

Table 1: Summary of Studies

Source	Purpose/ Problem	Sample	Concept	Design	Results	Implications	Themes
Bazargan-Hejazi, et al., 2014	Examine posited predictors in intimate partner violence in four areas, introduce a five-step quick screening method	Survey data from 412 inner-city emergency department patients	The same general risk factors were correlated in groups affected by intimate partner violence	Cross-sectional study	Nearly 16% had experienced intimate partner violence, 31% were perpetrators, 20% victims, and 49% were both	Alcohol, drug use, depressive symptoms, and childhood exposure to violence may be factors for which emergency department providers should screen for intimate partner violence	Intimate partner violence, risk factors, victims, perpetrators, early detection, screening, intervention, childhood exposure, parental violence, emergency department
Choo, et al., 2015	Literature review that reveals barriers, best practices, and role identification in domestic violence screening	Previous literature, current screening tools, and resources for managing domestic violence	Identification and management of domestic violence requires only a few straightforward actions but must be conducted with sensitivity and the needs of the individual in mind	Qualitative literature review	Intimate partner violence is common among emergency department patients and it is important to incorporate appropriate screening into triage or standard plan of care	Making domestic violence screening as a standard part of care in the emergency department is necessary and healthcare providers should be trained on how to correctly handle these situations and provide the right resources	Healthcare provider education, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, screening, safety, roles, emergency department, referrals, special populations, response, documentation

<p>Choo & Houry, 2015</p>	<p>Discuss the importance of intimate partner violence screening in the emergency department and how to respond to and address safety concerns</p>	<p>Previous literature, current screening tools, and resources for managing domestic violence</p>	<p>The importance of incorporating IPV screening into triage in the emergency department, increasing response and safety with victims</p>	<p>Author manuscript</p>	<p>Emergency department care for patients experiencing partner abuse involves only a few steps and many potential obstacles to IPV management have straightforward solutions</p>	<p>These steps can help make a difference and may provide patients with the support and resources and confidence they need to increase safety, well being, and overall health</p>	<p>Intimate partner violence, abuse, screening, triage protocols, sensitivity, response, safety, documentation, referrals, special populations, role identification</p>
<p>Hamberger, et al., 2015</p>	<p>Discuss a systemic approach to overcome barriers in intimate partner violence screening</p>	<p>Previous literature and studies, Ambuel’s six-point model</p>	<p>To address barriers, systems-level interventions are needed; description of one model that may overcome these obstacles</p>	<p>Literature review</p>	<p>There is scant literature to support, but studies have shown that systems-level interventions can increase rates of provider screening and intimate partner violence identification</p>	<p>Systems-level interventions for IPV recognition should be implemented in both out-patient clinics and the emergency department</p>	<p>Systemic approach, systems-level approach, abuse, intimate partner violence, protocols, policies, strategy, integrated intervention, systems change, sustainable systems change</p>

Hugl-Wajek, et al., 2009	Examine the prevalence of DV using direct-patient interviewing in the emergency department	Voluntary, 1550 women - ages 18-60	Direct patient interviewing performed by a single advocacy coordinator	Retrospective review of data	Acute incidence rate was higher in this study than previous research literature	The use of a trained domestic violence advocacy coordinator may improve detection rates of domestic violence in the emergency department	Age, Female, emergency department visits, advocacy coordinator, direct interviewing, domestic violence screening
Robinson, 2010	Examine the role of the registered nurse in the emergency setting as it relates to intimate partner violence	13 emergency nurses from the south central United States	Emergency nurses are not screening for intimate partner violence based on a protocol, but screen based on the nurse's personal perception of patients	Qualitative analysis	Four major themes emerged during analysis of interviews – myths, stereotypes, and fears; demeanor; frustrations; and safety benefits	Emergency nurses are often the first health care providers to ask individuals about this health issue and are often the first to offer intervention and prevention measures	Intimate partner violence, domestic violence role of registered nurse, emergency room, myths, stereotypes, screening, protocol
Sullivan, 2014	Stress importance of routine intimate partner violence screening	Previous literature, current screening tools, and resources for managing domestic violence	Tragic events resulting from IPV will be seen in the emergency department, but risk can be reduced starting at triage by	Author Manuscript	Prompt recognition and early intervention by the triage nurse may result in another life saved.	Triage nurses need to be hypervigilant in seeking information when patients present with injury. Because the list of risk factors for IPV contains so	Domestic violence, intimate partner violence, safety, emergency, nurses, CDC, triage, routine, screening, questions, recognition

			initiating dialogue through key questions.			many common life stressors, no generalizations can be made about victims. Anyone could be a potential victim, especially patients who are frequent visitors of the emergency department.	
Yonaka, 2007	Identifies degree of awareness and legal knowledge about overall abuse and violence, and investigates attitudes towards domestic violence in emergency nurses.	131 nurses who worked in emergency rooms of 5 different hospitals in South Korea	This study surveyed emergency nurses about the recognition of abuse and violence, the legal knowledge of abuse and violence, and the attitudes towards domestic violence.	Descriptive method	This study showed that approximately 60.0% of participants experienced incidents of suspected abuse or violence, but the reporting rates were low. Of all the participants, 70.2% knew that they must report the discovery of abuse or	Appropriate awareness about abuse and violence, and systematic education are required for emergency nurses so that they can provide appropriate interventions	Attitude, awareness, emergency nursing, violence, responsibility, recognition

					violent incidents, but 45.0% did not know that if someone who had duty to report but did not report that he/she had a legal responsibility.		
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