

LEGAL

Reports must be made to:

Police- A full report is made. Police will follow up, and evidence will be tested.

Department of Social Services- If the attacker is a caregiver or lives in the home, a report will be made to DSS for a safety plan.

Evidence:

Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK)- This kit is used to get DNA. Your child's care team may collect evidence up to 72 hours (3 days) after an assault or from the last known time your child was with the attacker.

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Kit (DFSA)- This kit uses blood and urine to test for drugs and alcohol that may have been used before or during the assault. This kit is done based on the story of events.



To track your kit visit:

www.sexualassaultkittracking.ncdoj.gov
enter the **kit number** provided to you at discharge

IMPACTS OF TRAUMA

Trauma can cause children to react in different ways. Your child may lose coping skills or revert. They may have physical and emotional reactions that make them feel unsafe. Trauma affects the mind and body. Children who have gone through trauma feel stress. Stress can cause an increase in emotions, make it difficult to sleep, lower immunity, and increase risk of some illnesses.

Tips for Helping Your Child Cope:

- Make sure your child feels safe at home, school, and in the community.
- Provide a schedule and expectations to help them feel normal.
- Involve family, friends, and school.
- Get your child professional therapy.
- Find ways to help your child make meaning out of the trauma.
- Be a reliable, positive, caring parent/caregiver, and help protect them from future trauma.
- Make your child's doctor, daycare, and school aware of the trauma. They can help notice any changes in your child's behavior.

HDF7301 10/16/20

POST-SEXUAL ASSAULT PEDIATRICS

What to expect

UNC
HEALTH®

Approved by the Patient Education Committee, June 2020

MEDICINE

Please let the doctor know if the person who assaulted your child has any known diseases.



What to do to not get pregnant:

If your child is a girl and has not had her first period, the doctor may decide to give her **Ella**. It is a pill that can be given up to 120 hours (5 days) after a sexual assault to stop pregnancy. It is not an abortion pill.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs):

Medicines to keep from getting STIs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis are not given in young children. Your child may be tested for STIs with a "dirty" urine sample. If the test is positive, your child will be re-tested in clinic and then treated.



MEDICINE

Vaccines:

Hepatitis B-

If your child:

- has not been given a Hep B shot
- OR has not gotten all 3-shots
- OR if your child has gotten all their shots but it does not show up in their blood

Then your child should get an **Energix-B** booster today.

Checking blood for Hep B titers may take 1-3 days.

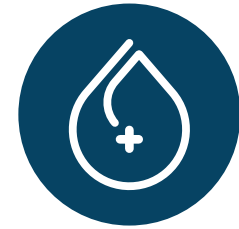
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)-

- If your child is 9 or older and has never had a HPV shot they should get **Gardasil-9** today
- It is a 2-shot series

Please have your child finish the series of each at their doctor.

HIV Prevention:

If the assault happened in the last 72 hours (3 days), your child can be treated with a 28-day course of two anti-viral medicines to reduce the chance of getting HIV. Your doctor will decide whether these medicines need to be started. If medicine is started, your child will need to follow up in the Pediatric Infectious Disease clinic 984-974-1401.



TESTING

Lab tests will be decided by your doctor.

Labs:

Urine:

- Pregnancy Test
- Gonorrhea/Chlamydia

Blood:

- HIV
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- RPR- Syphilis
- CBC- complete blood count
- CMP- comprehensive metabolic panel

Follow-Up:

- 4-6 weeks: Pregnancy, HIV, Syphilis testing, & Gonorrhea/Chlamydia/Trichomoniasis if your child has any vaginal/penile discharge or pain
- 3 months: HIV
- 6 months: HIV, Hep B, Hep C, syphilis testing

Check with your child's doctor.