

Flashcards for Medical Response to Adult Sexual Assault

A Resource for Clinicians and Related Professionals

Second Edition

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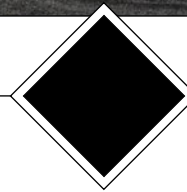
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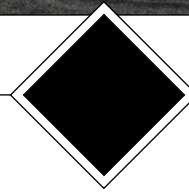
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Introduction



Medical Response to Adult Sexual Assault, Second Edition, provides doctors, nurses, law enforcement professionals, lawyers, and other sexual assault responders with the latest, most up-to-date information on documenting and collecting evidence, anticipating the needs of patients and victims, and providing care and treatment for sexual assault survivors.

These electronic flashcards to accompany *Medical Response to Adult Sexual Assault, Second Edition*, were created particularly with students in mind, with key terms and definitions to enhance and inform the core content, organized into 5 categories: Anatomy, Injuries, Forensics, Psychology, and Miscellaneous terms. Over 140 interactive, color-coded cards come in a downloadable set and include a comprehensive array of sexual assault terminology, including anatomical terms, such as definitions of male and female genitalia; types of physical injuries and how they are identified; language used in legal and public health contexts; and other assorted medical and psychological vocabulary pertaining to sexual abuse.

As a publisher, STM Learning's mission is to provide relevant information to professionals and consumers who are in a position to identify, interpret, report, prevent, or treat child maltreatment, sexual assault, and domestic violence. With this series of flashcards, we aim to heighten awareness of these issues by making our content more accessible to people in a variety of fields and stages of education.

Bartholin's Glands

Epiglottitis

Carotid Arteries

Larynx

Hypospadias

Strangulation

Postanoxic Encephalopathy

Offender Index

Buccal Swabs

Depersonalization

Tonic Immobility

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Dissociation

Blitz Approach (in sexual assault)

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The jugular veins are vessels located on the left and right side of the anterior neck and are more external and lateral to the carotid arteries. The jugular veins return the bulk of deoxygenated blood from the brain and head back to the heart.

Male anatomy. The 2 highly coiled tubes against the posterior side of the testes in which sperm mature and are stored until they are released during ejaculation.

Anatomy

1

A thin layer of tissue.

Occurs when skin continuity is broken or disrupted by blunt force; a tear created by blunt trauma. Tissue opens because of force applied, with the amount of force and direction creating the laceration's appearance. The impact creates crushing and tearing of tissue. Lacerations can occur in any tissue, but this discussion is confined to the skin. The wound edges of a laceration are usually abraded. The abraded area may resemble what made contact with the affected surface. Lacerations are not cut injuries, but rather breaks in tissue from blunt force trauma.

Injuries

2

Body injury created by force applied with a blunt object.
Divided into 4 types: contusions, lacerations, abrasions, and fractures.

Small, pinhead-sized hemorrhages caused by leaking capillaries that may be singular or multiple in appearance. Frequency of hemorrhages is caused by increased pressure within the blood vessel, as with straining during vomiting or strangulation. May also be caused by a bleeding disorder, infection, or localized trauma.

Cotton swabs used to collect cheek cells for a DNA sample from the inside of the mouth.

Depersonalization may occur before or after death and is intended to obscure the victim's identity and make it easier to perpetrate the crime or engage with the body after homicide (eg, the victim's face being covered with a pillow or towels, the body being rolled on its stomach).

Tool that helps detect forensic evidence (eg, urine, sweat, semen, saliva, vaginal secretions, fibers) and other substances (eg, lotion, oils, powders) that would otherwise remain invisible to the naked eye. The area fluoresces, allowing potential evidence to be collected. The collector cannot confirm the origin of the substance or fiber at the time of collection.

Also known as **faint response**. Characterized by rigid involuntary paralysis and inability to vocalize. Symptoms can include: terror, inability to escape, feeling cold, eye closing, extremity tremors, muscle soreness, and confusion following assault.

A momentary hypervigilant pause in which senses are heightened and one becomes very still; an initial reaction to sensory threat cues.

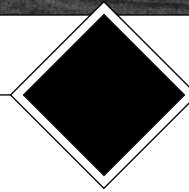
Dissociation is an entirely cognitive alteration, involving disruption and fragmentation of consciousness, memory, identity, body awareness, and perception of self and environment. Dissociation can occur during trauma and as a component of longer-term stress responses in the absence of a current stressor. Dissociation during acute trauma is more likely in persons with a history of sexual trauma.

A person using a blitz approach immediately employs injurious force in subduing his victim. He gives the victim no opportunity to react physically or negotiate verbally and often gags, blindfolds, or binds his victim. The attack may occur from either the front or the rear. Usually he uses his fists or other blunt force, but he also may use chemicals, strangulation, or suffocation techniques. This approach suggests hostility toward women.

Miscellaneous

The use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Often involves illegally transporting people from one country or area to another, but transportation is not necessary.

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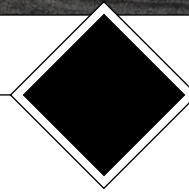
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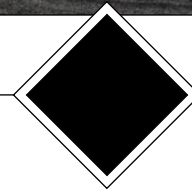
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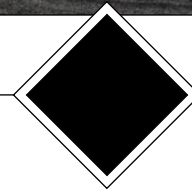
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Urethral Meatus (male anatomy)
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