Background: In addition to the economic benefits of asset transfer programs evidence suggests that it is an effective vehicle for improving health; however, evidence is mixed on the impact of economic programs on gender equity outcomes, as measured here by male violence against their intimate female partner.

Methods: The team evaluated the effectiveness of a livestock asset transfer intervention—Pigs for Peace (PFP)—on economic, health and intimate partner violence (IPV) outcomes with participants in households in 10 villages in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Residual change analysis was used to examine the amount of change from baseline to 18 months between intervention and matched control sites in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Findings: The majority of the 833 household participants were women (84%), 25 years of age or older, married, had on average three children, and had never attended school. At 18 months post-baseline, participants in the PFP households were significantly less likely to have outstanding credit/loans compared to households in the control group (p = .028), and reported significantly improved general health (p = .026), reduced symptoms of anxiety (p = .020), and post-traumatic stress disorder (p = .001). Further, the intervention group had a significantly greater decline in the frequency of IPV (p = .028).

Interpretation: The findings support evidence about the importance of livestock as productive assets to households but expand on previous research by demonstrating improved general and mental health and reduction of IPV among participants living in a conflict-affected setting.

Source of Funding: NIH/National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD).

Abstract #: 1.019_WOM

Characterization of Emergency Care-seeking Patterns for Nontraumatic Conditions in Pregnant Women in the East African Setting, a Pilot Study

B.C.H. Griffith1, I. Namagembe2, A. Nakimuli3, N. Basta4; 1University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, 2Mulago National Referral Hospital, Kampala, Uganda, 3Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Kampala, Uganda, 4University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

Background: Many of the conditions contributing to maternal morbidity and mortality present as emergency conditions during and directly after pregnancy. The emergency care seeking patterns of pregnant women in low-resource settings, such as Uganda, are not well-characterized but could provide insight into opportunities to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. We aimed to identify the most common emergency conditions among pregnant and postpartum women who present at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Ward at Mulago National Referral Hospital (MNRH) in Kampala, Uganda.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective chart review at MNRH, which is the main referral hospital for Uganda and also serves the Kampala metropolitan area. Records were eligible if the patient was a pregnant or postpartum woman, 18 years or older, who presented with an emergency condition between January and June of 2016. We used descriptive statistics to compare common health conditions that required emergency medical care during pregnancy.

Findings: A total of 1,172 women sought emergency care within the 6-month time period (7.4% of all Obstetrics and Gynecology-related visits). A preliminary analysis of data abstracted from the first 100 records suggests that the leading medically-attended emergency...