

RESULTS

The results of the present study are presented in the following parts:

Part (I): Socio-demographic characteristics of studied sample,
(Tables 1-3).

Part (II): Knowledge of the studied sample about domestic violence, and
husband role toward the family, (Tables 4&5).

Part (III): Exposure of studied sample to different types of violence
during pregnancy, (Tables 6-8).

Part (IV): Relationship between studied sample and their husbands,
(Table 9).

Part (V): Pregnant Women's attitude, (Tables 10 & fig. 1).

Part (VI): Relation between women's total attitude within their
husbands and their socio-demographic characteristics, (Tables
11&12).

Part (I): Socio-demographic characteristics of studied sample.

Table (1): Distribution of studied sample according to socio-demographic characteristics (n=220).

Socio-demographic characteristics	N	%
Age		
Less than 20	18	8
20-	36	16
30+	166	74
Mean \pm SD=(31.727 \pm 6.209)		
Occupation		
Works	48	22
Housewives	172	78
Education		
Illiterate	122	55
Moderate	66	30
High	32	15
Duration of marriage year		
3-	30	14
5-	52	24
8+	138	62
The number of children		
2-3	87	40
4-5	103	46
6 +	30	14
Income		
Enough and saving	44	20
Enough	66	30
Not enough	110	50

Table (1): Reveals that (74%) of studied sample were more than 30 years, (78%) of them were housewives, and (55%) of them were illiterate. As regard duration of marriage (62%) of them were over 8 years , while (46%) had between 4 and 6 children, and (50%) of them had not enough income.

Table (2): Distribution of studied sample regarding their vital signs, weight, and problems related to pregnancy (n=220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Ratio of blood pressure				
Normal	86	39	49.127	0.000
Hypertension	108	49		
Hypotension	26	12		
Weight during pregnancy				
Suitable	148	67	26.25	0.000
Unsuitable	72	32		
Family medical history				
Blood pressure	18	8	467.818	0.000
Diabetic	6	3		
Hepatic	8	4		
Renal illness	16	7		
Free	172	78		
Problems related to pregnancy				
Bleeding	42	19	82.727	0.000
loss of appetite	66	30		
Dizziness	80	36		
Nausea	32	15		

Table (2): Shows that (49%) of studied sample were hypertensive, and (67%) of them had suitable weight during pregnancy. As regard family medical history (78%) of them were free, and (36%) of them suffered from dizziness.

Table (3): Distribution of studied sample regarding their past and obstetric history, and data about current pregnancy (n=220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Previous abortion				
Yes	78	35	18.618	0.000
No	142	65		
Order of current pregnancy				
First	4	2	213.745	0.000
Second	64	29		
Third	12	5		
Fourth or more	140	64		
Diseases associated pregnancy				
Hypertension	108	49	40.218	0.000
Limbs fluid retention	50	23		
Nothing	50	23		
Others	14	5		

Table (3): Reveals that (65%) from the studied sample have not previous abortion. As regard the order of current pregnancy (64%) of them had fourth or more, and (49%) of them had hypertension.

Part II: knowledge of the studied sample about domestic violence, and husband role toward the family

According to research question No (2): Are there factors lead to women violence during pregnancy

Table (4): Distribution of studied sample according to their knowledge toward domestic violence (n= 220).

Knowledge items	Complete answer		Incomplete answer		Don't know	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Meaning of violence	100	46	80	36	40	18
Types of violence						
Physical violence	130	59	70	32	20	9
Psychological violence	90	41	105	48	25	11
Sexual violence	90	40	110	50	20	10
Factors leading to violence	77	35	93	42	50	23

Table (4): Reveals that (46%) of studied sample had complete answer about the meaning of violence. While (50%) had incomplete answer about sexual violence, followed by (48%) of them had incomplete answer about psychological violence. While (42%) of them had incomplete answer about factors that leading to violence.

Table (5): Distribution of studied sample according to husband role toward the family (n= 220).

Items	Always		Sometime		Never		Chi-Square	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	X ²	P-value
Husband taking care of:								
Religious	50	23	106	47	64	30	23.164	0.000
Family health	48	22	140	64	32	14	92.655	0.000
Sexual relation	92	42	114	52	14	6	75.309	0.000
Financial support	58	26	142	65	20	9	106.291	0.000
Decision making	76	35	128	58	16	7	85.673	0.000
Work too much outside	72	33	128	58	20	9	79.564	0.000

Table (5): shows that (42%) of husbands always takes care of the sexual relation ,while (65%) of them sometimes takes care of financial support, followed by (64%) of them sometimes takes care of family health, and (30%) of them never takes care of conducting religion.

Part (III): Exposure of studied sample to different types of violence during pregnancy.

According to research question No (1): Does the violence affect women's health during pregnancy

Table (6): Distribution of studied sample according to exposure to physical violence during pregnancy (n= 220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Beating or hurt due to pregnancy				
Pushing away	126	57	136.218	0.000
Throwing object	20	9		
Hitting	20	9		
Pulling hair	54	25		
The effect of physical violence during pregnancy				
Hypertension	98	44	123.455	0.000
Abortion	8	4		
Bleeding	52	24		
Effect on the breast-feeding after birth	62	28		
Complications due to violence				
Permanent disability	12	6	281.636	0.000
Bleeding	142	65		
Bruising	18	8		
Loss of consciousness	12	5		
Nothing	36	16		

Table (6): shows that (57%) of studied sample had pushed away by their husbands, while (44%) of them had suffered from hypertension, and (65%) had bleeding complication related to violence.

Table (7): Distribution of studied sample according to exposure to emotional violence during pregnancy (n=220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Choosing marriage due to				
Love	74	34	23.56	0.000
Traditional marriage	146	66		
Causes of feeling stress during pregnancy				
Abusive relationship	134	61	79.891	0.000
Lack of interest	56	25		
Nothing	30	14		
Symptoms of stress				
Misunderstanding	82	37	75.091	0.000
Depression	20	9		
Distraction	60	27		
Lonly	46	21		
Others	12	6		
Husband reaction after pregnancy				
The same	146	66	23.56	0.000
Different	74	33		
Woman reaction toward violence				
Isolation	120	55	114.982	0.000
Violence	46	21		
Leave the house	42	19		
Resort to the neighbors friends	12	5		

Table (7): Shows that (66%) of studied sample had traditional marriage, (61%) of them felt stress due to abusive relationship. And (37%) mentioned that the symptoms of stress due to misunderstanding, (66%) of them felt the same of husband's reaction, and (55%) of them were isolated as a reaction toward violence.

Table (8): Distribution of studied sample according to exposure to sexual violence during pregnancy (n=220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Sexual problems during pregnancy				
Pain during intercourse	46	21	16.509	0.006
Burning	26	12		
Nausea	40	18		
Lack of enjoyment	52	24		
Unsuitable time	30	14		
No desire	26	12		
Husband during sexual intercourse				
Kindness	46	21	74.127	0.000
Practice intercourse without consent	174	79		
Sexual intercourse number				
Weekly	66	30	33.818	0.000
Every other day	42	19		
Twice /week	84	38		
Daily	28	13		

Table (8): shows that (24%) of studied sample had sexual problems during pregnancy as lack of enjoyment. While (79%) of them their husbands practice sexual intercourse without consent. As regard sexual intercourse number (38%) of them practice twice /week.

Part (IV): Relationship between studied sample and their husbands.

Table (9): Distribution of relationship between studied sample and their husbands (n=220).

Items	N	%	Chi-Square	
Husband- wife relationship				
Friendliness and understanding	14	6	118.545	0.000
Pushing away and violence	46	21		
Decision maker	54	25		
Negligence	98	45		
Mutual respect	8	4		
Husband features				
Jealous	40	18	20.909	0.000
Nervous	66	30		
Stubborn	42	19		
Weak personality	48	22		
Isolated	24	11		
Husband reaction during violence problem				
Forced sexual intercourse	30	14	40.945	0.000
Pushing away	34	15		
Verbal violence	86	39		
Abandon	70	32		
Quarrelling started by				
Husband	166	76	303.200	0.000
Wife	54	24		
Resolution by				
Husband	64	29	38.473	0.000
Wife	156	71		

Table (9): shows that (45%) of studied sample had neglect from their husbands, (30%) of husbands were nervous. While (39%) of husbands resorted to verbal violence during problems. As regard quarrelling(76%) started from husbands. While (71%) of wives began solving quarrelling .

Part (V): Pregnant Women's attitude.

Table (10): Distribution of studied sample according to their attitude within their husbands during pregnancy (n=220).

Items	Always		Sometime		Never		Chi-Square	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	X ²	P-value
Speaking with high voice	22	10	64	29	134	61	87.309	0.000
Leave the house and go to family wife	18	8	40	18	162	74	164.109	0.000
Isolation and sadness	64	29	50	23	106	48	23.164	0.000
Consulting husband family	8	4	106	48	106	48	87.309	0.000
Violence by violence	42	19	38	17	140	64	91.018	0.000
Calm him	4	2	12	5	204	93	349.673	0.000
Neglection	4	2	68	31	148	67	141.964	0.000

Table (10): shows that (29%) of studied sample always tends to isolation and sadness. While (48%) of them sometimes consultes husband's family, and (93%) never calms their husbands.

figure (1): Total attitude of studied sample within their husbands during pregnancy (n=220).

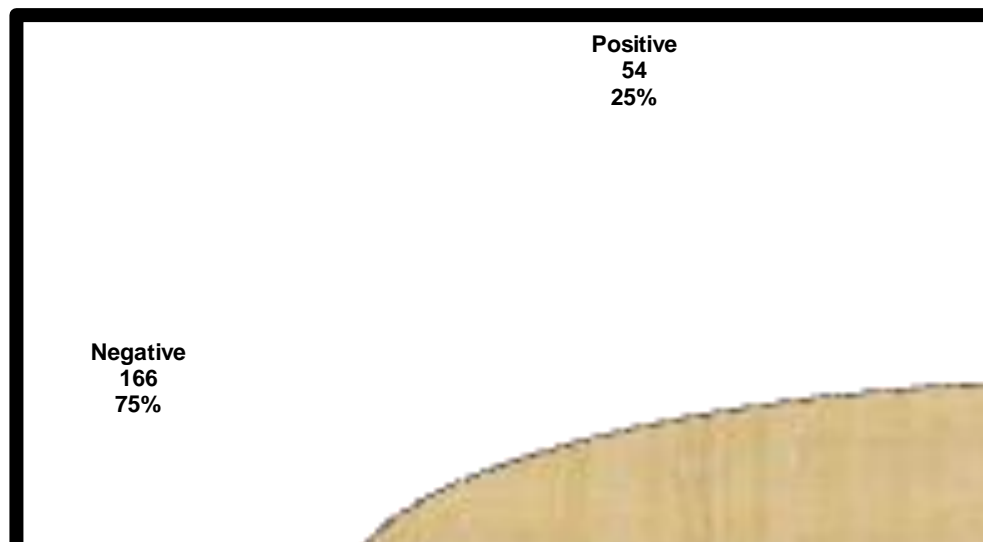


figure (1): shows that (75 %) of pregnant women had negative attitude to their husbands during pregnancy with highly statistical significant differences.

Part (VI): Relation between women's total attitude to their husbands and their socio-demographic characteristics.

Table (11): Relation between women's total attitude and their age (n=220).

Total attitude		
Women age	Range	Mean \pm SD
Less than 20 years old	9.000 - 12.000	8.222 \pm 1.353
20-30 years old	9.000 - 11.000	9.944 \pm 0.532
More than 30 years old	8.000 - 13.000	12.241 \pm 0.380
ANOVA	F	3.488
	P-value	< 0.011*

Table (11): shows that there was highly statistical significant relation between women's total attitude and their age.

Table (12): Relation between women's total attitude and their educations (n=220).

Women education		Total attitude	
		Range	Mean \pm SD
Illiteracy Education		9.000 - 13.000	10.262 \pm 1.011
Moderate education		8.000 - 12.000	10.121 \pm 0.985
Higher education		9.000 - 11.000	10.063 \pm 0.669
ANOVA	F	0.795	
	P-value	>0.05	

Table (12): shows that there was no statistical significant relation between women's total attitude and their education.