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Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A crosssectional descriptive study protocol

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Keywords:	Medical Education, Family Violence, Curriculum, General Practice, Family Practice
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Note from the Editors: Instructions for reviewers of study protocols

Since launching in 2011, BMJ Open has published study protocols for planned or ongoing research studies. If data collection is complete, we will not consider the manuscript.

Publishing study protocols enables researchers and funding bodies to stay up to date in their fields by providing exposure to research activity that may not otherwise be widely publicised. This can help prevent unnecessary duplication of work and will hopefully enable collaboration. Publishing protocols in full also makes available more information than is currently required by trial registries and increases transparency, making it easier for others (editors, reviewers and readers) to see and understand any deviations from the protocol that occur during the conduct of the study.

The scientific integrity and the credibility of the study data depend substantially on the study design and methodology, which is why the study protocol requires a thorough peer-review.

BMJ Open will consider for publication protocols for any study design, including observational studies and systematic reviews.

Some things to keep in mind when reviewing the study protocol:

- Protocol papers should report planned or ongoing studies. The dates of the study should be included in the manuscript.
- Unfortunately we are unable to customize the reviewer report form for study protocols. As such, some of the items (i.e., those pertaining to results) on the form should be scores as Not Applicable (N/A).
- While some baseline data can be presented, there should be no results or conclusions present in the study protocol.
- For studies that are ongoing, it is generally the case that very few changes can be made to the methodology. As such, requests for revisions are generally clarifications for the rationale or details relating to the methods. If there is a major flaw in the study that would prevent a sound interpretation of the data, we would expect the study protocol to be rejected.

TITLE PAGE

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE: Family **Vi**olence **Cu**rricula in **E**urope (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

Introduction:

Family violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of endemic proportions and serious consequences. Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance, and they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked. A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV. Training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner.

The main aim of this project, Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE), is to (1) describe current FV education delivery in European medical universities (undergraduate period) and during the specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM) (postgraduate residency programme), and (2) compare it with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations for FV curriculum.

Methods and analysis: This is the protocol of a cross-sectional descriptive study consisting of two self-report online surveys (for undergraduate and postgraduate training, respectively) with 40 questions each. For both surveys, general practitioners, residents, medical students and professionals involved in their education from countries of the European region will be identified through the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe) and will be invited to provide information regarding the training on FV. Descriptive tests will be carried out and a thematic analysis will be conducted on the openended questions.

Ethics and dissemination: Ethics approval has been obtained by the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE).

The results will provide important information concerning current curricula on FV, and can be used for mapping the educational needs and planning the implementation of future training interventions. They will be published and disseminated through WONCA Europe and its networks.

KEYWORDS: Medical Education, Family Violence, Curriculum, General Practice, Family Practice.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first study carried out in the European region to describe Family Violence curricula during undergraduate medical school training and postgraduate specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM).
- Through WONCA Europe, we have unique access to members of the Organisation, located across all the countries the European region (as defined by the WHO Regional Office for Europe), who will help us to map the curricula in the European region.
- The two self-report online surveys will provide information about Family Violence training in the universities of the European region and specialty training in GP/FM.
- Descriptive statistics will use to analyse quantitative responses and a thematic analysis will be conducted on the open-ended questions.
- The findings will be used to improve Family Violence curricula in medical universities and in specialty trainings.

ARTICLE

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

INTRODUCTION

Family Violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of endemic proportions and serious consequences [1]. In addition to FV constituting a violation of human rights [2], its consequences involve serious damage to the physical, mental and social well-being of individuals and families. Family Violence, also named domestic violence, domestic abuse, or battering, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others.

Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims of FV who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance [3,4]. Although statistics show that abused women use health care services more than non-abused women, and they also identify health care providers as the professionals they would most trust with disclosure of abuse [5], they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked [6]. Health care professionals are in a unique position to offer a safe and confidential environment not only to facilitate disclosure of violence, but also to offer appropriate support and referral to other resources and services [2].

A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV [7,8]. Prior research has found that training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner [7,8], and health care professionals report feeling inadequately trained to care for victims of abuse [9]. In order to assume their roles and responsibility, it is necessary to sensitise them towards FV and provide them with the information and tools necessary to respond sensitively and effectively [2]. Training in FV is likely to improve clinical practice in such cases [10]. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have published guidelines for health services responding to IPV, emphasising the urgent need to improve the education of frontline health care professionals [1,11].

The Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE) study aims at describing current FV curricula delivery both in European undergraduate medical programmes and in the specialty training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM) (postgraduate residency programmes), and compare them with the corresponding WHO recommendations.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Design

This study adopts a cross-sectional descriptive design consisting of two self-report online surveys [one for postgraduate ("FAVICUE I") and one for undergraduate training ("FAVICUE

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II")] with approximately 40 questions each (Appendix 1 and 2), with open and close-ended questions, divided into 14 different sections, as presented in table 1.

	FAVICUE I	FAVICUE II
1	Profile	Profile
2	Training setting	Medical school
3	Personal background	Training on FV at the University
4	 Types of FV: IPV, elder abuse, child maltreatment, female genital mutilation. If there is no training on FV: Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it is not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive or elective activity and teaching methods used. 	 Types of FV: IPV, elder abuse, child maltreatment, female genital mutilation. If there is no training on FV: Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it is not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive or elective activity and teaching methods used.
5	Content of the training (topics covered, who delivers the teaching, year during which it is offered, total number of hours)	Format of the training (who delivers the teaching, year during which it is offered, total number of hours, embedded as a rotation)
6	Monitoring	Content of the training I (learning objectives and outcomes, topics covered)
7	Documentation	Documentation
8	Confidentiality	Confidentiality
9	Safety	Safety
10	Referrals	Referrals
11	Protocol	Monitoring
12	Policy	Practice
13	Personal opinion	Personal opinion
14	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.

Table 1. The sections of the two FAVICUE surveys. FAVICUE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe. FV: Family Violence. IPV: Intimate Partner Violence.

The items were chosen in line with those previously used by Alpert et al. [12], Valpied and colleagues [13], Srivastava and Coles [14], and Potter and Feder [15], aiming for a comprehensive assessment of all aspects of FV curricula.

PARTICIPANTS

Inclusion criteria

The target population of participants are General Practitioners (GPs), including those who are in training, working in primary care, in rural, urban or emergency settings, and those involved in training. For both surveys, GPs and residents from countries of the European region will be contacted to participate in the survey through the email list and social media accounts of the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe). WONCA Europe is an academic and scientific society, with 47 member organisations and represents more than 120,000 Family Physicians in Europe.

For the purposes of this study, the European Region is defined according to the WHO Regional Office for Europe [16], comprising an extensive geographical area of 53 countries between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; WONCA Europe also conforms to this definition. The survey will be conducted with the support of three of the WONCA Europe networks, and one special interest group of the world umbrella organisation (WONCA):

- 1) The WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence (WONCA SIGFV);
- 2) The Vasco da Gama Movement (VdGM, a network of WONCA Europe) for trainees and junior family doctors, with a representative member for each European country;
- 3) The European Academy of Teachers in General Practice/Family Medicine (EURACT, a network of WONCA Europe);
- 4) The working group on Mental Health and Family Violence of the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV, a network of WONCA Europe).

Exclusion criteria

Participants who are neither GPs nor medical students or those professionals who are not involved in their training.

RECRUITMENT AND INFORMED CONSENT

Physicians and medical students will receive an online invitation to participate in the study including the link to the platform where they will find all the information related to the project, its objectives and expected outcomes. They can participate or forward the email to other potential participants who have knowledge of FV training in specialty training programmes.

The first page of the online survey contains the consent form and information on how the data will be treated. Volunteers have to agree to these terms and conditions by clicking the respective button before being taken to the next pages of the online survey.

SAMPLE SIZE

Our sample consists of GPs, GP trainees, medical students and teaching professionals from the 41 countries represented in WONCA Europe: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

DATA ANALYSIS

For each survey, data will be collected during a twelve month consecutive period, starting on 16th January 2018. Quantitative analysis will be carried out using SPSS: descriptive statistics will be computed and chi-square, t-tests and nonparametric tests, where applicable, will be performed. A thematic analysis will be conducted on the open-ended questions using NVivo [17].

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical Approval

This study will be conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the declaration of Helsinki and the guidelines of the Ethics Review Panel (ERP) of the University of Luxembourg. The study design was approved by the Ethics Review Panel of the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE) on 19th September 2017.

Participant's information and consent

Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before any data collection ensues. This will include the right to decline and to withdraw from the research once it has started. If participants wish to be informed of the results of the project and relevant publications, they can contact the principal investigator through the contact provided in the online survey.

Data protection

The data will be collected anonymously, by default. The data used in this research project will be collected through a web-based service (LimeSurvey) hosted on a server within the network of the University of Luxembourg. The transmission of data to this server will be secured using the HTTPS protocol. There will be no link between the data and the participant. The server and the LimeSurvey application are managed by the central information technology (IT) department, which is in control of granting access to the server. Once the data collection has been completed, the data will be copied to a centrally managed file share of the UL main file server dedicated to the project. After the validation of the download, the data set on the web server will be deleted. Access to the project file share is only provided by the IT department upon authorisation of the owner of the file share. To ensure the confidentiality of the data and to follow the principle of privacy by design, the data will be stored as content of an AES encrypted ZIP archive. The decryption password will only be known to the members of the project and not be shared with a third party. Temporary copies of the data made by accessing the ZIP archive and used for data analysis will be deleted once the analysis has been completed. The ZIP archive will be kept for 10 years in the project share drive and will be destroyed after this period in accordance with the ethics guidelines of the University Luxembourg.

DISSEMINATION

Study findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications, conference presentations, posters and social media channels. The research findings will provide

important information concerning current curricula on FV, enhancing the knowledge by facilitating mapping the current training provision in the European region. The outcomes of the study have the potential to help in the identification of educational needs, and in planning the implementation of future training interventions or improvement of existing ones.

DISCUSSION

Historically, most medical care providers have not been taught the skills to recognise and treat victims of FV. Even if awareness has increased among the medical profession in the last decade, we expect to find insufficient levels of training provision. Such a result would underline the significant gap between the recognition of FV as a public health problem of endemic proportions and its serious consequences, and the provision of adequate training of first line professionals to address this important problem [1,11]. The results of this study will help to improve our understanding of the situation in the European Region, raise awareness for the importance of the contents of medical curricula and suggest further implementations.

COMMENT

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study carried out at a European level.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of this study relates to the use of self-report questionnaires, with which we will collect information from GPs and medical students through the scientific network and the scientific societies. This heterogeneity of the respondents may reflect response bias in our findings as well as the voluntary participation, because colleagues that are more aware and sensitive to FV are more likely to respond to the survey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for the kind support received from WONCA Europe (WONCA Europe: European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians) from her president, Dr Anna Stadval, and its networks, especially the Vasco da Gama Movement Family Violence group (the Junior Doctors Network of Family Medicine in Europe) and her president, Dr Claire Marie Thomas, the WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence and her Co Chairs Dr Hagit Dascal-Weichhendler and Prof. Dr Kelsey Hegarty, the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV) and her president Dr Mateja Bulc, and the European Academy of Teachers in General Practice / Family Medicine (EURACT) and her president, Dr Jo Buchanan. And all the colleagues who took part in the survey, sharing their knowledge and providing information to make this research possible.

FOOTNOTES

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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APPENDIX 1

FAVICUE I

Current FV education deliver during the postgraduate GP vocational training program / residency in Europe.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location_____

2. TRAINING SETTING

In this survey you will be ask about the **ACTUAL** teaching on family violence and abuse during the GP vocational training / residency period. Please specify the **details of the GP vocational training / residency that will be related to your answers**.

- 4. Place of the GP vocational training / residency
- 5. Country of the GP vocational training / residency
- 6. What is the **actual length** of the GP vocational training / residency? (Please specify it in years)

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 7. Have you finished your GP vocational training period / specialization? Yes/No
- 8. If you have finished your vocational training, please specify in which year did you qualified as a GP?
- 9. Years of practice (after specialization/GP vocational training)

4. TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

10. Is there **currently** any training during the specialization / GP vocational training in the following areas? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	r development, I to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	Ο	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	О	0	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	О	0	О	Ο	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο	0	0	0

11A. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

12. If **there is current training** during the specialization / GP vocational training, what are the **teaching methods** used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

INTIMATE	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential learning	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
PARTNER											
ELDER ABUSE											
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

- 13. If you selected "Other", please specify:
- 14. Is the current training on Family Violence an elective or compulsory activity? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	О	0

5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I)

15. What topics / issues are actually covered? (you may choose multiple options if applicable)

1	
2	
3	Please choose all that apply:
4	
5	O N/A
6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	O General overview
8	O Epidemiology
9 10	O Risk factors or associations
11	O Physical health consequences
12 13	O Mental health consequences
14	O Child protection
15	O Gender issures
16 17	O Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
18	O Honour based violence
19 20	O Case study
20 21	O Identifying domestic violence and abuse
22	O Asking about domestic violence and abuse
23	
24	O Management
25	O Community services
26	O Other:
27	
28	
29 30	5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II)
30 31	
32	16. About the training:
33	

	Who delivers/facilitates	In which year(s) of the	Estimated total of
	the teaching?	GP training is this	hours of training during
		offered?	the specialization:
INTIMATE PARTNER			
VIOLENCE			
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT			
(ABUSE/NEGLECT)			
FEMALE GENITAL			
MUTILATION			

17. Does the training include how to ask about ...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0

ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο

18. Does the training include **when to ask** about each type of violence? Please tick all that apply:

	N/A	No	To all new patients	To all new female patients	To all patients periodically	To all male patients	To all patients with abuse indicators on history or exam	To all pregnant patients at specific times of their pregnancy	To all patients of specific age groups or certain categories only	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE										
ELDER ABUSE										
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)										
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION										

6. MONITORING

19. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it:

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

7. DOCUMENTATION

20. Does the actual training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

20A. Briefly describe the **training methods used for documentation**, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

21. Does the training include **how to document** any of the following information in the consultation? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

	NO	UNCERTAIN	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ELDER	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children						

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

22. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	О	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	О	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	О	Ο

23. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

24. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	Ο
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο

25. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

26. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	Ο	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. PROTOCOL

28. Is there a local protocol for dealing with each type of violence at your clinic / practice?

	Yes, and widely used	Yes, and used to some extent	Yes, but not used	No	Unsure	N/A to my patient population	I am not currently in a clinical practice
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE							
ELDER ABUSE							
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)							
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION							

29. Do you have any kind of **national protocol** for dealing with each type of violence in your country? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0
30. If yes, please provide the link:			
12. POLICY			

31. Do you have a **national policy** in your country about each type of violence? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	Ο	Ο
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	Ο	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

32. If so, please provide the link:

33. Is it **legally mandated** to report each type of violence in the country where you

1						
2						
3	practice? *					
4 5		Vac	No	Uncuro	NI / A	
6	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Yes O	No O	Unsure O	N/A O	
7	ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	0	
8	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	0	
9 10						
11	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	0	0	Ο	
12	13. PERSONAL OPINION					
13	13. I ENSONAL OF MICH					
14 15	34. What do you think about the currently qu	uantity of	teaching pr	ovided di	uring vour (ΞP
16	training to prepare future doctors to iden	-				
17	Please choose only one of the following:	, and the		,		
18 19	Thease choose only one of the following.					
20	O N/A					
21	O Inadequate					
22 23	O Not quite enough					
23						
25	O About right					
26	O A bit too much					
27 28	O Far too much					
28	O Don't know					
30	Make a comment on your choice here:					
31						
32 33	35. Do you think there should be formal teac	hing on Fa	amily Violen	ce in the	curriculum	?
34	* Yes / No					
35	36. Please explain your answer					
36 37						
38	14. FUTURE PLANS					
39						
40	37. Are there any plans to develop/change the second secon					
41 42	violence and abuse in the curriculum? *	Please ch	oose the ap	propriate	response f	or
43	each item:					
44		Yes	Uncertai	n No		
45 46	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	O	Oncertai	0		
40	ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0		
48	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0 0		
49	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0 0	0	Ő		
50 51		C	0	0		
52						
53	38. Please elaborate on this answer					
E A						
54						
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55 56 57 58						
55 56 57	For peer review only - http://bmjopen.br	nj.com/site	e/about/quid	elines.xhti	nl	

e a comment on your choice here:			
ou think there should be formal teacl / No e explain your answer	hing on F	amily Violence	in the curriculum?
PLANS			
here any plans to develop/change th nce and abuse in the curriculum? * item:			
	Yes	Uncertain	No
E PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
BUSE	0	О	0
ALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	Ο	0

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APPENDIX 2

FAVICUE II - Family Violence Curricula in Medical School

Current FV education deliver during the **undergraduate training program in Europe**.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location___

2. MEDICAL SCHOOL

- 4. In this survey you will be ask about the ACTUAL teaching on family violence and abuse in Medical Universities, during the undergraduate training period. Please specify the details of the Medical School that will be related to your answers.
 - Name of the Medical School:
 - City of the Medical School:
 - Country of the Medical School: •

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 5. Did you graduate from Medical School? * Please choose only one of the following: Yes / No
- 6. If you have finished your medical studies, please specify when (year): Only numbers may be entered in this field.

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Yes' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

7. Please specify what is your current year of medical study:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'No' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 1st year
- 2nd year
- 3rd year
- 4th year
- o 5th year
- o 6th year

Make a comment on your choice here:

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FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

8. Is there **actually** any FV training courses at University in the following areas? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	Ο	Ο
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	Ο	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	Ο	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

9. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	r development, d to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	Ο	Ο	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	Ο	Ο	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLEC	т) О	0	Ο	Ο	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ō	0	Ο	0	0	0

10. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently:

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If **there is any kind training**, what are the **teaching methods** used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE											
ELDER ABUSE											
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

12. If you selected "Other", please specify:

2 3 4 5	1
6 7 8 9	I
10 11 12 13	C F
14 15 16	5. FC
17 18 19	1
20 21 22	
23 24 25	
26 27	IN
28 29	EL
30	CI
31 32	A)
33	FE
34 35	
36	
37 38	6. C0
39 40	1
41	
42 43	I
44 45	E
46	(
47 48	F
49	
50 51	6. C0
52 53	1
54	-
55 56	I
57	
58 59	
60	

13. Is this current training on Family Violence **an elective or compulsory activity**? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	О
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	О
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0

5. FORMAT OF THE TRAINING

14. About the training:

	Who delivers/facilitates	In which year(s) of	Estimated total of
	the teaching?	the study program	hours of training
	0	is this offered?	during the medical
			studies:
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE			
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT	\sim		
(ABUSE/NEGLECT)			
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0		

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I): LEARNING OBJECTIVES

15. Has the training specific learning objectives in each area?

	Yes	Uncertai	n No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II): LEARNING OUTCOMES

16. Has the training specific learning outcomes in each area?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	Ο	Ο

ו ר					
2 3	ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	
4	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0 0	0	0	
5	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	
6	TEMALE GENTRE MOTILATION	0	0	0	
7					
8					
9					
10 11	6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (III)				
12					
13	17. What topics / issues are covered? (you m	ay choose	multiple op	otions if app	licable)
14					
15	Please choose all that apply:				
16 17					
18	O N/A				
19	O General overview				
20	O Epidemiology				
21	O Risk factors or associations				
22					
23 24	O Physical health consequences				
25	O Mental health consequences				
26	O Child protection				
27	O Child psychological abuse				
28					
29 30					
31	O Child sexual abuse				
32	O Gender issures				
33	${ m O}$ Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)				
34	O Honour based violence				
35 36	O Rape				
37	O Substance abuse				
38					
39	O Homicide				
40	O Case study				
41 42	${ m O}$ Identifying domestic violence and abus	e			
43	O Asking about domestic violence and ab	use			
44	O Adult survivor of sexual abuse				
45	O Elder Abuse				
46					
47 48	O Management				
49	O Community services				
50	O Other:				
51					
52	6 CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (IV)				
53 54	6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (IV)				
54 55	18 Does the training include how to ack the		sa chaasa t	ho annronrig	ato
56	18. Does the training include how to ask abo	ul: Fied	se choose l		ale
	response for each item:				

response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (V)

19. Does the training include **when to ask** about each type of violence? Please tick all

that apply:	
-------------	--

			To all new	To all new female	To all patients	To all male	To all patients with abuse indicators on	To all pregnant patients at specific times of	To all patients of specific age groups or certain	
	N/A	No	patients	patients	periodically	patients	history or exam	their pregnancy	categories only	Other
INTIMATE										
PARTNER										
VIOLENCE										
ELDER ABUSE										
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)										
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION										

20. If you selected "Patients of specific age or certain categories only" or "Other", please specify:

7. DOCUMENTATION

21. Does the training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0 0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0 0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0 0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	0 0

22. Does the training include how to document any of the following information? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

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	NO	UNCERTAIN	PARTNER VIOLENCE	ELDER ABUSE	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children						

23. Briefly describe the **training methods used for documentation**, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

24. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	Ο
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

25. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

26. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	Ο	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

28. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

29. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. MONITORING

30. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it:

	N	lo mo	onitoring	Audit of patient records	Don't know	Other methods
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE			Ο	Ο	0	0
ELDER ABUSE			Ο	Ο	0	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEG	LECT	-)	Ο	Ο	0	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION			0	Ο	0	Ο

31. If you have any other comments about auditing or routine enquiry please write them here:

12. PRACTICE (I)

32. Does the teaching involve opportunities to apply this knowledge?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	О	0

33. If any of the following areas is embedded as part of a clinical rotation or attachment, please specify in which rotation. Eg Paediatrics, Women's Health, General Practice, Family Medicine

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	
---------------------------	--

ELDER ABUSE	
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	

12. PRACTICE (II): BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS

34. Please list the 3 most important barriers and the 3 more important facilitators in the teaching of the family violence program:

13. PERSONAL OPINION

35. What do you think about the currently quantity of teaching provided during medical studies to prepare future doctors to identify and respond to Family Violence? * Please choose only one of the following:

O N/A

- O Inadequate
- O Not quite enough
- O About right
- O A bit too much
- O Far too much
- O Don't know

Make a comment on your choice here:

- 36. Do you think there should be formal teaching on Family Violence in the curriculum? * Yes / No
- 37. Please explain your answer

14. FUTURE PLANS

38. Are there any plans to develop/change the teaching provision on each type of violence and abuse in the curriculum? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	Ο	0

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Please elaborate on this answer
42 43 44 45 46 47	For peer review only - http://bmjopen.bmj.com/si

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Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A crosssectional descriptive study protocol

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TITLE PAGE

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE: Family **Vi**olence **Cu**rricula in **E**urope (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

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WORD COUNT: 3.691 words.

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

Introduction:

Family violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of endemic proportions and serious consequences. Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance, and they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked. A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV. Training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner.

The main aim of this project, Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE), is to (1) describe current FV education delivery in European medical universities (undergraduate period) and during the specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM) (postgraduate residency programme), and (2) compare it with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations for FV curriculum.

Methods and analysis: This is the protocol of a cross-sectional descriptive study consisting of two self-report online surveys (for undergraduate and postgraduate training, respectively) with 40 questions each. For both surveys, general practitioners, residents, medical students and professionals involved in their education from countries of the European region will be identified through the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe) and will be invited to provide information regarding the training on FV. Descriptive tests will be carried out and a thematic analysis will be conducted on the open-ended questions.

Ethics and dissemination: Ethics approval has been obtained by the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE). The results will provide important information concerning current curricula on FV, and can be used for mapping the educational needs and planning the implementation of future training interventions. They will be published and disseminated through WONCA Europe and its networks.

KEYWORDS: Medical Education, Family Violence, Curriculum, General Practice, Family Practice.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first study carried out in the European region to describe Family Violence curricula during undergraduate and postgraduate specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM).
- This study adopts a cross-sectional descriptive design consisting of two self-report online surveys with approximately 40 questions each: the length of the survey may decrease response rate and lead to a bias.
- The study will be carried out through a scientific society providing a unique access to its members, who are located across the countries the European region.
- The findings will be used to improve Family Violence curricula in medical universities and in specialty trainings.

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ARTICLE

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

INTRODUCTION

Family Violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of endemic proportions and serious consequences [1]. In addition to FV constituting a violation of human rights [2], its consequences involve serious damage to the physical, mental and social well-being of individuals and families. Family Violence, also named domestic violence, domestic abuse, or battering, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others.

Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims of FV who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance [3,4]. Although statistics show that abused women use health care services more than non-abused women, and they also identify health care providers as the professionals they would most trust with disclosure of abuse [5], they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked [6]. Health care professionals are in a unique position to offer a safe and confidential environment not only to facilitate disclosure of violence, but also to offer appropriate support and referral to other resources and services [2].

A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV [7,8]. Prior research has found that training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner [7,8], and health care professionals report feeling inadequately trained to care for victims of abuse [9]. In order to assume their roles and responsibility, it is necessary to sensitise them towards FV and provide them with the information and tools necessary to respond sensitively and effectively [2]. Training in FV is likely to improve clinical practice in such cases [10]. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have published guidelines for health services responding to IPV, emphasising the urgent need to improve the education of frontline health care professionals [1,11].

The Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE) study aims at describing current FV curricula delivery both in European undergraduate medical programmes and in the specialty training in GP/FM (postgraduate residency programmes), and compare them with the corresponding WHO recommendations regarding IPV, Sexual Violence (SV), Child Abuse (CA) and Elder Abuse (EA) training to include them in the health care curriculum.

The 2013 WHO guidelines strongly recommend training for health care providers at a prequalification level and to health-care providers in-service for IPV and Sexual Violence (SV), considering them as best practices [1].

A structured, integrated CA training in the curricula for all medical students and health professionals in training was already recommended by the WHO 2002 world report on violence and health [12]. Early detection of child maltreatment and early intervention can help to minimize the likelihood of further violence and the long-term health and social consequences. In order to increase the capacity of frontline professionals, a call for special training is made including the minimum knowledge that this should cover [13].

Evidence-based education on EA for all primary health care workers was suggested based on the findings from the WHO 2008 multi-country study in Elder Abuse and Neglect [14]. This recommendation has been made considering that EA rates are predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations and the health sector needs to be trained to appropriately detect, respond and treat this increasing health concern [15].

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Design

This study adopts a cross-sectional descriptive design consisting of two self-report online surveys [one for postgraduate ("FAVICUE I") and one for undergraduate training ("FAVICUE II")] with approximately 40 questions each (Appendix 1 and 2), with open and close-ended questions, divided into 14 different sections, as presented in table 1.

These sections will explore different domains (See Table 1) of the curricula dividing them into subsections according to the different types of FV: also named domestic violence, domestic abuse, or battering, that includes IPV, Child Abuse and Neglect, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Elder Abuse, among others, which will be addressed separately in the survey.

It is important to remark that IPV refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner who causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour. It is mentioned that it is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW), but this does not exclude any other gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life [16].

The items were chosen in line with those previously used by Alpert et al. [17], Valpied and colleagues [18], Srivastava and Coles [19], Potter and Feder [20] and taking into account WHO

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recommendations [1, 12-15], aiming for a comprehensive assessment of all aspects of FV curricula.

	FAVICUE I	FAVICUE II
1	Profile	Profile
2	Training setting	Medical school
3	Personal background: GP trainee or senior GP, years of practice after the GP vocational training.	Training on FV at the University
4	 Types of FV: If there is no training on FV: Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it is not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive or elective activity and teaching methods used. 	 Types of FV: If there is no training on FV: Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it is not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive or elective activity and teaching methods used.
5	 Content of the training: Topics covered: epidemiology, risk factors, physical and mental health consequences, child protection, gender issues, FGM, honoured based violence, identification, management, community services and case studies. Who delivers the teaching, year during which it is offered, total number of hours. How and when to ask about each type of violence. 	 Format of the training: Who delivers the teaching. Year during which it is offered. Total number of hours.
6	Monitoring	 Content of the training: Does the training have specific learning objectives? Does the training have specific learning outcomes, topics covered? Topics covered: epidemiology, risk factors, physical and mental health consequences, child protection, gender issues, FGM, honoured based violence,

		community services and case studies. - How and when to ask about each type of violence.
7	Documentation	Documentation
8	Confidentiality	Confidentiality
9	Safety: How to asses safety.	Safety: How to asses safety.
10	Referrals: How to refer patients who disclose abuse or when there is a suspicion of abuse.	Referrals: How to refer patients who disclose abuse or when there is a suspicion of abuse.
11	Protocol: Is there any kind of national or local protocol for dealing with each type of violence?	Monitoring
12	Policy : Is there a national policy about each type of violence?	 Practice: Does the teaching involve opportunities to apply this knowledge? Is it embedded as part of a clinical rotation or attachment? Barriers and facilitators
13	Personal opinion about the current quantity of teaching provided and whether or not there should be a formal teaching on FV in the curriculum.	Personal opinion about the current quantity of teaching provided and whether or not there should be a formal teaching on FV in the curriculum.
14	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.

Patient and Public Involvement

Neither patients nor the public were involved in the design of this study. To ensure wide dissemination of the outcomes, they will be presented in scientific meetings worldwide and publications will be sought in peer-reviewed open-access journal.

PARTICIPANTS

Inclusion criteria

The target population of participants are General Practitioners (GPs), including those who are in training, working in primary care, in rural, urban or emergency settings, and those involved in training. For both surveys, GPs and residents from countries of the European region will be contacted to participate in the survey through the email list and social media accounts of the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe). WONCA Europe is an academic and scientific society, with 47 member organisations and represents more than 120,000 Family Physicians in Europe.

For the purposes of this study, the European Region is defined according to the WHO Regional Office for Europe [21], comprising an extensive geographical area of 53 countries between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; WONCA Europe also conforms to this definition. The survey will be conducted with the support of three of the WONCA Europe networks, and one special interest group of the world umbrella organisation (WONCA):

- 1) The WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence (WONCA SIGFV);
- 2) The Vasco da Gama Movement (VdGM, a network of WONCA Europe) for trainees and junior family doctors, with a representative member for each European country;
- 3) The European Academy of Teachers in General Practice/Family Medicine (EURACT, a network of WONCA Europe);
- 4) The working group on Mental Health and Family Violence of the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV, a network of WONCA Europe).

Exclusion criteria

Participants who are neither GPs nor medical students or those professionals who are not involved in their training.

RECRUITMENT AND INFORMED CONSENT

Physicians and medical students will receive an online invitation to participate in the study including the link to the platform where they will find all the information related to the project, its objectives and expected outcomes. It will be distributed through the emailing list of the aforementioned networks. Each one of them have country representatives, who can provide information and insights about the standards of the curriculum. They can participate or forward the email to other potential participants who have knowledge of FV training in specialty training programmes.

Moreover, programme leads and responsabiles of European Medical School will receive the survey and students' associations will be contacted.

The first page of the online survey contains the consent form and information on how the data will be treated. Volunteers have to agree to these terms and conditions by clicking the respective button before being taken to the next pages of the online survey.

SAMPLE SIZE

Our sample consists of GPs, GP trainees, medical students and teaching professionals from the 41 countries represented in WONCA Europe: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

According to the world directory of Medical Schools [22, 23] there are at least 452 Medical Schools in Europe.

Regarding the post-graduate curriculum, the last research carried out for EURACT, the European Academy of Teachers in General Practice / Family Medicine, Specialist training for GP/FM is firmly established internationally and is a pre-requisite for becoming an "Official/Licensed/Specialist" GP in all EU/EEA countries surveyed except Albania, Austria, Lithuania and Ukraine out of the 39 countries surveyed [24]. We could expect to find maybe some variations of the curricula across some countries, as for example, Spain has 17 different regions with variations of the official program, Portugal counts on 4 define training regions and Netherlands with 8 Institutes in charge of the training, but there are national standards for the curriculum that we are aiming to explore.

DATA ANALYSIS

For each survey, data will be collected during a twelve month consecutive period, starting on 16th January 2018. Quantitative analysis will be carried out using SPSS: descriptive statistics will be computed and chi-square, t-tests and nonparametric tests and bivariate tests, where applicable, will be performed. A thematic analysis will be conducted on the open-ended questions using NVivo [25].

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethical Approval

This study will be conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the declaration of Helsinki and the guidelines of the Ethics Review Panel (ERP) of the University of Luxembourg. The study design was approved by the Ethics Review Panel of the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE) on 19th September 2017.

Participant's information and consent

Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before any data collection ensues. This will include the right to decline and to withdraw from the research once it has started. They will

not receive any incentive for the participation in the study. If participants wish to be informed of the results of the project and relevant publications, they can contact the principal investigator through the contact provided in the online survey.

Data protection

The data will be collected anonymously, by default. The data used in this research project will be collected through a web-based service (LimeSurvey) hosted on a server within the network of the University of Luxembourg. The transmission of data to this server will be secured using the HTTPS protocol. There will be no link between the data and the participant. The server and the LimeSurvey application are managed by the central information technology (IT) department, which is in control of granting access to the server. Once the data collection has been completed, the data will be copied to a centrally managed file share of the UL main file server dedicated to the project. After the validation of the download, the data set on the web server will be deleted. Access to the project file share is only provided by the IT department upon authorisation of the owner of the file share. To ensure the confidentiality of the data and to follow the principle of privacy by design, the data will be stored as content of an AES encrypted ZIP archive. The decryption password will only be known to the members of the project and not be shared with a third party. Temporary copies of the data made by accessing the ZIP archive and used for data analysis will be deleted once the analysis has been completed. The ZIP archive will be kept for 10 years in the project share drive and will be destroyed after this period in accordance with the ethics guidelines of the University Luxembourg.

Dissemination plan

Study findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications, conference presentations, posters and social media channels. The research findings will provide important information concerning current curricula on FV, enhancing the knowledge by facilitating mapping the current training provision in the European region. The outcomes of the study have the potential to help in the identification of educational needs, and in planning the implementation of future training interventions or improvement of existing ones.

DISCUSSION

Historically, most medical care providers have not been taught the skills to recognise and treat victims of FV. Even if awareness has increased among the medical profession in the last decade, we expect to find insufficient levels of training provision. Such a result would underline the significant gap between the recognition of FV as a public health problem of endemic proportions and its serious consequences, and the provision of adequate training of first line professionals to address this important problem [1,11]. The results of this study will help to improve our understanding of the situation in the European Region, raise awareness for the importance of the contents of medical curricula and suggest further implementations.

COMMENT

To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first study carried out in the European region to describe Family Violence curricula during undergraduate medical school training and postgraduate specialist training in GP/ FM.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of this study relates to the use of self-report questionnaires, with which we will collect information from GPs and medical students. This heterogeneity of the respondents, as well as the length of the survey may lead to response bias in our findings as well as the voluntary participation, because colleagues who are more aware and sensitive to FV are more likely to respond to the survey. According to Borgiel AE et all, the best recruitment result comes from a personal approach by a known physician to the potential participant, also having professionals of influence in the medical was of significant impact for a high response rate and finally, the level of interest and commitment was another important factor for a successful recruitment even in controversial topics when respected peers are undertaking the recruitment process [26]. Considering also that colleagues participating in scientific networks tend to be more active, the response rates may be ultimately acceptable.

Even though efforts to reach curriculum leads and programme directors for the undergraduate program and the scientific networks will help us reach a large number of respondents for the postgraduate, our sample may not be representative as the responsabiles of that specific topic might not receive it or there is no way to control how the surveys will be distributed in each country through the representative members in the networks. However, as these participants have a specific commitment within the scientific society and their own countries, and a special interest in primary care and education and/or family violence, we do believe that they will be able to answer the questionnaire as accurately as possible.

In the case that participants who completed the survey had completed the training some years ago and undergo through other type of formation afterwards that might influence their answers constituting a potential limitation of the study, we believe that the answers will reflect the actual curricula as the survey is about the actual teaching provision in Medical Universities and GP vocational training programs and it is directed to those who are in contact with these programs.

Despite WHO recommendations for FV curriculum, that includes as well assessing communication and clinical skills, inappropriate attitudes among healthcare providers (victim-blaming or expecting patient to leave relationship immediately), and self-care techniques for providers, these have not been specifically included in the questionnaire to keep the general focus on the basic training and not specified to not influence the answers of the respondents, despite not increasing the extension of the questionnaire. Even if participants have always the possibility to write down more specific points related to the training if they consider it appropriate, this broad approach might imply another bias in our study. However, as colleagues participating in scientific networks tend to be more active, the response rates may be ultimately acceptable. Discrepancies are expected to be found in our studies considering the diversity of the participants, which are consistent with what the literature describes [27]. According to Alpert EJ et al there are many reasons to explain disparities between the report of the deans related to what they are teaching and what students report they are being taught in domestic violence. Normally students report fewer and less offers that the responsabiles of the same school. The possible explanations for this finding are several, like the perception about the curriculum, the schedule of the subject, if it is the case of a single presentation and it is not re-emphasized over time, or part of multiple courses, or clinical settings, etc [27]. In case they are discovered, we will address the problem by analysing deeper the concrete case of this country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for the kind support received from WONCA Europe (WONCA Europe: European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians) from her president, Dr Anna Stadval, and its networks, especially the Vasco da Gama Movement Family Violence group (the Junior Doctors Network of Family Medicine in Europe) and her president, Dr Claire Marie Thomas, the WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence and her Co Chairs Dr Hagit Dascal-Weichhendler and Prof. Dr Kelsey Hegarty, the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV) and her president Dr Mateja Bulc, and the European Academy of Teachers in General Practice / Family Medicine (EURACT) and her president, Dr Jo Buchanan. And all the colleagues who took part in the survey, sharing their knowledge and providing information to make this research possible.

FOOTNOTES

Contributors RGB serves as the principal investigator for this study, she designed the study, conducted the literature search and wrote the manuscript. RGB, CL, GF, RR and CV participated in the design of the study and drafting of the protocol. CL advised on statistical methods, reviewed, edited and commented on the different versions of this manuscript. GF and CL gave their expert opinion on medical education in the training of medical students and GP trainees and RR on education. CV edited the manuscript prior to submission and gave his expert opinion concerning research design. All authors have read the draft critically to make contributions and also approved the final text.

Funding: RGB is employed by the University of Luxembourg as a full time PhD student. No external funds support her research.

Competing interests: RGB is member of the executive of the WONCA SIGFV and CL is the honorary secretary of WONCA Europe.

Patient consent: Not required.

Ethics approval: Ethics approval has been obtained by the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Collaborators: WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence.

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APPENDIX 1

FAVICUE I

Current FV education deliver during the **postgraduate GP vocational training program / residency in Europe**.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location______

2. TRAINING SETTING

In this survey you will be ask about the **ACTUAL** teaching on family violence and abuse during the GP vocational training / residency period. Please specify the **details of the GP** vocational training / residency that will be related to your answers.

- 4. Place of the GP vocational training / residency
- 5. Country of the GP vocational training / residency
- 6. What is the **actual length** of the GP vocational training / residency? (Please specify it in years)

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 7. Have you finished your GP vocational training period / specialization? Yes/No
- 8. If you have finished your vocational training, please specify in which year did you qualified as a GP?
- 9. Years of practice (after specialization/GP vocational training)

4. TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

10. Is there **currently** any training during the specialization / GP vocational training in the following areas? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	development, to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	О	0	Ο	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	О	0	Ο	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	Ο	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	О	0	Ο	0	0

11A. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

12. If there is current training during the specialization / GP vocational training, what are the **teaching methods** used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential learning	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE											
ELDER ABUSE CHILD											
MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

13. If you selected "Other", please specify:

14. Is the current training on Family Violence an elective or compulsory activity? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0

5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I)

15. What topics / issues are actually covered? (you may choose multiple options if applicable)

2	
3	Please choose all that apply:
4 5	
6	O N/A
7	O General overview
8	
9	O Epidemiology
10 11	O Risk factors or associations
12	O Physical health consequences
13	O Mental health consequences
14	
15 16	O Child protection
17	O Gender issures
18	O Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
19 20	O Honour based violence
20	O Case study
22	
23	O Identifying domestic violence and abuse
24	O Asking about domestic violence and abuse
25 26	O Management
20	O Community services
28	
29	O Other:
30	
31	5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II)
32	
33	

16. About the training:

	Who delivers/facilitates	In which year(s) of the	Estimated total of
	the teaching?	GP training is this	hours of training during
		offered?	the specialization:
INTIMATE PARTNER			
VIOLENCE			
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT			
(ABUSE/NEGLECT)			
FEMALE GENITAL			
MUTILATION			

17. Does the training include how to ask about...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0

ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο

18. Does the training include **when to ask** about each type of violence? Please tick all that apply:

To all patients To all To all pregnant To all patients of To all To all new To all with abuse patients at specific age new female patients male indicators on specific times of groups or certain N/A No patients patients periodically patients history or exam their pregnancy categories only Other INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ELDER ABUSE CHILD MALTREATMENT \square (ABUSE / NEGLECT) FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

6. MONITORING

19. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it:

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

7. DOCUMENTATION

20. Does the actual training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

20A. Briefly describe the **training methods used for documentation**, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

21. Does the training include **how to document** any of the following information in the consultation? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

	NO	UNCERTAIN	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ELDER ABUSE	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children						

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

22. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

23. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

24. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

25. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

26. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. PROTOCOL

 28. Is there a local protocol for dealing with each type of violence at your clinic / practice?

	Yes, and widely used	Yes, and used to some extent	Yes, but not used	No	Unsure	N/A to my patient population	I am not currently in a clinical practice
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE							
ELDER ABUSE							
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)							
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION							

29. Do you have any kind of **national protocol** for dealing with each type of violence in your country? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0
30. If yes, please provide the link:			
12. POLICY			

31. Do you have a **national policy** in your country about each type of violence? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

32. If so, please provide the link:

33. Is it **legally mandated** to report each type of violence in the country where you

practice? *

	Yes	No	Unsure	N/A
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	0

13. PERSONAL OPINION

- 34. What do you think about the **currently quantity of teaching** provided during your GP training to prepare future doctors to identify and respond to Family Violence? * Please choose only one of the following:
 - O N/A
 - O Inadequate
 - O Not quite enough
 - O About right
 - O A bit too much
 - O Far too much
 - O Don't know
 - Make a comment on your choice here:
- 35. Do you think there should be formal teaching on Family Violence in the curriculum?
 - * Yes / No
- 36. Please explain your answer

14. FUTURE PLANS

37. Are there any **plans to develop/change the teaching provision** on each type of violence and abuse in the curriculum? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

38. Please elaborate on this answer

APPENDIX 2

FAVICUE II - Family Violence Curricula in Medical School

Current FV education deliver during the undergraduate training program in Europe.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location_____

2. MEDICAL SCHOOL

- 4. In this survey you will be ask about the **ACTUAL** teaching on family violence and abuse in **Medical Universities**, during the undergraduate training period. Please specify the **details of the Medical School that will be related to your answers**.
 - Name of the Medical School:
 - City of the Medical School:
 - Country of the Medical School:

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 5. Did you graduate from Medical School? * Please choose only one of the following: Yes / No
- 6. If you have finished your medical studies, please specify when (year): Only numbers may be entered in this field.

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Yes' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

7. Please specify what is your current year of medical study:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'No' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

Please choose only one of the following:

- o 1st year
- \circ 2nd year
- \circ 3rd year
- \circ 4th year
- \circ 5th year
- \circ 6th year

Make a comment on your choice here:

4. TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

Is there actually any FV training courses at University in the following areas? *
 Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

Yes	Uncertain	No
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

9. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	r development, I to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT) ()	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	0	0	0

10. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently:

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If there is any kind training, what are the teaching methods used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

INTIMATE	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential learning	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
PARTNER											
ELDER ABUSE											
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

12. If you selected "Other", please specify:

13. Is this current training on Family Violence **an elective or compulsory activity**? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	Ο	0

5. FORMAT OF THE TRAINING

14. About the training:

	Who delivers/facilitates the teaching?	In which year(s) of the study program is this offered?	Estimated total of hours of training during the medical studies:
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	2		
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	2.		
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	C	_	

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I): LEARNING OBJECTIVES

15. Has the training specific learning objectives in each area?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II): LEARNING OUTCOMES

16. Has the training specific learning outcomes in each area?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	0	0

ELDER ABUSE CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT) FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (III)			
17. What topics / issues are covered? (you m	ay choose	e multiple op	tions if applicable)
Please choose all that apply:			
O N/A			
O General overview			
O Epidemiology			
O Risk factors or associations			
O Physical health consequences			
O Mental health consequences			
O Child protection			
O Child psychological abuse			
O Child physical abuse			
O Child sexual abuse			
O Gender issures			
O Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)			
O Honour based violence			
O Rape			
O Substance abuse			
O Homicide			
O Case study			
O Identifying domestic violence and abus	se		
O Asking about domestic violence and ab	ouse		
O Adult survivor of sexual abuse			
O Elder Abuse			
O Management			
O Community services			
O Other:			
6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (IV)			

18. Does the training include **how to ask about**...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NE	GLECT) O	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (V)

19. Does the training include **when to ask** about each type of violence? Please tick all

that	app	ly:
------	-----	-----

	N/A	No	To all new patients	To all new female patients	To all patients periodically	To all male patients	To all patients with abuse indicators on history or exam	To all pregnant patients at specific times of their pregnancy	To all patients of specific age groups or certain categories only	Other
INTIMATE										
PARTNER										
VIOLENCE										
ELDER ABUSE										
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)										
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION										

20. If you selected "Patients of specific age or certain categories only" or "Other", please specify:

7. DOCUMENTATION

21. Does the training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

22. Does the training include how to document any of the following information? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

	NO	UNCERTAIN	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ELDER ABUSE	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children	\Box					

23. Briefly describe the **training methods used for documentation**, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

24. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

25. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

26. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

28. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

29. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. MONITORING

30. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it:

	No monitoring	Audit of patient records	Don't know	Other methods
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLE	СТ) О	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	0

31. If you have any other comments about auditing or routine enquiry please write them here:

12. PRACTICE (I)

32. Does the teaching involve opportunities to apply this knowledge?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

33. If any of the following areas is embedded as part of a clinical rotation or attachment, please specify in which rotation. Eg Paediatrics, Women's Health, General Practice, Family Medicine

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	

ELDER ABUSE	
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	

12. PRACTICE (II): BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS

34. Please list the 3 most important barriers and the 3 more important facilitators in the teaching of the family violence program:

13. PERSONAL OPINION

- 35. What do you think about the currently quantity of teaching provided during medical studies to prepare future doctors to identify and respond to Family Violence? * Please choose only one of the following:
 - O N/A
 - O Inadequate
 - O Not quite enough
 - O About right
 - O A bit too much
 - O Far too much
 - O Don't know

choice here: Make a comment on your choice here:

36. Do you think there should be formal teaching on Family Violence in the curriculum?

* Yes / No

37. Please explain your answer

14. FUTURE PLANS

38. Are there any plans to develop/change the teaching provision on each type of violence and abuse in the curriculum? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	39. Please elaborate on this answer
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	

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Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A crosssectional descriptive study protocol

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TITLE PAGE

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE: Family **Vi**olence **Cu**rricula in **E**urope (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

Introduction:

Family violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of epidemic proportions and serious consequences. Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance, and they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked. A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV. Training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner.

The main aim of this project, Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE), is to (1) describe current FV education delivery in European medical universities (undergraduate period) and during the specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM) (postgraduate residency programme), and (2) compare it with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations for FV curriculum.

Methods and analysis: This is the protocol of a cross-sectional descriptive study consisting of two self-report online surveys (for undergraduate and postgraduate training, respectively) with 40 questions each. For both surveys, general practitioners, residents, medical students and professionals involved in their education from countries of the European region will be identified through the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe) and will be invited to provide information regarding the training on FV. Descriptive tests will be carried out and a thematic analysis will be conducted on the openended questions.

Ethics and dissemination: Ethics approval has been obtained by the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE). The results will provide important information concerning current curricula on FV, and can be used for mapping the educational needs and planning the implementation of future training interventions. They will be published and disseminated through WONCA Europe and its networks.

KEYWORDS: Medical Education, Family Violence, Curriculum, General Practice, Family Practice.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first study carried out in the European region to describe Family Violence curricula during undergraduate and postgraduate specialist training in General Practice (GP)/Family Medicine (FM).
- This study adopts a cross-sectional descriptive design consisting of two self-report online surveys with approximately 40 questions each: the length of the survey may decrease response rate and lead to a bias.
- The surveys are divided into 14 sections exploring a wide range of domains of the curricula.
- The questionnaires will address different types of family violence separately: intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation and elder abuse, among others.
- The study will be carried out through a scientific society providing a unique access to its members, who are located across the countries the European region.

ARTICLE

TITLE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE): A cross-sectional descriptive study protocol

INTRODUCTION

Family Violence (FV) is a widespread public health problem of epidemic proportions and serious consequences [1]. In addition to FV constituting a violation of human rights [2], its consequences involve serious damage to the physical, mental and social well-being of individuals and families. Family Violence, also named domestic violence, domestic abuse, or battering, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others.

Doctors may be the first or only point of contact for victims of FV who may be hesitant or unable to seek other sources of assistance [3,4]. Although statistics show that abused women use health care services more than non-abused women, and they also identify health care providers as the professionals they would most trust with disclosure of abuse [5], they tend not to disclose abuse to doctors if not specifically asked [6]. Health care professionals are in a unique position to offer a safe and confidential environment not only to facilitate disclosure of violence, but also to offer appropriate support and referral to other resources and services [2].

A comprehensive health care response is key to a coordinated community-wide approach to FV, but most of the practicing physicians have received either no or insufficient education or training in any aspect of FV [7,8]. Prior research has found that training of medical students concerning FV is often delivered in an inconsistent or ad hoc manner [7,8], and health care professionals report feeling inadequately trained to care for victims of abuse [9]. In order to assume their roles and responsibility, it is necessary to sensitise them towards FV and provide them with the information and tools necessary to respond sensitively and effectively [2]. Training in FV is likely to improve clinical practice in such cases [10]. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have published guidelines for health services responding to IPV, emphasising the urgent need to improve the education of frontline health care professionals [1,11].

The Family Violence Curricula in Europe (FAVICUE) study aims at describing current FV curricula delivery both in European undergraduate medical programmes and in the specialty training in GP/FM (postgraduate residency programmes), and compare them with the corresponding WHO recommendations regarding IPV, Sexual Violence (SV), Child Abuse (CA) and Elder Abuse (EA) training to include them in the health care curriculum.

The 2013 WHO guidelines strongly recommend training for health care providers at a prequalification level and to health-care providers in-service for IPV and Sexual Violence (SV), considering them as best practices [1].

A structured, integrated CA training in the curricula for all medical students and health professionals in training was already recommended by the WHO 2002 world report on violence and health [12]. Early detection of child maltreatment and early intervention can help to minimize the likelihood of further violence and the long-term health and social consequences. In order to increase the capacity of frontline professionals, a call for special training is made including the minimum knowledge that this should cover [13].

Evidence-based education on EA for all primary health care workers was suggested based on the findings from the WHO 2008 multi-country study in Elder Abuse and Neglect [14]. This recommendation has been made considering that EA rates are predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations and the health sector needs to be trained to appropriately detect, respond and treat this increasing health concern [15].

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Design

This study adopts a cross-sectional descriptive design consisting of two self-report online surveys [one for postgraduate ("FAVICUE I") and one for undergraduate training ("FAVICUE I")] with approximately 40 questions each (Appendix 1 and 2), with open and close-ended questions, divided into 14 different sections, as presented in table 1.

These sections will explore different domains (See Table 1) of the curricula dividing them into subsections according to the different types of FV: also named domestic violence, domestic abuse, or battering, that includes IPV, Child Abuse and Neglect, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Elder Abuse, among others, which will be addressed separately in the survey.

It is important to remark that IPV refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner who causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour. It is mentioned that it is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW), but this does not exclude any other gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life [16].

The items were chosen in line with those previously used by Alpert et al. [17], Valpied and colleagues [18], Srivastava and Coles [19], Potter and Feder [20] and taking into account WHO recommendations [1, 12-15], aiming for a comprehensive assessment of all aspects of FV curricula.

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	FAVICUE I	FAVICUE II
1	Profile	Profile
2	Training setting	Medical school
3	Personal background: GP trainee or senior GP, years of practice after the GP vocational training.	Training on FV at the University
4	 Types of FV: If there is no training on FV: Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it is not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive or elective activity and teaching methods used. 	 Types of FV: If there is no training on FV Plans to introduce it in the curriculum and reasons why it not currently included. Training on FV: Compulsive of elective activity and teaching methods used.
5	 Content of the training: Topics covered: epidemiology, risk factors, physical and mental health consequences, child protection, gender issues, FGM, honoured based violence, identification, management, community services and case studies. Who delivers the teaching, year during which it is offered, total number of hours. How and when to ask about each type of violence. 	 Format of the training: Who delivers the teaching. Year during which it is offered. Total number of hours.
6	Monitoring	Content of the training:
		 learning objectives? Does the training have specific learning outcomes, topic covered? Topics covered: epidemiolog risk factors, physical and mention health consequences, chic protection, gender issues, FGN honoured based violence identification, management community services and case studies. How and when to ask about the specific destribution of the set of
7	Documentation	 Does the training have specifilearning outcomes, topic covered? Topics covered: epidemiology risk factors, physical and menta health consequences, chill protection, gender issues, FGN honoured based violence identification, management community services and case

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9	Safety: How to assess safety.	Safety: How to assess safety.
10	Referrals: How to refer patients who disclose abuse or when there is a suspicion of abuse.	Referrals: How to refer patients who disclose abuse or when there is a suspicion of abuse.
11	Protocol: Is there any kind of national or local protocol for dealing with each type of violence?	Monitoring
12	Policy : Is there a national policy about each type of violence?	 Practice: Does the teaching involve opportunities to apply this knowledge? Is it embedded as part of a clinical rotation or attachment? Barriers and facilitators
13	Personal opinion about the current quantity of teaching provided and whether or not there should be a formal teaching on FV in the curriculum.	Personal opinion about the current quantity of teaching provided and whether or not there should be a formal teaching on FV in the curriculum.
14	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.	Future plans to develop/change the teaching provision.
able 1. Th	e sections of the two FAVICUE surveys. FAVICUE: Family	y Violence Curricula in Europe. FV: Family

Table 1. The sections of the two FAVICUE surveys. FAVICUE: Family Violence Curricula in Europe. FV: Family Violence. GP: General Practice.

Patient and Public Involvement

Neither patients nor the public were involved in the design of this study. To ensure wide dissemination of the outcomes, they will be presented in scientific meetings worldwide and publications will be sought in peer-reviewed open-access journal.

PARTICIPANTS

Inclusion criteria

The target population of participants are General Practitioners (GPs), including those who are in training, working in primary care, in rural, urban or emergency settings, and those involved in training. For both surveys, GPs and residents from countries of the European region will be contacted to participate in the survey through the email list and social media accounts of the European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA Europe). WONCA Europe is an academic and scientific society, with 47 member organisations and represents more than 120,000 Family Physicians in Europe.

For the purposes of this study, the European Region is defined according to the WHO Regional Office for Europe [21], comprising an extensive geographical area of 53 countries between the

Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; WONCA Europe also conforms to this definition. The survey will be conducted with the support of three of the WONCA Europe networks, and one special interest group of the world umbrella organisation (WONCA):

- 1) The WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence (WONCA SIGFV);
- 2) The Vasco da Gama Movement (VdGM, a network of WONCA Europe) for trainees and junior family doctors, with a representative member for each European country;
- 3) The European Academy of Teachers in General Practice/Family Medicine (EURACT, a network of WONCA Europe);
- 4) The working group on Mental Health and Family Violence of the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV, a network of WONCA Europe).

Exclusion criteria

Participants who are neither GPs nor medical students or those professionals who are not involved in their training.

RECRUITMENT AND INFORMED CONSENT

Physicians and medical students will receive an online invitation to participate in the study including the link to the platform where they will find all the information related to the project, its objectives and expected outcomes. It will be distributed through the emailing list of the aforementioned networks. Each one of them have country representatives, who can provide information and insights about the standards of the curriculum. They can participate or forward the email to other potential participants who have knowledge of FV training in specialty training programmes.

Moreover, programme leads and coordinators of the curricula (e.g., deans, faculty or programme directors, professors, course coordinators, lecturers, researchers, educators) of European Medical Schools will receive the survey, as well as students' associations.

The first page of the online survey contains the consent form and information on how the data will be treated. Volunteers have to agree to these terms and conditions by clicking the respective button before being taken to the next pages of the online survey.

SAMPLE SIZE

Our sample consists of GPs, GP trainees, medical students and teaching professionals from the 41 countries represented in WONCA Europe: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

According to the world directory of Medical Schools [22, 23] there are at least 452 Medical Schools in Europe.

Regarding the post-graduate curriculum, the last research carried out for EURACT, the European Academy of Teachers in General Practice / Family Medicine, Specialist training for GP/FM is firmly established internationally and is a pre-requisite for becoming an "Official/Licensed/Specialist" GP in all EU/EEA countries surveyed except Albania, Austria, Lithuania and Ukraine out of the 39 countries surveyed [24]. We could expect to find maybe some variations of the curricula across some countries, as for example, Spain has 17 different regions with variations of the official program, Portugal counts on 4 define training regions and Netherlands with 8 Institutes in charge of the training, but there are national standards for the curriculum that we are aiming to explore.

DATA ANALYSIS

For each survey, data will be collected during a twelve month consecutive period, starting on 16th January 2018. Quantitative analysis will be carried out using SPSS: descriptive statistics will be computed and chi-square, t-tests and nonparametric tests and bivariate tests, where applicable, will be performed. A thematic analysis will be conducted on the open-ended questions using NVivo [25].

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethical Approval

This study will be conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the declaration of Helsinki and the guidelines of the Ethics Review Panel (ERP) of the University of Luxembourg. The study design was approved by the Ethics Review Panel of the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE) on 19th September 2017.

Participant's information and consent

Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before any data collection ensues. This will include the right to decline and to withdraw from the research once it has started. They will not receive any incentive for the participation in the study. If participants wish to be informed of the results of the project and relevant publications, they can contact the principal investigator through the contact provided in the online survey.

Data protection

The data will be collected anonymously, by default. The data used in this research project will be collected through a web-based service (LimeSurvey) hosted on a server within the network of the University of Luxembourg. The transmission of data to this server will be secured using the HTTPS protocol. There will be no link between the data and the participant. The server and the LimeSurvey application are managed by the central information technology (IT) department, which is in control of granting access to the server. Once the data collection has been completed, the data will be copied to a centrally managed file share of the UL main file server dedicated to the project. After the validation of the download, the data set on the web server will be deleted. Access to the project file share is only provided by the IT department upon authorisation of the owner of the file share. To ensure the confidentiality of the data and to follow the principle of privacy by design, the data will be stored as content of an AES

encrypted ZIP archive. The decryption password will only be known to the members of the project and not be shared with a third party. Temporary copies of the data made by accessing the ZIP archive and used for data analysis will be deleted once the analysis has been completed. The ZIP archive will be kept for 10 years in the project share drive and will be destroyed after this period in accordance with the ethics guidelines of the University Luxembourg.

Dissemination plan

Study findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications, conference presentations, posters and social media channels. The research findings will provide important information concerning current curricula on FV, enhancing the knowledge by facilitating mapping the current training provision in the European region. The outcomes of the study have the potential to help in the identification of educational needs, and in planning the implementation of future training interventions or improvement of existing ones.

DISCUSSION

Historically, most medical care providers have not been taught the skills to recognise and treat victims of FV. Even if awareness has increased among the medical profession in the last decade, we expect to find insufficient levels of training provision. Such a result would underline the significant gap between the recognition of FV as a public health problem of epidemic proportions and its serious consequences, and the provision of adequate training of first line professionals to address this important problem [1,11]. The results of this study will help to improve our understanding of the situation in the European Region, raise awareness for the importance of the contents of medical curricula and suggest further implementations.

COMMENT

To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first study carried out in the European region to describe Family Violence curricula during undergraduate medical school training and postgraduate specialist training in GP/ FM.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of this study relates to the use of self-report questionnaires, with which we will collect information from GPs and medical students. This heterogeneity of the respondents, as well as the length of the survey may lead to response bias in our findings as well as the voluntary participation, because colleagues who are more aware and sensitive to FV are more likely to respond to the survey. According to Borgiel AE et al., the best recruitment result comes from a personal approach by a known physician to the potential participant, also having professionals of influence in the medical was of significant impact for a high response rate and finally, the level of interest and commitment was another important factor for a successful recruitment even in controversial topics when respected peers are undertaking the recruitment process [26]. Considering also that colleagues participating in scientific networks tend to be more active, the response rates may be ultimately acceptable.

Even though efforts to reach curriculum leads and programme directors for the undergraduate program and the scientific networks will help us reach a large number of respondents for the postgraduate, our sample may not be representative as the coordinators of that specific topic might not receive it or there is no way to control how the surveys will be distributed in each country through the representative members in the networks. However, as these participants have a specific commitment within the scientific society and their own countries, and a special interest in primary care and education and/or family violence, we do believe that they will be able to answer the questionnaire as accurately as possible.

In the case that participants who completed the survey had completed the training some years ago and undergo through other type of formation afterwards that might influence their answers constituting a potential limitation of the study, we believe that the answers will reflect the actual curricula as the survey is about the actual teaching provision in Medical Universities and GP vocational training programs and it is directed to those who are in contact with these programs.

Despite WHO recommendations for FV curriculum, that includes as well assessing communication and clinical skills, inappropriate attitudes among healthcare providers (victimblaming or expecting patient to leave relationship immediately), and self-care techniques for providers, these have not been specifically included in the questionnaire to keep the general focus on the basic training and not specified to not influence the answers of the respondents, despite not increasing the extension of the questionnaire. Even if participants have always the possibility to write down more specific points related to the training if they consider it appropriate, this broad approach might imply another bias in our study. However, as colleagues participating in scientific networks tend to be more active, the response rates may be ultimately acceptable.

Discrepancies are expected to be found in our studies considering the diversity of the participants, which are consistent with what the literature describes [27]. According to Alpert EJ et al there are many reasons to explain disparities between the report of the deans related to what they are teaching and what students report they are being taught in domestic violence. Normally students report fewer and less offers than the coordinators of the same school. The possible explanations for this finding are several, like the perception about the curriculum, the schedule of the subject, if it is the case of a single presentation and it is not re-emphasized over time, or part of multiple courses, or clinical settings, etc [27]. In case they are discovered, we will address the problem by analysing deeper the concrete case of this country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for the kind support received from WONCA Europe (WONCA Europe: European Regional Branch of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians) from her president, Dr Anna Stadval, and its networks, especially the Vasco da Gama Movement Family Violence group (the Junior Doctors Network of Family Medicine in Europe) and her president, Dr Claire Marie Thomas, the WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence and her Co Chairs Dr Hagit Dascal-Weichhendler and Prof. Dr Kelsey Hegarty, the European Network for Prevention and Health Promotion in Family Medicine and General Practice (EUROPREV) and her president Dr Mateja Bulc, and the European Academy of Teachers in General Practice / Family Medicine (EURACT) and her president, Dr Jo Buchanan. And all the colleagues who took part in the survey, sharing their knowledge and providing information to make this research possible.

FOOTNOTES

Contributors RGB serves as the principal investigator for this study, she designed the study, conducted the literature search and wrote the manuscript. RGB, CL, GF, RR and CV participated in the design of the study and drafting of the protocol. CL advised on statistical methods, reviewed, edited and commented on the different versions of this manuscript. GF and CL gave their expert opinion on medical education in the training of medical students and GP trainees and RR on education. CV edited the manuscript prior to submission and gave his expert opinion concerning research design. All authors have read the draft critically to make contributions and also approved the final text.

Funding: RGB is employed by the University of Luxembourg as a full time PhD student. No external funds support her research.

Competing interests: RGB is member of the executive of the WONCA SIGFV and CL is the honorary secretary of WONCA Europe.

Patient consent: Not required.

Ethics approval: Ethics approval has been obtained by the University of Luxembourg (ERP 17-015 FAVICUE).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Collaborators: WONCA Special Interest Group on Family Violence.

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APPENDIX 1

FAVICUE I

Current FV education deliver during the **postgraduate GP vocational training program / residency in Europe**.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location______

2. TRAINING SETTING

In this survey you will be ask about the **ACTUAL** teaching on family violence and abuse during the GP vocational training / residency period. Please specify the **details of the GP** vocational training / residency that will be related to your answers.

- 4. Place of the GP vocational training / residency
- 5. Country of the GP vocational training / residency
- 6. What is the **actual length** of the GP vocational training / residency? (Please specify it in years)

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 7. Have you finished your GP vocational training period / specialization? Yes/No
- 8. If you have finished your vocational training, please specify in which year did you qualified as a GP?
- 9. Years of practice (after specialization/GP vocational training)

4. TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

10. Is there **currently** any training during the specialization / GP vocational training in the following areas? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	development, to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0	Ο
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	Ο	0	Ο
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	Ο	0	Ο

11A. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

12. If **there is current training** during the specialization / GP vocational training, what are the **teaching methods** used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential learning	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE											
ELDER ABUSE											
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

13. If you selected "Other", please specify:

14. Is the current training on Family Violence an elective or compulsory activity? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0

5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I)

15. What topics / issues are actually covered? (you may choose multiple options if applicable)

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Please choose all that apply:

O N/A

O General overview

- O Epidemiology
- O Risk factors or associations
- O Physical health consequences
- O Mental health consequences
- O Child protection
- O Gender issures
 - O Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- O Honour based violence
- O Case study
- O Identifying domestic violence and abuse
- O Asking about domestic violence and abuse
- O Management
- O Community services
- O Other:

5. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II)

16. About the training:

	Who delivers/facilitates	In which year(s) of the	Estimated total of
	the teaching?	GP training is this	hours of training during
		offered?	the specialization:
INTIMATE PARTNER			
VIOLENCE			
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT			
(ABUSE/NEGLECT)			
FEMALE GENITAL			
MUTILATION			

rey.

17. Does the training include **how to ask about**...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0

ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

18. Does the training include when to ask about each type of violence? Please tick all that apply:

INTIMATE	N/A	No	To all new patients	To all new female patients	To all patients periodically	To all male patients	To all patients with abuse indicators on history or exam	To all pregnant patients at specific times of their pregnancy	To all patients of specific age groups or certain categories only	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE										
ELDER ABUSE										
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)										
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION										

6. MONITORING

19. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it: 🥒

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

7. DOCUMENTATION

20. Does the actual training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

20A. Briefly describe the training methods used for documentation, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

21. Does the training include **how to document** any of the following information in the consultation? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

	-		INTIMATE			
	NO	UNCERTAIN	PARTNER	ELDER ABUSE	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITA MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children						

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

22. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

23. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

24. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

25. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

 26. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. PROTOCOL

28. Is there a local protocol for dealing with each type of violence at your clinic / practice?

	Yes, and widely used	Yes, and used to some extent	Yes, but not used	No	Unsure	N/A to my patient population	I am not currently in a clinical practice
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE							
ELDER ABUSE							
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)							
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION							

29. Do you have any kind of **national protocol** for dealing with each type of violence in your country? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0
30. If yes, please provide the link:			
12. POLICY			

31. Do you have a **national policy** in your country about each type of violence? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

32. If so, please provide the link:

33. Is it **legally mandated** to report each type of violence in the country where you

practice? *

	Yes	No	Unsure	N/A
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	0

13. PERSONAL OPINION

- 34. What do you think about the **currently quantity of teaching** provided during your GP training to prepare future doctors to identify and respond to Family Violence? * Please choose only one of the following:
 - O N/A
 - O Inadequate
 - O Not quite enough
 - O About right
 - O A bit too much
 - O Far too much
 - O Don't know
 - Make a comment on your choice here:
- 35. Do you think there should be formal teaching on Family Violence in the curriculum?
 - * Yes / No
- 36. Please explain your answer

14. FUTURE PLANS

37. Are there any **plans to develop/change the teaching provision** on each type of violence and abuse in the curriculum? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

38. Please elaborate on this answer

APPENDIX 2

FAVICUE II - Family Violence Curricula in Medical School

Current FV education deliver during the undergraduate training program in Europe.

1. PROFILE

- 1. Age
- 2. Gender: Female / Male
- 3. Job title / role: Please specify your current job role ______ Location_____

2. MEDICAL SCHOOL

- 4. In this survey you will be ask about the **ACTUAL** teaching on family violence and abuse in **Medical Universities**, during the undergraduate training period. Please specify the **details of the Medical School that will be related to your answers**.
 - Name of the Medical School:
 - City of the Medical School:
 - Country of the Medical School:

3. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 5. Did you graduate from Medical School? * Please choose only one of the following: Yes / No
- 6. If you have finished your medical studies, please specify when (year): Only numbers may be entered in this field.

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Yes' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

7. Please specify what is your current year of medical study:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'No' at question '6 [Q07]' (5. Did you graduate from Medical School?)

Please choose only one of the following:

- o 1st year
- \circ 2nd year
- \circ 3rd year
- \circ 4th year
- \circ 5th year
- \circ 6th year

Make a comment on your choice here:

4. TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family Violence (FV), also named **domestic violence**, **domestic abuse**, or **battering**, includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child abuse / neglect, and elder abuse, among others, that will be addressed separately in the survey. With the information provided in the next sections we aim to assess the curriculum contents regarding all forms of FV.

I. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It is one of the most common forms of violence against women (VAW) which is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

II. ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and serious loss of dignity and respect.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/

III. CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)

Child maltreatment refers to abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. Sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, it includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Within this broad definition, five subtypes can be distinguished – physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs150/en/

IV. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

8. Is there **actually** any FV training courses at University in the following areas? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	Ο	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	Ο	0

4A. NO TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

9. If there is **NO training**, are there any **plans to introduce teaching** on each type of violence and abuse into the curriculum? Please check the appropriate:

	Yes	to be implemented	r development, d to be implemented in more than 12 months	Not currently under development	No	Don't know
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	Ο	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT) ()	0	0	Ο	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	Ο	0	0	0

10. Please provide any **reasons** you feel why there is no teaching on violence and abuse in the curriculum currently:

4B. TRAINING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

11. If **there is any kind training**, what are the **teaching methods** used? (you may choose multiple options if applicable):

	Course	Part of a lecture	Dedicated lecture	Workshop	Small group discussion	Clinical case seminar	Field placement	Experiential learning	Role- playing (RP)	Problem- based learning case	Other
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE											
ELDER ABUSE											
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)											
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION											

12. If you selected "Other", please specify:

13. Is this current training on Family Violence **an elective or compulsory activity**? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ELECTIVE	COMPULSORY
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	Ο	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0

5. FORMAT OF THE TRAINING

14. About the training:

	Who delivers/facilitates the teaching?	In which year(s) of the study program is this offered?	Estimated total of hours of training during the medical studies:
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	3		
ELDER ABUSE			
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	2.		
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	C	_	

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (I): LEARNING OBJECTIVES

15. Has the training specific learning objectives in each area?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (II): LEARNING OUTCOMES

16. Has the training specific learning outcomes in each area?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Ο	0	0

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3	ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	
4	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0	
5	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	
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11	6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (III)				
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17	Please choose all that apply:				
18					
19	O N/A				
20	O General overview				
21					
22 23	O Epidemiology				
23 24	O Risk factors or associations				
25	O Physical health consequences				
26	O Mental health consequences				
27					
28	O Child protection				
29 30	O Child psychological abuse				
31	O Child physical abuse				
32	O Child sexual abuse				
33					
34	O Gender issures				
35 36	O Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)				
37	O Honour based violence				
38	O Rape				
39					
40	O Substance abuse				
41 42	O Homicide				
42 43	O Case study				
44	O Identifying domestic violence and abuse	۔			
45					
46	O Asking about domestic violence and abu	use			
47	O Adult survivor of sexual abuse				
48 49	O Elder Abuse				
50					
51	O Management				
52	O Community services				
53	O Other:				
54 55					
55 56					
57	6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (IV)				
58					

18. Does the training include **how to ask about**...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

6. CONTENT OF THE TRAINING (V)

19. Does the training include **when to ask** about each type of violence? Please tick all

that	арр	ly:
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	N/A	No	To all new patients	To all new female patients	To all patients periodically	To all male patients	To all patients with abuse indicators on history or exam	To all pregnant patients at specific times of their pregnancy	To all patients of specific age groups or certain categories only	Other
INTIMATE										
PARTNER										
VIOLENCE										
ELDER ABUSE										
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE / NEGLECT)										
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION										

20. If you selected "Patients of specific age or certain categories only" or "Other", please specify:

7. DOCUMENTATION

21. Does the training include how to document...? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

22. Does the training include how to document any of the following information? (If yes, please tick all that apply)

	NO	UNCERTAIN	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ELDER ABUSE	CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Whether or not the patient was asked about violence in each case						
Whether or not the patient disclosed violence in each case						
Name of the perpetrator						
Relationship of the perpetrator to the patient						
A description of the types of abuse experienced						
A description of any recent incident of abuse						
A body map picture indicating the location of any injuries						
Whether referral information was offered to the patient						
Whether the patient accepted the referral information						
Indication of any action taken by the patient						
Whether there are any children in the household						
An assessment of the safety of the patient and any children						

23. Briefly describe the **training methods used for documentation**, in each case (Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, Child Maltreatment and Female Genital Mutilation), if known:

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

24. Does the training include how to deal with issues of confidentiality and information sharing? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	Ο	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

25. Briefly describe training methods used for confidentiality and information sharing, in each case, if known

9. SAFETY

26. Does the training include **how to assess the safety** of the patient in each case? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

27. Briefly describe the training methods used for assessment of safety, if known

10. REFERALS

28. Does the training include how to refer **patients who disclose** it or how to refer patients **when there is a suspicion** of abuse? Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

29. Briefly describe the training methods used for referrals, in each case, if known

11. MONITORING

30. Does the training include how is asking for violence monitored? i.e. check that health professionals are asking about it:

	No monitoring	Audit of patient records	Don't know	Other methods
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	Ο	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLE	CT) O	О	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0	Ο

31. If you have any other comments about auditing or routine enquiry please write them here:

12. PRACTICE (I)

32. Does the teaching involve opportunities to apply this knowledge?

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

33. If any of the following areas is embedded as part of a clinical rotation or attachment, please specify in which rotation. Eg Paediatrics, Women's Health, General Practice, Family Medicine

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	

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ELDER ABUSE	
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	

12. PRACTICE (II): BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS

34. Please list the 3 most important barriers and the 3 more important facilitators in the teaching of the family violence program:

13. PERSONAL OPINION

- 35. What do you think about the **currently quantity of teaching** provided during medical studies to prepare future doctors to identify and respond to Family Violence? * Please choose only one of the following:
 - O N/A
 - O Inadequate
 - O Not quite enough
 - O About right
 - O A bit too much
 - O Far too much
 - O Don't know

Make a comment on your choice here:

36. Do you think there should be **formal teaching** on Family Violence in the curriculum?

* Yes / No

37. Please explain your answer

14. FUTURE PLANS

38. Are there any plans to develop/change the teaching provision on each type of violence and abuse in the curriculum? * Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	Uncertain	No
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	0	0	0
ELDER ABUSE	0	0	0
CHILD MALTREATMENT (ABUSE/NEGLECT)	0	0	0
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	0	0	0

39. Please elaborate on this answer

to beet teries only