

Women's Vulnerabilities During The Covid-19 Pandemic: A Holistic Approach To Mental Health, Work, Healthcare, Gender-Based Violence, And Alcohol Use

Mario Angelo Cenedesi Júnior¹,
Ana Rosa Ribeiro Elias², Priscila Castro Cordeiro Fernandes¹,
Gerusa Tomaz Faria¹, Priscila Rocha Santos¹, Paulo Rogério Ferreira Pinto¹,
Tatiana Carneiro De Resende³, Mônica Rodrigues Da Silva⁴,
Sérgio Raimundo Ernesto Machado¹, Gerusa Emília Da Silva Lima³,
Vinicius Santiago Dos Santos Bomfim⁴, Tirza Melo Sathler Prado¹,
Averlândio Wallysson Soares Da Costa¹, Thiago Duarte Nóbrega De Paiva¹,
Neliane De Souza Platon¹, Roberta Bernardes Da Silva¹, Lucila De Souza¹,
Maria Cristina De Moura-Ferreira³

¹ *Universidad De Ciencias Empresariales Y Sociales, Argentina*

² *Universidade De São Paulo, Brazil*

³ *Universidade Federal De Uberlândia, Brazil*

⁴ *Universidade São Judas Tadeu, Brazil*

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic amplified existing gender inequities, disproportionately impacting women's lives. This essay examines the pandemic's effects on their work, healthcare access, vulnerability to violence, and rising alcohol use. In the workplace, women faced job losses, reduced hours, and amplified childcare burdens due to school closures, jeopardizing their economic security and career advancement. Access to healthcare became strained, with mobility restrictions hindering medical care and disruptions in non-urgent services affecting preventive and reproductive health. Lockdowns fueled a surge in gender-based violence, trapping many women in unsafe environments with limited help. Moreover, increased stress and isolation led to a rise in alcohol consumption among women, compounding mental health challenges. Tackling these issues requires comprehensive strategies. Equitable access to mental health services and treatment is crucial. Additionally, addressing systemic gender inequalities, raising public awareness, and fostering community support are essential. Expanding telemedicine, establishing mobile health units, and strengthening community networks can improve healthcare access. Policies promoting workplace gender equality, combating violence against women, and supporting breastfeeding mothers are also paramount.

Keyword: *Gender Inequities; Health Strategies; Invisibilization of Women; Post COVID Conditions.*

Date of Submission: 12-02-2024

Date of Acceptance: 22-02-2024

I. Introduction

During the COVID-19 pandemic, women faced a series of unique challenges and gender vulnerabilities. In many respects, the crisis highlighted and exacerbated long-standing disparities, amplifying existing inequalities in various spheres of women's lives (Andrade & Souza, 2021).

One of the most impacted areas was the labor market. Women often occupy positions in more vulnerable sectors of the economy, such as services, retail, and hospitality, which were severely affected by the restrictions and shutdowns associated with the pandemic. Additionally, women are more likely to work in informal and precarious jobs, without job security guarantees or social benefits, making them more vulnerable to layoffs and financial instability (Paim et al., 2021).

Another critical dimension was the increased of unpaid work that women faced. With the closure of schools and daycare centers and the increased responsibilities of caring for sick or elderly family members, many women found themselves overwhelmed with a disproportionate burden of household and caregiving work.

This not only negatively impacted their mental health and well-being but also limited their opportunities for economic participation and professional advancement (Pires et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the pandemic exacerbated gender disparities in terms of access to health and safety. Women in vulnerable situations, such as those in low-income communities or rural areas, may face greater difficulties in accessing essential health services, including prenatal care and contraception. Additionally, the increase in domestic violence during periods of confinement posed a serious threat to women's safety, with fewer opportunities to seek help or support (Souza et al., 2021).

II. Methods

This is an academic essay that will address these and other issues related to the increased vulnerability of women solely because of their gender, as well as public policies in this area, such as state guarantees and duties.

III. Results and Discussion

WOMEN AND THE LABOR MARKET

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the labor market underwent significant changes that had a unique and often disproportionate impact on women. Sectors such as tourism, hospitality, retail, and services were particularly hard hit by pandemic-related restrictions. These sectors employ a significant proportion of women, making them more vulnerable to layoffs, hour cuts, and job instability. Additionally, women occupy a considerable share of informal and precarious jobs, which were especially impacted by the economic crisis resulting from the pandemic (Soares et al., 2021).

With the closure of schools and daycare centers, many women faced difficulties balancing their work responsibilities with caring for children at home. This resulted in increased workload and emotional stress, which may have negatively impacted their job performance and overall well-being (Rocha et al., 2019).

The pandemic further highlighted persistent wage disparities between men and women. Women, in many cases, earn less than men in similar jobs and are more likely to hold low-paying positions. With the economic crisis, these disparities may have been widened, putting women at greater risk of financial insecurity and poverty (Campos, Tchalekian, & Paiva, 2020).

Many women entrepreneurs saw their businesses struggle during the pandemic, facing operational restrictions, reduced demand, and limited access to financial resources. Women entrepreneurs, especially those belonging to marginalized groups, may have faced additional obstacles in accessing government and financial support, exacerbating economic vulnerability (Barroso & Gama, 2020).

Furthermore, women working in essential sectors such as health and caregiving faced an increased risk of virus exposure. The lack of adequate protective equipment and workplace safety policies put these women at greater risk, highlighting occupational health and safety issues (Aguiar et al., 2021).

In summary, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the labor market for women, highlighting existing challenges and creating new barriers to gender equality in the workplace. It is crucial that economic recovery policies address these gender disparities and implement measures to ensure a fair and inclusive recovery for all female workers (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, 2020).

In the post-pandemic period (or at least at this time when the world is no longer in a state of global emergency), various government measures can be adopted to mitigate the adverse effects of the crisis on women in the labor market (Soares et al., 2021).

Among the proposed measures:

- Strengthening social protection: Expand social protection programs, such as unemployment benefits and family benefits, to guarantee financial support for unemployed workers and their families, especially those headed by women;
- Promoting wage equality and fair working conditions: Implement policies to combat gender wage disparity and favor wage transparency, possibly through legislation that requires reporting on wage disparities and offers incentives to companies that adopt equitable compensation practices;
- Encouraging female entrepreneurship: Establish specific financial and technical support programs for women entrepreneurs, including access to financing, business training, and support networks;
- Promoting flexibility in the workplace: Introduce policies that encourage labor flexibility, such as flexible hours, remote work arrangements, and paid parental leave, aiming to allow women to balance their professional and family responsibilities;
- Investing in education and professional training: Expand women's access to training opportunities in areas of growth and innovation, thereby reducing skill disparities and improving their prospects for labor market insertion;

- Improving access to childcare and health services: Invest in accessible and quality childcare infrastructure to facilitate women's reintegration into or retention in the labor market. Additionally, ensure equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well as family planning programs;

- Encouraging female representation in leadership positions and decision-making: Implement gender quota policies and empowerment initiatives to increase women's presence in leadership positions and decision-making bodies;

- Combating gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies protecting women against all forms of violence and harassment in the workplace, ensuring the availability of resources and support for victims.

These public policies, when applied comprehensively and effectively, can contribute significantly to reducing gender disparities in the labor market and promoting a more just and inclusive economic and social recovery in the post-pandemic period (Vieira et al., 2021).

Furthermore, highlighting the importance of breastfeeding during women's workdays is crucial. Ensuring breastfeeding during working hours is a crucial aspect to promote the health and well-being of both mothers and their babies. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a baby's life, followed by the gradual introduction of complementary foods up to two years of age or beyond. Unfortunately, many women still face significant challenges in continuing breastfeeding after returning to work (Pereira et al., 2020).

To support the continuation of breastfeeding during working hours, it is imperative that employers adopt policies and practices that support breastfeeding mothers. This may include various measures, such as ensuring adequate maternity leave, providing sufficient time for mothers to establish breastfeeding and care for their babies in the first months of life, as recommended by health guidelines (Lermen et al., 2021).

Furthermore, it is essential to offer paternity leave, enabling fathers to also support mothers during the postpartum period and in baby care, which can strengthen support for breastfeeding. The availability of breastfeeding rooms and diaper-changing facilities in the workplace is another important aspect, ensuring adequate and private spaces for mothers to express and store milk safely during working hours, as well as facilitating other baby care needs (D'Oliveira et al., 2020).

Offering flexible scheduling options or designated breaks during working hours so that mothers can breastfeed or express milk when needed, ensuring they can balance their professional responsibilities, is also a valuable practice. Additionally, support and education on breastfeeding, including consultations with healthcare professionals and access to support resources, are crucial to help mothers overcome challenges and maintain breastfeeding while working (Fonseca, Ribeiro, & Leal, 2012).

Policies that allow for a gradual return to work after maternity leave, such as reduced hours or temporary remote work, are important to facilitate the transition and ensure the continuity of breastfeeding. Moreover, promoting a breastfeeding-friendly organizational culture, sensitizing employees and managers about the benefits of breastfeeding, and ensuring an inclusive and supportive work environment for breastfeeding mothers, are essential (Bottallo, 2020).

These measures are essential to ensure that mothers have the opportunity to continue breastfeeding their babies while working, thus promoting infant health and development and contributing to the construction of healthier and more family-friendly workplaces.

ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH SERVICES

During the COVID-19 pandemic, accessibility to health services for women became a major concern. Several factors contributed to this challenge. Mobility restrictions due to lockdowns and social distancing measures made it difficult for women to reach health facilities, especially in rural or remote areas with limited infrastructure (Andres et al., 2020).

Additionally, many non-urgent health services have been canceled or postponed, affecting women's access to preventive care and prenatal check-ups. Fear of contagion has also dissuaded some women from seeking medical care when needed, leading to late diagnoses and worsening of pre-existing health conditions (Curia et al., 2020).

Women in socio-economic vulnerability have faced additional challenges in accessing health services due to financial difficulties, lack of transportation, and limited access to health information. Furthermore, specialized women's health services may have been disrupted or reduced during the pandemic, negatively impacting women's access to essential care.

To mitigate these access barriers, it is crucial to implement measures such as expanding telemedicine services, ensuring robust safety protocols in health centers, implementing health awareness and education programs, and prioritizing uninterrupted access to essential health services for women (Menezes et al., 2021).

Namely:

- Expansion of telemedicine services: Increasing the availability of virtual medical consultations, allowing women to receive medical care remotely without the need to travel to health centers;
- Establishment of mobile health units: Implementing mobile health units in remote or hard-to-reach areas, bringing medical care directly to communities, especially those with a higher proportion of women;
- Awareness and education campaigns: Conducting awareness and education campaigns on health, focusing on the specific needs of women, addressing topics such as reproductive health, disease prevention, and access to maternal and child care services;
- Enhancing safety measures in health centers: Ensuring health centers implement rigorous safety protocols, including patient screening, physical distancing, proper personal protective equipment (PPE) usage, and frequent disinfection of environments, to protect both healthcare professionals and patients;
- Strengthening community support networks: Investing in programs that bolster community support networks, including community health workers and traditional midwives, to facilitate women's access to healthcare and promote preventive health practices;
- Development of mental health strategies: Recognizing and addressing women's mental health needs during the pandemic by offering psychological and psychiatric support services, especially for those facing social isolation, stress, and anxiety.

By addressing these issues, it is possible to improve women's access to health services during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring they receive the necessary care to maintain their health and well-being (Soares et al., 2021).

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

During the COVID-19 pandemic period, there has been a concerning increase in gender-based violence against women in many parts of the world. Several reasons have contributed to this alarming scenario (Rocha et al., 2019).

Firstly, social distancing measures and lockdowns implemented to contain the virus led to increased and prolonged cohabitation at home. Unfortunately, for many women, this greater proximity to their abusers has also meant an increased risk of domestic violence. Limited opportunities to seek help or escape left many women trapped in dangerous environments (Stahlschmidt et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the financial stress generated by job losses or economic instability during the pandemic may have exacerbated family conflicts and contributed to an increase in domestic violence. Pandemic-induced anxiety and fear may have also led to heightened tension within households, resulting in abusive behaviors (Matos et al., 2021).

Another important aspect to consider is the persistence of misogyny in society. Defined as hatred or prejudice against women, misogyny can fuel abusive attitudes and behaviors among perpetrators. During the pandemic, social isolation and intensified online interactions may have provided a conducive environment for the spread of misogynistic rhetoric and harmful behaviors (Campos, Tchalekian, & Paiva, 2020).

It is essential to address gender-based violence and misogyny comprehensively by implementing measures aimed at preventing violence, protecting victims, and holding perpetrators accountable. This includes strengthening victim support services, implementing awareness campaigns on gender-based violence, training healthcare professionals and law enforcement to identify and respond adequately to violence cases, and actively combating misogyny in all spheres of society (Aguilar et al., 2021).

Ensuring that women have access to adequate resources and support is crucial to help them escape violence and rebuild their lives. Furthermore, promoting a culture of respect for women's rights and gender equality is essential to prevent gender-based violence and create safer and more equitable societies for all (Barroso & Gama, 2020).

Tackling gender-based violence and misogyny requires a comprehensive and effective approach that addresses multiple aspects of society (Pereira et al., 2020).

Strengthening victim support services is fundamental, ensuring the availability of essential resources such as safe shelters, emergency hotlines, and legal aid for women experiencing violence. Additionally, it is essential to provide psychological support and guidance to help victims emotionally recover and rebuild their lives (Praça et al., 2020).

Simultaneously, the implementation of awareness campaigns on gender-based violence plays a crucial role in changing attitudes and promoting a culture of respect and equality. These campaigns may include educational lectures, informative materials, and social media initiatives addressing different aspects of gender-based violence and encouraging the reporting of abuse cases (Freitas & Fleischer, 2021).

Another crucial measure to ensure appropriate and sensitive identification and response to violence cases is training healthcare professionals and law enforcement officers. Healthcare professionals and law enforcement

officers should receive specialized training to recognize signs of violence, provide support to victims, and refer them to necessary services (Oliveira & Shimizu, 2014).

Moreover, it is essential to actively combat misogyny in all spheres of society. This includes challenging harmful gender stereotypes, promoting equal opportunities for women in all aspects of life, and holding accountable those who perpetuate discriminatory attitudes and behaviors (Rozman & Piscitelli, 2021).

By comprehensively addressing gender-based violence and misogyny, we can create a fairer and safer society for all people, regardless of gender. It is a collective effort that requires the commitment of governments, institutions, civil society organizations, and individuals to promote meaningful and lasting changes (Bianchini, 2014).

ALCOHOL USE

During the COVID-19 pandemic, alcohol consumption among women has become an area of significant concern. The challenges faced by many women during this unprecedented period have contributed to a potential increase in alcohol consumption (Barbosa et al., 2020).

Stress, anxiety, and social isolation surged during the pandemic, potentially leading many women to cope with these emotional difficulties through alcohol use. However, this increase in alcohol consumption may have negative consequences for women's mental health, exacerbating issues such as anxiety and depression (Gomes, 2020).

Additionally, existing gender inequalities in society also play a role in alcohol consumption during the pandemic. Women may be facing a disproportionate burden of domestic and caregiving responsibilities, which can increase stress and lead to alcohol use as a coping mechanism (Silva et al., 2020).

A concerning aspect is the limited access of women to treatment services for alcohol-related problems during the pandemic. Movement restrictions and safety concerns may hinder access to mental health resources and treatment for alcohol dependence (Pedroza & Gomes, 2013).

Therefore, implementing comprehensive and multifaceted strategies is crucial to supporting the mental health and well-being of women during this challenging period of the COVID-19 pandemic. This entails a series of measures addressing both immediate needs and underlying structural issues that may influence alcohol consumption among women (Vieira & Santana, 2021).

It is essential to ensure adequate and equitable access to mental health services and treatment for alcohol dependence. This requires the availability of adequate resources, including the expansion of mental health services, financial accessibility to treatments, and the provision of ongoing support for those seeking help. Additionally, it is important to consider the diversity of women's needs, including those in vulnerable situations, such as women from marginalized communities, survivors of gender-based violence, and single mothers (Yoshioka et al., 2017).

Simultaneously, addressing gender inequalities is crucial to understanding and responding alcohol consumption among women. This includes promoting economic opportunities, reducing disparities in access to education and employment, and combating harmful gender norms that may influence alcohol consumption patterns. Moreover, policies supporting gender equality at home and in the workplace, such as paid parental leave and flexible work arrangements, can help reduce the stress and pressure that may lead to problematic alcohol use (Guimarães & Pedroza, 2015).

Public awareness of the risks of alcohol consumption, especially during the pandemic, is essential to inform women about the negative impacts on their physical, mental, and emotional health. Educational campaigns, informative materials, and awareness programs can effectively achieve this aim. These initiatives should highlight the specific effects of alcohol on women's health and promote healthy lifestyle choices and alternative coping strategies for managing stress (Aguiar, D'Oliveira, & Schraiber, 2020).

Finally, community support plays a vital role in alleviating the impact of alcohol consumption among women. This may include establishing local support groups, accessible counseling services, and early intervention programs that provide emotional and practical support to women facing alcohol-related difficulties. Additionally, creating a culture of support and solidarity within communities can help reduce the stigma associated with alcohol use and encourage women to seek help when needed (Marcondes et al., 2020).

To effectively address alcohol consumption among women during the pandemic, it is essential to adopt a holistic approach that addresses both individual needs and structural factors contributing to this issue. By ensuring equitable access to mental health services, addressing gender inequalities, promoting public awareness, and offering community support, we can help protect the health and well-being of women amid these unprecedented challenges (Silva & Almeida, 2020).

IV. Conclusion

In light of the unique challenges faced by women during the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an evident and pressing need to implement comprehensive strategies to support their mental health and well-being,

especially regarding alcohol consumption. The crisis has highlighted deeply entrenched gender disparities and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, demanding a comprehensive and multifaceted response (Baum et al., 2016; Rocha et al., 2021).

To begin with, it is crucial to ensure equitable access to mental health services and treatment for alcohol dependence. This entails not only expanding available resources but also considering the specific needs of women, including those in vulnerable situations. Additionally, addressing underlying gender inequalities is essential, promoting equal opportunities and combating harmful norms that may influence alcohol consumption (Da Silva Santos & da Silva Brito de Azevedo, 2023).

Public awareness of the risks of alcohol consumption and community support also play crucial roles. Educational campaigns and awareness programs can provide essential information about the impacts of alcohol on health, while establishing support groups and counseling services can offer practical and emotional support to women facing alcohol-related difficulties (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, 2021).

Finally, a holistic approach that addresses the individual needs of women and the structural factors influencing their alcohol consumption is essential. By ensuring adequate access to mental health services, promoting gender equality, and providing community support, we can help protect the health and well-being of women during this challenging period of the COVID-19 pandemic. This approach not only addresses immediate challenges but also contributes to building more equitable and resilient societies in the future (Da Silva Santos & da Silva Brito de Azevedo, 2023).

References

- [1]. Aguiar, I. R. De, Et Al. (2021). Violência Contra A Mulher: Estupro Marital Sobre A Análise Jurídica. *Brazilian Journal Of Development*, 7(11), 101509–102609. Disponível Em: <https://Brazilianjournals.Com/Index.Php/Brjd/Article/View/39060>.
- [2]. Aguiar, J. M. De, D'oliveira, A. F. P. L., & Schraiber, L. B. (2020). Mudanças Históricas Na Rede Intersetorial De Serviços Voltados À Violência Contra A Mulher – São Paulo, Brasil. *Interface: Comunicação, Saúde, Educação*, 24, 1–16. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Icse/A/S6jqnywcz4nlxcccjgdv/?Lang=Pt>.
- [3]. Andrade, A. R. G., & Souza, T. G. P. (2021). O Impacto Da Violência Doméstica Na Vida Da Mulher Que Exerce O Trabalho Remoto Em Tempos De Pandemia De Covid-19.
- [4]. Andres, F. Da C., Et Al. (2020). A Utilização Da Plataforma Google Forms Em Pesquisa Acadêmica: Relato De Experiência. *Research, Society And Development*, 9(9), E284997174. Disponível Em: <https://Rsdjournal.Org/Index.Php/Rsd/Article/View/7174>.
- [5]. Barbosa, J. P. M., Lima, R. De C. D., Martins, G. De B., Lanna, S. D., & Andrade, M. A. C. (2020). Intersectionality And Other Views On Violence Against Women In Times Of Pandemic By Covid-19. In *Scielo Preprints*. <https://Doi.Org/10.1590/Scielopreprints.328>.
- [6]. Barroso, H. C., & Gama, M. S. B. (2020). A Crise Tem Rosto De Mulher: Como As Desigualdades De Gênero Particularizam Os Efeitos Da Pandemia Do Covid-19 Para As Mulheres No Brasil. *Revista Do Ceam*, 6(1), 84–94. Disponível Em: <https://Doi.Org/10.5281/Zenodo.3953300>.
- [7]. Baum, P., Et Al. (2016). Garantindo Uma Resposta Do Setor De Saúde Com Foco Nos Direitos Das Mulheres Afetadas Pelo Vírus Zika. *Cadernos De Saúde Pública*, 32(5). Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Csp/A/Vvdgphvdtbwywgrtbqvqmd/?Lang=Pt>.
- [8]. Bianchini, A. (2014). *Lei Maria Da Penha*. São Paulo: Editora Saraiva. Disponível Em: <http://Public.Ebookcentral.Proquest.Com/Choice/Publicfullrecord.Aspx?P=4557378>.
- [9]. Bottallo, A. (2020, October 15). Combinação De Covid-19 E Doenças Crônicas Cria 'Sindemia Global', Sugere Estudo. *Folha De São Paulo*. Retrieved February 15, 2024, From <https://Www1.Folha.Uol.Com.Br/Equilibriosaude/2020/10/Combinacao-De-Covid-19-E-Doencas-Cronicas-Cria-Sindemia-Global-Sugere-Estudo.Shtml>.
- [10]. Campos, B., Tchalekian, B., & Paiva, V.. (2020). Violência Contra A Mulher: Vulnerabilidade Programática Em Tempos De Sars-Cov-2/ Covid-19 Em São Paulo. *Psicologia E Sociedade*, 32, E020015. <https://Doi.Org/10.1590/1807-0310/2020v32240336>.
- [11]. Curia, B. G., Et Al. (2020). Produções Científicas Brasileiras Em Psicologia Sobre Violência Contra Mulher Por Parceiro Íntimo. *Psicologia: Ciência E Profissão*, 40, 1–19. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Pcp/A/V8jcxqbrlxts8r5jqzq8lpv/?Lang=Pt>.
- [12]. Da Silva Santos, A. C., & Da Silva Brito De Azevedo, A. C. (2023). Vivência Feminina Durante A Pandemia De Covid-19: O Agravamento Da Violência De Gênero Na Região Metropolitana De Belém, Pará. *Revista Feminismos*, 11(1). <https://Api.Semanticscholar.Org/Corpusid:265470534>.
- [13]. D'oliveira, A. F. P. L., Et Al. (2020). Obstáculos E Facilitadores Para O Cuidado De Mulheres Em Situação De Violência Doméstica Na Atenção Primária Em Saúde: Uma Revisão Sistemática. *Interface: Comunicação, Saúde, Educação*, 24, 1–17. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Icse/A/Ttfjmwkyxchcxhkhjvpmyl/?Lang=Pt>.
- [14]. Fonseca, D. H. Da, & Ribeiro, C. G., & Leal, N. S. B. (2012). Violência Doméstica Contra A Mulher: Realidades E Representações Sociais. *Psicologia E Sociedade*, 24(2), 307–314. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Psoc/A/Bjqkynfqc6f8ntvz7bhnt9s/>.
- [15]. Fórum Brasileiro De Segurança Pública. (2020). *Violência Doméstica Durante A Pandemia De Covid-19*. Brasília: Decode.
- [16]. Fórum Brasileiro De Segurança Pública. (2021). *Violência Contra Mulheres*. Brasília: Fbsp.
- [17]. Freitas, G., & Fleischer, S. (2021). A Epidemia Do Vírus Zika Nas Ciências Sociais No Brasil: Um Balanço Bibliográfico (2016-2018). *Revista Tomo*, 38, 309–338. Disponível Em: <https://Seer.Ufs.Br/Index.Php/Tomo/Article/View/13295>.
- [18]. Gomes, K. S. (2020). Violência Contra A Mulher E Covid-19: Dupla Pandemia. *Revista Espaço Acadêmico*.
- [19]. Guimarães, M. C., & Pedroza, R. L. S. (2015). Violência Contra A Mulher: Problematizando Definições Teóricas, Filosóficas E Jurídicas. *Psicologia E Sociedade*, 27, 256–266. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Psoc/A/Dr7bvbkmcystwdhd>.
- [20]. Lermen, R. C., Et Al. (2021). Covid-19 E A Violência Contra A Mulher: Mapeamento Da Produção Científica Em Saúde No Brasil. *Research, Society And Development*, 10(1), E13510111703. Disponível Em: <https://Rsdjournal.Org/Index.Php/Rsd/Article/View/11703>.
- [21]. Marcondes, B. S., Et Al. (2020). Fatores Associados À Violência Doméstica Contra A Mulher No Estado De São Paulo, Brasil: Um Estudo Baseado Em Inquérito Domiciliar De Saúde, 2015. *Cadernos De Saúde Pública*, 36, 1–10. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Csp/A/Pfhtzjhrzdznm6x7yd3dk/?Lang=Pt>.
- [22]. Matos, K. R. C. De, Et Al. (2021). Violência Contra A Mulher Em Tempos De Pandemia De Covid-19: Desafios E Estratégias. Disponível Em: <http://Www.Scielo.Br/J/Csc/A/Sv3p7fmmkqyfxhvjvjj5zz6/?Lang=Pt>.