### Background
Violence is considered as an important public health problem. For women, violence perpetrated within relationships that are supposed to involve care and protection is a much more serious problem than violence perpetrated by strangers.

### Objectives
To assess the domestic violence against women in Nineveh city, and the consequences of domestic violence on general health of women.

### Patients and Methods
This cross sectional study, conducted from April 2013 to August 2013, random sample of 300 participants were surveyed. The sample selected by feasible way during their visit to primary health centers in Nineveh city.

### Results
A total 300 women were included in this study as their residency were Nineveh city. Their age was 17-60 years (35.5-10.6). All cases were Muslims (300; 100%), Arabic (274; 91.3) and married (207; 69%). Most of participant were complained from domestic violence to some extents as 14% of them had an argument in their family, 40% argument between her and her husband, 14% has an arguments ever turned into a physical fight between her and her husband, 62% afraid
from her husband, 14% her husband was threatened to hurt her, 20% were left her husband, or tried to leave, because of domestic violence, 46% had an argument between her and her husband in front of their children. All women (100%) in this study had experience of exposure to traumatic events. They exposed to different numbers of traumatic events. The most common trauma events reported by participants was murder or violent deaths of friend (300;100%).The second common traumatic events was watch violent events (i.e. bombing, killing) through media VI (168;56%). Present while someone searched for people or things in your home (114;38%), witnessed by yourself shelling, burning, or razing of residential areas (102;34%), searched yourself (102;34%), witnessed murder (90;30%) and exposed to explosion, artillery fire, shelling, or landmine (60;20%). Fifty four women (9.3%) reported smoking. Most of participant had mood or anxiety disorders. Forty four percent were very sad, 24% were irritable or in a bad mood, 41.3% feel hopeless about the future, 34.3% feel like not eating, 48% feel like eating more than usual, 36% sleep more than usual, 35% sleep a lot less than usual and 64% have difficulty concentration on their study. Two hundred forty women (80%) afraid a lot of the time without serious cause, 58% (174 women) afraid to try new things, 57% (171 women) worry about what other people think of them, 56% (168 women) worry about what others might say about them and 28% (84 women) worry a lot that other people might not like them.

Conclusions: There is a high prevalence of domestic violence against women, all forms of this violence (emotional, physical, sexual, etc) lead to many consequences on women's health.
**Key words**: violence, post traumatic stress disorder, traumatic events.