



P 142 : Examination of an Educational Method to Promote Japanese Midwives' Effort Against Intimate Partner Violence

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1. Domestic Violence Incidences in Japan

A recent Japanese national survey revealed that 26.7% of adult women reported their experiences of physical violence during their lifetime. Approximately 15.2% of women also experience by their partner sexual violence , and 16.1% of them experienced non physical violence in Japan.

Domestic Violence is a social problem, a human-right issue and a mental and physical health issue.

2. Midwives in Japan

Midwives in Japan who work at Hospital, community and local health centers, are major health care providers for community people including women.

The midwives and nurses have hunch of Domestic Violence cases through the community and Hospital activities .



3. Objective

Revealing midwives' reactions to workshops to know which contents they are interested in and what kind of information they need regarding Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) so researchers can develop an educational method encouraging midwives to know what is needed when confronted with IPV issues.

Kanazawa University
Japanese population is
127,770,000

4. Method

Following a workshop regarding IPV, we surveyed midwives by questionnaire, asking which contents they were interested in and what was necessary in caring for female victims of IPV. Workshop contents were the actual conditions of IPV, its consequences for women and children, the recovery process and giving care that encourages recovery. Quantitative analysis was conducted on the data using content analysis. Approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards at Konan Women`s University.

5. Result

126 people attended the workshop, with 97 returning the questionnaire (response rate 77.0%). Subjects included 30 midwives (30.9%), 58 nurses (59.8%), and others. Professional work experience averaged 17.6 ± 14.0 years (from 6 months to 40 years).

Workshop contents deemed most interesting were; "support for DV victims" (27.2%), "introduction of detailed damage from cases" (12.7%), "actual conditions of IPV damage by numbers" (11.0%) and "IPV impact on women and children" (7.5%). What they deemed as necessary care for victims of IPV were; "creating a safe environment for victim consultation" (27.7%), "assessment of damage from IPV" (18.5%), "creating a follow-up system" (15.4%), "searching for methods of recovery with victims of IPV" (10.8%), and so on. After the workshop, 19 attendants (19.6%) replied that their motivation to work on IPV had improved.

6. Conclusion

Attendants at the workshop gained knowledge about support methods and IPV, and their motivation to work on IPV has increased. It is necessary to spend more time to examine creating educational methods and systems to promote the prevention of and intervention for IPV by midwives in the future.



(screening)

