Adolescents and Victimization

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Faculty Disclosure

• In the past 12 months, I have no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturers of any commercial products and/or providers of commercial services discussed in this CME activity.

• I do not intend to discuss an unapproved or investigative use of a commercial product/device in my presentation.
Goals and Objectives

• Discuss special concerns of adolescents as victims including types of victimization
• Understand anatomic reasons for medical findings
• Be able to educate about medical findings
  – To the patient
  – To the family
  – To agencies involved
• Advocate for adolescent victims
• Discuss common myths about adolescent evaluation of alleged abuse
Adolescents and Sexual Assault

• Incidence
  – 11% of HS females report being raped
  – 25% females; 16% boys child sexual abuse
  – 12-24 yo FIVE times more likely to be sexually assaulted than >25 yo (US DOJ 2013)

• 93% of victims know their perpetrator
  • (AAP Committee on Adolescence: Adolescent Sexual Assault Victims. Pediatrics, 107 (6) 1476-79)

• Consequences
  – Acute physical
  – Chronic Physical
  – Emotional
  – Behavior
“Lifetime Prevalance of Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Assessed in Late Adolesence”, Finkelohr et al.

- Meta analysis,
  - Differing questions; telephone
  - Parent may have been in range
- Lifetime prevalence
- Abuse vs Assault – perception

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Sexual Abuse (at age 17 yo)</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Sexual Abuse (at 15 yo)</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Perpetrator</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adolescent Victims

- Victimization
- Sexual Coercion
- Reproductive Coercion
  - 25% of Adolescent females report sexual coercion
- Abuse...Assault
  - Rape
  - Molestation
- “Non forcible”
- IPV
- Exploitation
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2013

*When they did not want to.
†F > M; 10 > 9, 11 > 9, 12 > 9; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
Black and White races are non-Hispanic.
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse*

*When they did not want to.

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence*

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among the 73.9% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013
Is sexual exploitation normalized?

Abercrombie and Fitch mailed teen girls 3/2007

Calvin Klein Ad
Adolescent Victims
(>11 yo)

• Are not children; Are not adults
• Differing Physical and Pubertal Development
• Brain Development
• Issues to consider
  – Communication
  – Plans
  – Explaining!
  – They need/should be involved; not just parents
Adolescent Victims
Compassion

• “I’ve said it lots of times...”→Does having to repeat mean
  – No one believes me?
  – They think its my fault?
  – They think I am bad?/deserved what happened?
    “What was he/she thinking would happen?”

• Bias of Professionals
• Examiner Comfort/Anxiety
Adolescent Victims and Bias

• Providers and other professional bias
  – Victim characteristics: use of substances, sexual history
  – General discomfort with teens and young adults
• Less likely to have “rape kits” submitted
Sexual Assault Kits (SAK)

- Many victims do not seek medical care or delay
- Many who report are not advised to seek medical care
- >12,000 SAK in storage in LA in 2009 (Human Rights Watch)
Why SAK not submitted:
LE Survey 2010

• 44% if no identified suspect
• 24% if no adjudication
• 19% if dismissal
• 17% if LE felt evidence not likely to be useful
• 15% prosecutor did not request
• 12% if no suspect charged

• Strom and Hickman, 2010
SAK and Adolescents
(Shaw and Campbell, 2013)

N=393; ages 13-17
60% submitted (Adult lit 40%)
Submission = Crime Lab Analysis

More likely to submit
• 13-15 yo 2x more likely
• Non white 2x more likely
• Single perpetrator
• More sexual acts

No effect
• Use of substances, etoh by victim
• Use of weapon
• Time b/t assault and exam
SAK and Adolescents

• Different findings from adult studies
  – Is ethnicity of perpetrator a bias (vs victim ethnicity)?
  Info not collected

• Sympathetic Victim?
  – Younger
  – More sexual acts

• More perpetrators less likely to submit
  – Investigation bias with teens?
  – Crime lab complexity

• “No effect” had very few numbers
Ideal Response

1. Coordinated Team Response
2. Victim Centered Care
3. Confidentiality
4. Reporting

Medical Response....
Must involve awareness of adolescent development

DOJ National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exams 2013
DOJ National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations Adults/Adolescents Second Edition 2013 (145 pages)

- Victim-Centered Care
- Patient priority as an emergency case
- Patient privacy
- Exam adapted to patients’ unique needs and circumstances
- Issues commonly faced by patients from specific populations
- Importance of victim services within the exam process
- Presence of personal support persons in the exam room
- Requests for a responder of a specific gender
- Explanation of procedures during the exam process
- Respect for patients’ priorities
- Integration of medical and evidentiary collection procedures
- Patient safety during the exam process
- Information patients can review at their convenience
- Physical comfort needs of patients
DOJ Guidelines (2013)

• Adolescents may be brought to the exam site by their parents or guardians. The presence of parents or guardians creates an additional challenge for those involved in the exam process because they are often traumatized by their child’s victimization.

• Understand that parents or guardians may blame victims for the assault if the victim disobeyed them or engaged in behaviors perceived as increasing risk for victimization.
• Health care providers must assess the physical development of adolescent victims and take their age into consideration when determining appropriate methods of examination and evidence collection. Involved professionals should be well versed in jurisdictional policies related to response to minor victims.

• Be aware of jurisdictional laws governing minors’ ability to consent to forensic exams and medical treatment. Follow exam facility and jurisdictional policy in obtaining appropriate consent.
• Recognize that the sexual assault medical forensic exam may be the first time an adolescent female victim has an internal exam (NOT REQUIRED). There may be a need to go into detail when explaining what to expect.

• Adolescence is often a time of experimentation. Reassure these victims that regardless of their behavior (e.g., using alcohol and drugs, engaging in illegal activities, or hitchhiking), no one has the right to sexually assault them, and they are not to blame for the assault.
DOJ Guidelines (2013)

• Ideally, attending health care providers should gather information from adolescents without parents or guardians in the room, subject to victims’ consent. The concern is that parents or guardians may influence or be perceived as influencing victims’ statements.

• Inform victims, particularly those who do not involve parents or guardians in the exam process, of facility billing practices (e.g., that their parents may get a bill or statement of services provided).

• Be aware of mandatory reporting laws regarding minor victims and explain to the victim any mandatory reporting obligations.
Medical Care

• Provider/comfort with adolescents
  – Awareness of development, behaviors
  – Non bias
  – Nonjudgemental

• Facilities
• Forensic Integrity
• STI
• Pregnancy Prevention
  Intervention, support, advocacy
PATIENTS RIGHTS (justice needs)
FOLLOW UP CARE
LEGAL TESTIMONY
Challenges to Adolescent Care

• Victim Centered Care
• Confidentiality
• Pt needs vs forensic/legal/justice
• Adolescent Development
Exam

• Maintain privacy and confidentiality as possible
  – Parents not in room for history (any age)
  – Patient decides on history, testing, exam
  – Use of Motivational Interviewing

• Modify Exam to **patient** needs

(DOJ National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exams 2013)
• 15 year old male denies sexual contact with 57 year old teacher

• Witnesses include other students and adults

• There is videotaped evidence

• Patient says “consensual”-
  Let’s not use that term
“Non–Forcible” Sexual Assault*
Does Victim Cooperation Affect Prosecution?

Review of cases with Internet related evidence

• **Positive predictors**
  – Victim acknowledges errors and issues of judgment
  – Safety Issues

• **Negative Predictors**
  – Cases in which victim truth is in question (71% vs. 95%)
  – Cases involving illicit substances or etoh (81% vs 96%)

*term used by FBI National Incidence Based Reporting System

“Nonforcible Internet-Related Sex crimes With Adolescent Victims: Prosecution Issues and Outcomes”
How do Adolescents Become Victims...

• Normal Development/Sexual Curiosity/Vulnerability
  – Fill role model
• Attention
  – Gifts, interest
• Risk taking
  – Normal behavior...
  – Or ...What if 15 yo is failing school; MJ user?

Nonforcible Internet-Related Sex crimes With Adolescent Victims: Prosecution Issues and Outcomes” Walsh et al; Child Maltreatment: V 10:3, August 2005, 260-271
Why is knowledge of adolescent development and the effects of abuse and neglect on development important?

- Proper behavior management (also says: “or discipline strategies”)
- Avoid misinterpretation of the teen’s actions
- Understand which behaviors are culturally-based
- Recognize what is not typical
- Work and communicate collaboratively with parents
- To extent possible, reduce crisis
- Be aware of issues that may increase risk of abuse or neglect

2007 Ohio CPS Adolescent Development accessed online 8/5/11
Motivational Interviewing
...in 3 slides or less

• Evidence based approach
• Counsel about behavior
• Address beliefs
• Let patient (victim) feel control in making decision
  – Respectful and egalitarian stance
  – Supportive of patient autonomy
• Motivational Interviewing is not Coercion

Synonyms
Determination = Preparation
Termination = Exit
Motivational Interviewing: Create Condition for Change
Make them realize the abuse...

- Empathy
- Avoid Argument
  - But may challenge contradiction
- Support self efficacy
- Roll with resistance
- Develop awareness of discrepancy
- Open door...
Confidentiality

• § 90-21.5. Minor's consent sufficient for certain medical health services.
  (a) Any minor may give effective consent to a physician licensed to practice medicine in North Carolina for medical health services for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of (i) venereal disease and other diseases reportable under G.S. 130A-135, (ii) pregnancy, (iii) abuse of controlled substances or alcohol, and (iv) emotional disturbance. This section does not authorize the inducing of an abortion, performance of a sterilization operation, or admission to a 24-hour facility licensed under Article 2 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes except as provided in G.S. 122C-223. This section does not prohibit the admission of a minor to a treatment facility upon his own written application in an emergency situation as authorized by G.S. 122C-223.

• (b) Any minor who is emancipated may consent to any medical treatment, dental and health services for himself or for his child. (1971, c. 35; 1977, c. 582, s. 2; 1983, c. 302, s. 2; 1985, c. 589, s. 31; 1985 (Reg. Sess., 1986), c. 863, s. 4; 2009-570, s. 10.)

N.C.Gen.Stat. § 90-21.5. Minor's consent sufficient for certain medical health services,
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/Enacted
14 year old reports rape but does not want rape kit. Parents want medical providers to “do all the testing” and rape kit
• Patient has right to decline treatment
• Consider pts needs first
  – STI testing or just treat
  – Emergency Contraception
  – What part of exam is NECESSARY?
• Do no harm
• Our role as patient’s medical provider
What is the purpose of the medical evaluation? Does it differ based on setting?

- ED
- PCP
- CMEP
- Advocacy Center
• Medical Exam
  – History
  – Social Issues and Risks
  – Exam
  – Truth about Confidentiality
• Setting
  – ED
    • Urgent needs
    • Forensic
  – Primary Care, CMEP, Advocacy
    • Psychosocial needs
    • Risks
    • Treatment
    • Follow up
      – Long term needs
      – MH assessment

http://www.insurance-dr.com/blog/tags/tough-decisions/
accessed 7/15/14
HEADSS

- Home
- Education
- Activities/Exercise
- Drugs
- Sex
- Suicide/Esteem
- Spirituality
True or False

Once puberty hits, you can’t tell a difference...
ANATOMIC STRUCTURES IN THE PREPUBERTAL GIRL

- Anterior commissure
- Prepuce
- Clitoris
- Labia majora

- Labia minora
- Hymenal membrane
- Hymenal orifice (introitus)

- Urethral meatus
- Para-urethral duct orifice (skene)

- Greater vestibular glands of Bartholin

- Fossa navicularis (vestibular fossa)
- Posterior fourchette (frenulum of labia)

Hymenal Types
frog leg position
(percentage in prepubertal girls with no history of abuse)

Imperforate = no opening = NOT NORMAL

CRESCENTIC (38%)
Heart shaped
Absence of tissue at 10 and 2 o’clock
NORMAL

TELESCOPIC (FUNNELLED)
extends outward
NORMAL

ANNULAR (32%)
NORMAL

FIMBRIATED (REUNDANT) (12%)
ESTROGEN
Difficult to
Examine edges
Without use of
Foley or Q-tip
NORMAL

- seen in females with estrogen
  effects: newborns, up to age 1-2
  years, pubertal

SEPTATED
NORMAL

SEPTAL REMNANTS
MOUNDS with adequate underlying tissue
NORMAL

(normal)

(normal)
Adolescent Sexual Abuse Evaluation

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

• We used to think:
  Many abused teens have clefts, tears from abuse (based on exams on teens with consensual penetration) (Emans, 1994)

• Now
  – Most teens screened for non-abuse have same findings (Friedrich 2000)
  – Abused teens have nonspecific findings (Heger 2002)
Genital Anatomy in Pregnant Adolescents: “Normal” Does Not Mean “Nothing Happened”
Kellog, 2004

- N= 36 pregnant teens who were seen for sexual assault
  (20 preg from assault, 15 consensual, 1 unknown)
- 22 (64%) had normal or nonspecific examination findings
- 8 (22%) had inconclusive findings
  - All but 1 of the inconclusive cases were patients examined >4 years prior to study
    (OLD GUIDELINES)
- 4 (8%) had suggestive findings
- 2 (6%) had definite evidence of penetrating trauma.

• Conclusion
  - MOST EXAMS ARE NORMAL; even with known penetration
  - Never had abnormality
  - Heals quickly
## Pubertal Growth and Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>Average age (years)</th>
<th>FEMALE (pre-PROS)</th>
<th>Average age/years*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testicular/penile changes</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>Ovarian/Uterine growth</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pubic, Axillary Hair Voice Changes</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Thelarche</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermarche</td>
<td>Tanner 3</td>
<td>Adrenarche</td>
<td>11.2 (11yr 2.4 mo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak linear growth (9 cm/yr)</td>
<td>14.1 (Tanner 4-5)</td>
<td>Peak Linear Growth</td>
<td>12.3 (12yr 3.6mo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acne</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Menarche</td>
<td>13.5 (13yr, 6 mo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexual Maturity Ratings (SMR)

STAGES OF BREAST AND PUBIC HAIR DEVELOPMENT

In 1969, Marshall and Tanner (38) recorded the rates of progress of pubertal development of 192 English schoolgirls. These stages can be important guidelines in assessing whether an adolescent is developing normally. The Tanner stages—also termed Sexual Maturity Rating (SMR)—for breast development are as follows (Fig. 9) (38,39):

Stage B1 (preadolescent): elevation of the papilla only.
Stage B2 (breast bud stage): elevation of the breast and papilla as a small mound, enlargement of the areolar diameter.
Stage B3 further enlargement of the breast and areola with no separation of their contours.
Stage B4 further enlargement with projection of the areola and papilla to form a secondary mound above the level of the breast.
Stage B5 (mature stage): projection of the papilla only, resulting from recession of the areola to the general contour of the breast.


Stage PH1 (preadolescent): the vellus over the pubis is not further developed than that over the anterior abdominal wall; no pubic hair.
Stage PH2 sparse growth of long, slightly pigmented, downy hair, straight or only slightly curled, appearing chiefly along the labia.
Stage PH3 hair is darker, coarser, and earlier; it spreads to extend sparsely over the junction of the pubes.
Stage PH4 hair is adult in type and spreads over the lower part of the thighs but not to the medial surface of the thighs.
Stage PH5 (mature stage): hair is adult in quantity and type, and it spreads to the medial surfaces of the thighs. Its distribution in an inverse triangle forms the classic feminine pattern.

The mean age of each stage of puberty for British girls is shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 (38). The ages of normal sexual development from American data are shown in Table 2 (40).
Puberty

• **Menarche**
  - 1800’s and 1950’s earlier onset
    - No changes since except nonhispanic blacks
      » PROS 1997 (Hermann-Giddens, 1997)
      » NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Study)
  - Environment factors: BMI; possibly antiandrogens, estrogens

• **“Tanner” Stages**
  - 1962
    - English Caucasian girls

• **Hermann-Giddens 1997**
  - Pediatric Research in Office Settings (PROS)
  - 17,077 NC girls
  - 90.4% Caucasian; 9.6% AA
  - No Latinas, No BMI...

• **No data to suggest changes in boys**
  - Obese boys may have later onset
Pubertal Assessment 2010

• 3 centers; NE, Midwest, Northern CA
• N= 1239; Ages 6-8 yo followed over 2 yrs
• Ht, Wt, Ht velocity
• 34% W, 32% Black, 30% H, 4.6% Asian

• Breast or Pubic Tanner Stage ≥2
  – At age 7: 10% W, 23% B, 15% H
  – At age 8: 18% W, 43% B, 31% H

• Factors associated with higher Tanner Stage: Black, Higher BMI

Puberty and Exam Findings

- Estrogen
  - Breast development
  - Leukorrhea
  - Hymen thickens, redundant edges

- After puberty, hymenal edges less sensitive to contact
estrogen effects in adolescence

14 yo use of tampon to view hymenal edges
Puberty: take home message

- Onset of Puberty is earlier
- Onset of menses has not changed very much (2-3 yr after thelarche)
- Pubertal stage: breast development, axillary hair, pubic hair, and menses should be documented
- With allegations of sexual assault, exam may help delineate pubertal stage and likelihood of there may be physical evidence of abuse
True or False

Once puberty hits, you can’t tell a difference...

True and False

- estrogen affects genital appearance
- puberty begins at different ages
True or False

Prepubertal girls are more likely to show evidence of penetration with assault than pubertal victims
True or False

• Prepubertal girls are more likely to show evidence of penetration with assault than pubertal victims

• Maybe...
Sexual Abuse Acts

- Intercourse
- Sodomy
- Oral-genital contact
- Fondling
- Masturbation
- Digital penetration
- Exposure
Physical Findings

• Normal Exam
  – Tissue meant to stretch: vaginal and anal
  – Physiological leukorhhea
  – Normal response to touch

• Quick Healing
  – Highly vascular tissue
Healing of Hymenal Injuries in Prepubertal and Adolescent Girls: A Descriptive Study
McCann et al, Pediatrics, 2007

- N=113 prepubertal (201 injuries)
  - 21 noninflicted, 73 abuse, 19 unknown
- N= 126 adolescent assault
- Hymenal injuries healed at varying rates
## McCann study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Healing time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abrasions, mild submucosal hemorrhages</td>
<td>3-4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“marked” hemorrhages</td>
<td>11-15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petechiae</td>
<td>2 days prepubertal; 3 days pubertal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood blisters</td>
<td>One adolescent 34 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenal laceration-superficial, intermediate, deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Yes, n (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Superficial (n = 13)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal scalloped appearance</td>
<td>8 (62)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>11 (50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;1 mm in width</td>
<td>3 (23)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate (n = 9)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal scalloped appearance</td>
<td>6 (67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>7 (78)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;1 mm in width</td>
<td>3 (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deep (n = 20)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal scalloped appearance</td>
<td>10 (46)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>12 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 mm in width</td>
<td>10 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transection (n = 23)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal scalloped appearance</td>
<td>8 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>11 (48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 mm in width</td>
<td>14 (61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transection/extension (n = 13)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal scalloped appearance</td>
<td>4 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>6 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 mm in width</td>
<td>7 (54)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UTD indicates unable to determine for a variety of reasons.
McCann, outcomes

• Hymenal laceration-superficial, intermediate, deep
  – 40 in prepubertal
  – 80 in pubertal

• Deep laceration follow up
  – 15/18 (83%) in prepubertal normal
  – 24/31 (77%) in adolescents normal or scalloped

• Most hymenal lacerations heal to normal; but it depends on
  – Individual
  – Timing of exam
adolescent acute findings

True or False

Prepubertal girls are more likely to show evidence of penetration with assault than pubertal victims

• Maybe...
  – Healing occurs rapidly
  – Hymen and anal sphincter tissue is distensible
  – Estrogen affects findings
  – Type of abuse may not leave evidence
  – Time since assault
  – STI?
True or False

STI testing is indicated in adolescent sexual assault evaluations
STI testing

• In acute evaluations, positive tests may not reflect infection from assault
• Treat prophylactically based on risk, then retest at follow up if indicated
  – GC
  – Chlamydia
  – Anaerobic Coverage
• HIV and RPR testing at follow up and 4-12 weeks

2010 CDC STD Treatment Guideline

True or False

You can tell STI presence by whether there is a vaginal discharge or odor
2 1/2 year old acute injury
yellow/green discharge
• Ten year old
• No disclosure
• Abnormal exam in knee chest
• + Trichomonas vaginalis
U NAAT

- Very accurate
  - Better than culture for oral
  - “legal dance”
- Less invasive for males
- Equally accurate in females to vaginal or cervical swabs
- Use as screening
- CDC recommends (non abuse eval)
  - self swab for women
  - urine for men
U NAAT

• “False Positives”
  – Most labs do second line PCR test
  – Approaching or exceeding “gold standard”
  – Cultures may have false negatives
  – U NAAT always good for screening
  – Use “non clean catch”

• Test for DNA- dead or alive
  – So test will remain positive for 2-3 weeks after treatment; don’t retest for one month
What about wet prep?

- Wet prep from vaginal canal sufficient
- External GU exam
- Self swab
- Don’t forget trichomonas!
  - Wet prep miss between 36-64%
    - THC study missed 25%
  - Rapid trichomonas test PCR
    - $10 a test
Expedited Partner treatment (EPT) ok in NC

- "It is the position of the North Carolina Medical Board that prescribing drugs for an individual whom the licensee has not met or personally examined may be suitable when that individual is the partner of a patient whom the licensee is treating for gonorrhea or chlamydia." (November 2009)
- “It is up to the Pharmacist to determine the legitimacy of each prescription, which arrives in the Pharmacy. NC Pharmacy Board.

- Other states:

  Green specifically permits EPT
  Orange may permit; certain providers, certain dx
  Red may prohibit EPT

SC says “when necessary, the health department shall adopt other accepted national public health recommendations such as CDC guidelines, or make other policies as needed.

EPT in SC?

• CODE - “It is unprofessional conduct for a physician to prescribe drugs to an individual without establishing a proper physician patient relationship...This will require that the physician: (1) Personally perform an appropriate history and physical examination...

  BUT....

• SCBME - It is the position of the SCBME that EPT of STDs should be used "in accordance with the most current established guidelines as published by these organizations, even in the absence of a previously-established patient-physician relationship."

“Test of Reinfection”

- High *C. trachomatis, N. gonorrhoeae* and *T. vaginalis* reinfection rates
  - treated persons resume sex with untreated partners or initiate sex with new partners

- Retest for chlamydia/gonorrhea/trichomonas ~3 months after treatment or whenever persons next present for medical care

- Regardless if patients believe sex partners treated
2010 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines

- GC
  - 250 mg ceftriaxone PLUS 1 g azithromycin
- Chlamydia
  - 1 g Azithromycin once
- Anaerobic
  - Metronidazole or Doxycycline
- Trichomonas
  - 2 grams Metronidazole once
- HIV prophylaxis
- Patients should abstain from sexual contact until 7 days after they and their partners have completed treatment
- Test of Reinfection 4-12 weeks

Emergency Contraception

• **IS**
  – Safe, effective
  – Appropriate for contraceptive failure, no contraception, sexual assault

• **IS NOT**
  – Teratogen
  – Abortifacient

  • PlanB and Yuzpe may work b/t conception and implantation
Emergency Contraception

- Most effective taken earlier
- May give up to 5 days after
- Every hour doubles pregnancy rate

Plan B One Step
- generic, OTC $30
- Progestin only: 89% effective within 72 hrs

Yuzpe Method
- Estrogen + progesterone
- 75% effective within 72 hours

Ella
- $43
- NOT OTC

Copper IUD

Accessed 1/30/11 from powerpoint “Contraception: A problem-based approach” Alice Chuang, MD, FACOG UNC Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology. Division of Women’s Primary Health Care
OCP and OCP-like

- OCP
  - Hormone types/dose
    - Progestin only
    - Estrogen/Progestin
    - Bi/triphasic
    - Low Dose
  - Cycle
    - Traditional 28 day
    - 24 day
    - Extended Cycling
- The Patch: Ortho-Evra
- The Ring: NuvaRing
- OCP-LIKE?
  - Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)
Long Acting Reversible Contraception
LARC

• Implanon
• IUD
  – Copper T (Paraguard)
  – Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-US; Mirena, Skyla)
• LARC-like?
  Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)
Wrap up:
Possible Behavioral Consequences

• More likely to have sex with multiple partners
• Less likely to use contraception
• More likely to have been pregnant or fathered a child

• Girls who are sexually abused are 28 times more likely to be arrested for prostitution
  • (Sharon Cooper, MD quoted at NC Peds Society 8/19/11)

Therapy should address issues of behavior and trauma.

www.childtrendsdatabase.org; accessed 7-15-14
The Wrap-Up

Sexual Victimization: Possible Long Term Consequences

- Fatigue
- Chronic Pain
- Emotional and Psychological Consequences
  - Depression
  - Anxiety, Panic Disorder
  - Stress
  - PTSD
  - Sensory Integration Disorder
  - Reactive Attachment Disorder
  - Trust, Relationship

- Recognize concerns may not be evident for YEARS
The Wrap –Up

Medical

• Reassure, to extent possible
  – “Virginity”
• Confidentiality, to extent possible
  – Other agencies may share info...
• Medical tests
• Future Communication/confidentiality
  – Test results
  • Get patient cell phone
  • Text?
Conclusion

• Adolescents ≠ Children
• Adolescent ≠ Adult
• Adolescents = Fun

• It is medical role to:
  – Educate MDT members about adolescent victims
  – Advocate for teen victims
  – Acknowledge and encourage MH screening in addition to investigation, prosecution
  – STD testing, education
  – Contraceptive education and implementation
Selected References

- **Adolescent Sexual Assault Victims.** AAP Committee on Adolescence: Pediatrics, 107 (6) 1476-79
- **“Adolescents Who Have Ever Been Raped”** www.childtrendsdatabase.org; accessed 7/22/11
- **2010 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines** http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010/
- **Genital Anatomy in Pregnant Adolescents: "Normal" Does Not Mean Nothing Happened”** Nancy D. Kellogg, Shirley W. Menard and Annette Santos Pediatrics 2004;113;e67
- **Healing of Hymenal Injuries in Prepubertal and Adolescent Girls: A Descriptive Study;** John McCann, Sheridan Miyamoto, Cathy Boyle and Kristen Rogers; Pediatrics 2007;119;e1094-e1106
- **Predicting Sexual Assault Kit Submission Among Adolescent Rape Cases Treated in Forensic Nurse Examiner Programs** Shaw, J and Campbell R. Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2013 28:18. 3400-3417
- **Unanalyzed evidence in law-enforcement agencies: A national examination of forensic processing in police departments.** Strom K and Hickman M Criminology and Public Policy, 9, 381-404.
Other References
Some historic...

