INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN A COHORT OF PERSONS WITH HIV IN CARE

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BACKGROUND

- The prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) is estimated to be higher among persons with HIV (PWH) relative to the general population in the U.S. (Lemons-Lyn, 2021)
- IPV refers to physical violence, sexual violence, and/or stalking and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner. (CDC, 2021)
- We examined prevalence of past-year IPV by type and associated health outcomes among PWH in care in a multi-site U.S. cohort.

METHODS

- PWH at 8 Centers for AIDS Research Network of Integrated Clinical Systems (CNICS) sites across the US reported on a 4-item scale of IPV (IPV-4) experienced in the last 12 months in their patient reported outcomes and measures assessment between 6/2016-5/2022.
- The IPV-4 queries psychological violence (unwanted controlling behavior by a partner, fear of being harmed by a partner), physical violence, and sexual violence.
- We examined association with IPV and important health outcomes and behaviors, including depression/anxiety, substance use, sexual risk behavior, antiretroviral (ART) adherence, missed visits, and other psychosocial variables such as HIV stigma, and clinical outcomes (viral load, CD4 count, hypertension). We used linear and logistic regression models adjusted for age, ethnicity, and site.

Even in the absence of physical or sexual IPV, psychological IPV was similarly associated with adverse health outcomes.

RESULTS

- We assessed 9748 PWH (mean age 49, 82% cisgender male/16% cisgender female/1% transgender female, 54% white/36% Black/15% Hispanic).
- 9.3% (n=905) reported IPV in the past 12 months, of whom half reported psychological IPV without physical/sexual IPV (n=453).
- In adjusted models (Table 1), any IPV was associated with recent viral load (VL) ≥ 75, increased likelihood of reporting depression and anxiety with panic symptoms, concern for sexually transmitted infection (STI) exposure, unstable housing, and binge alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, opioids, or methamphetamine use.
- IPV correlated with decreased likelihood of attending HIV care visits in the past year.
- PWH who reported IPV had 10% lower quality of life score, 4.4% lower antiretroviral (ARV) adherence, 1.9 higher stigma score and 2.4 more HIV symptoms index symptoms than those without IPV.
- PWH who experienced only psychological IPV showed similar associations in every category, compared to those who experienced physical/sexual IPV. Those with physical/sexual IPV had higher likelihood of methamphetamine use (p=0.02), concern for exposure to sexually transmitted infection (p=0.01), and history of exposure to childhood household violence (p<0.001).

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Table 1. Association of IPV with outcomes, logistic and linear regression, adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, site

Outcome	OR Psy only IPV	OR Physical/Sexual IPV	P-value Psy vs Phy	OR Any IPV
VL >=75	1.33 (1.01,1.74) p=0.04	1.48 (1.15,1.92) p=0.003	0.5	1.41 (1.16,1.71) p=0.001
Depressed	3.17 (2.59,3.88) p<0.001	3.93 (3.23,4.78) p<0.001	0.1	3.53 (3.05,4.08) p<0.001
Anxiety with panic	3.34 (2.74,4.06) p<0.001	3.54 (2.91,4.31) p<0.001	0.7	3.44 (2.98,3.97) p<0.001
ART use	0.75 (0.51,1.12) p=0.2	0.66 (0.46,0.94) p=0.02	0.6	0.70 (0.53,0.92) p=0.01
No missed visits	0.59 (0.48,0.72) p<0.001	0.57 (0.47,0.70) p<0.001	0.8	0.58 (0.50,0.67) p<0.001
Curr. meth use	2.49 (1.92,3.24) p<0.001	3.79 (2.97,4.84) p<0.001	0.02	3.10 (2.57,3.73) p<0.001
Curr. cocaine/crack use	2.04 (1.52,2.74) p<0.001	2.39 (1.79,3.18) p<0.001	0.4	2.21 (1.78,2.75) p<0.001
Curr. illicit opioid use	3.24 (2.20,4.75) p<0.001	3.72 (2.60,5.32) p<0.001	0.6	3.48 (2.63,4.61) p<0.001
Curr. cannabis use	1.45 (1.19,1.76) p<0.001	1.51 (1.24,1.84) p<0.001	0.8	1.48 (1.28,1.71) p<0.001
Alcohol use	1.18 (0.95,1.46) p=0.1	1.12 (0.90,1.40) p=0.3	0.8	1.15 (0.98,1.35) p=0.08
Binge alcohol use	1.27 (1.03,1.55) p=0.02	1.48 (1.21,1.81) p<0.001	0.3	1.37 (1.18,1.59) p<0.001
Alcohol dependence	1.24 (0.98,1.57) p=0.07	1.37 (1.09,1.72) p=0.007	0.5	1.30 (1.10,1.54) p=0.002
Current cigarette use	1.70 (1.40,2.07) p<0.001	1.87 (1.53,2.28) p<0.001	0.5	1.78 (1.54,2.06) p<0.001
>=2 sexual partners	1.88 (1.53,2.32) p<0.001	2.18 (1.77,2.69) p<0.001	0.3	2.03 (1.74,2.36) p<0.001
Condomless sex	1.30 (0.99,1.71) p=0.06	1.36 (1.00,1.84) p=0.048	0.8	1.33 (1.08,1.63) p=0.007
Concern for STI	1.99 (1.54,2.56) p<0.001	3.01 (2.39,3.79) p<0.001	0.01	2.48 (2.08,2.97) p<0.001
Homeless/unstable	3.15 (2.11,4.71) p<0.001	4.68 (3.29,6.64) p<0.001	0.1	3.94 (2.99,5.18) p<0.001
Childhood household violence	1.43 (1.09,1.87) p=0.01	2.62 (2.04,3.37) p<0.001	<0.001	1.97 (1.63,2.37) p<0.001
Hypertension	0.82 (0.66,1.03) p=0.08	0.97 (0.77,1.22) 0.8	0.3	0.89 (0.76,1.05) p=0.2
Outcome	**Coeff Psy only IPV**	**Coeff Physical/Sexual IPV IPV**	**P-value Psy vs Phy**	**Coeff Any IPV**
CD4	21 (-12,56) p=0.2	-12 (-43,18) p=0.4	0.1	5 (-19,28) p=0.7
Depression score	4.0 (3.4,4.6) p<0.001	4.3 (3.7,5.0) p<0.001	0.4	4.2 (3.7,4.6) p<0.001
ART adherence	-3.2 (-4.9,-1.5) p<0.001	-5.6 (-7.8,-3.5) p<0.001	0.08	-4.4 (-5.8,-3.0) p<0.001
QOL VAS	-9.1 (-11.3,-7.0) p<0.001	-10.0 (-12.2,-7.9) p<0.001	0.6	-9.6 (-11.1,-8.0) p<0.001
EQ-5D	-0.09 (-0.11,-0.07) p<0.001	-0.11 (-0.13,-0.09) p<0.001	0.1	-0.10 (-0.12,-0.08) p<0.001
HIV Stigma score	2.1 (1.6,2.5) p<0.001	1.8 (1.3,2.3) p<0.001	0.4	1.9 (1.6,2.3) p<0.001
Number of symptoms	2.1 (1.7,2.6) p<0.001	2.7 (2.2,3.1) p<0.001	0.1	2.4 (2.1,2.7) p<0.001

CONCLUSIONS

IPV, common among PWH, is negatively associated with health outcomes regardless of violence type, warranting routine multidimensional assessment of IPV in HIV care.

REFERENCES

- CDC, 2021. Intimate partner violence. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html.
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