

## The RINJ Foundation - Intake & Primary Examination

### 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)

Data collection	<p>Examination with Wood's lamp or colposcopy when available</p> <p>Condition of clothing (eg, damaged, stained, foreign material adhering)</p> <p>Small samples of clothing, including an unstained sample, given to the police or laboratory</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Semen taken from the cervix, vagina, rectum, mouth, and thighs</p> <p>Blood taken from the patient</p> <p>Dried samples of the assailant's blood taken from the patient's body and clothing</p> <p>Urine</p> <p>Saliva</p> <p>Smears of buccal mucosa</p> <p>Fingernail clippings and scrapings</p> <p>Other specimens, as indicated by the history or physical examination</p>
Laboratory testing	<p>Acid phosphatase to detect presence of sperm*</p> <p>Saline suspension from the vagina<sup>†</sup> (for sperm motility)</p> <p>Semen analysis for sperm morphology and presence of A, B, or H blood group substances<sup>‡</sup></p> <p>Baseline serologic test for syphilis in the patient<sup>§</sup></p> <p>Baseline testing for sexually transmitted diseases in the patient<sup>§</sup></p> <p>Blood typing (using blood from the patient and dried samples of the assailant's blood)</p> <p>Urine testing, including drug screen<sup>  </sup> and pregnancy tests</p> <p>Other tests, as indicated by the history or physical examination</p>

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.