The RINJ Foundation - Intake & Primary Examination

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| Typical Examination for Alleged Rape | |
| Category | Specifics |
| General information | Demographic data about the patient  Name, address, and phone number of the guardian if the patient is under age  Name of police officer, badge number, and department  Date, time, and location of examination |
| History | Circumstances of attack, including   * Date, time, and location (familiar to patient?) * Information about assailants (number, name if known, description) * Use of threats, restraints, or weapon * Type of sexual contact (vaginal, oral, rectal; use of condom?) * Types of extragenital injuries sustained * Occurrence of bleeding (patient or assailant) * Occurrence and location of ejaculation by the assailant   Activities of the patient after the attack, such as   * Douching or bathing * Use of a tampon or sanitary napkin * Urination or defecation * Changing of clothing * Eating or drinking * Use of toothpaste, mouthwash, enemas, or drugs   Last menstrual period  Date of previous coitus and time, if recent  Contraceptive history (eg, oral contraceptives, intrauterine device) |
| Physical examination | General (extragenital) trauma to any area  Genital trauma to the perineum, hymen, vulva, vagina, cervix, or anus  Foreign material on the body (eg, stains, hair, dirt, twigs)  Examination with Wood's lamp or colposcopy when available |
| Data collection | Condition of clothing (eg, damaged, stained, foreign material adhering)  Small samples of clothing, including an unstained sample, given to the police or laboratory  Hair samples, including loose hairs adhering to the patient or clothing, semen-encrusted pubic hair, and clipped scalp and pubic hairs of the patient (at least 10 of each for comparison)  Semen taken from the cervix, vagina, rectum, mouth, and thighs  Blood taken from the patient  Dried samples of the assailant's blood taken from the patient's body and clothing  Urine  Saliva  Smears of buccal mucosa  Fingernail clippings and scrapings  Other specimens, as indicated by the history or physical examination |
| Laboratory testing | Acid phosphatase to detect presence of sperm\*  Saline suspension from the vagina† (for sperm motility)  Semen analysis for sperm morphology and presence of A, B, or H blood group substances‡  Baseline serologic test for syphilis in the patient§  Baseline testing for sexually transmitted diseases in the patient§  Blood typing (using blood from the patient and dried samples of the assailant's blood)  Urine testing, including drug screen|| and pregnancy tests  Other tests, as indicated by the history or physical examination |
| Treatment, referral, physician's clinical comments | Specify |
| Witness to examination | Signature |
| Disposition of evidence | Name of the person who delivered the evidence and the person who received it  Date and time of delivery and receipt |
| \*This test is particularly useful if the assailant had a vasectomy, is oligospermic, or used a condom, which may cause sperm to be absent. If the test cannot be done immediately, a specimen should be placed in a freezer. | |
| †This test should be done by the examining physician if it can be done in time to detect motile sperm. | |
| ‡In 80% of cases, blood group substances are found in semen. | |
| §This test is not recommended by all authorities because evidence of preexisting sexually transmitted diseases may be used to discredit the patient in court. | |
| ||Many authorities recommend not including comments or tests regarding the presence of alcohol or drugs in the patient because evidence of intoxication may be used to discredit the patient in court. | |