

Patterns of Interpersonal Violence Among Individuals with Opioid Use Disorder Throughout the First Year Postpartum



INTRODUCTION

- Postpartum relapse is a leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality
- This study seeks to describe reported experiences of interpersonal violence throughout the first year postpartum among new parents with opioid use

METHODS

- Secondary data analysis of a prospective observational study looking at patient reported stressors
- Inclusion: 18 years or older, patient on postpartum units at a large tertiary hospital in Western PA, met DSM-V criteria for OUD
- Completed questionnaire on adverse childhood events, past and current interpersonal trauma along with return to use at 3, 6, 9 & 12 months postpartum

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of participants, n=194¹

Demographics	
Age [years; median (IQR)] ²	29.0 (26,32) range 19-42
Race	
White	178 (91.8)
Non-white ³	16 (8.2)
Insurance	
Medicaid	171 (88.1)
Household income	
<\$30,000	119 (70.4)
\$31,000-\$60,000	20 (11.9)
>\$60,000	7 (4.2)
Unsure	22 (13.0)
Marital Status	
Never Married	153(78.9)
Social Determinants of Health	
Education	
< HS/GED	32 (16.5)
HS/GED	73 (37.6)
Some college/associate's degree	76 (39.2)
≥Bachelor's	13 (6.7)
Transportation	
Has access to a car	92 (47.4)
Possesses a driver's license	97 (50.0)
Housing	
Homelessness in the year prior to delivery	41(21.1)
Person living with the home with the participant	
Partner	144(74.1)
Children	66(28.9)
Lifetime exposure to violent behaviors	
Ended a relationship because it felt unhealthy	120(61.9)
Partner forced sex	58(29.9)
Non-partner forced sex	62(32.0)
Forced sexual experiences (Touch, Advances, Vaginal penetration, Oral penetration, Anal, Object, Group, Date Rape)	

¹n (%) unless otherwise indicated; ²IQR: Interquartile Range, quartile 1 and quartile 3; ³Non-white race includes black (n=5), asian (n=1), other (n=5)

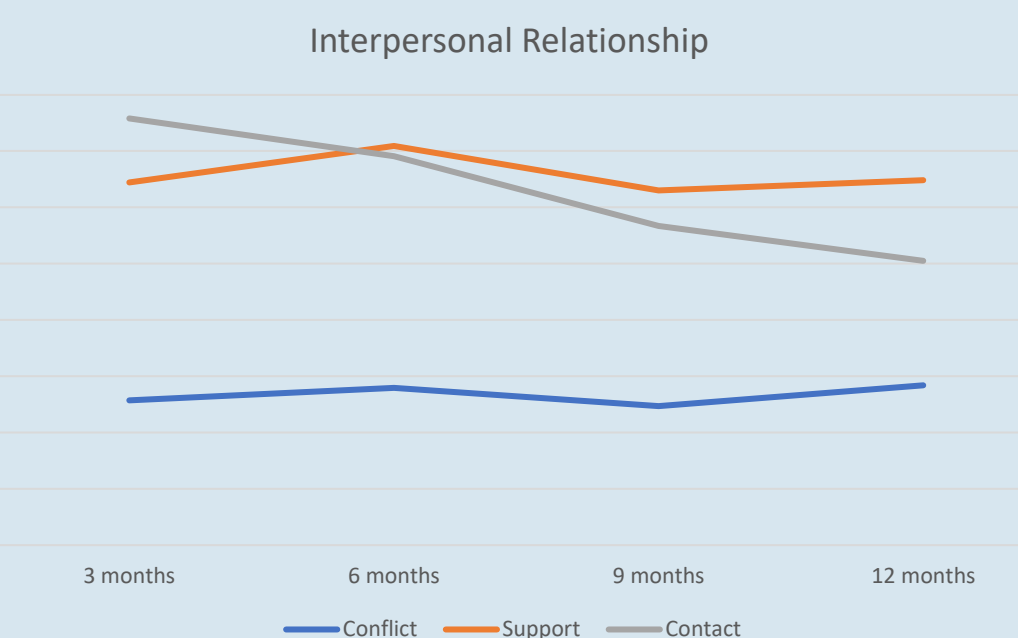


Table 2: Interpersonal relationships and violence exposures during the first year postpartum, n=194¹

	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
Interpersonal relationships				
Partner		134 (69.1)	110 (56.7)	98 (50.5)
Regular ³ contact with partner	137 (75.8)			
Continued intimate relationship with FOB	148(76.3)	132(68.0)	116(59.8)	97(50.0)
Supports				
Partner as source of support	76 (64.4)	95(70.9)	85(63.0)	79(64.8)
Feels safe at home	170(87.6)	151(77.8)	132(68.0)	118(60.8)
Conflicts				
Regular ⁴ conflict with partner	50(25.7)	54(27.9)	48(24.7)	55(28.4)
Ended a relationship because it felt unhealthy	9(5.2)	5(3.3)	5(3.6)	4(3.4)
Partner as a source of stress	29(24.4)	46(33.3)	39(36.6)	45(37.2)
Current exposure to violent behaviors				
Physical abuse	7 (4.1)	9 (4.6)	7 (3.6)	9 (4.6)
Contraceptive coercion	2 (1.0)	4 (2.0)	3 (1.5)	6 (3.0)
Sexual trauma ²	12 (7.0)	8 (5.3)	12 (9.0)	9 (7.6)
Partner stalking	15 (7.7)	5 (3.4)	10 (7.4)	12 (10.0)

¹n (%) unless otherwise indicated ² forced sex: vaginal or anal, touching, advances, vaginal penetration with an object, group sex, date rape

CONCLUSION

- Experiences of interpersonal violence may increase during the first year postpartum
- Continued screening and appropriate for interpersonal violence is an important component of ongoing care throughout the postpartum year
- Future research should focus on interventions to identify and mitigate the impact of interpersonal violence on individuals with opioid use

AUTHORS & DISCLOSURES

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