Acknowledgments

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History of the SANE Guide

- 1999, first Guide published by the Office for Victims of Crime
- Linda Ledray, Pat Speck, Colleen O’Brien, Kathy Simmelink, and Maggie Pharris
- Guide tried to show the efficacy of SANE programs
- SANE programs
  - 1991, 20 programs
  - 1999, 117 programs
  - 2016, 800+ programs

Purpose of the Guide

- Help communities that want to start a SANE program
- Enhance and sustain existing programs
Resources Used

- Partners: IAFN and ACEP
- Content experts
- National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations
- ACEP Evaluation and Management of the Sexually Assaulted or Sexually Abused Patient
- SANE Sustainability Project - NSVRC

Five Key Principles

- Patient-Centered Care
- Trauma-Informed Care
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Recognition of Community Uniqueness
- Multidisciplinary Approach
Patient-Centered Care

The Institute of Medicine defines patient-centered care as “providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values, and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions.”

Trauma-Informed Care

Trauma-informed care is defined as care that “involves seeking to understand the connection between presenting symptoms and behaviors and the individual's past trauma history. As a practice and set of interventions, trauma-informed care involves the professional relationships and interventions that take into account the individual’s trauma history as part of efforts to promote healing and growth.”

– Gordon Hodas, M.D.
Evidence-Based Practice

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality defines evidence-based practice as "applying the best available research results (evidence) when making decisions about health care. Health care professionals who perform evidence-based practice use research evidence along with clinical expertise and patient preferences."

Recognition of Community Uniqueness

When creating a SANE program, it is important to recognize that communities have unique assets and problems that impact program development.
Multidisciplinary Approach

Getting the best results for both the patient and the community requires a team approach. Every team member has an important role to play and a contribution to make. The multidisciplinary team approach is essential if sexual assault survivors are going to experience healing and perpetrators of violence are going to be held accountable.

Importance of a Strong Nursing Foundation

- Improves sustainability
- Improves patient outcomes
- Improves criminal justice outcomes
Joanne Duffy’s
The Quality-Caring Model©

- Four caring relationships
  - Caring for Patient and Family
  - Caring for Others (including collaboration as caring)
  - Caring for Community
  - Caring for Self

Duffy – Eight Factors of Caring

- Mutual problem solving
- Attentive reassurance
- Human respect
- Encouraging manner
- Appreciation of unique meanings
- Healing environment
- Basic human needs
- Affiliation needs
Recognizing Community Uniqueness

- This Guide acknowledges that there is no “one size fits all” SANE program
- Must start by examining resources in a community
  - What services already exist
  - What is working well
  - What financial resources are available to start a program

Guide Provides Access to Tools

- Readiness Assessment
- Community Assessment
- Business Plan
Recognizing Community Uniqueness

- Previous resources have identified “special populations”
- The goal of this Guide is to integrate into all parts of the program an awareness that each individual patient may have unique needs that should be considered when creating plans of care

Recognizing Community Uniqueness

- Who lives in your community?
  - Students
  - Incarcerated persons
  - Ethnic groups
  - Refugees
  - Limited English Proficiency persons
Hidden Populations That Exist in All Communities

- Is your program seen as welcoming to everyone in your community?
  - Homeless/runaway
  - Undocumented
  - LGBTQ
  - Chronic mental illness

Recognizing Community Uniqueness

The Guide provides a resource list for helping your program provide services that recognize the uniqueness of each individual.
Creating or Maintaining a Sustainable Program

- Provides direction for program development
  - Stakeholders who need to be involved
  - Assessing readiness
  - Choosing a program model
Looks at Specific Community Settings

- Tribal
- Rural
- Military
- Telemedicine
Importance of Collaboration

- Within the hospital or community setting
- With SART members
- With other organizations and agencies in the community

Evaluation

- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
- Program
Evaluation of Nurse

- Peer Review
- Competency Evaluation

Program Evaluation

- Process Evaluation
- Outcome Evaluation
SANE Program Expansion

- Assessing readiness to expand
Types of Expansion

- IPV
- Strangulation
- Child Maltreatment
- Injuries
- Iatrogenic Injuries/Risk Management
- Human Trafficking
- Suspect Examinations

References