

Investigative Policies DFSA

**SART Listserv
February 2007**

Issue: Policies or procedures related to the collection of blood and/or urine in cases of suspected alcohol or drug facilitated sexual assaults.

New York State Protocol

http://www.health.state.ny.us/professionals/protocols_and_guidelines/sexual_assault/docs/protocol_examinations

New York DFSA Kits and Fact Sheet

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/ofpa/evidencekit.htm> and
<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/ofpa/pdfdocs/dfsaaalertsheetsheet.pdf>

New York: From New York Prosecutor Training Institute Manual, June 2002:
“Evidence of date-rape drugs is difficult to detect after 72 hours. Therefore, it is important that a specimen be collected as soon as possible. The hospital should have a consent form available for the victim to sign prior to obtaining samples. Collection should be well documented, including a notation of when drugs were probably ingested and when the specimen was obtained. The chain of custody must also be documented. Both urine and blood should be collected. Urine should be collected in a screw-top container; a blood sample should be collected in a gray-top tube. Specimens should be refrigerated.

Michigan: The Response to Sexual Assault: Removing Barriers to Services and Justice – 2001 DFSA: PP 46-47

<http://www.mcadsv.org/products/sa/TASKFORCE.pdf>

The Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, in partnership with the Michigan Crime Victim Services Commission and the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, convened a Statewide Sexual Assault Systems Response Task Force to promote quality services to survivors of sexual assault and ensure their full access to safety and justice.

Oregon SART Handbook 2002 – DFSA P. 31-33

<http://www.oregonsatf.org/documents/PDFVersionofSARTHandbook.pdf>

The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Protocol Handbook has been developed by the Attorney General’s Sexual Assault Task Force at the request of individuals and groups working across the state to improve their response to adult and adolescent sexual assault.

Forensic Medical Exam Protocol DFSA P 101

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ovw/206554.pdf>

The Office on Violence Against Women developed this protocol to help health care providers, law enforcement officers, and advocates address the health needs of sexual assault victims and minimize the trauma victims suffer.

Evaluation and Management of the Sexually Assaulted or Sexually Abused Patient DFSA PP 44-45

http://www.acep.org/NR/rdonlyres/11E6C08D-6EE7-4EE2-8E59-5E8E6E684E43/0/sxa_handbook.pdf

This document was created under the leadership of the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP). The intent was to prepare a set of useful and practical recommendations that will standardize the evaluation and management of sexual assault patients.

Guidelines for Medico-Legal Care for Victims of Sexual Violence DFSA P 8

<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/924154628X.pdf>

The aim of the guidelines is to improve medical and forensic services for all individuals (women, men and children) who have been victims of sexual violence

US Army Medical Services- DFSA p.26

Medical Facility Management Of Sexual Assault

<http://www.sexualassault.army.mil/files/R40-36.pdf>

This regulation establishes the U.S. Army Medical Command (USAMEDCOM) policy for timely comprehensive medical management of sexual assault victims and provides implementation guidance.

New Hampshire: Sexual Assault: An Acute Care Protocol For Medical/Forensic Evaluation, Fourth Edition, 2005 DFSA P 21

<http://www.nhcadsv.org/SANE/Trainings/2005NHSAForenExamPro.pdf>

This protocol was developed to maximize the continuity of care for patients who have experienced sexual assault

Additional Resources

American Prosecutor's Research Institute: The Prosecution of Rohypnol and GHB related sexual assaults (order without charge online)

http://www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/apri/violence_against_women.html

A manual for prosecutors and law enforcement officers on the investigation and prosecution of Rohypnol and Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) related sexual assaults.

California Western Law Review: Intoxicating Encounters: Allocating Responsibility in the Law of Rape. (Word doc)

<http://www.mysati.com/Downloads/CWLR.doc>

Investigation of Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault. Forensic Science Communications.
1999 Apr; 1(1)

<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/fsc/backissu/april1999/lebeau.htm>

MDMA/Ecstasy Fact Sheet

<http://store.health.org/catalog/facts.aspx?topic=4&h=drugs>

National Institute on Drug Abuse: Club drugs

<http://www.nida.nih.gov/Infofax/clubdrugs.html>

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): Club drugs

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/club/index.html>

Project GHB, Inc.

<http://www.projectghb.org/>

The National Women's Health Information Center: Date rape drugs

<http://www.4woman.gov/faq/rohypnol.htm>

The Preliminary Sexual Assault Investigation

<http://www.mysati.com/Downloads/Handout%20Preliminary%20Investigation.doc>

Toxicity: Gamma-Hydroxybuterate (article)

<http://emedicine.com/emerg/topic848.htm>

Trinka Porrata: Anti-ghb advocate and consultant <http://www.trendydrugs.org/>

United States Department of Justice: Information Bulletin: Raves

<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/656/>

United States Department of Health and Human Services and SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol & Drug Information:

<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/newsroom/abuseInformation/default.aspx?s=oxycontin>