

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

**Pre-test Answer Key**

**Correct answers are shown below in bold.**

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 a sexual assault occurred
	3. **Assess and document injuries**
	4. Determine if sexually transmitted infection (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**