

***Clinical Management of Sexual Violence Survivors***

**Post-test**

*Please answer the following questions about sexual violence and the care of sexual violence survivors in the health facility. Please read the questions carefully and provide what you think to be the most true and honest answer. For questions marked, “Select all that apply,” you may select one or more answer. If you do not understand a question or an answer, feel free to ask a facilitator for an explanation.*

1. Which of the following are forms of sexual violence? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Any unwanted sexual comments
   2. Forced penetration of the anus with the penis or foreign object
   3. Forced marriage
   4. Female genital mutilation
   5. Honor killing
2. Is sexual violence something that can be medically diagnosed?
   1. Yes
   2. No
3. Is it possible for a sexual violence survivor to have no visible injuries?
   1. Yes
   2. No
4. A sexual violence survivor’s medical and health information can be discussed without consent with: *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. The survivor’s family members
   2. A police man who requests the medical certificate
   3. A legal advisor
   4. A psychologist
   5. No one
5. What should be done in the preliminary assessment of a patient presenting after a sexual assault? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Assess for medical stability
   2. Assess whether or not needed treatment can be given at your facility or referral is needed
   3. Assess whether or not the patient has been sexually assaulted
   4. Give psychological first aid
6. What is the purpose of informed consent? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. To provide the sexual violence survivor with an explanation of all examination and treatment procedures
   2. To ensure the sexual violence survivor understands all examination and treatment procedures
   3. To give the sexual violence survivor a choice of which examination and treatment procedures to receive
   4. All of the above
7. What should you do if a sexual violence survivor refuses to give consent for the examination?
   1. Explain the purpose and procedure of the examination and treatment in detail, but accept the patient’s decision
   2. Explain that without the exam, no one will believe him/her
   3. Proceed with the exam and treatment, since it is within the best interest of the patient
   4. Ask the survivor to bring a family member so that you can explain it to the family member instead
8. What are important questions to ask when obtaining the history of a survivor who reports being sexually assaulted? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Did you bathe afterward?
   2. What time did the incident occur?
   3. Can you tell me about your past medical history?
   4. Can you help me understand what you mean by sexual assault?
   5. Did your attacker have any identifiable birth marks or scars?
9. While you are talking to the survivor, he becomes teary-eyed and quiet. What is the best response? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Avoid eye contact and quickly move on to another question
   2. Ask the patient if he needs to take a break
   3. Reassure the patient by saying, “I know how you feel”
   4. Encourage him to respond by telling him you have another patient waiting
10. The purpose of a physical examination of a sexual violence survivor is to: *(Select all that apply.)*
    1. Determine virginity
    2. Determine conclusively whether or not sexual violence occurred
    3. Assess and document injuries
    4. Determine if STI treatment is necessary
11. When performing a physical examination of a sexual violence survivor, I should: *(Select all that apply.)* 
    1. Avoid explaining what I am doing so as not to frighten the patient
    2. Encourage the patient to ask questions if she wants
    3. Ask for the patient’s permission before touching her
    4. Stop the examination at any time the patient says so
12. Vaginal speculum exam is indicated for: *(Select all that apply.)*
    1. All women sexual violence survivors
    2. Forensic evidence collection in pre-pubertal girls
    3. Assessment of pre-existing STIs
    4. None of the above
13. Examination findings which may indicate a need for referral to a higher level of surgical care include:

*(Select all that apply.)*

* 1. Abdominal pain and tenderness
  2. Foreign body embedded in the vaginal wall
  3. Heavy bleeding from the rectum
  4. Loss of control over urine or feces
  5. All of the above

1. Careful documentation of the physical examination of a sexual violence survivor: *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. May guide medical care
   2. May contribute to legal justice
   3. Is not necessary
   4. Uses objective medical terminology
2. To prevent unwanted pregnancy, emergency contraception must be administered within \_\_\_\_ hours. *(Fill in the blank)*
3. HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) may be indicated for: *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Pregnant women and children survivors of sexual violence
   2. Sexual violence survivors presenting within 72 hours of exposure
   3. Sexual violence survivors presenting within 120 hours of exposure
   4. Survivors of penile penetration of the anus
4. HIV PEP medication must be taken for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days. *(Fill in the blank.)*
5. HIV testing is required before starting PEP.
   1. True
   2. False
6. A 16-year-old female presents to your health facility six months after being sexually assaulted. She reports no vaginal discharge, pain, or bleeding. What services should you offer? *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Antibiotics to treat chlamydia and gonorrhea
   2. Syphilis screening if available
   3. Emergency contraception
   4. HIV PEP
   5. Referral for psychological counseling and community support services
7. List four common emotional reactions to a sexual assault that a survivor may experience:
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Male survivors of sexual assault may experience an erection or orgasm during an assault and should be reassured that this is a normal reflex they could not control.
   1. True
   2. False
9. Fecal incontinence noted during an exam of a 5-year-old boy survivor may indicate: *(Select all that apply.)*
   1. Need for a digital rectal exam
   2. Need for a higher level of surgical care
   3. Rectal sphincter muscle tear
   4. All of the above
10. Emergency contraception is indicated for young female survivors who have not started menstruation but have developed breast buds or other signs of puberty.
    1. True
    2. False