

## 7.2 Case studies on treatment for sexual assault

### Learning objective of this exercise:

To improve clinical decision-making on treatments for sexual assault survivors.

### Resources needed:

Printout of case studies and Handout 3.1: Care pathway for each group

### Time:

30-45 minutes

### Instructions for facilitators

- Divide into groups of 8 participants or less each.
- Each group selects a representative to present
- There are four case studies. Depending on the number of groups, assign one or two case studies per group.
- Give each group 7 minutes per case study to discuss and fill out the tables describing which treatments they would prescribe, which tests they would do and which referrals they would do, and to explain why.
- After 15 minutes (assuming 2 case studies per group), ask them to gather together again.
- Ask the representative from each group to present (in 3–4 minutes) one of their case studies and explain their treatment and care decisions.

### Participant instructions:

- Read the case study and discussion with your group.
- Selects a representative to share what your group discussed
- After groups coming back together, the representative will present one of their case studies (in 3–4 minutes) and explain their decisions

### Case study 1

An adult woman survivor comes to the clinic 36 hours after being raped. She states she wants all available treatment. She says she has no allergies that she knows of.

What care and treatment do you provide? Which tests would you offer before you provide treatment?

Do you provide HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)? Why or why not?

Do you provide emergency contraception? Why or why not?

Do you provide STI presumptive treatment? Why or why not?

### Case study 2

A girl of 18 years was brutally raped by five perpetrators four days ago. Her mother has brought her in and is very worried that the girl will get pregnant and bring shame on the family. On

examination you find multiple bruises on her breasts, healing lacerations around her genitals and anal tears. When she takes off her skirt you see that she has wet herself.

What care and treatment do you provide? Which tests would you offer before you provide treatment?

Do you provide HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)? Why or why not?

Do you provide emergency contraception? Why or why not?

Do you provide STI presumptive treatment? Why or why not?

### **Case study 3**

A 15-year-old boy comes to the clinic 70 hours after being raped. His mother states she wants all available treatment. He says he has no allergies that he knows of.

What care and treatment do you provide? Which tests would you offer before you provide treatment?

Do you provide HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)? Why or why not?

Do you provide emergency contraception? Why or why not?

Do you provide STI presumptive treatment? Why or why not?

### **Case study 4**

A 42-year-old woman comes to the clinic. She was severely beaten and raped multiple times by an armed perpetrator two days ago. The perpetrator was unable to achieve sufficient erection for vaginal penetration. The survivor was also forced to perform oral sex on the perpetrator. On examination she has multiple bruises around the face and legs and abdomen. There is a laceration on her forehead, and abrasions on her elbows. She is very emotional and very concerned about pregnancy.

What care and treatment do you provide? Which tests would you offer before you provide treatment?

Do you provide HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)? Why or why not?

Do you provide emergency contraception? Why or why not?

Do you provide STI presumptive treatment? Why or why not?

*Adapted from WHO (2019) Caring for women subjected to violence: A WHO curriculum for training health-care providers Resources for exercises*