

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Sexual violence and pregnancy-related physical symptoms

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Abstract

Background: Few studies have investigated the impact of sexual violence on health during pregnancy. We examined the association between sexual violence and the reporting of physical symptoms during pregnancy.

Methods: A population-based national cohort study conducted by The Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort study (MoBa) collected data from pregnant women through postal questionnaires at 17 and 32 weeks gestation. Three levels of sexual violence were measured: 1) mild (pressured into sexual relations), 2) moderate (forced with violence into sexual relation) and 3) severe (rape). Differences between women reporting and not reporting sexual violence were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 test and multiple logistic regression analyses.

Results: Of 78 660 women, 12.0% (9 444) reported mild, 2.8% (2 219) moderate and 3.6% (2 805) severe sexual violence. Sexual violence was significantly associated with increased reporting of pregnancy-related physical symptoms, both measured in number of symptoms and duration/degree of suffering. Compared to women not reporting sexual violence, the probability of suffering from ≥ 8 pregnancy-related symptoms estimated by Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) was 1.49 (1.41–1.58) for mild sexual violence, 1.66(1.50–1.84) for moderate and 1.78 (1.62–1.95) for severe. Severe sexual violence both previously and recently had the strongest association with suffering from ≥ 8 pregnancy-related symptoms, AOR 6.70 (2.34–19.14).

Conclusion: A history of sexual violence is associated with increased reporting of pregnancy-related physical symptoms. Clinicians should consider the possible role of a history of sexual violence when treating women who suffer extensively from pregnancy-related symptoms.

Keywords: Sexual violence, Rape, Pregnancy, Physical complaints

Background

Sexual violence comprises a wide range of sexual violent acts. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) sexual violence includes any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act using coercion [1]. Coercion may involve physical force, psychological intimidation and threats [1]. Sexual violence includes rape, traditionally defined as vaginal, anal or oral sexual intercourse obtained through force or threat of force [1,2]. However, more recently the recognition has developed that

coercion may not always be present or essential for sexual violence to occur. Therefore newer definitions of rape and sexual violence have replaced the term coercion by lack of consent, thus including sexual violence that occurs through the inability to give consent, for example due to intoxication [3,4].

The lifetime prevalence of sexual violence among nationally representative samples of women in the USA ranges from 18.0% for rape [5,6] to 27.2% for unwanted sexual contact [6]. Population-based studies from Australia, Sweden and Norway report a prevalence ranging from 8.1 to 13.3% [7-10], while WHO in their multi-country study reported a lifetime prevalence ranging from 6.2% in Japan to 58.6% in Ethiopia [11]. Prevalence estimates vary, depending on the population studied, investigation methods used, response rate achieved and how rape was defined [12].

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Risk factors for experiencing sexual violence are young age, high-risk behavior including alcohol/substance misuse, and other violence such as intimate partner or domestic violence [5,13,14]. A history of sexual violence has been associated with a wide range of psychological and physical complaints as well as medical diagnoses including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, somatization disorders, chronic pain such as headaches, abdominal pain, fibromyalgia and pelvic pain, gastro-intestinal symptoms and sexually transmitted diseases [8,15-18]. Women who have experienced sexual violence are more likely to report poor quality of health compared to women without a history of abuse [15-18]. Women's pre-pregnancy health, health perception and negative health behaviors are likely to continue during pregnancy thus affecting pregnancy and pregnancy outcome [9].

Even though an uncomplicated pregnancy is generally considered to be a state of health rather than disease, it is frequently accompanied by so called "minor symptoms" of pregnancy, such as nausea and vomiting, tiredness, backache, heartburn, constipation, vaginal discharge, leg cramps, edema, headache, Braxton Hicks contractions, urinary incontinence, pelvic girdle relaxation, and urinary tract infections [19-21]. These symptoms are primarily the result of physiological changes caused by pregnancy and usually have no bearing on the outcome of pregnancy [19,21]. They are subjective and may be difficult to substantiate objectively.

As far as we know only two previous studies have investigated the association between sexual abuse and pregnancy-related physical symptoms [22,23]. In both studies the sexual abuse was limited to abuse during childhood. The aim of our study was to investigate if a history of sexual violence is associated with the number of pregnancy-related symptoms women report. In addition we wanted to explore whether women with a history of sexual violence suffered to a greater extent from the reported symptoms, compared to women without such a history.

Material and methods

Design and population

The Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study (MoBa study) conducted by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health is a nationwide cohort study [24]. This large-scale study was not based on any single or even set of hypotheses, but aimed to estimate the association between a large number of exposures and outcomes [24]. A large group of researchers was involved in the planning of the study and developing the questionnaires. In order to include many possible relevant exposures some validated instruments were included in a shortened and modified version while other questions were specifically

developed for this study. The study collected data from pregnant women using three extensive questionnaires.

From 1999 to 2009 the majority of all pregnant women were invited to participate through a postal invitation. Of all the women giving birth in Norway during the inclusion period, approximately 40% participated in the MoBa study, of which 92% completed both questionnaires used in our data analysis. This present study is a cross-sectional study using data from the cohort study and included 92 838 pregnancies, comprising women who returned both the first and the third questionnaire (Q1 at 16–20 and Q3 at 30–34 weeks gestation). We subsequently excluded 13 475 pregnancies of women who had participated twice or more (i.e. only a woman's first pregnancy was included) and 703 women who had not responded to any of the questions on sexual abuse in Q1, leaving a total of 78 600 women for analyses. Informed consent was obtained from each participant. The Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics (Regional Komité for Forskningsetikk Helseregion II, Ref.SAFH95/313RTL) and the Norwegian Data Inspectorate approved the study. The safety of participants potentially involved in ongoing abuse was ensured by the following measures. Recruiting hospitals were able to care for participants and if necessary refer them to other institutions thereby ensuring the safety of participants potentially involved in ongoing abuse. The aim of the MoBa study is, as the invitation to participate explained, to study factors influencing general and obstetric health. The questions on violence and abuse were therefore not expected, either by the participants or their partners. In addition, these questions were not immediately apparent as they were placed at the end of a long questionnaire.

Variables

The exposure variable came from Q1, measuring sexual violence at 3 levels of severity. Women were asked if they ever had been pressured or forced into sexual relations. Answering options were: 1) No, never; 2) Yes, pressured (mild); 3) Yes, forced with violence (moderate); 4) Yes, raped (severe). A positive answer was defined as having experienced sexual violence. Women with more than one positive answer were classified according to the most severe level reported. For each of the 4 answering options women could indicate when the sexual violence had occurred (Figure 1). The format of this question was changed slightly after version 1 of Q1 (Figure 1). All versions of Q1 had the answering option "earlier", which we coded as previously. The answering option "during the last 12 months", from version 1 of Q1, was coded as recent sexual violence, as were the options "during this pregnancy" and "during the last 6 months before pregnancy" from all subsequent versions of Q1.

Have you ever been pressured or forced to have sexual relations? (Tick off one or several boxes) Answering options for all versions of Q1 except the first (76 948 women)			
	In this pregnancy	Last 6 months before pregnancy	Earlier
No, never.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, pressured.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, forced with violence.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, raped.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been pressured or forced to have sexual relations? (Tick off one or several boxes) Answering options to the first version of Q1 (1712 women)			
	During the last 12 months		Earlier
No, never.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, pressured.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, forced with violence.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, raped.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 1 Questions about sexual violence in Q1, questionnaire 16–20 weeks gestation, in Norwegian mother and child cohort study.

The physical complaints were derived from both Q1 and Q3, except for Braxton Hicks contractions and leg cramps, which were only reported in Q3. Women indicated if they were “not at all”, “a little bothered” or “bothered a lot” by Braxton Hicks contractions. For the remaining physical symptoms, women reported how many 4-week periods they were bothered by each symptom. The number of 4-week periods women could tick off, varied from 8 for most symptoms (total of 32 weeks starting from 0–4 weeks of pregnancy) to 5 for leg cramps (only Q3, started from 13–16 weeks of pregnancy).

Information on adult physical violence was taken from Q1 and consisted of a positive answer as to whether women as adults had experienced being slapped, hit, kicked or otherwise physically assaulted. This question and the ones on physical violence and emotional abuse from Q3 are modified questions derived from the Norvold Abuse Questionnaire (NorAq) [25].

Child physical violence from Q3 consisted of a positive answer to the question “Have you experienced physical violence before the age of 18?”. Emotional abuse either as a child (<18 years) or as an adult (≥18 years), also from Q3, was a positive answer to one or both of two descriptive questions: 1) Have you experienced anybody, systematically and over a long period of time, trying to repress, degrade or humiliate you? 2) Have you experienced anybody threatening to hurt you or someone close to you? In Q3 women were asked if they had been pressured into sexual acts/activities either as a child (<18 years) or as an adult (≥18 years). The sexual violence reported in Q1 could very well, but not necessarily, be that reported in Q3. As the question on sexual violence is more detailed in Q1 and as its wording is less

likely to include non-contact sexual abuse we selected our exposure variable from Q1. To differentiate between these similar variables from Q1 and Q3, the term sexual abuse is used for Q3 and sexual violence for Q1.

The Hopkins Symptom Checklist using 5 items (SCL-5), from Q3, was used to measure mental distress, using a 2.0 cut-off point as suggested by Strand et al. [26]. The SCL-5 had been translated into Norwegian and validated in Norway [27]. Socio-demographic and other characteristics such as age, education, parity, civil status, occupation, consumption of alcohol or smoking during pregnancy, height and pre-pregnancy weight were derived from Q1. Any report of smoking or alcohol use during pregnancy was coded as positive for these variables.

Statistical analyses

Frequency analyses were used to quantify the prevalence of the different levels of sexual violence at different time periods. Cross-tabulation and Pearson’s chi-square test were used to study percentages and assess differences in the prevalence of demographic and other characteristics for women reporting sexual violence compared to women not reporting sexual violence.

There were no significant differences for missing data by level of severity of sexual violence. The prevalence of missing data was 2.1% for BMI, 3.7% for education, 0.5% for civil status, and 0.7% for smoking during pregnancy. Missing data for the SCL-5 (3.2%) was replaced by the series mean. Sensitivity analyses comparing the total score of SCL-5 before and after imputation showed no significant differences. The results of the logistic regression analyses remained qualitatively the same when

performed with complete exclusion of missing data compared to using imputed missing data for SCL-5.

In a clinical setting without routine enquiry about a history of violence, women rarely inform their doctor or midwife about such a history [10,28]. However, women who complain “excessively” of pregnancy-related physical symptoms may be noticed. We therefore aimed at analyses which would identify those women from the total sample. We did this by defining a cut-off for the number of 4-week periods women were suffering from the different symptoms using the 90th percentile of the distribution for the whole sample. The same procedure was used to define the cut-off for the number of pregnancy-related physical symptoms. This identified women who reported 8 or more symptoms.

The questions enquiring about sexual violence in Q1 and sexual abuse in Q3 are not the same, yet very similar. This explains why among the 9 114 women reporting childhood and/or adult sexual abuse in Q3, 7 577 (83.1%) also reported any sexual violence in Q1. Testing for collinearity between sexual violence reported in Q1 and sexual abuse reported in Q3 resulted in a Pearson’s correlation coefficient of 0.605, well above the generally accepted cut-off of <0.4 for entering as a covariate in the regression analyses. Due to the overlap and collinearity shown, sexual abuse from Q3 was not entered in the regression analyses models.

Binary logistic regression analyses were performed to estimate the crude and adjusted OR and 95% CI for the association between the different levels of severity of sexual violence and the 90th percentile of the number of 4-week periods of suffering for each pregnancy-related physical symptom. Age was considered the only true confounding factor and controlled for in all the models [29]. The literature shows that co-occurrence of violence is common [17]. In order to estimate the independent association between the sexual violence and the reporting of pregnancy-related physical symptoms, we adjusted for the other types of violence and abuse reported, as well as age in all adjusted models, provided there were enough cases. Mental distress has been associated with sexual violence and we considered it to be a mediating factor [17]. In *Model 1* we adjusted for age and other types of violence and abuse. In *Model 2* we additionally adjusted for mental distress to estimate the importance

of this mediating factor. Finally, in *Model 3*, we added the a priori selected covariates: pre-pregnancy BMI, parity, smoking and alcohol consumption in early pregnancy to those included in *Model 2*. The covariates added to *Model 3* are all well-known factors associated with a history of abuse and violence [30-34]. They are also known risk factors for several of the pregnancy-related physical symptoms [35-38]. *Model 3* investigates the importance of these factors. The comparison group for all analyses was women not reporting sexual violence. All analyses were two-sided at α 0.05 and conducted with the statistical program SPSS version 19.0.

Results

Twelve percent (9 444) of the women reported mild sexual violence, 2.8% (2 219) moderate and 3.6% (2 805) severe (Table 1). Of the 14 468 women who reported sexual violence ever, 94.4 % reported having experienced this only previously, 1.6% only recently and 4% both recently and previously.

Women reporting a history of sexual violence were significantly younger, more often unemployed and less frequently living with a partner (Table 2). In addition they more frequently reported smoking and alcohol consumption during early pregnancy, a BMI \geq 30 and mental distress (Table 2). Women reporting sexual violence were significantly more likely to report other types of violence and abuse, both as a child and as an adult (Table 2). One thousand five hundred and thirty seven (1 537) women reported sexual abuse in Q3 without reporting sexual violence in Q1, of these, 1 134 reported childhood sexual abuse and 429 adult sexual abuse.

All through pregnancy the proportion of women suffering from pregnancy-related physical symptoms was significantly higher among women with a history of sexual violence compared to women without such a history. Already at 0–4 weeks, 45% of the women with a history of severe sexual violence reported suffering one or more pregnancy-related physical symptoms, compared to 33.3% for women not reporting sexual violence ($P > 0.001$). At 21–24 weeks and 29–32 weeks, the proportion of women reporting suffering one or more symptoms had risen to 80.5% and 79.2% respectively for women reporting a history of sexual violence compared to 71.7% and 72.5% for those without a history of sexual

Table 1 Prevalence of sexual violence in the Norwegian mother and child cohort study, N = 78 660

Level of severity of sexual violence	Only recently	Only previously	Both previously and recent	Ever
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Mild	195 (0.2)	8 837 (11.2)	412 (0.5)	9444 (12.0)
Moderate	15 (0.0)	2200 (2.8)	4 (0.0)	2219 (2.8)
Severe	54 (0.1)	2737 (3.5)	14 (0.0)	2805 (3.6)
Any	264 (0.3)	13 774 (17.5)	430 (0.55)	14 468 (18.4)

Table 2 Characteristics of women without and with a mild, moderate or severe history of sexual violence in the mother and child cohort study, N = 78 660 (column %)

	<i>No sexual violence</i> n = 64 192%	<i>Mild sexual violence</i> n = 9 444%	<i>Moderate sexual violence</i> n = 2 219%	<i>Severe sexual violence</i> n = 2 805%
Age*				
<19	1.1	1.9	2.5	6.1
20–25	16.6	18.7	18.7	26.7
26–31	48.8	43.3	42.3	38.5
32–37	29.2	30.8	30.7	23.7
≥38	4.2	5.3	5.7	4.9
Education*				
Primary	1.9	3.3	5.7	9.7
Secondary	34.4	40.4	45.8	54.3
Higher ≤4 years	40.6	36.4	30.7	24.3
Higher >4 years	23.1	19.9	17.8	11.7
Occupation*				
Employed	82.8	76.3	70.9	62.4
Student	9.5	12.7	14.0	16.2
Not employed	7.7	11.0	15.1	21.4
Civil status*				
Married/cohabitant	97.3	94.2	92.3	88.9
Other	2.7	5.8	7.7	11.1
Smoking during pregnancy*	7.1	11.8	16.5	22.4
Alcohol during pregnancy*	11.3	14.9	14.6	12.5
Parity*				
Nulliparous	55.4	53.1	51.4	55.4
Multiparous	44.6	46.9	48.6	44.6
Pre-pregnancy BMI*				
<20	12.5	12.7	13.3	14.3
20–24.9	56.7	55.9	52.4	48.4
25–29.9	21.6	21.4	22.0	23.3
≥30	9.2	10.0	12.2	13.9
Mental distress*	5.1	12.2	14.5	20.9
Adult physical violence*	9.2	30.7	47.0	53.0
Child physical violence*	2.8	11.0	22.8	34.6
Adult emotional abuse*	12.1	31.4	40.4	44.7
Child emotional abuse*	10.6	23.9	33.0	39.3
Adult sexual abuse Q3*	0.7	20.1	36.1	40.6
Child sexual abuse Q3*	1.8	20.1	40.6	52.8

* P < 0.001 using Pearson χ^2 .

violence ($P > 0.001$). Severe sexual violence was significantly associated with an increased duration of pregnancy-related symptoms (Table 3). An increasing level of severity of sexual violence was associated with an increasing probability of suffering for a longer period of time for the majority of the physical symptoms (Table 3). An increasing level of severity of sexual violence was also associated with an increasing probability of reporting ≥ 8 symptoms (Table 4). Compared to women not reporting

sexual violence, those reporting mild sexual violence were nearly twice as likely to report ≥ 8 symptoms, crude OR 1.95 (1.85–2.06), while women reporting severe sexual violence were three times as likely to report ≥ 8 symptoms, crude OR 3.09 (2.84–3.36) (Table 4). These associations were attenuated, but still significant, when controlling for factors such as age and other types of violence and abuse (Table 4). In a dose–response fashion, the more types of violence and abuse to which women were exposed, the

Table 3 The duration/degree of pregnancy-related symptoms by level of sexual violence, percentages and adjusted † OR, N = 78 660

	No. of 4-week period(s) *	No sexual violence	Mild sexual violence		Moderate sexual violence		Severe sexual violence	
		n = 64 192	n = 9 444	n = 2 219	n = 2 805	%	AOR (95% CI)	%
1. Backache	≥5	9.2	13.6	1.29 (1.21–1.38)	15.4	1.32 (1.17–1.49)	18.9	1.48 (1.33–1.65)
2. Tiredness	≥5	13.2	18.1	1.27 (1.20–1.35)	18.8	1.23 (1.10–1.38)	21.8	1.45 (1.31–1.61)
3. Constipation	≥5	9.8	13.5	1.31 (1.22–1.40)	14.7	1.36 (1.20–1.54)	13.0	1.20 (1.06–1.36)
4. Pelvic girdle relaxation	≥4	12.3	16.6	1.23 (1.16–1.31)	18.3	1.25 (1.11–1.40)	21.2	1.40 (1.26–1.55)
5. Heartburn	≥4	11.7	15.2	1.21 (1.14–1.29)	18.1	1.39 (1.24–1.56)	20.1	1.54 (1.39–1.71)
6. Nausea and vomiting	≥3	10.8	12.3	1.26 (1.19–1.34)	14.6	1.27 (1.14–1.43)	17.7	1.66 (1.50–1.83)
7. Edema	≥2	11.6	15.8	1.21 (1.14–1.29)	18.6	1.33 (1.18–1.49)	20.9	1.47 (1.32–1.62)
8. Candidiasis	≥2	12.1	15.1	1.22 (1.14–1.30)	14.9	1.15 (1.02–1.30)	14.1	1.07 (0.95–1.20)
9. Pruritus gravidarum	≥1	13.6	19.0	1.30 (1.23–1.38)	21.1	1.34 (1.20–1.49)	24.1	1.50 (1.36–1.66)
10. Leukorrhoea	≥1	7.2	10.7	1.37 (1.27–1.48)	11.6	1.39 (1.21–1.60)	11.1	1.26 (1.11–1.44)
11. Headache	≥2	15.0	20.9	1.27 (1.20–1.34)	23.4	1.33 (1.20–1.48)	26.7	1.48 (1.35–1.62)
12. Urinary Tract Infection	≥1	9.3	11.2	1.09 (1.01–1.17)	13.0	1.18 (1.03–1.35)	13.2	1.11 (0.98–1.25)
13. Urine incontinence	≥1	11.7	17.1	1.33 (1.25–1.41)	17.4	1.22 (1.09–1.37)	19.1	1.35 (1.21–1.50)
14. Leg cramps	≥3	11.1	13.0	1.14 (1.05–1.20)	13.7	1.14 (1.00–1.29)	13.1	1.05 (0.93–1.06)
15. Braxton Hicks contractions	bothered a lot **	12.5	17.0	1.26 (1.19–1.34)	18.3	1.27 (1.14–1.43)	23.0	1.66 (1.50–1.83)

† Adjusted for age, child physical violence, adult physical violence, child emotional abuse and adult emotional abuse. Comparison group is the group of women not reporting sexual violence.* Number of 4-week periods women indicated having suffered from this symptom, maximum possible number of 4-week periods for symptom 1–10 was 8, for symptom 11– 3 it was 6 and for symptom 14 it was 5. ** Question without 4-week periods option.

more likely they were to report ≥8 physical symptoms (not in the tables). The unadjusted OR for women with a history of any sexual violence (including all levels of severity) reporting ≥8 pregnancy-related physical symptoms was 2.24 (2.15–2.35). For women reporting two types, such as both any sexual violence and adult physical violence, the crude OR was 2.70 (2.54–2.87), and for any sexual violence and adult emotional abuse the crude OR was 2.86 (2.68–3.04). For women reporting three types: any sexual violence as well as adult physical violence and adult emotional abuse, the crude OR was 3.18 (2.93–3.44). Having experienced any sexual violence both recently and

previously resulted in a stronger association with ≥8 symptoms, crude OR 3.07 (2.57–3.66), than only previously, crude OR 2.22 (2.12–2.34), and only recently, crude OR 1.73 (1.25–2.40) (not in the tables). A similar pattern was evident for each of the different levels of severity of sexual violence when analyzed separately (Table 5).

Discussion

Eighteen percent of the women in our study reported having experienced any sexual violence. Women with a history of sexual violence suffered from more pregnancy-related physical symptoms, to a greater extent

Table 4 The Odds Ratios (crude and adjusted) for having ≥8 pregnancy-related symptoms, n = 11 532

Type of violence and abuse	≥8 symptoms	Crude OR	Adjusted OR Model 1	Adjusted OR Model 2	Adjusted OR Model 3
	n	Crude OR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Sexual violence					
Mild	2 057	1.95 (1.85–2.06)	1.49 (1.41–1.58)	1.44 (1.37–1.53)	1.44 (1.36–1.53)
Moderate	595	2.57 (2.33–2.83)	1.66 (1.50–1.84)	1.61 (1.46–1.79)	1.60 (1.44–1.78)
Severe	859	3.09 (2.84–3.36)	1.78 (1.62–1.95)	1.68 (1.53–1.84)	1.64(1.49–1.81)
Adult physical violence	2 806	2.20 (2.10–2.31)	1.35 (1.28–1.43)	1.31 (1.24–1.38)	1.30 (1.22–1.37)
Child physical violence	1 255	2.57 (2.39–2.75)	1.31 (1.21–1.42)	1.27 (1.17–1.38)	1.22 (1.13–1.33)
Adult emotional abuse	3 200	2.28 (2.17–2.38)	1.74 (1.65–1.83)	1.68 (1.60–1.77)	1.48 (1.40–1.56)
Child emotional abuse	2 641	2.12 (2.02–2.23)	1.53 (1.45–1.62)	1.48 (1.40–1.57)	1.70 (1.62–1.80)

Comparison group is the group of women not reporting sexual violence.

Model 1: adjusted for age and other types of abuse.

Model 2: adjusted for age, other types of violence and abuse and mental distress.

Model 3: adjusted for age, other types of violence and abuse, mental distress, BMI, smoking and alcohol consumption and parity.

and for a longer time, compared to women who did not report such a history. Having experienced sexual violence both recently and previously resulted in a stronger association with suffering from ≥ 8 symptoms than sexual violence experienced only previously or only recently.

Our study has several strengths. Firstly, the large sample size gives robust results and allowed considerable adjustment for confounding and mediating factors. In particular, we were able to assess the independent association for sexual violence by controlling for other types of abuse and violence. Secondly, selection bias in relation to the exposure is unlikely as women consenting to participate were not expecting questions on sexual violence. Thirdly, the sample being population-based suggests that our results are generalizable for the Norwegian setting and very likely beyond. However, the low response rate causes concern. We lack information on why women did not participate. Participation involved considerable effort and had no immediate benefits for the women taking part. Nilsen et al. [39] compared participants in the MoBa study to all women giving birth in Norway. They found a strong under-representation of the youngest women (<25 years), those living alone, mothers with more than two previous births and smokers [39]. Despite this, no statistically relative differences in association measure were found between participants and the total population regarding the eight association measures they tested [39]. They therefore concluded that even though the prevalence of both exposure and outcome may be different in the MoBa study compared to the entire pregnant population in Norway, the estimates of association can still be valid [39].

A major limitation of our study is the lack of use of a validated instrument for measuring sexual violence. The Norwegian questionnaire uses the term “seksuell

omgang”. The most correct translation for this term in English is “sexual relations”, not “intercourse” as written in the English version of the questionnaire translated for the benefit of researchers (not used by participants). The term “sexual relations” is not precise and can include other acts besides intercourse. However, the term points towards physical contact as opposed to non-contact sexual abuse. All three answering options suggest that the sexual relations were unwanted. Our results show an increase in strength of associations from mild to severe sexual violence, which suggests that the study participants also have interpreted these different levels as increasing levels of severity. Our study does not include questions about the timing, frequency or perpetrator of the sexual violence. Information about such factors could shed important light on our findings. For example, we do not know if the prevalence of sexual violence and associations investigated differ significantly for a known compared to unknown perpetrator.

Seventeen percent of the women reporting sexual abuse in Q3 did not report sexual violence in Q1. The majority of these women reported abuse before the age of 18 in Q3. A reasonable explanation for this lack of overlap is that the questions, although similar, are not exactly the same. The questions in Q1 point towards physical-contact sexual violence. The question in Q3 could more easily be interpreted as also including non-contact sexual abuse. For some of those reporting sexual abuse as an adult in Q3 but not in Q1, a possible but unlikely explanation could be that the abuse happened after answering Q1.

Another limitation of our study is the lack of knowledge of the severity of the pregnancy-related physical symptoms, except for the Braxton Hicks contractions.

Table 5 The crude and adjusted OR for having ≥ 8 pregnancy-related symptoms by timing and level of severity of sexual violence

	≥ 8 symptoms n = 11 532	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Mild sexual violence			
Only previously	1902	1.92 (1.82–2.03)	1.45 (1.37–1.54)*
Only recently	39	1.75 (1.23–2.49)	1.71 (1.20–2.43)**
Both previously and recently	116	2.74 (2.21–3.41)	2.04 (1.63–2.55)*
Moderate sexual violence			
Only previously	591	2.57 (2.33–2.83)	1.58 (1.42–1.76)*
Only recently	2	1.08 (0.24–4.77)	Too few to adjust
Both previously and recently	2	7.00 (0.99–49.72)	Too few to adjust
Severe sexual violence			
Only previously	844	3.12 (2.87–3.40)	1.68 (1.53–1.86)*
Only recently	8	1.22 (0.57–2.58)	1.18 (0.56–2.50)**
Both previously and recently	7	7.00 (2.46–19.97)	6.70 (2.34–19.14)**

Comparison group is the group of women not reporting sexual violence.

* adjusted for age and other types of abuse and violence ** adjusted for age only.

Women were asked if and when they suffered from the pregnancy-related physical symptoms, but not how much. However, even if the women had been asked how badly they suffered from these physical symptoms, the measurement would have remained subjective. Most of the pregnancy-related symptoms are rarely substantiated objectively, as they generally cause no concern regarding the outcome of the pregnancy (e.g. heartburn, constipation, leg cramps, backache), while some symptoms may lead to further investigation to rule out pathology (e.g. edema, pruritis gravidarum, headache, leukorrhea).

Our study, like most others investigating the impact of sexual violence, relies on retrospective self-reporting with the risk of recall bias [40]. Self-reporting begins with the individual perceiving and storing the experience as a memory of sexual violence. Next the study questions have to trigger the participant recall of the event. Studies have shown that the methodology used, i.e. the number of questions asked, the phrasing and the context in which the questions appear, influence the rates of self-reported sexual violence [41,42]. Lastly women have to be willing to disclose their experience [40,41]. Women in our study were sent the questionnaires by post, and if the perpetrator of the unwanted sexual relations was their present partner, fear of retribution resulting from the partner reading their responses may well have stopped disclosure. This could also be one of the reasons why the prevalence of recent sexual violence was so low compared to previously experienced sexual violence. However, our prevalence of recent sexual violence of 0.8% (0.3% only recent and 0.5% both previously and recent) is very similar to that of 1% reported in the first national population based study of violence among Norwegian women [7].

Our lifetime prevalence of ever having experienced sexual violence (18%) is exactly the same as the prevalence reported in the general population (not college students) from a nationwide study in the USA by Kilpatrick et al. [5]. It is difficult to compare our estimates of prevalence of sexual violence with other Norwegian studies due to methodological differences [7,43,44]. A Nordic study on the prevalence of different types of abuse among patients visiting gynecology clinics reported 6.4% prevalence for women ≥ 18 for severe sexual abuse which compares well to our study when we combine the prevalence for moderate and severe sexual violence [10].

A history of sexual violence was associated with the reporting of other types of violence and abuse, particularly during adulthood. The co-occurrence increased with the increasing level of severity of sexual violence (Table 2). This pattern suggests that sexual violence in our study was part of intimate partner violence or domestic violence. This finding agrees with other research

reporting that in the majority of sexual violence cases, the perpetrator is known to the victim. The most common perpetrator of sexual violence occurring in childhood is the father, stepfather or another relative. For adult sexual violence, it is a partner or former partner [5,9]. Co-occurrence of multiple forms of violence and adult re-victimization as suggested in this study are well documented findings [7,16,45,46].

No other studies have investigated the association between a history of any lifetime sexual violence and pregnancy-related physical symptoms. However, other studies have noted the association between sexual violence and a range of somatic health problems in predominantly non-pregnant women [7,15-18,44,45]. Two studies among pregnant women showed a significant association between childhood sexual abuse and physical symptoms and complaints [22,23]. A Swedish study of a general population of pregnant women with the primary purpose to determine the prevalence of lifetime sexual abuse, reported that such a history was associated with increased reporting of general health problems [9]. They focused on diagnoses and diseases with little attention to symptoms reported by women.

The MoBa study is a large epidemiological study designed to investigate many correlations [24] but not causality. Our study therefore examined the association between different levels of sexual violence and pregnancy-related physical symptoms. We did, however, estimate the effect on the associations for some of the intermediate factors which according to the literature [47-49] are considered to be on the pathway between exposure and outcome by adjusting for them in logistic regression models. Different pathways have been proposed to explain the association between sexual violence and pregnancy-related physical symptoms [47,48]. Some symptoms could be linked to behavioral risk factors, such as obesity and smoking, which are more prevalent among victims of sexual violence and abuse, both in our study and others [48]. In our study, adjusting for these factors did not alter the association considerably. The psychological pathway seems of importance. As with the reporting of most physical complaints, psychological factors may increase the reporting of pregnancy-related physical symptoms [48,50]. This pathway includes conditions such as hyper-vigilance, somatization, anxiety, sleeping difficulties and hostility, and is put forward by several researchers in relation to the experience of physical symptoms and poor self-reported health [15,47-49,51,52]. In addition, some studies suggest that current life stressors increase the rate of health problems more for abused individuals than for those without a history of abuse [53,54]. Pregnancy and the anticipation of childbirth itself have been recognized as possible stressors for most pregnant women, while severe fear of

childbirth has been associated with a history of sexual abuse [55-57]. In our study we noticed that the associations changed noticeably when mental distress was entered in the model. Our study, which is based on data from a cohort study, has a cross-sectional design and can therefore not show a causal link between the experience of sexual violence and pregnancy-related physical symptoms. However, in most cases the sexual violence occurred before the pregnancy. This fact and the increased strength of the association with increased severity offer support to a causal association [29].

Conclusions

We found that women who reported sexual violence suffered longer and from more pregnancy-related physical symptoms compared to women not reporting sexual violence. The symptoms may seem like minor complaints to those who provide health care during pregnancy. However, they may cause women major discomfort and severely affect their well-being during pregnancy. Few women spontaneously disclose their history of violence to health professionals [10,28]. Clinicians should consider the possible role of a history of sexual violence or other abuse when treating women who suffer to a great extent from pregnancy-related physical symptoms.

Abbreviations

Q1, Questionnaire 1; Q3, Questionnaire 3; AOR, Adjusted Odds Ratio; OR, Odds Ratio; CI, Confidence Interval; NorAq, Norvold Abuse questionnaire; BMI, Body Mass Index; SCL-5, Symptom Check List with 5 items; MoBa, Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study; MBRN, Medical Birth Registry of Norway.

Competing interests

There are no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

ML conceived the study, performed the analyses, drafted and corrected the manuscript. LH participated in the statistical analyses and drafting of the manuscript. SV participated in the conception of the study, advised on the statistical analyses and participated in the drafting of the manuscript. BS participated in the conception and design of the study, advised on the statistical analyses and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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