



Journal of Coloproctology

www.jcol.org.br



Original Article

Interrelation between functional constipation and domestic violence[☆]

Q1 Ana Lucia Couto Coronel*, Helena Terezinha Hubert Silva

Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSA), Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 13 September 2017

Accepted 27 December 2017

Available online xxx

Keywords:

Domestic violence

Constipation

Digestive system

Health care

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Functional disorders of the digestive system are often related to various forms of abuse and the integral approach of the problem requires a multidisciplinary network. The objectives of this research were: to evaluate the prevalence of domestic violence in adults with functional constipation and to identify the services and standards available to care for the victims.

Methodology: The study was developed in two complementary parts. Part I: A cross-sectional study, which evaluated the prevalence of domestic violence in patients attended in the coloproctology outpatient clinic of the *Hospital Materno-infantil Presidente Vargas*, from September to December 2016. Part II: A narrative review, with bibliographical and documentary research that sought to identify the services and norms available in Brazil to assist victims of domestic violence.

Results: 146 women were evaluated, 42 of whom had FC and, of these, 26 had a history of domestic violence ($p=0.007$), with an Odds Ratio of 2.71 (CI95% O: 1.29–5.67). A network of services has been identified to assist victims of violence, the Network of Attention to Violence, formed by the health services, social assistance, public security, justice, human rights, and organized civil society. However, a standard system for the operation of this network has not been identified.

Conclusion: The prevalence of domestic violence in women with functional constipation is high and a careful investigation of this possible interrelationship in clinical practice is suggested. Besides that, it is necessary to promote an integration of the Network of Attention to Violence, in order to offer integral care to the victims and a best utilization of the resources.

© 2018 Sociedade Brasileira de Coloproctologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

[☆] Study developed at the Programa de Mestrado Profissional Ensino na Saúde, Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSA), Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: alc.coronel@hotmail.com (A.L. Coronel).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcol.2017.12.003>

2237-9363/© 2018 Sociedade Brasileira de Coloproctologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Inter-relação entre Constipação Intestinal Funcional e Violência Doméstica

R E S U M O

Palavras-chave:
Violência doméstica
Constipação intestinal
Sistema digestório
Atenção à saúde

Introdução: Os distúrbios funcionais do aparelho digestivo são frequentemente relacionados a diversas formas de abuso e a abordagem integral do problema requer uma rede multidisciplinar de cuidados. Os objetivos deste estudo foram: avaliar a prevalência de violência doméstica em adultos portadores de constipação intestinal funcional e identificar os serviços e normas disponíveis para atender as vítimas.

Metodologia: O estudo foi desenvolvido em duas partes complementares. Parte I: estudo transversal, que avaliou a prevalência de violência doméstica em pacientes atendidos no ambulatório de coloproctologia do Hospital Materno-infantil Presidente Vargas, de setembro a dezembro de 2016. Parte II: revisão narrativa, com pesquisa bibliográfica e documental, que buscou identificar os serviços e normas disponíveis para atender vítimas de violência doméstica no Brasil.

Resultados: Foram avaliadas 146 mulheres, sendo 42 portadoras de CIF e, destas, 26 tinham histórico de violência doméstica ($p=0,007$), com Odds Ratio de 2,71 (IC95% OR: 1,29–5,67). Foi identificada uma rede de serviços para atender vítimas de violência, a Rede de Atenção à Violência, formada pelos serviços de saúde, assistência social, segurança pública, justiça, direitos humanos e sociedade civil organizada. Porém, não foi identificada uma norma sistematizada de funcionamento dessa rede.

Conclusão: A prevalência de violência doméstica em mulheres portadoras de constipação intestinal funcional é elevada e sugere-se a investigação cuidadosa dessa possível inter-relação na prática clínica. Além disso, é necessário promover a integração da Rede de Atenção à Violência, a fim de oferecer um atendimento integral às vítimas e melhor utilização dos recursos.

© 2018 Sociedade Brasileira de Coloproctologia. Publicado por Elsevier Editora Ltda. Este é um artigo Open Access sob uma licença CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Over the last decades, several studies have pointed to an interrelationship between domestic violence and functional digestive diseases.¹⁻⁵ The mechanisms required in this association have also been investigated and research indicates that the stress induced by chronic violence may compromise the regulation of the response of organ systems to a number of stimuli.⁶⁻⁸ Despite this evidence, in many health services, the investigation of domestic violence and an adequate referral of victims are not yet part of their routine of care.⁹⁻¹¹

In conceptual terms, domestic or intrafamily violence is understood as that violence practiced between persons with consanguineous or social parental ties, which may occur at home and outside. The most frequent types of domestic violence are: psychological, physical and sexual abuse, neglect and abandonment; and the most vulnerable groups are female adults, children, youngsters, the elderly, besides people with disabilities, notably in an unfavorable socioeconomic scenario.¹² A 2002 World Health Organization (WHO) report on violence and health, which presented data from 70 countries, found that about 10–69% of women surveyed in the studies reported having suffered aggression from intimate partners during their lifetime; about 20% of women and 5–10% of men have confirmed sexual abuse in childhood; and 4–6% of the elderly suffered some type of aggression in their homes.¹³

The consequences of domestic violence on victims' health are variable, but are often complex ones and can manifest in different ways.¹⁴ Among the diseases often related to this type of violence, functional disorders of the digestive tract – those with no apparent cause in the diagnostic evaluation, for example, functional dyspepsia, functional diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome and functional intestinal constipation, can be observed.¹⁵

Intestinal constipation is the most frequent complaint among people who seek care because of digestive problems,¹⁶ and FIC was indicated as the subtype with the highest prevalence. Women, the elderly, and people in poor socioeconomic conditions are the most affected groups¹⁷ and studies in children and adolescents victims of maltreatment also found a high prevalence of intestinal constipation.¹⁸

As can be observed, there is an overlap between population groups with the highest number of victims of domestic violence and those with the greatest number of people with intestinal constipation. Thus, it is necessary to deepen this investigation in order to determine a possible interrelationship of these phenomena, for the sake of better welfare services.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of domestic violence in adults with functional constipation and to identify the services and norms available in Brazil to assist the victims.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8834428>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8834428>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)