

**Associated factors with death among young women exposed to intimate partner violence in Brazil**

**Isabella Pinto**

*IV Pinto<sup>1</sup>, F Marinho<sup>2</sup>, DC Malta<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Public Health Post Graduate Program, Federal University of Minas Gerais and Instituto René Rachou - Fiocruz Minas, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Public Health Post Graduate Program, Federal University of Minas Gerais and University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Public Health Post Graduate Program, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Contact: isavital@yahoo.com.br

**Objective:**

The objective of this study was to identify associated factors with death among young women exposed to intimate partner violence in Brazil.

**Methods:**

Case-control study used a linked database containing nearly 800,000 violence against women notifications in Notifiable Diseases Information System over the period 2011 to 2016 and 16,200 deaths over the period 2011 and September/2017. Cases were women from 15 to 29 years old with notification of violence by an current or former intimate partner and death for any basic cause. Controls were women of the same age group, type of notification and living in the same municipalities as the cases, but without death record in that period. Odds ratios were estimated by multivariate logistic regression.

**Results:**

790 cases and 50,870 controls were included in the study. Most of the young women died from aggression (58,2%), transport accidents (6,1%) and malignant neoplasms (3,8%). According to the bivariate analysis, age, pregnancy, race, education, area of residence, disability, place of violence, means of aggression, nature of violence and chronic violence were significant. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the greatest odds of death were in women whose violence was perpetrated by a firearm, a sharp or blunt weapons and residents of rural areas. Young women with disabilities also had an increased chance of death. On the other hand, the higher educational level appeared as a protective factor against death. A big effort is necessary to develop strategies to prevent these announced deaths. These findings may contribute to the surveillance system for violence in health services and its performance with the services network for women in situation of violence.

**Key messages:**

- Young women exposed to intimate partner violence who lived in rural areas had an estimated odds to death higher than they who lived in urban areas.
- The higher educational level was a protective factor against death in young women exposed to intimate partner violence.