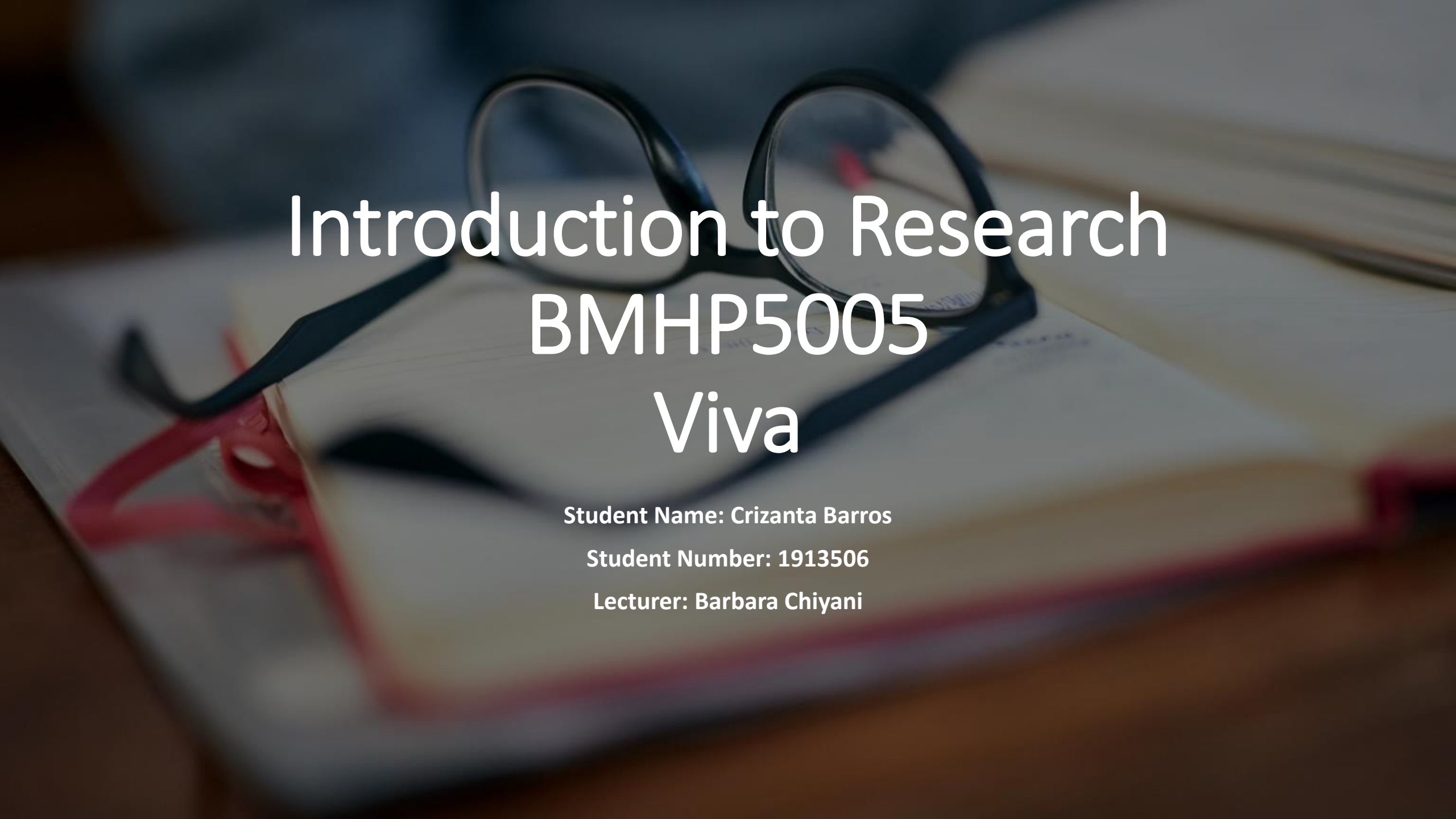


A pair of black-rimmed glasses with thin temples is resting on an open book. A red bookmark is visible on the left page. The background is a soft-focus image of the book's pages and the glasses.

Introduction to Research BMHP5005 Viva

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Literature Review Focus

This literature review will focus on Domestic Violence against different group of people which are: children, male, women, adolescent and pregnant- women.

This to get a knowledge how Domestic Violence is affecting people nowadays in different contexts.

Research Questions: How Domestic Violence can be detrimental on people?

Aim: To gain an understanding how Domestic Violence in different contexts can be detrimental to people in general.

Objectives:

1. To do a research how bullied partners of violence is associated with unwanted pregnancies and abortion particularly in low- and middle-income countries.
2. To show that Domestic Violence has visible and long-term impacts on the physical and mental health of both men and women.
3. To demonstrate the sociodemographic elements of pregnant women suffered domestic violence.
4. To establish different type of domestic violence and in what circumstances it has happened.
5. To analyze how the use of technology can help to identify Domestic Violence.
6. To demonstrate the experiences to ask for help to support among women impacted by domestic abuse and use of drugs.
7. To analyze how the influence of religion on married women contributes to domestic violence.

Methods

This is Secondary Research on Systematic literature Review of 10 articles to identify how domestic violence is affecting women, adolescents, pregnant -women , children and men.

Keywords used : aggression, violence, intimate partner , family violence, alcohol and domestic violence.

Data sources: Journal of Gynecology and obstetrics, Sage Journals, jfmpc, The British Journal of Criminology, SpringerLink PubMed

Inclusion criteria: Year 2021 to present women, adolescents and male victims of domestic violence. All are U.K. based articles, published in English.

Exclusion criteria: Pregnant- women and children who were not able to participate on the interview because of they condition and age, studies published in English.

Literature Review

Author and title	Research Questions or Research Objectives	Methods and Sample	Evaluation of the Article
	study Theis to explore how intimate partner violence (IPV) is associated with unintended pregnancy and abortion in primarily low- and middle-income countries.	Population data are presented from 17 518 ever-partnered women participating in the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence in 15 sites in 10 countries.	For the abortion analysis, the sample was limited to the 17 518 women responding positively that they had ever been pregnant.
Hine B, Bates EA, Wallace S. "I Have Guys Call Me and Say 'I Can't Be the Victim of Domestic Abuse'": Exploring the Experiences of Telephone Support Providers for Male Victims of Domestic Violence and Abuse. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> . J 2020.	To provide more detailed information regarding the nature and context of abuse toward, and help-seeking experiences of, male victims, and to explore the experiences of those supporting abused men.	Semi-structured interviews were conducted with four call handlers at a U.K. domestic abuse charity supporting male victims.	All were female, were aged between 43 and 69 years, and had worked at the organization for between 21 months and 14 years. Some had been involved in the sector (domestic violence support) for longer than their time at the current organization. Alongside providing frontline support, some occupied additional roles within the organization, including Manager and Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA).
Rawat S, B. K. Y. A., 2021	The objective of the study was to identify the element and types of domestic violence amongst pregnant women attending the ANC OPD at the primary Health care Centre and to expand recommendations to plan intervention services for them. By identifying the socio-demographic factors of pregnant women who have experienced domestic violence, also to show the type of domestic violence and the circumstances under which it was experienced by the women.	20-25 pregnant women were interviewed	Although it was planned to interview all pregnant women visiting the clinic, only 90 of them agreed to participate in the study. Those women who refused to participate in the study and those who were accompanied by their family members were excluded to ensure confidentiality.
Chester J, Joscelyne T. "I Thought It Was Normal": Adolescents' Attempts to Make Sense of Their Experiences of Domestic Violence in Their Families. 2021	This article describes the experience and impact of domestic violence on adolescents using qualitative methodology. It explores the meanings that adolescents give to their experiences and how this may relate to the impact of those experiences.	Five adolescents who were receiving interventions within child and adolescent mental health services were interviewed about their experiences of domestic violence and the interviews were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA).	Participants were accessed via a Child and Family Mental Health service first and then were suggested by clinicians and then approached by the researchers. Only 5 out of the 10 adolescents approached agreed to take part in the study.
Heather Douglas, Bridget A Harris, Molly Dragiewicz, Technology-facilitated Domestic and Family 2019.	This article explains how the use of technology can be employed to facilitate domestic and family violence. Drawing on interviews undertaken with 55 domestic and family violence survivors in Brisbane, Australia, this article outlines survivors' experiences of technology-facilitated domestic and family violence.	qualitative research that set out to examine how women who had experienced DFV engaged with legal systems.	Although the women identified technology-facilitated abuse in accordance with our definition, they did not refer to it by that label, rather they described the type of technology and how it was used in the context of DFV.

Literature Review

Author and title	Research Questions or Research Objectives	Methods and Sample	Evaluation of the Article
Fox, S. (2020) you feel there's nowhere left to go: the barriers to support among women who experience substance use and domestic abuse in the UK.	This study, therefore, aims to fill a knowledge gap, exploring the lived experiences of seeking support among women affected by domestic abuse and substance use.	Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 women who had a history of concomitant use of problematic substances and domestic abuse. Influenced by interpretive phenomenological analysis and feminist research praxis, the study explored how women with dual needs navigated their search for support and help and the barriers they faced.	In total, 17 women received the information form. Two women expressed interest in being interviewed; however, one woman dropped out after a friend died and one woman dropped out, explaining that she was concerned about discussing things she had changed from. After receiving the information sheet, three women did not respond to follow-up messages. Twelve women gave informed consent to be interviewed for this study. Seven women were recruited through Facebook, four women were recruited from two different USP services, and one interviewee referred me to another woman who agreed to be interviewed.
Roy, J., Williamson, E., Pitt, K., Stanley, N., Man, M., Feder, G. and Szilassy, E. (2021). 'It felt like there was always someone there for us': Supporting children affected by domestic violence and abuse who are identified by general practice.	to improve how clinicians respond to children and young people affected by domestic violence and abuse.	Interviews were completed at two times with adult IRIS+ patients who consented to be part of the study: immediately after referral to the IRIS+ center and 3 to 6 months after the start of the study. In total, 10 mothers were recruited into the study.	Thirty-five children were referred to the IRIS+ hub over the ten months of the study; again, most came from one practice, Practice B (see Table 2). All of these referrals came from a consultation with the children's mothers - and this may explain why the information did not appear in the child's EMR. Of the 35 children referred to the IRIS+ hub, 13 children did not receive any support. In some cases, this was because the mother did not want ongoing support and in some cases the child already had support. Twenty-two children received support indirectly through their parents (n = 16) or directly from the children's worker (n = 6). The nature and impact of this support are discussed below under item 3.
Wellock, V. (2010). Domestic abuse: Black and minority-ethnic women's perspectives.	To interview bilingual women in the community to explore: (1) how domestic abuse is viewed in their culture; and (2) who should be questioning women about this sensitive issue.	a qualitative phenomenological study using semi-structured interviews with non-pregnant bilingual workers within the local community.	A Husserlian approach was chosen, although the concept of square brackets was a problem, as the researcher had 28 years of experience as a community health professional working in a multi-ethnic environment and thought that the bracket would be impossible.
Subramani, S., Wang, H., Islam, M.R., Ulhaq, A. and O'Connor, M., 2018, May. Child abuse and domestic abuse: Content and feature analysis from social media disclosures	To investigate the context of domestic violence upon children by analyzing abuse related posts that are shared on the social media platform.	Interview were conducted to analysed domestic abuse towards children.	The source is highly valid and credible as not only machine learning techniques are used for gaining results, but also psycholinguistic, sentimental and textual features have been widely analyzed. As a result, the characteristics of domestic abuse and the issues surrounding the topic have been well indicated which is credible and can be generalized
Chisale, S.S., 2018. Domestic abuse in marriage and self-silencing: Pastoral care in a context of self-silencing.	The aim of this article is to explore the way pastoral caregivers can extend caregiving to the victims of marital domestic violence who have silenced the self.	The article draws from qualitative data that were collected through autobiographical narratives, in-depth interviews and observations, and analyzed through thematic analysis.	Two women who participated in this study confirmed that Proverbs 21:9 is used to justify self-silencing. Thus, the article concludes that pastoral care interventions in such contexts should include a circle of the significant others that women interact with such as the perpetrator and the broader community, including her social networks.

Findings

- Key findings:

1. Pooled estimates showed greater chances of unwanted pregnancy
2. The most violence that women suffers is verbally.
3. Participants found it difficult to express them self about the violence the are facing.

- Key themes:

1. More action to be taken to prevent unwanted pregnancy
2. Women need more protection from verbal violence
3. More support is required to help participants to express them feelings about the abuse.