 of women readily apologized to

their husband. Very few women 23 (16.1%) 23/143 are willing to report to Law enforcement agencies not minding the degree of impact of IPV on them.

Table 7 shows those reported to (a) and reasons for not supporting (b) reporting IPV.

Among those willing to report a case of IPV, 38% (19/50) supports reporting to Husband's parents while only 10% (5/143) will report to their own parents. A significant percentage (34%) 17/50 will report to pastors, priests or Reverend Fathers. Only 4% (2/50) will report to friends, Doctors, Nurses, and Husband's siblings.

Majority of the respondents (47.2%) 58/123 do not support reporting IPV so as to protect their marriage. Another significant reason is personal decision (37.4%) 46/123. Fear of more beating and fear of being driven out of the house accounted for 1.6% (2/123) each while the least reason (0.8%) 1/123 was based on being culturally wrong. Religiously wrong and having been advised against it were other reasons given accounting for 6.5% (8/123) and 5.0% (6/123), respectively.

Table 8 illustrates suggestions by the respondents on the solutions to IPV. The highest number of respondents (26.0%) 41/158 suggested reporting to the Church. This was followed by reporting to the parents (19.6%) 31/158 and public enlightenment (15.2%) 24/158. The least suggestions of (0.6%) 1/158 was killing the man and (1.3%) 2/158 suggested admitting the man into reformatory. Twenty three (14.6%) 23/158 do not know any suggestion that could eliminate or ameliorate IPV.

Others accounted for 9.4% (15/158) while the remaining suggestions are handling it by prayers and reporting to kinsmen each of (5.1%) 8/123, and reporting to police (3.2%) 5/123.

Discussion

Violence pervades the lives of many people around the world and touches all of us in some ways. To many people, staying out of violence's pathway is a matter of locking doors-and-windows and avoiding dangerous places. To others escape is not possible. The threat of violence is behind those locked doors and windows, well hidden from the public view.^[18] The 44.6% (14300/321) prevalence of IPV found in this study supports the above view. This is quite high but is within the range of 11.5-79% seen in different parts of Nigeria.^[5-8] It is higher than similar studies done in Nigeria by Fawole, *et al.* 2.3% in Abeokuta,^[19] 11% by Ikeme and Ezegwui, *et al.* in Enugu,^[7] 13.6% by Umeora, *et al.* in Abakaliki,^[20] and 28% by Ameh and Abdul in Zaria.^[10] The high prevalence rate in this study may be because the respondents were well motivated, and were taken into a separate apartment to complete the questionnaires. So they had no fear of stigmatization, or exposing the family affairs to the public. However, the actual prevalence may even be higher than this because some of

Table 7a: Supports reporting to the following

Variables	No. (50)	% (100)
My parents	5	10.0
Husband's parents	19	38.0
My siblings	1	2.0
Husband's siblings	2	4.0
Police	1	2.0
Pastor/priest/father	17	34.0
Friends	2	4.0
Doctors/nurses	2	4.0
God parents	1	2.0

Table 7b: **Reasons for not supporting report

Variables	No. (123)	% (100)
Religiously wrong	8	6.5
Fear of more beating	2	1.6
Was advised against it	6	5.0
Culturally wrong	1	0.8
Personal decision	46	37.4
To protect my marriage	58	47.2
He will drive me away	2	1.6

**Multiply entries allowed

Table 8: **Suggestions on solutions to domestic violence

Variables	No. (158)	% (100)
Killing the man	1	0.6
Report to police	5	3.2
Put the man in reformatory	2	1.3
Public enlightenment	24	15.2
Reporting to the parents	31	19.6
Reporting to his kinsmen	8	5.1
Reporting to the church	41	26.0
Solving it through prayers	8	5.1
I don't know	23	14.6
***Others	15	9.4

Multiple entries allowed, *Others includes praying and fasting for him, resolving the matter with him, learning his excesses, seeking advice from elders and happy homes, none of the above

them may still have fear of more violence, stigmatization and or even cultural perceptions of accepting IPV as a means of chastising or correcting an erring wife.^[5,21] In addition some of the respondents are still in their early pregnancies as such may still have IPV in the course of their current pregnancy.

Most of the victims of IPV in this study were pregnant women with no formal education, in polygamous setting and those with long duration of marriage > 6 year as well as those < 20 years old. Age of the pregnant woman, family setting, and educational level of the couple were noted to have significantly influenced IPV in this study. This is in consonance with the findings in studies done in Enugu,^[7] and Zaria.^[10] However, some other findings noted that IPV is commoner in adolescents and women ≥ 40 year.^[5,20] Our finding on influence of education on IPV is in line with other previous studies by showing that women who were less educated had higher odds of abuse

during pregnancy than more educated women.^[1,20] Housewives and student were common victims of IPV in this study and are unemployed. Unemployment results in lack of financial independence and this may be the reason why IPV is higher among housewives who have no other source of income besides their husbands. When demands of money for family upkeep are made and the man is unable to meet such demands it may breed unhappiness and may ignite misunderstanding, misconception and then IPV. The man on the other hand may have one of the social habits as a means of coping with his meager income. Social habits influenced IPV in this study. It is worthy of note that salaries are always not enough to cater for the family upkeep as minimum wage is \leq N7500, which is approximately equal to or even less than \$50.^[5] This is far less than the MDG expectation of at least \$1 per day for an individual. Most of the time, the man has other dependent extended family members with aged parents and parents-in-laws as well as a large nuclear family. Grandmultiparity is also a common finding in most developing countries and may be an initiator of IPV. In this study IPV was commonest among grandmultiparas and parity significantly influenced IPV.

The most common reason for IPV in this study was unidentifiable cause (not disclosed). This supports the facts that women are generally reluctant to disclose IPV because of the feeling of self shame, loyalty to Husbands, fear of stigmatization as well as cultural norms documented in similar studies.^[5,8,21-22] Even when they accept having suffered IPV it is still difficult for them to categorically state the cause. Furthermore domestic issues were the next most common identified cause of IPV. This is still as vague as the aforementioned no identifiable cause (just nothing). Few identified husbands late nights, financial problems, in-laws, religious issues, social habits, extramarital affairs among others as the causes of IPV during pregnancy.

Most of the victims of IPV were abused verbally and shouted down by their perpetrators. This is different from findings in some African studies where beating up, forced sexual intercourse and having object thrown at them were the common findings.^[7,10,22] However, this finding is in conformity with the report of Umeora, *et al.* in Abakaliki.^[20]

IPV historically has been viewed as a private family matter that needs not involve the government or criminal justice.^[23] Of all the victims of IPV in this study none reported the case to Law enforcement agencies. Non-reporting of IPV is also enforced by male dominance, patriarchal system of family setting, cultural norms, fear of stigmatization and religious beliefs.^[7,11,21,22] In this study there was a significant association between religion and IPV. Most women will resort to praying, crying and begging as was seen in this study.^[5,23] This is done to protect their marriage, to prevent their children from suffering from neglect and abuse and to maintain their source of income.^[5,23] When IPV is reported it is made to the family members like the parents, siblings and close friend. This is because marriage in our setting

is seen as a family affair rather than a public or private affair.^[5] This was further buttressed in this study by the fact that only 16.1% (2300/143) of the abused accepted that IPV should be reported to Law enforcement agencies.

The consequences of IPV abound, with increased risk to feto-maternal outcome. The IPV increases risk of an adverse pregnancy outcome and may even extend to the child at or after delivery.^[6,21,22] In this study 7.7% (1100/143) were hospitalized while 21% (3000/143) sustained emotional and physical injury following IPV. IPV has been shown to be a traumatic experience by many studies with associated mental disturbances.^[23] Studies have shown that women who had IPV exhibit different emotional or psychiatric problems such as depression, general anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as well as drug and alcohol dependence.^[23-25] Other psychiatric disorders seen in IPV include borderline personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia.^[13,21,24]

Lenore Walker presented the model of cycle of abuse of Tension building phase, to the violent phase and finally the Honeymoon phase. The honeymoon phase is characterized by affection, apology and apparent end of violence. Apology was given by (84.6%) 21200/143 of the perpetrators as against (93.30%) 13100/143 of the victims of IPV. These may mark the end of IPV and the return of love and affection and is more advocated by the victims of IPV. However, even the more pleasant behaviors' of Honeymoon phase may serve to perpetuate the IPV.

IPV is a source of worry to the populace and is still very persistent not minding the concerted effort on ways of eliminating violence against women. Suggestions on solution to IPV by pregnant women in this study showed that reporting to family members and churches are significant ways of curbing the abuse. This is mainly because of the pedigree of the institution of marriage in this part of country. There is a strong religious and or cultural tie in family setting in Nigeria. Besides these, there is also the quest to protect the marriage and children as well as the fear of reprisals, loss of shelter and stigmatization. Public enlightenment was also a major suggested solution to IPV. Public enlightenment has been advocated globally by many agencies and organization.^[2,21] In-fact the WHO, Non-Government Organization and other agencies have called on countries to take appropriate measures to prevent violence agent women.^[2,21]

Conclusion

The burden of IPV is quite worrisome especially in the African setting where the act is concealed by the victims. This attitude of non-reporting of IPV is enshrouded in our cultural patriarchalism, religious beliefs and perception of family institution as sacred. All these help to perpetuate reproductive ill-health and degrade the status of the women in our setting.

Recommendation

Attitudinal change is paramount to eliminating IPV and this could be achieved by empowering women and promoting gender equality as was prescribed by MDG. Other means of attitudinal change could be through education, advocacy, public enlightenment, male involvement and involvement of the judiciary.

Screening for IPV should be included in the curriculum of health care especially in the antenatal care. This will help in identifying, evaluating, counseling and offering immediate solutions to victims. Support group formation will also help in follow up and reporting of intractable cases to external agents. IPV should be made a punishable offence enacted into the constitution so as to deter perpetrators from such act.

AKNOWLEDGMENT

We wish to acknowledge the management of Federal Medical Centre Abakaliki for allowing us to use her patients in this research work. We are also grateful to the research assistants and all those that assisted in the secretariat work as well as the data analysis.

References

- Hammoury N, Khawaja M, Mahfoud Z, Afifi RA, Madi H. Domestic violence against women during pregnancy: The case of Palestinian refugees attending an antenatal clinic in Lebanon. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2009;18:337-45.
- World Health Organization (1997). Violence against women: The priority health issue. Reproductive health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1997.
- Heise L, Pitangury J, Germain A. Violence against women: The hidden health burden. World bank discussion paper, No. 255. Washington DC: World Bank; 1994.
- De Bruyn M. Violence related to pregnancy and abortion: A violation of human rights. *Sex Health Exch* 2002;3:14-5.
- Fawole OI, Aderonmu AL, Fawole AO. Intimate partner abuse: Wife beating among civil servants in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Afr J Reprod Health* 2005;9:54-64.
- Aimakhu CO, Olayemi O, Iwe CA, Oluoyemi FA, Ojoko IE, Shoretire KA, *et al.* Current causes and management of violence against women in Nigeria. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2004;24:58-63.
- Ikeme AC, Ezegwui HU. Domestic violence against pregnant Nigerian women. *Trop J Obstet Gynaecol* 2003;20:116-8.
- Okemgbo CN, Omideyi AK, Odimegwu CO. Prevalence, patterns and correlates of domestic violence in selected Igbo communities of Imo State, Nigeria. *Afr J Reprod Health* 2002;6:101-14.
- Shamu S, Abrahams N, Temmerman M, Musekiwa A, Zarowsky C. A systematic review of African studies on intimate partner violence against pregnant women: Prevalence and risk factors. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e17591.
- Ameh N, Abdul MA. Prevalence of domestic violence amongst pregnant women in Zaria, Nigeria. *Annals Afr Med* 2004;3:4-6.
- Ezechi OC, Kalu BK, Ezechi LO, Nwokoro CA, Ndububa VI, Okeke GC. Prevalence and pattern of domestic violence against pregnant Nigerian women. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2004;24:652-6.
- Cokkinides VE, Coker AL, Sanderson M, Addy C, Bethea L. Physical violence during pregnancy: Maternal complications and birth outcomes. *J Obstet Gynecol* 1999;93:661-6.
- Petersen R, Gazmararian JA, Spitz AM, Rowley DL, Goodwin MM, Saltzman LE, *et al.* Violence and adverse pregnancy outcomes: A review of the literature and directions for future research. *Am J Prev Med* 1997;13:366-73.
- Avery-Leaf S, Cascardi M. Dating violence education prevention and early intervention strategies. In: Schewe PA, editor. *Preventing Violence in Relationships: Intervention Across the Life Span*. Washington DC, USA: Am Psych Assoc; 2002. p. 79-105.
- Babcock JC, Green CE, Robie C. Does batterers' treatment work? A meta-analytic review of domestic violence treatment. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2004;23:1023-53.
- Gazmararian JA, Lazorick S, Spitz AM, Ballard TJ, Saltzman LE, Marks JS. Prevalence of violence against pregnant women. *JAMA* 1996;275:1915-20.
- Ameh N, Shittu SO, Abdul MA. Risk scoring for domestic violence in pregnancy. *Niger J Clin Pract* 2008;11:18-21.
- Brundtland GH. Preface. In: Krug EG, Dahlberg U, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, editors. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: WHO; 2002.
- Fawole AO, Hunyinbo KI, Fawole OI. Prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Abeokuta, Nigeria. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2008;48:405-14.
- Umeora OU, Dimejesi BI, Ejikeme BN, Egwuatu VE. Pattern and determinants of domestic violence among prenatal clinic attendees in a referral centre, South-east Nigeria. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2008;28:769-74.
- Ibekwe PC. Preventing violence against women: Time to uphold an important aspect of the reproductive health needs of women in Nigeria. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2007;33:235-6.
- Worku A, Addisie M. Sexual violence among female high school students in Debarq, north west Ethiopia. *East Afr Med J* 2002;79:96-9.
- Avdibegović E, Sinanović O. Consequences of domestic violence on women's mental health in Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Croat Med J* 2006;47:730-41.
- Moracco KE, Brown CL, Martin SL, Chang JC, Dulli L, Loucks-Sorrell MB, *et al.* Mental health issues among female clients of domestic violence programs in North Carolina. *Psychiatr Serv* 2004;55:1036-40.
- Houry D, Schultz RM, Rhodes K, Kellermann AL, Kaslow NJ. Mental health symptoms and intimate partner violence. *Acad Emerg Med* 2005;12:141.

How to cite this article: Onoh RC, Umeora O, Ezeonu PO, Onyebuchi AK, Lawani OL, Agwu UM. Prevalence, pattern and consequences of intimate partner violence during pregnancy at Abakaliki Southeast Nigeria. *Ann Med Health Sci Res* 2013;3:484-91.

Source of Support: Nil. **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.