

## **Emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and the association with symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress in a multi-ethnic pregnant population in Southern Sweden**

**Objectives** To describe the prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and analyze associations with symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress (PTS) in pregnancy, by ethnic background.

**Study design** Cross-sectional study of the Swedish data from the Bidens cohort study. Ethnicity was categorized as native and non-native Swedish-speakers. Women completed a questionnaire while attending routine antenatal care. The NorVold Abuse Questionnaire (NorAQ) assessed a history of emotional, physical or sexual abuse. The Edinburgh Depression Scale-5 measured symptoms of depression. Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress (PTS) included intrusion, avoidance and numbness.

**Results** Of 1003 women, 78.6% were native and 21.4% were non-native Swedish-speakers. Native and non-native Swedish-speakers experienced a similar proportion of lifetime abuse. Moderate emotional and physical abuse in childhood was significantly more common among non-native Swedish-speakers. While sexual abuse in adulthood was significantly more prevalent among native Swedish-speakers. Emotional and sexual abuse were significantly associated with symptoms of depression for both natives and non-natives. Physical abuse was significantly associated with symptoms of depression for non-natives only. All types of abuse were significantly associated with symptoms of PTS for both native and non-native Swedish-speakers. Adding ethnicity to the multiple binary regression analyses did not really alter the association between the different types of abuse and symptoms of depression and PTS.

**Conclusion** The prevalence of lifetime abuse did not differ significantly for native and non-native Swedish-speakers but there were significant differences on a more detailed level. Abuse was associated with symptoms of depression and PTS. Being a non-native Swedish-speaker did not influence the association much.

**Keywords:** Ethnicity; depression; emotional abuse; physical abuse; sexual abuse; Post Traumatic Stress

### **Abbreviations:**

CI = Confidence Intervals

EDS-5 = Edinburgh Depression Scale, short version

EPDS = Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale

IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

OR = Odds Ratio

PTS = Posttraumatic Stress

NorAQ = the NorVold Abuse Questionnaire

### Highlights

- The prevalence of lifetime abuse did not differ significantly for native and non-native Swedish-speakers.
- Moderate emotional and physical abuse in childhood was more common among non-native Swedish-speakers.
- Sexual abuse in adulthood was more common among native Swedish-speakers.
- Abuse was associated with symptoms of depression and PTS.
- Ethnicity had little influence on the association between abuse and symptoms of depression and PTS.

## Introduction

1  
2 Violence against women is a serious human rights' problem with public health implications  
3 worldwide [1]. Abused women have higher rates of abortion, complicated pregnancy, worse  
4 neonatal and infant outcomes, and more mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety,  
5 sleep, and eating disorders, compared to non-abused women [2]. The United Nations  
6 Declaration of the Elimination of violence Against Women, from 1993, defined violence in a  
7 broad sense as: "...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in  
8 physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering of women" [3]. Other terms used for  
9 describing different forms of violence against women include, domestic or interpersonal or  
10 intimate partner violence (IPV), gender based violence, battered women, or simply abuse [4].  
11 In 1999 to 2001, a cross-sectional study of women visiting gynecology clinics used the  
12 NorVold Abuse Questionnaire (NorAQ) including descriptive statements on severity of  
13 emotional, physical and sexual abuse as a child, as an adult, or both [5]. The lifetime  
14 prevalence of abuse across the five Nordic countries, was 19-37% for emotional, 38-66% for  
15 physical, and 17-33% for sexual abuse by any perpetrator [6]. In a recent cross-sectional study  
16 from southern Sweden, which also used NorAQ, 39.5% of the pregnant women reported a  
17 history of violence while only 1.0% reported domestic violence during pregnancy [7]. The  
18 rates of reported violence during pregnancy are usually much lower than lifetime abuse, also  
19 shown in the study by Devries et al who reported a prevalence of IPV during pregnancy of  
20 1.8% in Denmark [8].  
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38 A history of physical, psychological and sexual abuse is an established risk factor for mental  
39 disorders such as depression and posttraumatic stress in women whether pregnant or not [2, 7,  
40 9, 10]. In addition, research indicates that being an immigrant is associated with an increased  
41 risk for mental health problems [11-13]. In a population-based study in Sweden, Rubertsson et  
42 al. found that an increased risk for depressive symptoms in early pregnancy was associated  
43 with lack of social support, stressful life events, and being an immigrant [11]. A recent study  
44 of approximately one thousand women at mid-term pregnancy identified a higher risk of  
45 depressive and posttraumatic stress symptoms in those having another mother tongue than  
46 Swedish [12]. The results could not be explained by socioeconomic differences. Other factors,  
47 such as experiences of abuse may play a role. Not only the prevalence of abuse, but also the  
48 impact of abuse on mental health might vary between native and non-native pregnant women  
49 [14]. If the impact of abuse on mental health varies for natives and non-natives this should  
50 have implications for care.  
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1 Few studies, and none European, have investigated the role of immigrant status or ethnicity in  
2 the relationship between a history of abuse and mental health among pregnant women [15,  
3 16]. A Canadian cross-sectional study of around five thousand pregnant women concludes  
4 that immigrant status does not change the association between violence and depression [15].  
5 They provide no information on the ethnic background of the women. A number of studies  
6 exist providing the prevalence and impact of IPV among ethnic minority groups, without  
7 investigating if ethnic background influenced the impact of violence [14, 16].

8 We had the unique opportunity to investigate this, using the Swedish data from a European  
9 six-country cohort study [17]. At the time of the study, the Swedish city where women were  
10 recruited held a population of almost 300 000 people, with one third of its total population  
11 being foreign born [18].

12 The first aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual  
13 abuse by ethnic background, including the level of severity and occurrence as a child or adult.  
14 Secondly, we analyzed the association between the different types of abuse and symptoms of  
15 depression and posttraumatic stress (PTS) by ethnic background. Thirdly, we explored the  
16 impact of ethnicity on the association between different types of abuse and symptoms of  
17 depression and PTS.

## 18 **Material and methods**

19 The study has a cross-sectional design and uses the Swedish data from the Bidens study, a 6-  
20 country, European cohort study investigation of lifetime experiences and delivery  
21 expectations and outcomes [17]. The sample size of the Swedish part comprised 1025 women.  
22 An unselected sample of pregnant women at six public and two private antenatal clinics  
23 within the catchment area of the University Hospital were recruited to a questionnaire-based  
24 study, between 1 March and 30 November 2008. Eighty percent of the women attending these  
25 clinics also deliver at this university hospital, which had 4500 births in 2008. The Regional  
26 Ethics Committee of Stockholm, Sweden, approved the study (Dnr2006/354-31).

27 The inclusion criterion was the ability to speak and read Swedish. Consecutive and eligible  
28 women who spoke Swedish when in contact with their midwife were given written  
29 information about the study during a scheduled routine visit. The questionnaire was  
30 administered to consenting women on the occasion of their routine oral glucose tolerance test  
31 at approximately 28 gestational weeks. The woman was seated in an adjacent room separated  
32 from her partner and other women. Each woman was asked to complete the questionnaire

1 while at the clinic and place it in a sealed envelope together with the signed informed consent  
2 form. The questionnaires were scanned and computerized into a data file.  
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5 The eight-page questionnaire (Suppl. File 1) included questions about socio-demographic  
6 background, general health and obstetric history [17]. Information on abuse, depression and  
7 symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder was also collected [17]. Where available and  
8 possible, we used the Swedish version of the applied items used by others [5, 11]. Level of  
9 education was coded for total years of completed education ( $\leq 13$  years or  $>13$  years).  
10 Potential financial problems were investigated by asking, “If you received a bill of SEK 20  
11 000.00, how easy would it be for you to pay it within a week?”[19]. Those indicating having  
12 no difficulties or had missing data were coded ‘No’ before statistical analyses. Others  
13 indicating having some difficulties or that it would be “very difficult” were defined as Yes,  
14 some or Yes experiencing financial distress, respectively. Ethnicity was addressed by asking,  
15 “Is your mother tongue other than Swedish? If so, please state the language.” Those reporting  
16 a language other than Swedish were categorized as non-natives.  
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### 28 *Main exposure*

29 Main exposure variables were experience of three types of abuse, emotional, physical and  
30 sexual, which women could report as experienced either as a child, as an adult, both, or not at  
31 all. The descriptive questions of abuse corresponded to different levels of severity of the  
32 abuse as validated in the Norvold Abuse Questionnaire (NorAQ) [5]. As the questionnaire in  
33 some of the other participating countries of the Bidens study was sent home to women, the  
34 questions about the perpetrator were not included, to avoid exposing women to increased risk  
35 for abuse by filling out the form. In this study we used, all four items of sexual abuse (mild,  
36 mild humiliation, moderate, and severe); all three items of emotional abuse (mild, moderate  
37 and severe) but only two out of three items of physical abuse (moderate and severe) (Fig. 1).  
38 Abuse was recoded into abuse as a child ( $< 18$  years of age) and abuse as an adult ( $\geq 18$  years  
39 of age). Mild physical abuse was excluded because it has shown low validity [5]. This means  
40 that women who only reported mild physical abuse were classified as not having suffered any  
41 abuse. Abuse experienced within the past 12 months was recoded into recent abuse. Those  
42 reporting emotional, or physical, or sexual abuse at any age or level of severity (except mild  
43 physical), were recoded as having experienced lifetime abuse of the respective abuse reported.  
44 Women who failed to respond to a particular abuse questions (three women) or reported no  
45 abuse were code as “No abuse” for that question. The additional question “Have you  
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1 experienced any of this during the last 12 months” was posed only to those reporting some  
2 type of abuse. The response was coded Yes, recent abuse, or No.  
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### 5 *Outcome and definitions*

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7 The Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), yielding a score between 0 and 30, has  
8 been validated in Swedish, and for the detection of symptoms of depression during pregnancy,  
9 with an optimal cut-off at  $\geq 13$  [20, 21]. We used the Swedish questions corresponding to the  
10 short version of the EPDS, EDS-5 [22]. It includes five items rated on a 0 to 3 scale, yielding  
11 a range of 0 to 15, with higher scores indicating more symptoms of depression for the week  
12 prior to filling in the questionnaire. Compared to the full version containing 10 items, the  
13 correlation has been estimated at 0.96 [22]. Having moderate symptoms was defined with a  
14 cut-off at  $\geq 7$  and  $\geq 8$  for severe symptoms of depression. For the purpose of logistic  
15 regression,  $\geq 7$  was chosen. The EDS-5 score was computed only for those responding to all  
16 five items (missing = 22).  
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27 Information about posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms during the last 12 months were  
28 collected using three questions from the Nordic study [5, 6]. Women answering “sometimes”  
29 or “often” to at least one of the three symptoms of intrusion, avoidance and numbness were  
30 defined as suffering from PTS symptoms [23]. Women indicating “no” or “rarely” and  
31 missing values of the three items were coded No. This is a slightly more restrictive coding  
32 than in our previous study in which we also categorized women who responded “rarely” to  
33 one of the three questions as suffering from symptoms of PTS [12].  
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### 41 *Statistical analyses*

42 We used Pearson’s chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test for categorical variables for  
43 differences between groups. We used multivariate logistic regression analyses to assess the  
44 association between the dependent variables of symptoms of depression and PTS and the  
45 independent variables of lifetime emotional, physical and sexual abuse. First we performed  
46 stratified analyses by ethnicity. The three types of lifetime abuse were applied one-by-one to  
47 the multivariate logistic regression model controlling for the a priori selected covariates: age  
48 (in years), education, marital status and financial distress. Secondly, we performed binary  
49 multiple logistic analyses assessing the association between the different types of abuse and  
50 symptoms of depression and posttraumatic, testing two models. In model one; we adjusted for  
51 ethnicity and age. In model two, we additionally adjusted for financial distress, marital status  
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1 and education. We tested for interaction by adding the variable “abuse by ethnicity” into the  
2 binary multiple regression analyses. There was no significant interaction, so we removed the  
3 product term from the analyses. All *p*-values were two-tailed. We present *p*-values and 95%  
4 confidence intervals (CI) of crude and adjusted odds ratios (OR, aOR). We used the statistical  
5 software package IBM SPSS version 22. Comparison group for all analyses in table 3 and 4  
6 was women not reporting any abuse.  
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## 10 11 **Results**

12 Of the total 1025 women who filled in the questionnaire, 22 (2.1%) did not indicate their  
13 mother tongue, resulting in 1003 records for the analyses. Swedish as mother tongue was  
14 indicated by 788 (78.6%) women, 215 (21.4%) checked “not native Swedish” (in all 41  
15 different languages). Ethnic language to be other than Swedish was as follows: other Nordic  
16 (2.8%); West Germanic/Northern European (4.8%); Slavic and Central European (6.0%);  
17 Arabic, Turkish, and Kurdish (4.5%); Asian or unspecified languages (3.4%). The women  
18 filled out the questionnaire during gestational weeks 27 to 30 (mean 28.61, SD ± 1.73).  
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27 Table 1 shows some background characteristics of the study sample. Non-native Swedish-  
28 speakers were of younger age ( $p < 0.001$ ), more had  $\leq 13$  years of education ( $p < 0.001$ ), and  
29 experienced more financial distress ( $p = 0.002$ ), compared to native Swedish-speakers. The  
30 prevalence of symptoms of depression (EDS score  $\geq 7$ ) was higher among non-native  
31 Swedish-speakers ( $p < 0.001$ ) than in native speakers (21.9% vs. 11.5%, respectively). Having  
32 at least one of three PTS symptoms was more frequent in non-natives (17.7%) than in native  
33 Swedish speaking women (10.4%) ( $p = 0.004$ ).  
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41 The prevalence of lifetime emotional abuse was 15.9%, physical 14.2%, and sexual 15.5%  
42 (Table 2). There were no significant differences between native and non-native Swedish-  
43 speakers for lifetime emotional, physical and sexual abuse. There were differences on a more  
44 detailed level (Table 2). Moderate emotional abuse in childhood was significantly more  
45 common in non-native Swedish-speakers ( $p = 0.002$ ) compared to native Swedish-speakers.  
46 Moderate and severe physical abuse as a child was significantly more common among non-  
47 native Swedish-speakers, ( $p = 0.024$ ). Sexual abuse as an adult was significantly more  
48 common among native Swedish-speakers ( $p = 0.012$ ).  
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57 Non-native Swedish-speakers had a fivefold increased adjusted odds of symptoms of  
58 depression in association with emotional abuse and an almost fourfold increased adjusted  
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1 odds in association with physical abuse (Table 3). Native Swedish-speakers had twofold  
2 adjusted odds of symptoms of depression in association with emotional and sexual abuse  
3 (Table 3). All types of abuse were associated with increased odds of PTS for both native and  
4 non-native Swedish-speakers (Table 3). All types of abuse remained a significant predictor for  
5 symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress after adjustment for age, ethnicity, financial  
6 distress, marital status and education (Table 4). Adding ethnicity to the multiple binary  
7 regression analyses did not really alter the association between the different types of abuse  
8 and symptoms of depression and of PTS. Being a non-native Swedish-speaker was an  
9 independent predictor for symptoms of depression but not for symptoms of PTS (Table 4).  
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## 17 **Discussion**

18 There were no statistically significant differences between natives and non-natives for the  
19 prevalence of lifetime emotional, physical and sexual abuse. However, on a more detailed  
20 level there were significant differences. Emotional and sexual abuse was significantly  
21 associated with symptoms of depression for both natives and non-natives alike. Physical  
22 abuse was significantly associated with symptoms of depression for non-natives only. All  
23 types of abuse were significantly associated with symptoms of PTS for both native and non-  
24 native Swedish-speakers. Adding ethnicity to the multiple binary regression analyses did not  
25 really alter the association between the different types of abuse and symptoms of depression  
26 and PTS.  
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37 There were differences in the prevalence of abuse when the categories were broken down for  
38 level of severity and age. Compared to native Swedish speakers, non-native Swedish-speakers  
39 were significantly more likely to report having experienced that someone systematically and  
40 by threat or force tried to limit their contact with others, or totally controlled what they could  
41 or could not do as a child. While this behavior, in our study defined as moderate emotional  
42 abuse, it may be viewed as part of appropriate parenting in certain cultures [24, 25]. In some  
43 cultures sexual expression is permitted only in the context of marriage [26]. In addition, the  
44 practice of familial arranged marriage may be traditional [27]. Parents may therefore attempt  
45 to restrict their daughter's freedom to ensure adherence to their own strict moral- religious-  
46 and cultural code.  
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57 Compared to non-natives significantly more native Swedish-speakers reported sexual abuse as  
58 an adult. Research shows that misinterpretation of cues, sexual attitudes and alcohol  
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1 consumption are associated with sexual violence [28, 29]. Sexual attitudes vary from a  
2 restricted (low sociosexuality) to an unrestricted willingness (high sociosexuality) to engage  
3 in uncommitted sexual relationship [23]. Cultural values (such as chastity or freedom of self-  
4 expression), traditions and institutions (marriage systems) influence the degree of  
5 sociosexuality in populations [30]. Higher sociosexuality together with alcohol consumption  
6 increases women's risk of sexual violence [28]. This could be a contributing factor in  
7 explaining the differences in prevalence observed in our study.  
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14 In contrast to native Swedish-speakers, more non-natives reported having experienced  
15 physical violence as a child. The practices and laws concerning corporal punishment of  
16 women and children have evolved over time but still vary greatly between countries [31, 32].  
17 Physical discipline of children has been forbidden in Sweden since 1979. Our findings may be  
18 partly explained by legal and customary differences.  
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25 The city where this study was performed has a largely multi-ethnic population, varying  
26 between twelve to 60% in the ten municipal boroughs, representing 174 nationalities.  
27 Municipal data, of year 2008, showed that more than 30% of the childbearing women were  
28 born in a foreign country, with one third of Arabic origin [18]. This makes comparison with  
29 other studies difficult. However, a recent, larger cross-sectional study among pregnant women  
30 in southern Sweden also used the NorAQ [7]. They presented the prevalence of each of the  
31 types of abuse in their total sample and not by linguistic background. Their findings are  
32 strikingly similar to ours [7]. They furthermore report that women's mother tongue or country  
33 of origin was not significantly associated with the prevalence of abuse reported, when  
34 categorized as any lifetime abuse. This is in agreement with our findings, where the categories  
35 of lifetime abuse did not differ significantly between native and non-native Swedish-speakers.  
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47 The proportion of non-native Swedish-speakers reporting physical- and other violence in our  
48 study is much lower than what is reported by women in some of the countries of origin of our  
49 participants [1, 8, 33]. This suggests that violence decreases in immigrant families as they  
50 establish into a new country where there is less cultural and legal tolerance for violence.  
51 Alternatively, women do not disclose experienced violence as they become aware of the new  
52 country's norms.  
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1 A history of abuse was associated with depressive symptoms for both native and non-native  
2 Swedish-speakers for most types of abuse. Adding ethnicity to the multiple binary regression  
3 analyses did not really alter the association. This finding is in agreement with a recent large  
4 cross-sectional Canadian study, which found that violence is associated with depression and  
5 immigration has little influence on the association [15]. The same researchers investigated the  
6 prevalence and risk factors for antenatal depressive symptoms among Canadian-born and  
7 immigrant pregnant women in Quebec [13]. Similar to our study they found a significantly  
8 higher prevalence of antenatal depression among immigrant pregnant women compared to  
9 natives. Furthermore, they reported that immigrant women were significantly more exposed to  
10 adverse contextual risk factors such as high marital strain, lack of social support and poverty  
11 [13]. Our finding of more financial distress and more women not living with their partner  
12 among non-natives suggest a similar situation in our study.  
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23 We found a significant association between a history of abuse and posttraumatic stress  
24 symptoms. This is in agreement with research so far [34]. Non-native Swedish-speakers were  
25 more likely to report symptoms of PTS, but ethnicity was not an independent predictive factor  
26 for symptoms of PTS in the association between the different types of abuse and these  
27 symptoms. We do not know which traumatic event(s) caused the post-traumatic symptoms  
28 among our participants. Very likely, a number of the non-native Swedish-speakers originated  
29 from countries with high levels of conflict. An alternative explanation of the greater  
30 symptom-load in non-native Swedish speaking women could be a higher threshold for seeking  
31 psychiatric health care. This has been found among immigrants in an interview study of a  
32 similar population [35].  
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43 Our study has several strengths. Firstly, data was collected from women attending routine  
44 antenatal care and not at any specialized clinics. Secondly, data was collected prospectively  
45 with very few missing data. Finally, our study used validated instruments to measure both  
46 abuse and depression [5, 22]. In addition, the city where this study took place is unique in the  
47 Nordic setting as it has a greater proportion of immigrants than the national average of 19%  
48 foreign-born residents, 8% having one foreign-born parent, and 4% with two foreign-born  
49 parents [18]. A possible limitation of our study is that we used the term “mother tongue”, as  
50 other has done before us as a proxy variable for ethnicity, nationality, cultural background [7,  
51 36]. Data of birth-country or nationality was not available. A certain level of misclassification  
52 can exist in women being grouped as non-native Swedish-speakers since they could have been  
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immigrant themselves or daughters of immigrants, i.e. second or third generation immigrants. Since the inclusion criterion was ability to read and speak Swedish it is fair to assume that the “non-native” women would have lived in Sweden for several years. Due to ethical considerations we were not allowed to register the non-participants. Another limitation is the use of a non-validated set of questions to measure PTS symptoms. However, several previous studies have been published using the exact three questions and coding we have used [12, 23]. We had no power-calculation for this particular study and failure to find significant associations could be due to lack of power. Finally, the cross-sectional design does not allow inferring causality.

In our study, all non-native speakers were grouped together in one heterogeneous group that was too small for the investigation of sub-groups. American research has shown that the rate of IPV and the associated health effects vary for different groups of ethnic minorities [16]. Knowing these differences would allow for more targeted care. In the light of this, there are several “large” minority groups in Sweden, which could benefit from further study. Further research is also needed to assess whether the care required by non-native speakers is the same as that for native speakers.

In conclusion, clinicians need to be aware that a history of abuse is common both among their native and non-native clients. There may be some differences as to the type, severity and timing of the abuse, i.e. as a child, adult or both. When caring for non-native women, antenatal care workers need to remember that while these women may face particular challenges due to being a non-native, they may share some of the same problems as native women, such as a history of abuse or ongoing violence. Midwives and obstetricians need to remember that symptoms of depression and PTS can be due to a history of violence for native and non-native speakers alike. Appropriate care for pregnant women with these symptoms includes enquiring about a history of violence.

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**Table 1.** Characteristics of the study sample, comparing native and non-native Swedish-speaking pregnant women in Southern Sweden (N=1003)

	All N = 1003 (%)	Native n = 788 %	Non-native n = 215 %	<i>p</i> -value <sup>a</sup>
Age in years				
< 25	112 (11.2)	8.4	21.4	0.001
25–29	321 (32.0)	31.5	34.0	
30–35	443 (43.2)	46.1	32.6	
> 35	137 (13.7)	14.1	12.1	
Education (n = 990)				
≤ 13 years	339 (34.2)	30.8	47.1	< 0.001
> 13 years	651 (65.8)	69.2	52.9	
Marital status				
Married or co-habiting	963 (96.0)	97.1	92.1	0.001
Not married or co-habiting	40 (4.0)	2.9	7.9	
Financial distress (n = 977)				
No	701 (69.9)	77.5	50.5	
Yes, some	186 (18.5)	16.4	28.8	
Yes	90 (9.0)	6.1	20.7	0.002
Symptoms of depression				
EDS-5 (n= 981)				
≥ 7 points	138 (13.8)	11.5	21.9	< 0.001
≥ 8 points	89 (9.1)	6.7	18.4	< 0.001
Symptoms of PTS				
No, PTS	883 (88.0)	89.6	82.3	
Yes, PTS	120 (12.0)	10.4	17.7	0.004

<sup>a</sup>Comparing native and non-native Swedish-speaking women by Pearson Chi-square or Fisher's exact

**Table 2.** Prevalence and severity (mild, moderate or severe) of emotional, physical and sexual abuse, comparing native and non-native Swedish-speaking pregnant women in Southern Sweden (N=1003)

	All women N = 1003		Native n=788	Non-native n=215	<i>p</i> -value <sup>a</sup>
	n	%	%	%	
<b>Emotional abuse</b>					
<i>Mild</i> (n = 999)					
< 18 years	78	7.8	7.4	9.3	.346
≥ 18 years	74	7.4	7.7	6.0	.399
<i>Moderate</i> (n = 987)					
< 18 years	45	4.5	3.4	8.4	.002
≥ 18 years	51	5.1	4.8	6.0	.469
<i>Severe</i> (n = 966)					
< 18 years	41	4.1	3.4	6.5	.043
≥ 18 years	34	3.4	3.2	4.2	.467
Emotional abuse < 18 years	98	9.8	8.9	13.0	.070
Emotional abuse ≥ 18 years	98	9.8	9.6	10.2	.797
Recent emotional abuse <sup>b</sup>	21	2.1	2.0	2.3	.789
Lifetime emotional abuse <sup>c</sup>	159	15.9	15.2	18.1	.300
<b>Physical abuse</b>					
<i>Moderate</i> (n = 999)					
< 18 years	72	7.2	6.2	10.7	.024
≥ 18 years	74	7.4	7.4	7.4	.968
<i>Severe</i> (n =998)					
< 18 years	22	2.2	1.6	4.2	.024
≥ 18 years	45	4.5	4.6	4.2	.810
Physical abuse < 18 years	79	7.9	6.9	11.6	.021
Physical abuse ≥ 18 years	91	9.1	9.3	8.4	.687
Recent physical abuse <sup>b</sup>	17	1.7	1.4	2.8	.160
Lifetime physical abuse <sup>d</sup>	142	14.2	14.0	14.9	.730
<b>Sexual abuse</b>					
<i>Mild</i> (n=997) <sup>e</sup>					
< 18 years	65	6.5	6.5	6.5	.983
≥ 18 years	52	5.2	6.1	1.9	.013
<i>Moderate</i> (n = 1000)					
< 18 years	69	6.9	7.0	6.5	.810
≥ 18 years	45	4.5	4.9	2.8	.175
<i>Severe</i> (n = 996)					
< 18 years	36	3.6	3.8	2.8	.478
≥ 18 years	41	4.1	4.7	1.9	.063
Sexual abuse < 18 years	97	9.7	9.8	9.3	.837
Sexual abuse ≥ 18 years	72	7.2	8.2	3.3	.012
Recent sexual abuse <sup>b</sup>	3	0.3	0.3	0.5	.515
Lifetime sexual abuse <sup>c</sup>	155	15.5	16.5	11.6	.080

<sup>a</sup> Comparing native and non-native Swedish-speaking women by Pearson Chi-square or Fisher's Exact

<sup>b</sup> During the past 12 months

<sup>c</sup> Grouped variable, any severity of the abuse at any age

<sup>d</sup> Grouped variable, included only moderate or severe physical of abuse at any age

<sup>e</sup> Grouped mild humiliation and mild without genital contact into one variable

**Table 3** The crude and adjusted association between lifetime emotional, physical and sexual abuse and symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress for native and non-native Swedish-speaking pregnant women in Southern Sweden (N=1003)

Symptoms of depression						
Lifetime	Crude OR All women (95% CI)	Crude OR Native (95% CI)	Crude OR Non-native (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> All women (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> Native (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> Non-native (95% CI)
Emotional abuse	3.06 (1.98–4.72)	2.56 (1.48–4.42)	4.40 (2.01–9.64)	2.61 (1.66–4.13)	1.92 (1.07–3.43)	5.09 (2.19–11.85)
Physical abuse	2.57 (1.61–4.10)	2.12 (1.18–3.81)	4.11(1.76–9.59)	2.00 (1.21–3.29)	1.55 (0.81–2.96)	3.94 (1.63–9.49)
Sexual abuse	2.41 (1.53–3.79)	2.67 (1.58–4.51)	2.20 (0.85–5.71)	2.01 (1.25–3.25)	1.97 (1.12–3.45)	2.91 (1.03–8.22)
Symptoms of posttraumatic stress						
Lifetime	Crude OR All women (95% CI)	Crude OR Native (95% CI)	Crude OR Non-native (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> All women (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> Native (95% CI)	aOR <sup>a</sup> Non-native (95% CI)
Emotional abuse	5.38 (3.42–8.48)	4.56 (2.64–7.89)	7.79 (3.32–18.25)	4.49 (2.77–7.38)	3.42 (1.88–6.24)	8.26 (3.30–20.71)
Physical abuse	5.73 (3.59–9.13)	4.41 (2.51–7.76)	11.42 (4.65–28.04)	4.58 (2.77–7.60)	2.96 (1.55–5.65)	12.14 (4.56–32.36)
Sexual abuse	4.74 (2.98–7.56)	4.90 (2.89–8.31)	4.74 (1.72–13.01)	3.95 (2.40–6.49)	3.74 (2.09–6.71)	3.69 (1.20–11.34)

<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for increasing age in years, education, marital status and experiencing financial distress, comparison group for all analyses are women not reporting any abuse  
CI = Confidence Intervals



Table 4. The crude and adjusted association between lifetime emotional, physical and sexual abuse and symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress among pregnant women in Southern Sweden (N=1003)

	Symptoms of Depression			Posttraumatic stress symptoms		
	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted <sup>a</sup> OR (95% CI)	Adjusted <sup>b</sup> OR (95% CI)	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted <sup>a</sup> OR (95% CI)	Adjusted <sup>b</sup> OR (95% CI)
<b>Any emotional abuse</b>						
No	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes	3.06 (2.00–4.72)	3.09 (1.98–4.83)	2.70 (1.71–4.27)	5.38 (3.42–8.48)	5.36 (3.38–8.48)	4.55 (2.81–7.38)
<b>Swedish-speakers</b>						
Native	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-native	2.31 (1.56–3.42)	2.48 (1.59–3.86)	1.97 (1.24–3.14)	1.85 (1.22–2.81)	1.69 (1.02–2.79)	1.37 (0.81–2.32)
<b>Financial distress</b>						
No	1		1	1		1
Yes	3.95 (2.72–5.72)		2.52 (1.60–3.97)	3.09 (2.09–4.56)		2.10 (1.26–3.51)
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married/Cohabiting	1		1	1		1
Not married/Cohabiting	2.36 (1.12–4.99)		1.62 (0.67–3.87)	5.51 (2.83–10.70)		5.15 (2.28–11.61)
<b>Education</b>						
≤ 13 years	1.45 (1.01–2.12)		0.96 (0.60–1.54)	1.44 (0.97–2.14)		0.83 (0.48–1.41)
> 13 years	1		1	1		1
<b>Any physical abuse</b>						
No	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes	2.57 (1.62–4.10)	2.51 (1.55–4.05)	2.10 (1.27–3.47)	5.73 (3.59–9.13)	5.67 (3.53–9.11)	4.78 (2.88–7.95)
<b>Swedish-speakers</b>						
Native	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-native	2.31 (1.56–3.42)	2.48 (1.57–3.93)	1.95 (1.20–3.17)	1.85 (1.22–2.81)	1.99 (1.20–3.31)	1.67 (0.96–2.89)
<b>Financial distress</b>						
No	1		1	1		1
Yes	3.95 (2.72–5.72)		2.23 (1.37–3.65)	3.09 (2.09–4.56)		1.69 (0.96–2.95)
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married/Cohabiting	1		1	1		1
Not married/Cohabiting	2.36 (1.12–4.99)		1.35 (0.55–3.30)	5.51 (2.83–10.70)		5.68 (2.57–12.57)
<b>Education</b>						
≤ 13 years	1.45 (1.01–2.12)		1.06 (0.66–1.73)	1.44 (0.97–2.14)		0.71 (0.40–1.24)
> 13 years	1		1	1		1

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<b>Any Sexual abuse</b>						
No	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes	2.41 (1.53–3.79)	2.55 (1.61–4.05)	2.17 (1.34–3.52)	4.74 (2.98–7.56)	4.83 (3.02–7.75)	3.95 (2.39–6.53)
<b>Swedish-speakers</b>						
Native	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-native	2.31 (1.56–3.42)	2.10 (1.32–3.61)	1.69 (1.03–2.77)	1.85 (1.22–2.81)	1.39 (0.81–2.40)	1.01 (0.56–1.82)
<b>Financial distress</b>						
No	1		1	1		1
Yes	3.95 (2.72–5.72)		2.67 (1.66–4.30)	3.09 (2.09–4.56)		2.31 (1.34–3.97)
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married/Cohabiting	1		1	1		1
Not married/Cohabiting	2.36 (1.12–4.99)		0.91 (0.32–2.60)	5.51 (2.83–10.70)		5.76 (2.46–13.51)
<b>Education</b>						
≤ 13 years	1.45 (1.01–2.12)		0.96 (0.59–1.55)	1.44 (0.97–2.14)		0.75 (0.43–1.30)
> 13 years	1		1	1		1

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<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for age (as a continuous variable not shown), and native and non-native Swedish-speakers

<sup>b</sup> Adjusted for age (as a continuous variable not shown), native and non-native Swedish-speakers, financial distress, marital status and education.

Figure

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Level of abuse	Type of abuse
	<b>Emotional</b>
Mild	Have you experienced anybody systematically and for a long period trying to repress, degrade or humiliate you?
Moderate	Have you experienced anybody and by threat or force trying to restrict your contacts with others or totally control what you may or may not do?
Severe	Have you experienced living in fear because somebody systematically and for a long period has threatened you or somebody close to you?
	<b>Physical</b>
Mild	Have you experienced anybody hitting you, smacking your face, or holding you firmly against your will?
Moderate	Have you experienced anybody hitting you with his/her fist(s) or with a hard object, kicking you, pushing you violently, giving you a beating, thrashing you, or doing anything similar to you?
Severe	Have you experienced anybody threatening your life by, for instance, trying to strangle you, showing a weapon or knife, or by any other similar act?
	<b>Sexual</b>
Mild, no genital contact	Has anybody against your will touched parts of your body other than the genitals in a sexual way or forced you to touch other parts of his or her body in a sexual way?
Mild, emotional or sexual humiliation	Have you in any other way been humiliated; eg. by being forced to watch a pornographic film or similar against your will, forced to participate in a pornographic film or similar, forced to show your body naked, or forced to watch when somebody else showed his/her body naked?
Moderate, genital contact	Has anybody against your will touched your genitals, used your body to satisfy him/herself sexually, or forced you to touch anybody else's genitals?
Severe, penetration	Has anybody against your will put or tried to put his penis into your vagina, mouth, or rectum; put or tried to put an object or other part of the body into your vagina, mouth or rectum?
Answer categories	1=no; 2=yes, as a child (<18years); 3=yes, as an adult (≥18 years); 4=yes, as a child and as an adult



# Bidens



Belgien, Island, Danmark, Estland, Norge och Sverige

Finns en plats där du kan sitta ensam i lugn och ro. Svara på alla frågor efter bästa förmåga, utan att tänka alltför mycket på varje fråga. Om du inte hittar ett alternativ som passar, välj ett som är närmast det du skulle vilja svara. Både positiva och negativa svar är viktiga.



Frågeformuläret ska läsas av en dator/scannas. Det är därför viktigt att du tänker på följande när du fyller i det:

- Använd blå eller svart bläckpenna.
- Sätt ett kryss i den lilla rutan för det svar som du tycker passar bäst, som så här.....
- Om du har kryssat i fel ruta, så kan du rätta till det genom att svärta hela rutan, som så här.....
- Sifferrutan har två eller fler rutor. Då du skriver ental använd rutan längst till höger Exempel: 5 som så här.....
- Vänligen skriv klart och tydligt med STORA bokstäver då du skriver fri text.

Dag      Månad      Årtal

DATUM FÖR IFYLLANDE AV FRÅGEFORMULÄRET

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## 1. OM DIN HÄLSA

1.01 Hur bedömer du ditt allmänna hälsotillstånd?

Ett kryss

- Mycket bra
- Någorlunda bra
- Någorlunda dåligt
- Mycket dåligt

1.02 Hur många gånger har du besökt en läkare för din egen skull de senaste 12 månaderna? Ett kryss

- 0 gång
- 1 – 3 gånger
- 4 – 6 gånger
- 7 gånger eller fler

1.03 Har du varit sjukskriven eller inte kunnat sköta dina dagliga uppgifter under mer än två veckor sammanlagt under de senaste 12 månaderna?

- Nej       Ja

Om JA, antal veckor (sammanlagt ungefär) .....

1.04 Har du varit inlagd på sjukhus de senaste 12 månaderna?

Förutom i samband med förlossning.

- Nej       Ja

Om JA, antal veckor (sammanlagt ungefär) .....

1.05 Har du pga egna problem någon gång haft kontakt med psykiater eller psykolog? Ett kryss

- Nej
- Ja, tidigare, men inte under det senaste året
- Ja, under det senaste året, innan jag blev gravid
- Ja, under det senaste året, under graviditeten

1.06 Har du rökt/röker du dagligen? Ett kryss

- Ja, fortfarande
- Ja, tidigare
- Nej, har aldrig rökt

1.07 Hur ofta dricker du alkohol?

- Aldrig
- Ibland
- Regelbundet
- Inte sedan jag visste att jag var gravid



1.08 **Kryssa i de läkemedel som du har använt under det senaste året** Ett kryss för varje rad

	Aldrig	Sällan	Kort tid	Längre tid	Alltid
Sömntabletter.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smärtstillande.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lugnande.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Antidepressiva.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annan medicin mot psykiska besvär.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.09 **Var denna graviditet oplanerad?**

Nej  Ja

1.11 **Väntar du tvillingar (eller ännu fler barn)?**

Nej  Ja

1.10 **I vilken graviditetsvecka är du i nu?**

antal veckor.....

## 2. VILKA FÖRVÄNTNINGAR HAR DU PÅ DIN KOMMANDE FÖRLOSSNING?

Följande frågor handlar om olika känslor och tankar kvinnor kan ha inför förlossningen. Svaret på varje fråga är konstruerat som en skala från 0 till 5. Graderingen på skalan (0 resp. 5) motsvarar de motsatta ytterligheterna av en viss känsla eller tanke.

Observera att svaren är formulerade så att ibland betyder "mycket" något mycket positivt och ibland betyder "mycket" något mycket negativt. Därför behöver Du för varje fråga tänka efter var Du skall sätta Ditt kryss!

Du svara på varje fråga genom att sätta ett kryss för den siffra som bäst motsvara hur du föreställer dig att din förlossning kommer att bli. Svara så som du nu föreställer dig att din förlossning kommer att bli - inte som du hoppas att den skall bli!

2.01 **Hur tror Du att Din förlossning kommer att bli som helhetsupplevelse?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Oerhört fantastisk.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls fantastisk
Oerhört hemsk.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls hemsk

2.02 **Hur tror Du att Du kommer att känna Dig under förlossningen?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Oerhört ensam.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls ensam
Oerhört stark.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls stark
Oerhört säker.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls säker
Oerhört rädd.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls rädd
Oerhört utlämnad.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls utlämnad
Oerhört svag.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls svag
Oerhört trygg.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls trygg
Oerhört självständig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls självständig
Oerhört uppgiven.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls uppgiven
Oerhört spänd.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls spänd
Oerhört glad.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls glad
Oerhört stolt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls stolt
Oerhört övergiven.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls övergiven
Oerhört samlad.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls samlad
Oerhört avspänd.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls avspänd
Oerhört lycklig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls lycklig

2.03 **Vad tror Du att Du kommer att känna under förlossningen?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Oerhörd panik.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls någon panik
Oerhörd hopplöshet.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls någon hopplöshet
Oerhörd längtan efter barnet.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls någon längtan efter barnet
Oerhört stort självförtroende.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inget självförtroende alls
Total tillit.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingen tillit alls
Oerhörd smärta.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls någon smärta

2.04 **Vad tror Du kommer att hända när förlossningsarbetet är som intensivast?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Bär mig oerhört illa åt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bär mig inte alls illa åt
Vågar utlämna mig helt till det som sker i kroppen.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vågar inte alls utlämna mig till det som sker i kroppen
Tappar totalt kontrollen över mig själv.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tappar inte alls kontrollen över mig själv

2.05 **Hur tror Du att det kommer att kännas att föda fram barnet?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Oerhört roligt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls roligt
Oerhört naturligt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls naturligt
Oerhört självklart.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls självklart
Oerhört farligt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inte alls farligt

2.06 **Har Du den senaste månaden haft...**

...fantasier om att barnet dör under förlossningen?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Aldrig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mycket ofta
...fantasier att det skulle kunna hända att barnet skadas under förlossningen?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Aldrig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mycket ofta

### 3. OM OLIKA UPPLEVELSER

Följande frågor handlar om övergrepp i sjukvården. Vi ber dig markera om du varit med om någon eller några av följande händelser; som barn eller som vuxen. Om du svarar ja på någon av frågorna 3.01-3.03 kallar vi det - i den här studien - för att du varit utsatt för övergrepp i sjukvården.

3.01 **Har du någon gång i sjukvården känt dig kränkt eller grovt förnedrad, känt att någon utövat utpressning mot dig eller inte visat respekt för dina åsikter – på ett sådant sätt att du efteråt plågats eller störts av upplevelsen?** Ett kryss

- Nej
- Ja, som barn (under 18år)
- Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)
- Ja, både som barn och vuxen

3.02 **Har du varit med om att en "normal" händelse i sjukvården plötsligt blivit en oerhört hemsk och kränkande upplevelse, utan att du riktigt kunde förstå hur det gick till?** Ett kryss

- Nej
- Ja, som barn (under 18år)
- Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)
- Ja, både som barn och vuxen

3.03 Har du varit med om att någon i sjukvården medvetet - som du uppfattat det - gjort dig illa kroppsligt eller psykiskt, grovt skändat dig eller utnyttjat din kropp och ditt underläge för eget syfte? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

Om du svarat ja på någon av frågorna 3.01- 3.03 fortsätter du med fråga 3.04.

Om du svarade nej på alla tre frågorna 3.01- 3.03, gå direkt till fråga 3.06.

3.04 Har du varit med om något av detta under de senaste 12 månaderna?

- Nej  Ja

3.05 Hur mycket plågas du nu av följderna efter det/de övergrepp du upplevt i sjukvården? Svara genom att sätta ett kryss för den siffra som bäst motsvarar hur mycket du för närvarande plågas.

Plågas inte alls 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Plågas oerhört mycket

3.06 Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna upplevt något av det följande? Om ja, hur besvärligt eller svårt var det för dig?

			Om ja		
	Nej	Ja	Inte så svårt	Ganska svårt/ besvärligt	Väldigt svårt/ besvärligt
Blivit skild, separerat eller avbrutit samlevnad.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haft allvarliga samlevnadsproblem.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haft problem eller konflikter med familjen, vänner eller grannar.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haft problem på arbetsplatsen eller där du utbildar dig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haft ekonomiska problem.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Varit allvarligt sjuk eller skadat dig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Varit utsatt för trafikolycka, brand eller stöld.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Att en av dina närmaste har varit allvarligt sjuk eller skadat sig.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mist en nära anhörig/vän.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annat: .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Följande frågor handlar om psykiska övergrepp. Vi ber dig markera om du varit med om någon eller några av följande händelser; som barn eller som vuxen. Om du svarar ja på någon av frågorna 3.07-3.09 kallar vi det - i den här studien - för att du varit utsatt för psykiskt övergrepp.

3.07 Har du upplevt att någon systematiskt och under en längre tid försökt att kuva, förnedra eller förödmjuka dig?

Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

3.09 Har du upplevt att någon systematiskt och under hotelser tvång försökt att begränsa din kontakt med andra eller helt reglerat vad du får eller inte får göra?

Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

3.08 Har du upplevt att leva i skräck på grund av att någon systematiskt och över längre tid har hotat att skada dig eller någon som står dig nära?

Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

Om du svarat ja på någon av frågorna 3.07 – 3.09, fortsätter du med fråga 3.10

Du som svarat nej på alla tre frågorna 3.07 – 3.09, gå direkt till fråga 3.12

3.10 Har du varit med om något av detta under de senaste 12 månaderna?

- Nej  Ja

- 3.11 Hur mycket plågas du nu av följderna efter det/de psykiska övergrepp du upplevt? Svara genom att sätta ett kryss för den siffra som bäst motsvarar hur mycket du för närvarande plågas



Plågas 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Plågas  
inte alls            oerhört  
mycket

Följande frågor handlar om kroppsliga övergrepp. Vi ber dig markera om du varit med om någon eller några av följande händelser; som barn eller som vuxen. Om du svarar ja på någon av frågorna 3.12-3.14 kallar vi det - i den här studien - för att du varit utsatt för kroppsligt övergrepp.



- 3.12 Har du varit med om att någon slagit dig, gett dig en örfil eller hållit fast dig hårt mot din vilja? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

- 3.14 Har du varit med om att någon hotat dig till livet genom att t.ex. försöka kväva dig, visa vapen, ha en kniv tillhands eller något annat liknande? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

- 3.13 Har du varit med om att något slagit dig med knytnäven/knytnävarna eller med något hårt föremål, sparkat dig, knuffat till dig våldsamt, gett dig "ett rejält kok stryk", "klått upp" dig eller gjort något annat liknande med dig? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

Om du svarat ja på någon av frågorna 3.12 – 3.14, fortsätter du med fråga 3.15

Du som svarat nej på alla tre frågorna 3.12 – 3.14, gå direkt till fråga 3.17.

- 3.15 Har du upplevt något av detta under de senaste 12 månaderna?

- Nej  Ja

- 3.16 Hur mycket plågas du nu av följderna efter det/de kroppsliga övergrepp du upplevt? Svara genom att sätta ett kryss för den siffra som bäst motsvarar hur mycket du för närvarande plågas.

Plågas 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Plågas  
inte alls            oerhört  
mycket

Följande frågor handlar om sexuella övergrepp. Vi ber dig markera om du varit med om någon eller några av följande händelser; som barn eller som vuxen. Om du svarar ja på någon av frågorna 3.17-3.20 kallar vi det - i den här studien - för att du varit utsatt för sexuella övergrepp.

- 3.17 Har någon mot din vilja tagit på dina könsorgan, använt din kropp för att tillfredsställa sig själv sexuellt eller tvingat dig att ta på någon annans könsorgan? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

- 3.19 Har någon mot din vilja rört vid din kropp på andra delar än könsorganen på ett "sexuellt sätt" eller tvingat dig att beröra andra delar av hans eller hennes kropp på ett "sexuellt sätt"? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

- 3.18 Har någon mot din vilja fört in penis i din slida, mun eller ändtarm eller försökt något av detta; fört in eller försökt föra in föremål eller annan kroppsdela i din slida, mun eller ändtarm? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen

- 3.20 Har du på något annat sätt blivit sexuellt förnedrad; t. ex att du mot din vilja tvingats se på porrfilm eller liknande, tvingats medverka i porrfilm eller liknande, tvingats visa upp din kropp naken, eller tvingats se på när någon annan visade upp sin kropp naken? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, som barn (under 18år)  
 Ja, som vuxen (över 18 år)  
 Ja, både som barn och vuxen







Om du svarat ja på någon av frågorna 3.17 – 3.20, fortsätter du med fråga 3.21

Du som svarat nej på alla tre frågorna 3.17 – 3.20, gå direkt till fråga 4.01.

3.21 Har du upplevt något av detta under de senaste 12 månaderna

Nej  Ja

3.22 Hur mycket plågas du nu av följderna efter det/de sexuella övergrepp du upplevt? Svara genom att sätta ett kryss för den siffra som bäst motsvarar hur mycket du för närvarande plågas.

Plågas	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Plågas oerhört mycket
inte alls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## 4. LITE OM DIN BAKGRUND

4.01 Hur gammal är du?

År.....

4.02 Vad är ditt civilstånd? Ett kryss

- Gift/sammanboende/fast partner  
 Ensamstående  
 Annat:.....

4.03 Har du någon utom din make/sambo/partner som du verkligen kan vända dig till? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, 1 – 2 personer  
 Ja, fler än två personer

4.04 Är ditt modersmål svenska? Ett kryss

- Ja  
 Nej  
 Nej, vilket är ditt modersmål?:.....

4.05 Hur många års utbildning har du? Ett kryss

- Grundskola (6- 9år)  
 Gymnasium eller folkhögskola eller yrkesskola eller liknande (10-13år)  
 Högskola eller universitet, mindre än 4 år (totalt upptill 15år)  
 Högskola eller universitet 4 år eller fler (totalt 15 eller mer)

4.06 Vad är din huvudsakliga sysselsättning/försörjning? Ett kryss

- Yrkesarbetande  
 Egen företagare/frilansare  
 Studerande/praktikant  
 Barn/föräldraledig  
 Hemmafru  
 Arbetslös  
 Socialhjälp/sjukbidrag/förtidspensionär

4.07 Om du plötsligt skulle hamna i en oförutsedd situation, där du på en vecka måste skaffa fram 20 000kr skulle du klara det? Ett kryss

- Inget problem  
 Med viss svårighet  
 Med stora svårigheter

## 5. NÅGRA FLER FRÅGOR OM DIN ALLMÄNNA HÄLSA

5.01 Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna haft olika kroppsliga besvär (kan t ex vara ont i magen, huvudvärk, yrsel, muskelsvaghet) i en sådan grad att du har haft svårt att fungera i ditt dagliga liv? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, men sällan  
 Ja, ibland  
 Ja, ofta

5.03 Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna upplevt att obehagliga minnesbilder tränger sig på och stör dig, utan att du kan göra någonting åt det? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, men sällan  
 Ja, ibland  
 Ja, ofta

5.02 Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna lidit av ångest i en sådan grad att du haft svårt att fungera i ditt dagliga liv? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, men sällan  
 Ja, ibland  
 Ja, ofta

5.04 Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna undvikit situationer för att slippa obehagliga minnesbilder eller känslor, så att detta stört dig i vad du vill göra? Ett kryss

- Nej  
 Ja, men sällan  
 Ja, ibland  
 Ja, ofta



5.05 **Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna någon gång känt det som om du varit förlamad i dina känslor under en längre tid?**

Ett kryss

- Nej
- Ja, men sällan
- Ja, ibland
- Ja, ofta

5.07 **Känner du dig ensam?** Ett kryss

- Aldrig
- Sällan
- Av och till
- Som regel
- Nästan alltid

5.06 **Läs varje påstående och markera det som närmast visar hur Du har känt dig den senaste veckan**

Ja, nästan hela tiden    Ja, av och till    Nej, sällan    Nej, aldrig

- Jag har känt mig ledsen och nere .....
- Jag har känt mig rädd och orolig utan egentlig anledning .....
- Jag har känt mig så ledsen och olycklig att jag haft svårt att sova .....
- Jag har lagt skulden på mig själv onödigt mycket när något har gått snett .....
- Jag har glatt mig åt saker som skall hända .....

## 6. NÅGRA FLER FRÅGOR OM DIN GRAVIDITET

6.01 **Hur önskar du att föda?** Ett kryss

- Vaginalt
- Troligen vaginalt
- Troligen kejsarsnitt
- Kejsarsnitt

6.04 **Hur många barn har du fött?**

Antal barn .....

6.05 **Hur många barn lever idag?**

Antal barn .....

6.02 **Har Du gått på stödsamtal p.g.a. förlossningsrädsla?**

- Nej
- Ja, under denna graviditet
- Ja, före denna graviditeten

6.06 **Har du någon gång haft ett missfall?**

- Nej     Ja

Om JA, antal gånger .....

6.03 **Har du varit gravid tidigare?** (Detta gäller också graviditet som slutade med abort eller missfall)

- Nej - Gå direkt till fråga 9.01
- Ja - Fortsätt med 6.04

6.07 **Har du någon gång genomgått en abort?**

- Nej     Ja

Om JA, antal gånger .....

## 7. OM DIN FÖRSTA FÖRLOSSNING

7.01 **Hur gammal var du när du fick ditt första barn?**

Ålder .....

7.02 **Var det tvillingar (eller ännu fler barn)?**

- Nej     Ja

7.03 **Hur var din första förlossning?**

- Normal
- Planerat kejsarsnitt
- Akut kejsarsnitt
- VE /sugklocka
- Tång
- Säte vaginalt

7.04 **Hur upplevde du din första förlossning?** Ett kryss

- Enbart positiv upplevelse
- Övervägande positiv upplevelse men med negativa inslag
- Övervägande negativ upplevelse, men med positiva inslag
- Enbart negativ upplevelse

## 8. OM DIN SENASTE FÖRLOSSNING

(om du endast har fött en gång fortsätt till fråga 9.01.)



8.01 Hur gammal var du när du födde barn senast?

Ålder.....

8.02 Var det tvillingar (eller ännu fler barn)?

Nej  Ja

8.03 Hur var din senaste förlossning?

- Normal
- Planerat kejsarsnitt
- Akut kejsarsnitt
- VE /sugklocka
- Tång
- Säte vaginalt



8.04 Hur upplevde du din senaste förlossning? Ett kryss

- Enbart positiv upplevelse
- Övervägande positiv upplevelse men med negativa inslag
- Övervägande negativ upplevelse, men med positiva inslag
- Enbart negativ upplevelse

## 9. ALLMÄNT OM FÖRLOSSNING

9.01 Har du andra upplevelser knutna till graviditet eller förlossning som är viktiga?

Nej  Ja

Om ja, specificera vad:

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*Behöver du mer utrymme, fortsätt under kommentarer*

## TILL SLUT

Avslutningsvis: Har du kommentarer till frågorna vill vi gärna att du skriver dessa här. Om du efter att du har fyllt i frågeformuläret känner behov av att prata med någon ber vi dig kontakta din barnmorska eller kurator på Kvinnokliniken. För olika telefonnummer se din mödravårdslista för mer information se Informationsbrevet om BIDENS-studien.

**Kommentarer**

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Lägg ifyllt frågeformulär och undertecknad samtyckeblankett i kuvertet, klistra igen det och lämna det till din barnmorska på mottagningen.



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