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BMJ Open Outcomes of domestic violence screening at an acute London trust: are there missed opportunities for intervention?

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Domestic violence screening is advocated in some healthcare settings. Evidence that it increases referral to support agencies or improves health outcomes is limited. This study aimed to (1) investigate the proportion of hospital patients reporting domestic violence, (2) describe characteristics and previous hospital attendances of affected patients and (3) assess referrals to an in-house domestic violence advisor from Camden Safety Net.

Design: A series of observational studies.

Setting: Three outpatient clinics at the Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust.

Participants: 10 158 patients screened for domestic violence in community gynaecology, genitourinary medicine (GUM) and HIV medicine clinics between 1 October 2013 and 30 June 2014. Also 2253 Camden Safety Net referrals over the same period.

Main outcome measures: (1) Percentage reporting domestic violence by age group gender, ethnicity and clinic. (2) Rates of hospital attendances in the past 3 years for those screening positive and negative. (3) Characteristics, uptake and risk assessment results for hospital in-house domestic violence referrals compared with Camden Safety Net referrals from other sources.

Results: Of the 10 158 patients screened, 57.4% were female with a median age of 30 years. Overall, 7.1% reported ever-experiencing domestic violence, ranging from 5.7% in GUM to 29.4% in HIV services. People screening positive for domestic violence had higher rates of previous emergency department attendances (rate ratio (RR) 1.63, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.48), emergency inpatient admissions (RR 2.27, 95% CI 1.37 to 3.84) and day-case admissions (RR 2.03, 95% CI 1.23 to 3.43) than those screening negative. The 77 hospital referrals to the hospital-based domestic violence advisor during the study period were more likely to be taken up and to be classified as high risk than referrals from elsewhere.

Conclusions: Selective screening for domestic violence in high-risk hospital clinic populations has the potential to identify affected patients and promote good uptake of referrals for in-house domestic violence support.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study describes a multiagency collaborative approach to domestic violence in a hospital that includes routine screening in three outpatient clinics, staff training and hosting an in-house domestic violence advisor from a local support service.
- Few previous studies have investigated whether implementing domestic violence screening in health settings translates to increased referrals to specialist support services.
- This study shows that implementing domestic violence screening for high-risk hospital clinic populations identifies large numbers of people who have experienced past or current domestic violence. Having a hospital-based independent domestic and sexual violence advisor enhanced the number and uptake of referrals for domestic violence support. Hospital referrals were more likely to be classified as high risk than referrals to the local domestic violence service received from elsewhere.
- Study limitations include missing data on results of some risk assessments, lack of follow-up data on long-term health outcomes and lack of cost-effectiveness data. These will be important areas for future evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is common in the UK: around 30% of women and 16% of men have experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16 years.¹ It is associated with poor health outcomes including acute injuries as well as chronic physical and mental health conditions. It impacts negatively on children, families and wider society² with high human and economic costs. Women experiencing domestic violence use more emergency department (ED), hospital outpatient, primary care, pharmacy and

specialty services including mental health services than non-abused women.³ Despite this, domestic violence is under-reported in healthcare settings and few victims access domestic violence services.⁴

The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recently published guidance on how health, social care and related organisations should identify, prevent and reduce domestic abuse.⁵ Recommendations included creating an environment for disclosing domestic violence and abuse, ensuring that trained front line staff asked about domestic violence, and having clear pathways for referral to specialist services. NICE recommends routinely asking patients in high-risk settings such as antenatal, sexual health, alcohol and drug services whether they have experienced domestic violence, regardless of presentation—an approach known as ‘selective screening’—but acknowledges that there is insufficient evidence to advocate universal screening in all healthcare settings. The WHO adopts a similar position, supporting selective enquiry based on clinical considerations and in settings such as antenatal care, over routine enquiry or universal screening in all healthcare encounters.⁶ Recent systematic reviews suggest that while screening for intimate partner violence in some healthcare settings increases identification of domestic violence, it is unclear whether screening increases referrals to support agencies, reduces violence recurrence or improves long-term health outcomes.^{7 8}

At the Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust (RFL) we have shown that domestic violence makes a notable contribution to assaults presenting at the ED,⁹ although the impact of domestic violence on patients in other parts of the hospital is less clear. We therefore instigated a programme of domestic violence screening by frontline staff for patients attending three outpatient clinics including sexual health, identified by NICE as a high-risk setting, with onward referral to an in-house support service as appropriate. We aimed to investigate the proportion of screened patients reporting domestic violence, describe characteristics and previous hospital attendance patterns of affected patients and assess outcomes of screening including uptake of referrals to support services to inform design of future interventions.

METHODS

Domestic violence screening and response

We designed a simple screening tool and referral pathways to specialist domestic violence support services in collaboration with colleagues from Camden Safety Net (CSN),¹⁰ an organisation offering confidential advice and support to people affected by domestic and sexual violence who live, work or study in the London Borough of Camden. We trained frontline staff working in community gynaecology, HIV medicine and genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics at the RFL to ask all patients about domestic violence and signpost patients to

services. Staggered screening was introduced to GUM on 01 October 2013, Community gynaecology on 01 December 2013 and HIV on 15 January 2014. Domestic violence screening was already well established in maternity services before these interventions, so maternity was not included in this evaluation. From October 2013 an independent domestic and sexual violence advisor (IDSV) from CSN was hosted at the hospital from 09:00 to 17:00 Monday to Friday to see referrals (regardless of borough of residence), and advise, train and support staff on issues around domestic violence. We raised awareness of the service by introducing the IDSV at staff meetings, distributing cards containing IDSV contact details and posting domestic violence pages on the hospital intranet site. The work was coordinated through a multidisciplinary domestic violence steering group at the hospital, which reported to the Trust’s Safeguarding Board.

Assessment of domestic violence status

The screening tool comprised an initial standardised question: ‘Have you ever been emotionally or physically hurt by your partner, ex-partner or family member?’ Asked by multidisciplinary clinic staff to all patients in a private area when the patient was alone, this was used to ascertain whether or not a person had ever experienced domestic violence. For those who responded positively, a standard follow-up question: ‘Are you still in contact with this person, or are they still causing you or your family issues?’ was used to determine whether domestic violence was current or had happened in the past. For those currently experiencing domestic violence, suggested actions were to determine whether any vulnerable people lived in the household and to refer as appropriate to child or adult safeguarding leads, social services and the IDSV. Giving a lip salve with a domestic violence helpline number on it was also recommended if the patient declined a referral or was not currently at risk, but might become so in the future.

Overview of evaluation

We first compared numbers and characteristics of those screening positive and negative for domestic violence at the three RFL clinics, including patterns of previous RFL attendance, to quantify potential missed opportunities for identifying domestic violence. Second, we investigated referrals for domestic violence support by comparing characteristics of affected patients referred to the hospital IDSV (some identified through screening; some identified through other routes) with CSN referrals from other sources for example, the police and social services.

Data sources

Screening data

Data on domestic violence screening were collected by staff in community gynaecology clinics, HIV and GUM clinics at the RFL between 1 October 2013 and 30 June

2014—a period judged sufficient to embed the IDSVA service within the hospital. Paper-based forms (used in community gynaecology and HIV clinics) included date, location and result of screening as well as a patient's medical record number (MRN). MRNs were then matched with RFL electronic records from commissioning data sets (accident and emergency, admitted patient care, outpatient attendances) to obtain demographic information and hospital attendance history. Numbers and rates of previous attendances at the RFL in the 3 years before screening began that is, from October 2010 were calculated for ED attendances, inpatient stays and outpatient clinic attendances (any specialty) for those screening positive and negative. Only forms with exact matches to MRN were included in analyses. In the GUM clinic, screening data were collected electronically under a patient's unique GUM clinic number. As these numbers cannot be matched to hospital number, the GUM clinic database was interrogated separately to obtain information on demographics and history of GUM attendances only.

Domestic violence service data

For domestic violence referrals to CSN received between 1 October 2013 and 30 June 2014, an anonymous data set was extracted from the CSN database containing information on month and source of referral, client demographics, whether a referral was taken up, outcomes of any risk assessment and actions taken.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to summarise numbers and characteristics of patients screening positive and negative for domestic violence by clinic, age group, gender and ethnicity. The proportion screening positive was expressed as the number who reported ever-experiencing domestic violence over the number with a valid screening result. We combined 'current' and 'past' experience as 'any domestic violence' partly due to data recording differences between clinics and because we suspected that some cases reported 'in the past' were actually current. We then compared past hospital attendance rates (presented per 100 000 person years of follow-up) between those screening positive and negative separately for ED attendances, inpatient stays and outpatient clinic appointments. We calculated rate ratios (RRs) with their 95% CIs and p values from significance tests based on a negative binomial model to accommodate overdispersion. Where there was evidence of differences in results by clinic, we presented results separately by clinic. We used χ^2 tests to quantify any differences in demographic characteristics, referral uptake and risk assessment results between people referred to the hospital-based IDSVA and those referred to CSN from other sources.

RESULTS

Domestic violence screening

Up to 30 June 2014, 10 183 people attending community gynaecology, HIV and GUM clinics at the RFL had a domestic violence screening status recorded. Of these, 25 were excluded due to data recording inconsistencies leaving 10 158 screened patients included in analyses. These represented 517 attendees at community gynaecology clinics, 316 at HIV clinics and 9325 at GUM clinics. Of the 10 158 screened patients, 5834 (57.4%) were female and the median age was 30 years (IQR 25–38).

Across all clinics, 718 (7.1%) patients screened reported ever-experiencing domestic violence. Figures varied substantially by clinic, ranging from 5.7% in GUM to 19.0% in community gynaecology to 29.4% in HIV (table 1). The proportion ever-experiencing domestic violence increased with age from 5.8% across all clinics in those aged 16–24 years to 9.2% in those aged over 65 years. Overall, women were 2.5 times more likely to report domestic violence than men (9.5% compared with 3.8%).

Previous hospital attendances among screened population ED attendances

For the 833 patients screened in community gynaecology and HIV, a slightly higher percentage of those screening positive for domestic violence had at least one ED attendance at RFL for any reason in the preceding 3 years than those screening negative: 51 (26.7%) vs 143 (22.3%), but this difference was not statistically significant ($p=0.24$). Across both clinics, however, overall rates of previous ED attendances were higher for people screening positive for domestic violence than for those screening negative: RR 1.63 (95% CI 1.09 to 2.48, $p=0.019$). This was based on 25 829 ED attendances per 100 000 person years for those reporting domestic violence compared with 15 836 attendances per 100 000 person years for people with no domestic violence history.

Inpatient spells

For the same 833 patients, there were more emergency inpatient admissions in the 3 years preceding the start of domestic violence screening for patients screening positive compared with those screening negative: RR 2.27 (95% CI 1.37 to 3.84, $p=0.002$). Rates of day-case admissions (usually for elective procedures) were also higher among those screening positive: RR 2.03 (95% CI 1.23 to 3.43, $p=0.007$). In contrast, these patients had slightly lower rates of other elective admissions: RR 0.29 (95% CI 0.09 to 1.07, $p=0.049$). Table 2 shows figures by clinic and admission type.

Outpatient attendances

Patients with HIV who screened positive for domestic violence had slightly higher rates of previous outpatient attendances across various specialties than those who

Table 1 Number and percentage of patients screening positive for domestic violence (current or previous) by age group, gender, ethnicity and clinic

Characteristic	Community gynaecology, number of persons screening positive (% of total screened)	HIV, number of persons screening positive (% of total screened)	GUM, number of persons screening positive (% of total screened)	Total number of persons screened
Age group				
0–15	0 (0)	0 (0)		2445
16–24	26 (21.0)	0 (0)	118 (5.1)	4289
25–34	47 (21.8)	9 (28.1)	222 (5.5)	3424
35–49		57 (35.2)	137 (6.2)	
50+	25 (14.1)	27 (23.1)	50 (6.7)	
Gender				
Female	98 (19.0)	43 (40.2)	413 (7.9)	5834
Male	N/A	50 (23.9)	114 (2.8)	4324
Ethnicity				
White	55 (19.9)	49 (31.2)	347 (5.4)	6882
Asian	5 (11.4)		32 (4.5)	2085
Black	19 (29.2)	31 (27.0)	65 (5.6)	
Mixed/other	11 (22.4)	8 (29.6)		1191
Unknown	8 (9.6)	5 (29.4)	83 (8.2)	
Total	98 (19.0)	93 (29.4)	527 (5.7)	10 158

Note that some cells have been combined due to small numbers.
GUM, genitourinary medicine.

screened negative: RR 1.24 (95% CI 1.01 to 1.54), $p=0.04$. For community gynaecology patients, however, rates of outpatient department attendances were not significantly different between those screening positive and those screening negative (although numbers were smaller): RR 1.04 (95% CI 0.62 to 1.88) $p=0.88$ (table 3). GUM patients who screened positive for domestic violence had a higher rate of attendance at the GUM clinic in the preceding 3 years than those screening negative: RR 1.27 (95% CI 1.09 to 1.49), $p=0.002$.

CSN data

Over the study period there were 77 referrals to the hospital-based IDSVA, from a range of departments including those not formally participating in domestic

violence screening compared with 0 CSN referrals from the hospital in the preceding 8 months. Ages of people referred to the hospital IDSVA ranged from 16 to 79 years (median 29; IQR 25–45) and were not significantly different to the ages of people referred to CSN from other agencies ($p=0.30$). Almost all hospital IDSVA referrals (94%) were female compared with 80% of those referred to CSN from other sources, although two of the departments regularly screening for domestic violence saw exclusively female patients (maternity and gynaecology). People referred to the hospital IDSVA were more likely to access the service than those referred to CSN from other agencies ($p<0.001$) (table 4).

Risk assessment results were available for 46 of 77 hospital IDSVA referrals (59.7%) compared with 530 of

Table 2 Incidence of inpatient spells by type of admission, screening clinic and screening status from 1 October 2010 to 1 October 2013 (n=833)

Screening clinic	Type of admission	Negative screen			Positive screen			Rate ratio (95% CI)
		Total admissions	Patients at risk	Admission rate*	Total admissions	Patients at risk	Admission rate*	
Community gynaecology	Day cases	54	419	4296	15	98	5102	1.19 (0.60 to 2.25)
	Other elective	76	419	6046	1	98	340	0.06 (0.00 to 0.99)
	Emergency	54	419	4296	27	98	9184	2.14 (1.00 to 4.76)
	Total	184	419	14 638	43	98	14 626	1.00 (0.54 to 1.94)
HIV	Day cases	115	221	17 345	87	92	31 522	1.81 (0.92 to 3.76)
	Other elective	28	221	4223	8	92	2899	0.69 (0.21 to 2.32)
	Emergency	69	221	10 407	56	92	20 290	1.95 (1.00 to 3.87)
	Total	212	221	31 976	151	92	54 710	1.71 (1.02 to 2.94)

Note patients with more than 150 spells were excluded from the analysis.

*Per 100 000 person years.

Table 3 Outpatient attendances by screening clinic and screening status shown for the five most frequent specialties and totals from 1 October 2010 to 1 October 2013 (n=833)

Screening clinic	Outpatient specialty	Negative screen			Positive screen			Rate ratio (95% CI)
		Total admissions	Patients at risk	Admission rate*	Total admissions	Patients at risk	Admission rate*	
Community gynaecology	Gynaecology	585	419	46 539	104	98	35 374	0.76 (0.42 to 1.44)
	General medicine	533	419	42 403	147	98	50 000	1.18 (0.51 to 3.20)
	Obstetrics	152	419	12 092	63	98	21 429	1.77 (0.44 to 11.72)
	General surgery	101	419	8035	26	98	8844	1.10 (0.38 to 3.86)
	Dermatology	105	419	8353	1	98	340	0.04 (0.00 to 6.50)
	Total†	2046	419	162 768	499	98	169 728	1.04 (0.62 to 1.88)
HIV	Infectious diseases	4500	223	672 646	2088	93	748 387	1.11 (0.89 to 1.40)
	General medicine	619	223	92 526	360	93	129 032	1.40 (0.84 to 2.40)
	Thoracic medicine	293	223	43 797	247	93	88 530	2.02 (0.66 to 7.48)
	General surgery	187	223	27 952	168	93	60 215	2.16 (0.66 to 8.86)
	Haematology	152	223	22 720	106	93	37 993	1.68 (0.27 to 18.00)
	Total†	6808	223	1 017 638	3533	93	1 266 308	1.24 (1.01 to 1.54)

*Per 100 000 person years.

†Note totals include outpatient attendances across all specialties, whereas a detailed breakdown is only shown for the top five specialties for each screened population.

2176 people (24.4%) referred from other sources. For those who underwent a risk assessment, risk scores were higher in people referred from the hospital than those referred from elsewhere ($p < 0.001$) (table 5).

Those accessing the hospital IDSVA received a range of interventions including advice and safety planning, onward referral to local support services or specialist services (eg, rape crisis, MARAC—Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) and practical support around obtaining injunctions and criminal prosecutions.

Table 4 Numbers of clients accessing domestic violence support from the hospital compared with those referred from other sources

Did client access service?	IDSVA referral from hospital (%)	CSN referral from other source (%)
Yes—in person	38 (49.4)	154 (7.1)
Yes—telephone contact	17 (22.1)	567 (26.1)
Contact made but declined further support	13 (16.9)	386 (17.7)
No—unable to contact	4 (5.2)	361 (16.6)
No—out of area	0 (0)	15 (0.7)
No—other reason	5 (6.5)	693 (31.9)
Total	77	2176

CSN, Camden Safety Net; IDSVA, independent domestic and sexual violence advisor.

DISCUSSION

Through this work we show that implementing selective domestic violence screening by frontline hospital clinic staff for high-risk groups successfully identifies people who have experienced past or current domestic violence. Although only 7.1% of patients reported experiencing domestic violence overall, figures differed by setting, reaching 29.4% among patients attending HIV medicine clinics, where 23.9% of men and 40.2% of women reported ever-experiencing domestic violence. People reporting domestic violence had presented more frequently to the same hospital in previous years suggesting that there are multiple opportunities for intervention, in particular in the ED or during emergency inpatient stays. There was also good uptake of referrals to an in-house domestic violence service where patients received a range of safety interventions.

Table 5 Outcomes of risk assessment for people accessing domestic violence support from the hospital compared with those referred from other sources

Outcome of risk assessment	IDSVA referral from hospital (%)	CSN referral from other source (%)
High	13 (28.3)	75 (14.2)
Medium	24 (52.2)	133 (25.1)
Standard	9 (19.6)	322 (60.8)
Total	46	530

CSN, Camden Safety Net; IDSVA, independent domestic and sexual violence advisor.

Although levels of domestic violence captured in this study are lower overall than those reported in the British Crime Survey, in which around 23% of people report any history of domestic violence,¹ hospital patients may be reluctant to disclose a history of domestic violence to healthcare providers due to fears about stigma or safety.¹¹ Previous research has shown that interview obtains fewer disclosures of domestic violence than self-administered questionnaires,¹² but our aim was to equip staff to integrate questions about domestic violence into a standard clinic consultation. We also screened using a standard wording that may not capture all forms of controlling behaviour that constitute domestic violence. Nonetheless in HIV medicine we identify a high proportion reporting domestic violence, which lends support for the model of routine enquiry in high-risk groups. Our study shows that, similar to national figures, women are more likely to experience domestic violence than men.¹ In our study people subject to domestic abuse had more contact with health services than their non-abused peers, albeit for a range of reasons that may not be domestic violence related, which is in line with previous reports.¹³ Other research suggests that as the severity of violence and control increases, formal services including health and the police become increasingly important in managing the response to domestic violence.¹⁴

There has previously been a lack of evidence that domestic violence screening in primary care or EDs increases referral to support agencies.^{15–17} We show that having an in-house hospital screening service results in high numbers of referrals to the hospital-based IDSVAs, and that people referred from the hospital are more likely to take up the referral than people referred to domestic violence services from elsewhere. We also provide some evidence that more women experiencing domestic violence took up IDSVAs referrals than men. We recognise that hospital referrals are not directly comparable to all other referrals (80% of whom are from the police): people referred from hospital have had a careful discussion about the merits of onward referral with a healthcare professional; in contrast many police referrals are triggered automatically for example, by calls for domestic disturbances at residential properties which may not be the result of domestic violence. Nonetheless our intervention was successful in enabling some patients experiencing domestic violence to seek help. Our referrals also tended to be higher risk than referrals from elsewhere, although numbers were small. This might partly be explained by the higher volume of inappropriate referrals from non-hospital sources but could also suggest that patients attending a hospital experience a greater degree of domestic violence which is negatively impacting on health and/or are more willing to take action.

There are some limitations to this study. We used routinely collected data from electronic hospital records and the CSN database. As data were not originally

collected for research, some fields were incomplete for example, results of risk assessments, and useful extra information for example, on pregnancies, children or types of abuse were not available. In addition, GUM clinic data did not link to the main RFL hospital records so we were unable to review rates of previous hospital attendances for GUM patients in any other departments. Finally, due to difficulties extracting data from hospital systems we do not present a proportion of all attendees screened. Although we demonstrated that domestic violence screening increases uptake to a domestic violence service, we do not have follow-up data on long-term health outcomes, nor did we collect information on potential harms of screening. Nonetheless, several referrals to the hospital-based IDSVAs have resulted in successful injunctions against perpetrators as well as criminal prosecutions, but the need to maintain confidentiality precludes further description of these cases. In future it would be useful to consider methods of measuring the effectiveness of referral beyond uptake rates.

We noted several challenges associated with implementing domestic violence screening in hospital, many of which are also highlighted in WHO guidance.⁶ Staff undertaking domestic violence screening need regular training about asking and responding appropriately, private space is necessary for people to be asked safely without risk that the abusive partner is present and clear integrated referral pathways to support services are essential. Some practical challenges were identified, for example, clinics in which it was difficult to get patients on their own, and competing demands on staff time. Using paper screening forms was less effective than electronic forms, as evidenced by the larger numbers screened in GUM where screening was electronically prompted and recorded. In future it would be valuable to compare routine domestic violence screening with case finding based on 'red flag' clinical signs, which may streamline the process in settings such as the ED. Although having a hospital-based IDSVAs greatly increased numbers of hospital patients accessing help, there was no IDSVAs cover at evenings or weekends, when most domestic violence incidents occur. Lack of long-term funding for the IDSVAs service also presented a challenge to embedding the service successfully within the hospital. Finally, we have not assessed the cost-effectiveness of screening for domestic violence for preventing adverse health outcomes but this will be an important aspect of future evaluations.

Conclusion

Selective screening for domestic violence in high-risk clinical populations has the potential to identify affected patients and enhance uptake of domestic violence services where clear pathways are in place to facilitate referral.

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