According to the results of our examination, patients with OSAS have a more frequent development of hyperuricemia. Respectively, OSAS, adjusted for BMI, were associated with higher odds of hypertension. The observed associations were partially mediated by alcohol consumption, other trauma experienced, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) scores. The mediating effects of hypertension risk factors on the associations were also explored.

**Results:** Among 1797 women, median age 24 years (25th-75th: 21-29 years), the prevalence of exposure to CA was significantly higher in those with compared to without hypertension: any CA: 70.9% vs 57.2%, sexual abuse: 20.9% vs 12.4%, physical abuse: 51.8% vs 41.5%, emotional abuse: 40% vs 27.6% and parental neglect: 35% vs 25.7%. In the regression analyses, exposures to any CA (adjusted odds ratio: 1.04; 95%CI: 1.01-1.07; p=0.014), sexual abuse (1.05; 1.01-1.10; p=0.026) and emotional abuse (1.05; 1.01-1.08; p=0.009) were associated with hypertension. The associations of physical abuse (1.03; 1.00-1.06; p=0.074) and parental neglect (1.03; 0.99-1.06; p=0.132) with hypertension were borderline to non-significant. Increasing frequency of CA and exposure to multiple types of CA were associated with higher odds of hypertension. The observed associations were partially mediated by alcohol consumption, other trauma experienced, depression and PTSD.

**Conclusions:** The associations of CA with hypertension highlight that, while CA must be prevented, effective mental health interventions are needed to prevent hypertension in women exposed to CA.