Women who tested positive for an STD during pregnancy were significantly more likely than those who did not to have a history of STD (73% vs. 21%–not shown). Abused women were significantly more likely to have a history of STD than those not abused (36% vs. 24%), and similar proportions of abused and nonabused women had a positive laboratory test for a current STD.

**Multivariate Results**

In analysis adjusting for the characteristics that were significantly related to STD history at the bivariate level, the odds of such a history were roughly doubled (odds ratio, 1.9) among women who had ever experienced abuse (Table 3). Analysis by abuse type showed that three of the four abuse categories were significantly associated with a history of STD. Compared with women who reported no abuse, those who reported current abuse and those with a history of only sexual abuse had about twice the odds (2.0 and 2.3, respectively), and those with a history of both physical and sexual abuse had three times the odds (3.1), of having a history of STD. Having a history of only physical abuse was not significantly associated with having an STD history. Black women, those younger than 18 and single women had significantly elevated odds of having an STD history (1.6–1.8).

After the analysis was adjusted for covariates, abused women had nearly twice the odds (odds ratio, 1.7) of those not abused of testing positive for an STD (Table 4). In analysis of abuse type and incident STD, a pattern similar to that observed for history of STD emerged: Compared with those who tested negative for STDs during pregnancy, those with a current STD confirmed by laboratory test were significantly more likely to be black, younger than 18, primiparous and single. Women with a current STD were also more likely than those without to report having a history of only physical abuse and having a history of only sexual abuse.

**Bivariate Results**

Compared with women who had no history of STD, those with such a history were significantly more likely to be black, younger than 18 and single; they also were significantly more likely to have used tobacco, alcohol or illicit drugs during their pregnancy (Table 2). In addition, women with an STD history were more likely than those without to report having experienced any abuse, having a history of only sexual abuse and having a history of physical and sexual abuse.

Compared with women who tested negative for STDs during pregnancy, those with a current STD confirmed by laboratory test were significantly more likely to be black, younger than 18, primiparous and single. Women with a current STD were also more likely than those without to report having a history of only physical abuse and having a history of only sexual abuse.

**TABLE 3. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analysis indicating the association between various characteristics and having a documented STD history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ever abused</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.93 (1.38–2.73)***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of abuse</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current physical or sexual abuse</td>
<td>2.02 (1.13–3.60)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of physical abuse only</td>
<td>1.42 (0.92–2.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of sexual abuse only</td>
<td>2.32 (1.31–4.07)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of physical and sexual</td>
<td>3.10 (1.73–5.56)***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1.71 (1.17–2.51)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.87 (0.51–1.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥18</td>
<td>1.57 (1.05–2.34)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.81 (1.20–2.80)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoked during pregnancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.44 (0.99–2.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used alcohol during pregnancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.51 (0.92–2.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001. Notes: ref=reference category. Analysis excluded 11 women for whom data were missing for some covariates. Although drug use was significant in bivariate analysis, it was significantly correlated with alcohol use and, thus, is not included.

**TABLE 4. Odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analysis indicating the association between various characteristics and having positive laboratory test documentation of a current STD infection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ever abused</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.69 (1.12–2.55)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of abuse</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current physical or sexual abuse</td>
<td>1.52 (0.75–2.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of physical abuse only</td>
<td>1.15 (0.64–2.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of sexual abuse only</td>
<td>2.14 (1.10–4.03)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of physical and sexual</td>
<td>2.97 (1.49–5.78)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2.75 (1.74–4.41)***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.13 (0.59–2.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥18</td>
<td>1.46 (0.92–2.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.89 (1.17–3.13)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.92 (1.10–3.55)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (ref)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001. Notes: ref=reference category. Analysis excluded 14 women for whom data were missing for some covariates.