

## 親密伴侶暴力之傷害型態與危險因子

### Injury Pattern and Risk Factors of Intimate Partner Violence

#### 中文摘要

親密伴侶暴力已經成爲一個世界性的公衛議題，我們以病例對照研究(case control study)的方法，自八家區域級以上醫院急診室收集病例，描述及分析親密伴侶暴力的傷害情境、傷害型態、傷害嚴重度，以及導致親密伴侶暴力發生的危險因子。結果共完成了 100 個病例及 200 個對照問卷訪問。多變項配對邏輯式回歸分析結果顯示，受暴者的最近失業(勝算比 1004.3)、無收入、有墮胎經驗(勝算比 29.6)、個人或家庭有負債(勝算比 8.06)、童年有被父母虐待(勝算比 81.4)、童年有目睹暴力經驗(勝算比 241.7)等因子；親密伴侶有一般民間信仰(勝算比 0.02)、每月收入 2-4 萬(勝算比 0.00)與 A 型血型(勝算比 0.13)與常打小孩習慣(勝算比 1881.2)等因子均與親密伴侶暴力的發生有關；傷害型態的單變項分析則發現發生現場有人在場(勝算比 7.12)、有頭頸部受傷(勝算比 129.5)、瘀傷或擦傷的傷害型態(勝算比 19.0)、傷害部位總數較多(大於 4 部位勝算比 83.8)等現象。本結果可作爲預防親密伴侶暴力及第一線急診醫療人員面對親密伴侶暴力受暴者治療的參考。

#### 英文摘要

Intimate partner violence has been a worldwide public problem. We conduct a case control study, collecting data from emergency department of eight hospitals. We describe the pre-violent injury condition, injury pattern and injury sites, and analyze the risk factors. The questionnaires of 100 cases and 200 controls were completed. The results of multivariate analysis of conditional logistic regression shows that recent unemployed (OR=1004.3), no income, abortion experience (OR=29.6), personal or family debt (OR=8.06), child abused experience (OR=81.4), witness violence experience (OR=241.7) are independently associated with intimate partner violence. Otherwise, the intimate partner's religion (OR=0.02), income and blood type A (OR=0.13), child battering (OR=1881.2) are also independently associated. The results of Chi-square analysis of injury pattern revealed that someone attend (OR=7.12)、head-neck injury (OR=129.5)、bruise or abrasion (OR=19.0)、multiple injuries ( $\geq 4$  sites, OR=83.8) are associated. These factors may provide the information about prevention for the intimate partner violence.