Intimate partner physical violence against women (IPPVAW) is a serious public health concern with global implications. The Ecological Model provides a comprehensive framework for the investigation of factors associated with IPPVAW. Studies addressing IPPVAW in Saudi Arabia are limited and have not explored risk and protective factors for IPPVAW. Our study aimed to investigate the association of personal, interpersonal, community, and societal factors with IPPVAW, as well as perceived health outcomes.

**METHODS:** Cross-sectional study design in 3 PHCs in Jeddah city, Saudi Arabia. Convenience sampling was used to recruit 250 married Saudi women. We used structured personal interviews to explore IPPVAW-related factors using an adapted version of WHO VAW survey. Data were analyzed using univariate & bivariate analysis. Chi-Square, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, & BLR test were used to measure the significance of IPPVAW associated with the measured factors and adverse health effects, p≤0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS:** Nearly 46% of women reported IPPVAW, while 18% of those reported IPPVAW-related injuries. Approximately, half of the women held traditional gender attitudes and agreed on husband’s right to hit his wife in at least one condition. Husband’s alcohol & drug use, increased marital conflict, male dominance, husband’s unemployment, and husband’s involvement in physical aggression with others were significantly associated with reported IPPVAW. Women who reported IPPVAW were more likely to report increased anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (OR: 11.3) and more likely to think of suicide (OR: 10.7) than women who did not report IPPVAW. Only 6.5% of women who reported IPPVAW-related injuries disclosed the reason of their injuries to a healthcare professional.

**Conclusion:** IPPVAW in Saudi Arabia requires better management in PHC settings to identify victims of abuse and to improve services provision.

**REFERENCES**

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