

## Intimate Partner Violence and HIV / AIDS

### Quick Facts

#### Did you know that –

1. **Having sex without using a condom means you may be exposed to HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Unless you and your partner/s are tested, you may be infected and not know it.**
2. **12% of HIV/AIDS among women in romantic relationships is related to violence or abuse.**
3. **Women whose partners are violent are 3 times more likely to get HIV/AIDS.**
4. **Women are more likely than men to get HIV/AIDS when having sex.**
5. **Men who rape, force sex or are violent have more sexual partners and have sex more often. This may make having sex with them risky for HIV/AIDS.**
6. **Many women say they cannot choose whether condoms or other protection will be used during sex. Some cannot safely say “no” to having sex or doing other things their partner wants them to do. This means they are at more risk for HIV/AIDS.**
7. **Stress, depression and trauma from abuse can make you more at risk for HIV/AIDS.**
8. **Women who have had several sexual partners have higher risk for HIV/AIDS. There is more risk if an abuser forces or insists on sex with you and/or others.**
9. **If your partner is HIV+ and you don't know it, you may miss the chance to take medicines that will help you live a long life.**
10. **Nothing is 100% safe, but latex condoms are best for preventing HIV. To avoid HIV, you have to keep your body fluids from mixing with someone else's.**
11. **If you are pregnant, medicines can be taken that will help keep your baby from being born with HIV (if taken soon).**
12. **Find a place to get tested, treated, learn more about prevention or get other information by calling the National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or going to [www.hivtest.org](http://www.hivtest.org)**
13. **There are some safe ways to get tested:**
  - **You can be tested anonymously (not give your name)**
  - **In order to keep more people safe, the testing site will ask about past sex partners (including your current and recent partners)**
  - **You can ask that your partner not be notified until you are in a safe place (we will help you with this, if you ask)**

## Sources for #2- #8

2. (Sareen J., Pagura, B., Grant, B., *Is Intimate Partner Violence Associated With HIV Infection Among Women in the U.S.* published in Science Direct [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com) February 2009)
3. (Sareen J., Pagura, B., Grant, B., *Is Intimate Partner Violence Associated With HIV Infection Among Women in the U.S.* published in Science Direct [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com) February 2009)
4. (Cambell, J., Baty, M., Ghandour, R., Stockman, J., Francisco, L., Wagmen, J., The intersection of intimate partner violence against women and HIV/AIDS: a review. *Int J Inj Control Saf Promot* 2008;23(12); 1694-712.)
5. (Dunkle, K., Jewkes, R., Nduna, et al Connections between perpetration of partner violence and HIV risk behavior among young men in the rural Eastern Cape province of South Africa. *AIDS* (in press) and Abrahams, N., Jewkes, R., Hoffman, M., Laubascher, R., *Sexual violence against intimate partners in Cape Town: prevalence and risk factors reported by men.* *Bull World Health Organ* 2004;82:330-37.
6. (Garcia-Moreno C., *Violence against women: its importance for HIV/AIDS.* *AIDS* 2000; 14(suppl 3):5253-65) and (Jewkes R., Levin j., Penn-Kenana L., *Gender inequalities, intimate partner violence and HIV preventative practices.* *Soc Sci Med* 2003;56:125-34
7. ( Leserman, J., Role of Depression , Stress and Trauma in HIV disease progression, *Psychosom Med* 2008; 70(5):539-45)
8. (Jewkes, R., Dunkle. K., Nduna, M., Jama, N., Khuzwayo, N., Koss, M., Puren, A., Duvvury, N., Factors associated with HIV sero-status in young rural South African women: connections between intimate partner violence and HIV, 2006)