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Article Name: An Integrative Review of Safety Strategies for Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Review 1:

Intimate partner violence is prevalent and a significant source of morbidity and mortality for women across the globe. Safety planning is a cornerstone of harm reduction and violence support in many upper-income countries (Wood et al., 2019). In this study, there is a review of literature emphasizing safety strategies in low-and-middle-income countries. Four distinct strategies emerged: engaging informal networks, removing the stressor/avoidance, minimizing the damage through enduring violence, and building personal resources. Women utilize many strategies to reduce harm and maximize safety; however, little evidence supports the effectiveness of reducing further violence and mitigating health consequences within these settings (Wood et al., 2019). Women may be unable to leave the confines of their marriage or relationship. However, they are able and interested in employing tactics that can help shift the power balance within their relationship and enhance safety and healing (Wood et al., 2019).

APA reference: Wood, S. N., Glass, N., & Decker, M. R. (2021). An integrative review of safety strategies for women experiencing intimate partner violence in low-and middle-income countries. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 22*(1), 68-82. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018823270>

Article Name: Intimate Partner Violence and Women's Health

Review 2:

Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects 15-71% of women over their lifetime (Lutfendord, 2019). IPV can result in stress, anger, hostility, and other negative emotions. IPV includes physical and sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviors such as reproductive coercion or stalking (Lutfendord, 2019). Intimate partner violence varies in frequency and severity, occurring as occasional incidents or cycles over many years. Interventions involving support services with empowerment, home visitation, mentoring, and counseling are more effective in reducing violence, abuse, and harm to women (Lutfendord, 2019). IPV partner violence can also exert adverse health effects on the family, with children experiencing physical, psychological, and social effects related to exposure to violence (Lutfendord, 2019). Intimate partner violence is a fundamental problem in women's health, and there should be continued vigilance and support for these victims to stop this epidemic. Women's health practitioners are fully equipped professionals with the knowledge and tools to make a lasting difference.

APA reference: Lutgendorf, M. A. (2019). Intimate partner violence and women's health. *Obstetrics & Gynecology, 134*(3), 470-480. <https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0000000000003326>