

The daily psychophysiological functioning on women victims of domestic violence during lockdown

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Intimate Partner Violence is a type of gender-based violence that manifests itself through abusive and mistreating behaviors exercised by partners or ex partners aimed at obtaining total control over the woman's life. These actions cause chronic alterations in the victim's physiological, neuropsychological, cognitive and affective functioning. **The aim** of this study was to investigate the functioning of IPV women during the lockdown caused by the Covid - 19. **Materials** The following behavioral tests were administered: Scale for the perceived stress (PSS); Pain Related Scale; Body Perception Questionnaire; Beck Anxiety Inventory - BAI; Cognitive Estimates Test; Test for Love Addiction. **Method:** 15 IPV women who no longer live with the abuser, over to the Anti-Violence center - Renata Fonte - , were reached through an online survey during the lockdown period. It took 10 - 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire. **Statistical results:** The mean age of women is 41.3, with a standard deviation of 9.66 and a median of 41 (positive asymmetry). The average score for perceived stress is 20.6, with a standard deviation of 3.62; Furthermore, the intensity of perceived pain has a mean of 54.8 and a standard deviation of 21.6. The correlation analysis made it possible to investigate the degree of association between the variables investigated. The analyses carried out showed a positive correlation between the stress perceived during lockdown and body perception ($r = 0.727$, medium-high correlation). The regression model made it possible to detect the dependence of the variable body perception on the variable perceived stress (intercept equal to 10.08 and regression coefficient equal to 0.522). Therefore, as perceived stress increases, participants' attention to somatic symptoms will also increase. The goodness of fit of the model is medium-high with $R^2 = 0.528$. There is also a positive correlation between neuropsychological executive difficulties and love addiction ($r = 0.645$, medium-high correlation). The regression model made it possible to highlight the dependence of the functioning of executive functions on affective dependence (intercept equal to 2.501 and regression coefficient equal to 0.0741); as the love addiction increases, therefore, there are greater executive difficulties. The goodness of fit of the model is medium-low with $R^2 = 0.416$. **Discussion:** The results confirm the hypothesis that IPV causes some difficulties in physiological and neuropsychological functioning; these difficulties also determine a greater vulnerability in situations of potential danger.

