Non-Fatal Strangulation Documentation Toolkit



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
Strangulation Task Force Members	1
Purpose	3
Section I – Non-Fatal Strangulation	
Strangulation Assessment, Documentation, and Evidence Collection Guidelines	4
Section II – Non-Fatal Strangulation Policy and Procedure	
Example Policy and Procedure	7
Section III – Clinical Evaluation and Documentation	
Non-Fatal Strangulation Clinical Evaluation	9
Non-Fatal Strangulation Descriptors for Examiners	11
Non-Fatal Strangulation Documentation Form	14
Section IV – Discharge Instructions	
Example Strangulation Discharge Instructions	21
Additional Resources	22
References	
References	23
Bibliography	
Comprehensive Bibliography	25

PREFACE

In 1992, The International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN) was created by a group of nurses that recognized violence as a healthcare problem. Over the past two and a half decades much progress has been made as it relates to the care of our specialized patient population. Through this progress, knowledge has been gained and practice guidelines continue to evolve with the goal of continuous provision of safe and effective patient care.

In early 2015, the IAFN, the Board of Directors and a group of members recognized strangulation as a healthcare concern that needed practice guidance throughout the organization, and as a result, the Strangulation Task Force was created and was proven to be a group of hard working, dedicated individuals that are truly experts on strangulation. This group was tasked with establishing standards for the organization and developed what would be utilized as a toolkit for best practice provision.

The Strangulation Toolkit provides the forensic nurse with detailed guidance on assessment techniques, documentation, and evidence collection for this patient population. This toolkit also provides documents such as discharge instructions and sample policies that can be adjusted to best suit your institution and your forensic practice.

As a toolkit, it should be mentioned that the IAFN does not endorse any changes to these documents. Limitations of this toolkit include the lack of research available to guide our practice, making the need for additional research related to the management of the patient that has been strangled a high priority. Also, it should be mentioned that each clinician must refer to their own individual state practice acts when considering the implementation of any parts of this toolkit.

The Strangulation Toolkit is the first of its kind to be endorsed by the IAFN and will be a useful guide to improving and standardizing the care of patients that have been strangled. As a group, we will continue to strive to move our profession forward and improve practice internationally and this toolkit proves to keep us on this path.

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PURPOSE

The Non-Fatal Strangulation Documentation Toolkit was developed by consensus to assist clinicians in
multiple settings and various disciplines with the evaluation of non-fatal strangulation.

STRANGULATION ASSESSMENT, DOCUMENTATION, AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION GUIDELINES

Equipment Needed

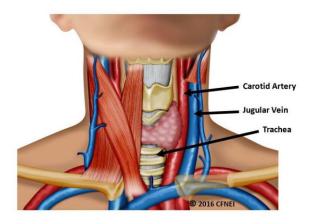
- Camera
- Measuring tape
- Evidence collection kit (swabs, sterile saline or water, envelopes, paper bags, evidence tape, etc.)
- ABFO No. 2 ruler
- Speculum
- Mannequin or Styrofoam head (optional)
- Gloves

Definition

Strangulation is a form of asphyxia produced by a constant application of pressure to the neck. The three forms of strangulation are: hanging, ligature, and manual. Hanging occurs when a person is suspended with a ligature around his or her neck, which constricts due to the gravitational pull of the person's own body weight. Ligature strangulation occurs when the pressure applied around the neck is with a ligature only. Manual strangulation occurs when pressure is applied to the neck with hands, arms, or legs. (Ernoehazy, 2016; Funk & Schuppel, 2003; Line, Stanley, & Choi, 1985; Taliaferro, Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2009; Wilbur et al., 2001).

Anatomy/Pathophysiology

Pressure around the neck can result in the closure of blood vessels and/or air passages. Injury and death from strangulation occur from one or more mechanisms. The first mechanism is venous obstruction, whereby occlusion of the jugular veins results in congestion of the blood vessels and increased venous and intracranial pressure. The second mechanism is carotid artery obstruction, which stops blood flow and impedes oxygen delivery to the brain. The third mechanism is pressure on the carotid sinus that can cause acute bradycardia and/or cardiac arrest. Strangulation can result in injuries to the soft tissues of the neck, esophagus, larynx, trachea, cervical spine, and the laryngeal and facial nerves. (Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2001; Shields, Corey, Weakley-Jones, & Stewart, 2010; Smith, Mills, & Taliaferro, 2001; Taliaferro, Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2009).



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History/Patient Description of the Strangulation Event

Describe what happened, using the patient's own words. Place quotation marks around the patient's comments. Also, describe the patient's appearance, behavior, speech, eye contact, and affect/demeanor using terms such as "slumped," "weeping," "averting eye contact," "stammering," "somber," "agitated," etc. Include the assailant's name, date of birth, and his or her relationship to the patient. Attach additional pages, if needed. Below are specific questions to ask each patient who reports strangulation. (As needed, reword questions to the appropriate developmental level of the patient.)

- Describe and demonstrate on the head model how you were strangled. One hand? Two hands? Arm? Leg? Other object(s)?
- How many times were you strangled?/Over what period of time?
- Were you shaken while you were being strangled?
- Was your head pounded on the ground or wall while you were being strangled?
- Did your feet leave the ground while you were being strangled?
- How long did the strangulation(s) last?
- On a scale of 0–10, how much pressure was applied to your neck during the strangulation(s)?
- What did you think was going to happen?
- What did the assailant say to you before, during, and after you were strangled?
- What made the person stop strangling you?
- Were you suffocated (defined as smothered)? (Suffocation refers to obstruction of the airway at the nose or mouth.)
- Did you have any difficulty breathing or an inability to breathe?
- Did you or do you currently have a cough?
- Did you or do you currently have trouble swallowing?
- Did you have a hoarse, raspy, or complete loss of voice?
- Did you or do you currently have any changes in your vision? (seeing spots, tunnel vision, blurry vision, everything went black, etc.)
- Did you or do you currently have any changes in your hearing? (roaring, ringing, etc.)
- Did you become dizzy or lightheaded?
- Did you lose consciousness? (passed out, blacked out, etc.)
- Did you experience any mental status changes? (restlessness, combativeness, amnesia, psychosis, etc.)
- Did you vomit as a result of being strangled?
- Did you lose control of urine or stool while you were being strangled?
- Were you sexually assaulted?
- Were you slapped, punched, kicked, or bitten anywhere on your body?
- Have you been strangled prior to this event?/How many times?
- Did you or do you have a headache?
- Did you bite your tongue or the inside of your mouth?
- If pregnant, are you having any abdominal cramping, vaginal discharge, or bleeding?
- Were you sexually assaulted during the event?

(Funk & Schuppel, 2003; Gwinn & Strack, 2013; Strack & McClane, 1999).

Documentation of Physical Findings/Description of Injuries

Examine the head, face, neck, and chest completely, using 360 degrees. Closely examine the sclera, conjunctiva, lips, oral cavity, palate, ears, and scalp. Observe for areas of erythema, abrasion, contusion, swelling, laceration, incised wound(s), fracture, bite mark(s), burn(s), or tenderness. Record each injury, including patient statements about the injury (e.g. "he grabbed my neck; that wasn't there before he did that") by drawing a diagram. Label each injury drawn on the diagram by using the consecutive alphabetical or numerical systems (A, B, C or 1, 2, 3, etc.) to describe each injury separately. Attach additional pages if needed. Document the location, shape, color, and size of all injuries, using centimeters as the unit of measure. Note length, width, and depth for each injury (if possible). Also, measure the neck with a measuring tape to establish a baseline for follow-up measurements (to determine whether neck swelling is present). Include the following in the patient's assessment:

 Voice changes: Dysphonia (defined as hoarseness) or aphonia (defined as severe or complete loss of voice)

- Swallowing changes and tongue swelling: Dysphagia (defined as difficulty swallowing) or odynophagia (defined as painful swallowing)
- Breathing changes: Dyspnea (defined as difficulty breathing)
- Visible injuries on the neck and mastoid: Ligature marks/edema/abrasions (scratches and scrapes)/erythema/contusions
- Petechiae: Eyelids/peri-orbital region/face/scalp/neck/ears/soft palate/under tongue
- Subconjunctival/Scleral hemorrhage/Scleral edema (eyes)
- Neurological findings: Ptosis/facial droop/unilateral weakness/loss of sensation/paralysis/seizure
- Neck swelling: Measurement (in centimeters) for size (mark neck with a Sharpie pen for accurate follow-up measurement)
- Miscarriage/Pregnancy FHT/LMP
- Lung injuries: Aspiration pneumonia/pulmonary edema
- Other symptoms: Acid reflux, etc.
- Pain, swelling, erythema, contusion, abrasion, petechiae, bite marks, knife wounds, or gunshot wounds on any other area of the body (i.e., chest, back, upper extremities, lower extremities)

(Christe et al., 2009; Faugno, Waszak, Strack, Brooks, & Gwinn, 2013; Funk & Schuppel, 2003; Gwinn & Strack, 2013; Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2001; Strack & McClane, 1999; Taliaferro, Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2009).

Photographs

Use your facility/community protocol. If no protocol is available, use the guidelines listed below.

- Take full-body distant and mid-distance photographs. Take multiple photographs of the front, sides, and back of the face, neck, upper chest, and shoulders.
- Carefully assess and photograph the eyes and mouth. Take multiple photographs of both eyes of the patient looking up, down, to the left, to the right, and straight ahead. To visualize and photograph the conjunctival sac, gently pull down on the lower lid with a gloved hand. If no ocular trauma is present and if the patient is able to tolerate, flip the upper eyelids up on each eye to visualize and photograph.
- With the patient's mouth open, depress the tongue with appropriate assistive devices to light the internal structures. Take photographs of the upper and lower lips, frenula, under the tongue, the soft palate, uvula, and oropharynx. To completely visualize and photograph the oral structures, rotate the camera so the flash is in various positions, including the upright position, left, right, and upside down.
- Perform a complete head-to-toe assessment of the patient, and photograph and document all injuries. Take close-up photographs of all injuries with and without a measurement ruler in place. Ensure that the plane of the object being photographed is at 90 degrees.
- (Optional) Photograph the patient's demonstration on the strangulation model of how he or she was strangled.
- Take follow-up photographs of all visible injuries within 72 hours post-assault (based upon patient needs, availability, etc.).

(Funk & Schuppel, 2003; Paluch, 2013; Strack & McClane, 1999).

Collection of Evidence

Use your facility/community protocol. Consult your local forensic laboratory for recommendations. If no protocol is available, use the guidelines listed below.

- Collect dried and moist secretions (i.e., blood stains, saliva, etc.) from the face, head, neck, and mouth. Use two or four (as indicated by protocol/recommendation) sterile cotton swabs for each specimen. Swab moist secretions with dry swabs. Swab dry secretions with swabs moistened with sterile saline or sterile water. Air dry the swabs before packaging in an envelope or a swab box.
- Make control swabs by moistening swabs with the sterile saline or sterile water used (as indicated by protocol/recommendation). If collecting control swabs, label, air dry, and package separately from the evidence samples.
- Collect fingernail swabs, if indicated per history. Place swabs from each hand into a separate, labeled envelope.
- Label each envelope or swab box with the contents, patient name, collector name, the date, and time of collection. Seal the envelope with tape, and then initial. Document location and the potential biological specimen identified.

(Gwinn & Strack, 2013; Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2001).

EXAMPLE POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Policy Name: Standard of Practice in Non-Fatal Strangulation Cases

1. Purpose

To have a policy that identifies and communicates evidenced-based best practice/standard of practice based upon the assessment of the patient, the caregiver/guardian/patient's consent, and medical status in non-fatal strangulation cases.

2. <u>Policy</u>

Each patient will be assessed for the purpose of medical diagnoses and treatment. This will include the physical assessment, collection of potential biological and trace evidence to identify any forensic findings, and documentation of objective findings and subjective complaints (Faugno, Waszak, Strack, Brooks, & Gwinn, 2013).

Any procedure that is completed by another professional (i.e., social work, advocate) should be documented as such.

Follow institutional/local guidelines, policies, laws for the incapacitated patient or minor.

3. Procedure

- a) Thorough head-to-toe physical assessment (genital examination to be conducted as indicated)
- b) Completion of danger assessment/lethality assessment (Campbell, 2004; Campbell, Webster, & Glass, 2009)
- c) Completion of strangulation documentation to include:
 - a. Written documentation form
 - b. Body mapping of injuries
 - c. Photo-documentation
 - d. Mannequin demonstration (optional)
- d) Neck circumference measurement
- e) Use of alternate light source (ALS)/ultraviolet (UV) light (as indicated or available) for identification of potential biological fluids and/or for enhancement of visual bruises (not to be used to identify bruises that cannot be seen) (Eldredge, Huggins, & Pugh, 2012)
- f) Potential evidence collection (as applicable or if indicated)
- g) Assist patient with acquiring the necessary resources to file for victim of violent crime fund/compensation per local jurisdiction (if available)
- h) Assess for safety planning/resources disposition
 - Follow individual, local, mandated reporter for adult/pediatric population with referrals as needed to adult protection services (APS) and/or child protective services (CPS).
- i) If evaluation results indicate need, discuss possibility of observation or overnight admission.
- j) Discuss follow-up plan of care

4. Follow-Up Care

Follow up examinations within 72 hours post assault. In case of holidays/weekends: follow up with a phone call within 72 hours, with a scheduled appointment as soon as possible (Taliaferro, Hawley, McClane, & Strack, 2009).

Follow-up appointment to consist of:

- a) Head-to-toe physical assessment
- b) Strangulation documentation form
- c) Photography (of progression of bruising or identification of new bruises)
- d) Neck circumference
- e) Use of ALS/UV light (as indicated or available) as indicated above in #3e
- f) Ongoing safety assessment

g) Referrals to ear, nose, and throat (ENT) specialist, neurology, other providers, counseling per scope of practice

5. Terms

- 1. Strangulation: A form of asphyxia (lack of oxygen) characterized by closure of the blood vessels and/or air passages of the neck as a result of external pressure on the neck (Iserson, 1984; Line, Stanley, & Choi, 1985).
- 2. Standards of Practice. Authoritative statements that "[describe a competent level of nursing care as demonstrated by the nursing process" (ANA, 2010, p. 67).
- 3. Danger assessment: An easy and effective method for forensic nurses and other community professionals to identify those who are at the highest potential for being seriously injured or killed (lethality) by their intimate partners so as to immediately connect these patients and clients to a domestic violence service provider in their area.
- 4. ALS (alternate light source): A high-intensity light using differing wavelengths that may fluoresce fluids/fibers and help enhance bruises that can be seen under white light.
- 5. UV (ultraviolet) light: An electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength from 100 nm to 400 nm. A portion of the light spectrum, which is not visible to the naked eye, that may help fluoresce fluids/fibers.
- 6. Mannequin head: An effective tool to aid the patient in demonstrating the act of strangulation.

NON-FATAL STRANGULATION CLINICAL EVALUATION

 $\label{thm:commended} \textit{The following content is recommended as components of the clinical evaluation.}$

Medical History

- Primary care physician
- Allergies
- Medical/Surgical history
- Pregnancy LMP, live births, miscarriages, abortions
- Prior hospitalizations
- Smoking/Alcohol/Drug use
- Medications, including supplements/herbs

Social History

- Employed
- Lives with
- Children (biological patient/suspect)
- Past history of sexual or physical abuse, domestic violence

Review of Systems

Physical Examination

- Appearance
- Eye contact
- Speech
- Responsiveness to clinician
- Nonverbal/Oral expression
- Facial expression
- Body posture and/or muscular tension
- Behaviors and actions
- Appearance of clothing
- Subjective complaints
- Any pain/Bleeding before, during, or after event
- Pre-existing complains of pain, injury, or skin conditions

Forensic Medical Photography - Digital and/or colposcope (with and without ruler/scale)

- Full body
- Close-up
- Face
- Head/Scalp
- Neck
- Chest
- Mouth
- Eyes
- Manneguin demonstration
- Other injuries (i.e., defensive)

Danger Assessment

Medical Evaluation/Radiology Studies (as indicated by medical provider)

- Pulse oximetry
- Chest X-ray
- Soft tissue of the neck X-ray
- CT of the neck with and/or without contrast
- CT angiogram of carotid/vertebral arteries
- MRI of the neck

- MRA of the neck
- MRI/MRA of the brain

NON-FATAL STRANGULATION DESCRIPTORS FOR EXAMINERS

Donna A. Gaffney, DNSc, RN, FAAN

Behaviors, Mannerisms, Speech, and Eye Contact

Do not use language that could be construed as evaluative or can be interpreted as a value statement, or words that assign a subjective or emotional experience to the survivor. Instead, use words that accurately **describe outward appearance, visible behavior, speech, and eye contact**. These are words that convey the emotional state of the survivor without specifically labeling it as such.

Quantifying and Qualifying Behaviors (time, intensity, manner)

- When quantifying time, indicate the number of times a behavior was observed or the length of time it was observed (i.e., cried for 20 minutes)
- When qualifying time, name the event that coincided or preceded the behavior (i.e., sobbed as she took off her clothes)
- When qualifying intensity, describe what was sensed (i.e., soft, loud, piercing, shrill, high-pitched, sharp, etc.)
- When qualifying manner, describe what was observed (i.e., measured, haltingly, abruptly, tentatively, etc.)

Always use the patient's statements and place in quotation marks. Do not paraphrase.

Eye Contact or Visual Contact	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
Visual Contact			7 1 (7 1)	a ,
	Gape	Stare	Looks at (floor, ceiling, etc.)	Good
	Watch	Fixed	Only when addressed	Poor
	Avoid (when)	Avert	Closes eyes (when, how long)	"Good" and "poor" mean different things to different people
	Glance	Glare		

Speech	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Mumble	Stammer	Responds in one or two word answers	
	Murmur	Stutter	Responds only when asked questions	
	Shout	Slow	Whispers (differentiate from hoarseness)	
	Scream	Cries while speaking	Hoarse (clarify if this is normal or new)	
			Hesitates (duration in seconds, minutes)	

Responsive- ness to Clinician	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Follow directions (how)	Pause (before stating)	Answers questions when asked	Cooperative
		Unresponsive	Responds only when asked questions	

Nonverbal/ Oral Expression	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Cry	Sniffle	Wail	
	Moan	Sob	Whimper	
	Weep	Sigh		

Facial Expressions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Frown	Flinch	Pursed lips	
	Glower	Wince	Pucker	
	Scowl	Clenched jaw	Grinding teeth	
	Grimace	Biting lips		

Body Posture and/or Muscular Tension	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Slouch	Stoop	Shudders	
	Tremor	Slump	Clenches fists	
	Quiver	Restless	Crosses arms in front of body	
	Tremble	Shake	Wrings hands	
	Clutching (what)	Feet pulled up as sits in	Draws legs up, wraps arms around knees (how and	
		chair	where)	

Behaviors and Actions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Pacing	Pulling at sheets	Holds front of shirt together with both hands	Afraid Fearful Scared
	Blew nose	Clutching clothes	Wipes at eyes with tissue	
	Startled	Stunned	Cowers	
	Cringe	Flinch		

Demeanor	Suggestions	Suggestions	Suggestions	Avoid
	Serious	Silent	Solemn	Depressed
				Sad
	Somber	Listless	Sluggish	In shock
				Cool
				Composed
	Quiet	Agitated	Irritated	Controlled
				Flat affect
				Indifferent
				Disinterested
				Angry
				Raging

Describing Anxiety

State that the client is anxious and then support with observable behaviors: wringing hands, tapping feet, sweating profusely, dilated pupils, or the client's statement (e.g., "I feel nauseated," "I have a knot in my stomach," etc.).

2001, Donna Gaffney Associates

NON-FATAL STRANGULATION DOCUMENTATION FORM

Patient Name:	Date:		
Medical Record Number:	Time:		
	n the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). Many ES . It is important to ask about strangulation in all IPV case I symptoms.		
Strangulation Event History How long did the strangulation last? sec	conds minutes cannot recall		
How many times did strangulation occur?			
Why/how did the strangulation stop?			
What type of strangulation occurred? (Check all th \Box Hanging \Box Ligature	at apply) □Manual □Other		
What was used to strangle the patient? □Right hand □Left hand □Both hands □Other (describe)			
Was the patient smothered?			
□No □Yes (describe)			
Was the patient shaken during the incident? □No □Yes (describe)			
Was the patient's head pounded against any object □No □Yes (describe)	t during the incident?		
Was the patient slapped, kicked, or bitten anywher □No □Yes (describe)			
Was the assailant wearing any jewelry on hands on □Unknown □No □Yes (describe)	r wrists?		
Describe the neck pressure during strangulation of	n a 0-10 scale (0=no pressure and 10=crushing pressure)		
What is the measurement of the patient's neck circ	cumference?		
Was the patient sexually assaulted?			
□No □Yes			
What was the patient thinking during the strangula	ation?		
What did the assailant say before, during, or after t	the strangulation?		
Describe mannequin demonstration (where applic	cable)		
			

Signs/Symptoms of Strangulation

The following signs/symptoms should be asked about, assessed for and documented in writing, with body mapping, and by photo-imaging (if applicable). **Check ALL that apply.**

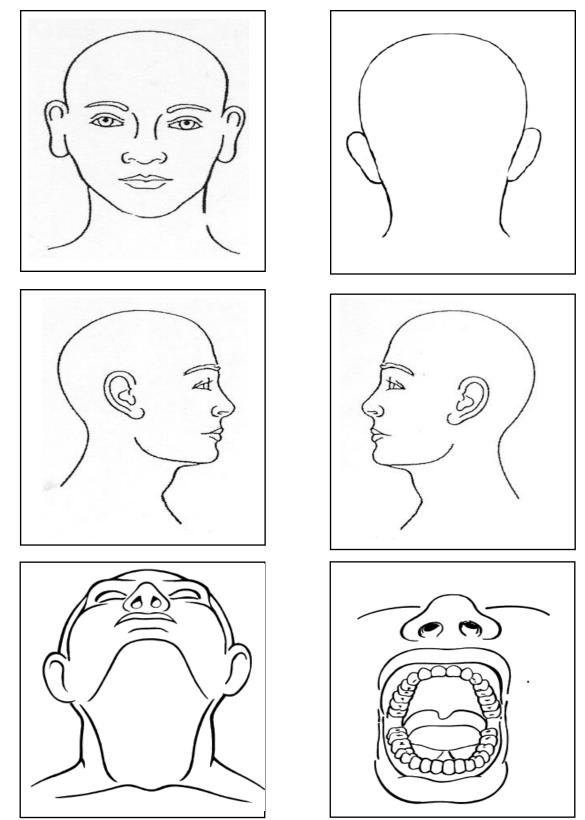
Signs	Prior to	During Strongulation	After Strongulation	At time of
Face	Strangulation ☐ Red, flushed	Strangulation ☐ Red, flushed	Strangulation ☐ Red, flushed	Assessment ☐ Red, flushed
Tacc	□ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	□ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae
	☐ Abrasions	☐ Abrasions	☐ Abrasions	☐ Abrasions
	□ Cuts	□ Cuts	□ Cuts	□ Cuts
	☐ Lacerations	☐ Lacerations	☐ Lacerations	☐ Lacerations
	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration
	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	☐ Other
	□ Other			
Eyes	\square Discoloration	\square Discoloration	\square Discoloration	\square Discoloration
	\square Swelling	\square Swelling	\square Swelling	☐ Swelling
	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions
	☐ Petechiae:	☐ Petechiae:	☐ Petechiae:	☐ Petechiae:
	Conjunctiva	Conjunctiva	Conjunctiva	Conjunctiva
	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right
	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left
	Eyelids	Eyelids	Eyelids	Eyelids
	□ Upper right	□ Upper right	□ Upper right	□ Upper right
	\Box Lower right	\Box Lower right	\Box Lower right	☐ Lower right
	□ Upper left	□ Upper left	□ Upper left	□ Upper left
	□ Lower left	□ Lower left	\square Lower left	□ Lower left
	☐ Subconjunctival	☐ Subconjunctival	☐ Subconjunctival	☐ Subconjunctival
	hemorrhage	hemorrhage	hemorrhage	hemorrhage
	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right
	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left
	□ Dtoois	□ Dtoois	□ Dtoois	□ Dtoois
	☐ Ptosis	☐ Ptosis	☐ Ptosis	☐ Ptosis
	□ Right □ Left	□ Right □ Left	□ Right □ Left	□ Right □ Left
	∟ Lejt	∟ Lejt	∟ Lejt	∟ Leji
	□ Vascular	□ Vascular	□ Vascular	□ Vascular
	congestion	congestion	congestion	congestion
	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right
	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Nose	□ Bleeding	□ Bleeding	□ Bleeding	□ Bleeding
-1000	□ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling
	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae
	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration
	☐ Other	☐ Other	☐ Discoloration ☐ Other	☐ Other
	□ Otile!	⊔ ouiei	⊔ ouiei	⊔ omei

Signs	Prior to	During	After	At time of
	Strangulation	Strangulation	Strangulation	Assessment
Mouth	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	\square Discoloration
	\square Swollen tongue	\square Swollen tongue	\square Swollen tongue	\square Swollen tongue
	\square Swollen lips	\square Swollen lips	☐ Swollen lips	\square Swollen lips
	□ Cut	☐ Cut	□ Cut	□ Cut
	☐ Lacerations	\square Lacerations	\square Lacerations	\square Lacerations
	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions	\square Abrasions
	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Ears	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae	☐ Petechiae
	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right
	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left
	☐ Bleeding from	☐ Bleeding from	☐ Bleeding from	☐ Bleeding from
	ear canal	ear canal	ear canal	ear canal
	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right	\square Right
	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left	\square Left
	\square Discoloration	\square Discoloration	☐ Discoloration	\square Discoloration
	☐ Auditory	☐ Auditory	☐ Auditory	\square Auditory
	changes	changes	changes	changes
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Head/scalp	☐ Petechiae on	☐ Petechiae on	☐ Petechiae on	☐ Petechiae on
	scalp	scalp	scalp	scalp
	☐ Pulled hair	☐ Pulled hair	☐ Pulled hair	\square Pulled hair
	\square Contusions	\square Contusions	\square Contusions	\square Contusions
	□ Other	☐ Other	☐ Other	□ Other
N 1 / 1				
Neck/under	Redness	Redness	Redness	Redness
Chin	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/
	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions
	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises
	Neck pain	Neck pain	Neck pain (Pain scale 0-10)	Neck pain (Pain scale 0-10)
	Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises
	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling
	☐ Ligature marks	☐ Ligature marks	☐ Ligature marks	☐ Ligature marks
	☐ Subcutaneous	☐ Subcutaneous	☐ Subcutaneous	☐ Subcutaneous
	emphysema	emphysema	emphysema	emphysema
	☐ Other	☐ Other	☐ Other	☐ Other
Shoulders	☐ Redness	☐ Redness	☐ Redness	Redness
	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/
	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions
	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	\square Bruises
	☐ Neck pain	☐ Neck pain	☐ Neck pain	☐ Neck pain
	(Pain scale 0–10)	(Pain scale 0-10)	(Pain scale 0-10)	(Pain scale 0-10)
	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises
	☐ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
l		1	1	

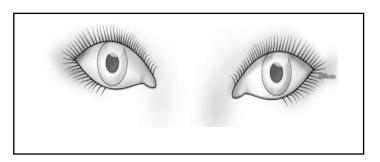
Signs	Prior to	During	After	At time of
	Strangulation	Strangulation	Strangulation	Assessment
Chest	☐ Redness	□ Redness	☐ Redness	☐ Redness
	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/	☐ Scratch marks/
	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions	abrasions
	☐ Bruises	□ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises
	□ Neck pain (Pain scale 0-10)	Neck pain	□ Neck pain (Pain scale 0-10)	□ Neck pain (Pain scale 0-10)
	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises	☐ Bruises
	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling	☐ Swelling
	-	☐ Subcutaneous	☐ Subcutaneous	☐ Subcutaneous
	☐ Subcutaneous			
	emphysema	emphysema	emphysema	emphysema
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Symptoms	Prior to	During	After	At time of
	Strangulation	Strangulation	Strangulation	Assessment
Behavioral	\square Agitation	☐ Agitation	☐ Agitation	\square Agitation
	\square Combative	\square Combative	\square Combative	\square Combative
	☐ Anxiety	☐ Anxiety	☐ Anxiety	☐ Anxiety
	☐ Memory	☐ Memory	☐ Memory	☐ Memory
	disruption	disruption	disruption	disruption
	\square Confusion	☐ Confusion	☐ Confusion	\square Confusion
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Neurological				
Neur orogicar	☐ Uncertain if	☐ Uncertain if	☐ Uncertain if	☐ Uncertain if
	LOC	LOC	LOC	LOC
	☐ Incontinence		☐ Incontinence	☐ Incontinence of
	of urine	of urine	of urine	urine
	☐ Incontinence		☐ Incontinence	\Box Incontinence of
	of feces	of feces	of feces	feces
	☐ Seizures	☐ Seizures	Seizures	Seizures
	☐ Headache	_ Headache	☐ Headache	☐ Headache
	(Pain scale 0-10) Dizzy	(Pain scale 0–10) Dizzy	(Pain scale 0-10) Dizzy	(Pain scale 0-10) Dizzy
	-	-	-	-
	☐ Fainting		☐ Fainting	☐ Fainting
	☐ Tinnitus	☐ Tinnitus	☐ Tinnitus	☐ Tinnitus
	☐ Visual change	_	_	_
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Throat/Voice	Dysphagia	□ Dysphagia	□ Dysphagia	☐ Dysphagia
l ili oat, voice	J 1 0			
	□ Odynophagia		☐ Odynophagia	☐ Odynophagia
	(pain)	(pain)	(pain)	(pain)
	☐ Dysphasia	☐ Dysphasia	☐ Dysphasia	☐ Dysphasia
	☐ Aphasia	☐ Aphasia	☐ Aphasia	☐ Aphasia
	\square Drooling or	\square Drooling or	\square Drooling or	\square Drooling or
	Inability to	Inability to	Inability to	Inability to
	swallow	swallow	swallow	swallow
	☐ Throat pain_		_	_ ☐ Throat pain
	(Pain scale 0-10)	(Pain scale 0-10)	(Pain scale 0-10)	(Pain scale 0-10)
	☐ Hoarse/Raspy	y ☐ Hoarse/Raspy	☐ Hoarse/Raspy	☐ Hoarse/Raspy
i	I I LUTDAY	I I I UTNET	i i utner	i i i urner

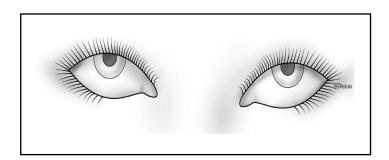
Symptoms	Prior to	During	After	At time of
	Strangulation	Strangulation	Strangulation	Assessment
Respiratory	☐ Stridor	☐ Stridor	\square Stridor	☐ Stridor
	\square Coughing	☐ Hoarseness	☐ Hoarseness	☐ Hoarseness
	□ Hyper-	□Hyper-	□ Hyper-	☐ Hyper-
	ventilation	ventilation	ventilation	ventilation
	\square Respiratory	\square Respiratory	\square Respiratory	☐ Respiratory
	distress	distress	distress	distress
	\square Hemoptysis	\square Hemoptysis	\square Hemoptysis	☐ Hemoptysis
	\square Inability to	\square Inability to	\square Inability to	\square Inability to
	tolerate supine	tolerate supine	tolerate supine	tolerate supine
	position	position	position	position
	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Gynecological	\square Vaginal	\square Vaginal	\square Vaginal	☐ Vaginal
	bleeding	bleeding	bleeding	bleeding
	\square Pregnant	☐ Pregnant	☐ Pregnant	☐ Pregnant
	\square Contractions	\square Contractions	\square Contractions	\square Contractions
	☐ FHR	☐ FHR	☐ FHR	☐ FHR
	\square Other	\square Other	□ Other	□ Other
				□ EDC
Genitourinary	□ Dysuria	□ Dysuria	□ Dysuria	□ Dysuria
	☐ Other	☐ Other	□ Other	□ Other
Gastrointestinal	□ Nausea	□ Nausea	□ Nausea	□ Nausea
	☐ Vomiting	\square Vomiting	☐ Vomiting	☐ Vomiting
	☐ Anal/rectal	☐ Anal/rectal	☐ Anal/rectal	☐ Anal/rectal
	bleeding	bleeding	bleeding	bleeding
	\square Abdominal	□ Abdominal	□ Abdominal	☐ Abdominal
	pain (scale 0-10)	pain (scale 0-10)	pain (scale 0-10)	pain (scale 0-10)

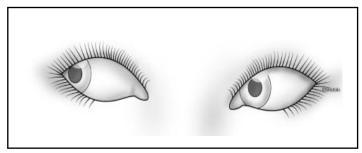
Please indicate all injuries checked above on the body maps below.

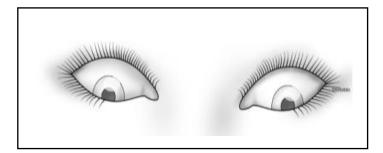


Please indicate all injuries checked above on the body maps below.









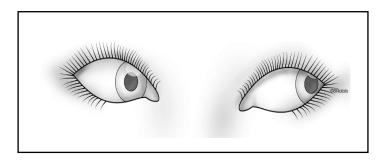


Photo-documentation of findings: \square Yes \square No

Notes _____

EXAMPLE STRANGULATION DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

Because you have reported being "choked" or strangled, we are providing you with the following instructions:

Make sure someone stays with you for the next 24–72 hours after this event.

Health complications can appear immediately or may develop a few days after a strangulation event. Please call 911 or report immediately to the nearest emergency department if you notice any of the following:

- Problems breathing, difficulty breathing while lying down, shortness of breath, persistent cough, or coughing up blood
- Loss of consciousness or "passing out"
- Changes in your voice or difficulty speaking
- Difficulty swallowing, a lump in your throat, or muscle spasms in your throat or neck
- Swelling to your throat, neck, or tongue
- Increasing neck pain
- Left- or right-sided weakness, numbness, or tingling
- Drooping eyelid
- Difficulty speaking or understanding speech
- Difficulty walking
- Headache not relieved by pain medication
- Dizziness, lightheadedness or changes in your vision
- Pinpoint red or purple dots on your face or neck, or burst blood vessels in your eye
- Seizures
- Behavioral changes, memory loss, or confusion
- Thoughts of harming yourself or others

If you are pregnant, report the strangulation and any of the following symptoms to your doctor immediately:

- Decreased movement of the baby
- Vaginal spotting or bleeding
- Abdominal pain
- Contractions

You may notice some bruising or mild discomfort. Apply ice to the sore areas for 20 minutes at a time, 4 times per day, for the first 2 days. If you notice new bruising or injury, follow up for additional photodocumentation.

After your initial evaluation, keep a list of any changes in symptoms to share with your healthcare provider and your law enforcement contact.

- It is important to have a follow-up medical screening in 1–2 weeks with your healthcare provider.
- A follow-up forensic examination is needed within 72 hours.

Please follow up with the crisis/advocacy center at	to clarify your options and discuss
safety planning. If you have questions or concerns regar	ding your legal case, please contact the police
department, officer involved, prosecutor, or victim advo	cate by calling
Forensic Nurse:	_Phone:

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

General Resources

International Association of Forensic Nurses Position Statement <u>The Evaluation and Treatment of Non-Fatal Strangulation in the Health Care Setting</u> (October 2016)

Strangulation Training Institute <u>Recommendations for the Medical/Radiographic Evaluation of Acute Adult, Non-Fatal Strangulation</u> (September 2016)

Sample Documents from the Strangulation Toolkit

Non-Fatal Strangulation Clinical Evaluation (Word) (PDF)

Non-Fatal Strangulation Descriptors for Examiners (Word) (PDF)

Non-Fatal Strangulation Documentation Form (Word) (PDF)

Example Strangulation Discharge Instructions (Word) (PDF)

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