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Prevalence and Determinants of Female-Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence against Heterosexual Men Living with HIV in a Semi Rural Community, Northern Nigeria

Prévalence et Déterminants de la Violence Exercée par les Femmes à L'encontre des Hommes Hétérosexuels Vivant Avec le VIH dans une Communauté Semi-Rurale du Nord du Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Globally, female-perpetrated IPV has been well studied among various groups but little is known about IPV against heterosexual men living with HIV. This study sought to identify the prevalence and determinants of female-perpetrated IPV among heterosexual HIV-positive men in Birnin Kudu, Jigawa State, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out at one secondary and tertiary health facility respectively, both situated in Birnin Kudu. Using an interviewer-administered pre-tested questionnaire, the prevalence and determinants of female-perpetrated IPV was assessed among 322 heterosexual HIV-positive men attending the anti-retroviral therapy clinics at the two health facilities. Data was entered into and analyzed using statistical package for social sciences version 25.

RESULTS: The prevalence of IPV in the last year was 45% (145/322). Out of the survivors of IPV, 143 (98.6%), 75 (51.7%), and 51 (35.2%) had experienced psychological aggression, physical assault and sexual coercion respectively. The number of children fathered, experience of childhood violence, and marital status were significantly associated with IPV ($p < 0.05$) However, they remained significant determinants of IPV after controlling for confounders (ethnicity, marital status, educational status) {Adjusted Odds ratio (aOR) = 7.34 and 95% confidence interval (C.I.) = 1.49 – 35.4; aOR = 1.84 C.I. 1.33 – 2.80; aOR = 0.51 (0.29 – 0.90) respectively}.

CONCLUSION: This study identified a high prevalence of female-perpetrated IPV against heterosexual men living with HIV and emphasizes that exposure to childhood violence and being childless are determinants of IPV. Efforts should be made to screen for IPV among men living with HIV so as to optimize their health and well-being. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 761–768.**

Keywords: Prevalence, Intimate partner violence, Determinants, Male, Female, Coercion, HIV infection, Survivor, Nigeria.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Globalement, la VPI perpétrée par les femmes a été bien étudiée dans divers groupes, mais on sait peu de choses sur la VPI à l'encontre des hommes hétérosexuels vivant avec le VIH. Cette étude visait à identifier la prévalence et les déterminants de la VPI perpétrée par les femmes parmi les hommes hétérosexuels séropositifs à Birnin Kudu, dans l'État de Jigawa, au Nigéria.

MATÉRIELS ET MÉTHODES: Il s'agit d'une étude descriptive transversale menée dans un établissement de santé secondaire et tertiaire, tous deux situés à Birnin Kudu. À l'aide d'un questionnaire pré-testé administré par un enquêteur, la prévalence et les déterminants de la VPI perpétrée par les femmes ont été évalués parmi 322 hommes hétérosexuels séropositifs fréquentant les cliniques de thérapie antirétrovirale dans les deux établissements de santé. Les données ont été saisies et analysées à l'aide de la version 25 du logiciel statistique pour les sciences sociales.

RÉSULTATS: La prévalence de la VPI au cours de la dernière année était de 45% (145/322). Parmi les survivantes de VPI, 143 (98,6 %), 75 (51,7 %) et 51 (35,2 %) avaient subi respectivement une agression psychologique, une agression physique et une coercition sexuelle. Le nombre d'enfants engendrés, l'expérience de la violence dans l'enfance et l'état matrimonial étaient significativement associés à la VPI ($p < 0,05$). Cependant, ils restaient des déterminants significatifs de la VPI après contrôle des facteurs de confusion (ethnicité, état matrimonial, niveau d'éducation) {Ratio de probabilité ajusté (RNA) = 7,34 et intervalle de confiance à 95 % (IC) = 1,49 - 35,4 ; RNA = 1,84 IC 1,33 - 2,80 ; RNA = 0,51 (0,29 - 0,90), respectivement}.

CONCLUSION: Cette étude a mis en évidence une forte prévalence de la VPI perpétrée par des femmes à l'encontre d'hommes hétérosexuels vivant avec le VIH et souligne que l'exposition à la violence pendant l'enfance et le fait de ne pas avoir d'enfants sont des facteurs déterminants de la VPI. Des efforts devraient être faits pour dépister la VPI chez les hommes vivant avec le VIH afin d'optimiser leur santé et leur bien-être. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 761–768.**

Mots clés: Prévalence, Violence entre partenaires intimes, Déterminants, Hommes, Femmes, Coercition, Infection par le VIH, Survivants, Nigeria.

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