| Index |

| Abstract meanings, of culture, 6 |
| Abuse, See also Children/Child sexual abuse emotional, 1,32 |
| financial, 1 |
| physical, 1 |
| psychological, 1 |
| sexual, 1 |
| symptoms and signs, 12 |
| types of, 1 |
| Abusers, 61 |
| in elder abuse, 59 |
| Abusive behaviours, 12–13 |
| Achieving best evidence (ABE), 24 |
| Acute assault, 24 |
| Adolescent relationships in, 23 |
| Adult traumatic events, 17 |
| Advocacy, 37–38 |
| bridging the gap between services and the needs of survivors, 38 |
| individual/personal advocacy, 37–38 |
| strategic/political advocacy, 38 |
| Alcohol abuse, xi,14,19 |
| habit of, 55,74,84 |
| in men, 29,63 |
| in psychosocial cycle of abuse, 13,24 |
| as risk factor, 2–3,48 |
| and sexual acts, 29 |
| among women, 65 |
| Allusions to domestic and sexual violence, xi |
| Antiope, xi |
| Assessment of violence, 7 |
| Attitudes, xi |
| community coordination and, 39 |
| and culture, 6 |
| Autonomous decision making, 35 |
| Berlin, xi |
| Best practice model, 40 |
| Biological meanings, of culture, 6 |
| Black and minority ethnic (BME) communities, 5,43 |
| Blunt-forcetrauma, 3 |
| Borderline personality disorder (BPD), 12 |
| Boundaries and difficult issues, xii, See also Professional boundaries, violation of |
| Boys, 27–29, See also Men and boys, sexual assault of |
| British Crime Survey, 1–2 |
| Burden-of-disease analysis, 3 |
| Care pathways development within health service, 103–105 |
| challenges and opportunities, 105 |
| clinical guidelines, 103–104 |
| committed leadership, 103 |
| evaluation and monitoring, 104–105 |
| health practitioners, awareness raising and sensitisation of, 103 |
| Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) trial, 104 |
| listening to survivors, 104 |
| Mentor mothers (MoMoSA), 104 |
| MOZAC Women’s Wellbeing Project, 104 |
| referral pathways, identifying and developing, 106 |
| rolling programme development of domestic violence training, 104 |
| Career, moving to pursue, xii,100,105–107, See also Professional boundaries, violation of |
| career pathway and considerations, 107 |
| child safeguarding, 106 |
| continuing professional development and learning resources, 107–108 |
| Diplomia in Forensic and Clinical Aspects of Sexual Assault (DFCASA), 107 |
| domestic abuse, 106 |
| foundation years competency, 106 |
| improving knowledge, skills, attitudes and curriculum vitae, 107 |
| sexual assault, 106–108 |
| ‘Whistleblowing’ and, 100 |
| Chain of custody, 80 |
| Characteristic injuries, 54 |
| Child protection issue, 51 |
| Child safeguarding, 106 |
| Children/Child sexual abuse, 21–26, See also Men and boys, sexual assault of |
| acute and long-term consequences of, 23 |
| acute assault, 24 |
| adverse effects of, 23 |
| commonest traumatic events, 17 |
| definition, 22 |
| domestic violence forms of, 23 |
| ‘externalising’ childhood abuse, 12 |
| general based violence, 3–4 |
| ‘internalising’ childhood abuse, 12 |
| management of, 23–25 |
| recognising and raising concerns about, 24 |
| safeguarding, 51 |
| scope of the problem, 21–22 |
| Clinical guidelines, in care pathways development, 103–104 |
| Clinical tips in mental health services, 65 |
| Clinician attendance at court, 93 |
| defendant, 93 |
| expert witness, 93 |
| professional witness, 93 |
| witness of fact, 93 |
| Clitoridectomy, 72 |
| Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), 19 |
| Community-based responses to domestic violence, 37–40 |
| advocacy, 37–38 |
| best practice model, 40 |
| community coordination model, 38 |
| coordinated response, the practitioner and the community, 39–40 |
| gender and language, 37 |
| practical issues after disclosure, 40 |
| resilience of survivors, 40 |
| sample prompts, 39 |
| sample responses, 39 |
| survivor-centred groups, working with, 40 |
| Community factors, in gender based violence, 2 |
| Conflicts, xi,1,6–7,71 |
| during disclosures, 35–36 |
| UK fleeing conflict, 18 |
| in war, 29 |
| at work, 49–50 |
| Consideration priorities in sexual violence, 74–81 |
| Capacity and Mental Capacity Act, 75 |
| confidentiality, 74–76 |
| consent, 74–76 |
| disclosure of sexual assault, 74–75 |
| examination, 76 |
| forensic samples, 76–77 |
| good clinician practice, 80 |
| history taking, 76 |
| key elements of consent, 75 |
| male rape, 80 |
| offering choices and options, 74 |
| statistics, 74 |
| timing issues when dealing with sexual assault, 76–77 |
| Contraception, 70,77 |
| copper intrauterine device (CuIUD), 83 |
| hormonal methods, 83 |
Index

Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse & Domestic Abuse, Stalking and ‘Honour’-Based Violence (CAADA-DASH), 12
risk identification checklist, 111–115
Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA), 12, 42
Copper intrauterine device (CuIUD), 83
Court proceedings, See Going to court
Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse & Domestic Abuse, Stalking and ‘Honour’-Based Violence (CAADA-DASH), 12
risk identification checklist, 111–115
Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA), 12, 42
Copper intrauterine device (CuIUD), 83
Court proceedings, See Going to court
Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse & Domestic Abuse, Stalking and ‘Honour’-Based Violence (CAADA-DASH), 12
risk identification checklist, 111–115
Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA), 12, 42
Copper intrauterine device (CuIUD), 83
Court proceedings, See Going to court

Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA), 9–15,
See also Identifying DVA
disabled children, 12
Duluth model training wheel, 10
gender, 9
health impacts, 13–15
impact of childhood abuse, 12
myths, fears and responses, 15
power control dynamics, 9–10
psychosocial cycle, 12
range of abusive behaviours, 12–13
teenagers, 9, 13
vulnerable groups, 9–12
children, 12
disabled children, 12
forced marriage, 10–11
‘honour’-based violence, 10–11
human trafficking, 12
pregnant women, 10
prostitutes, 11
same-sex relationships, 11
women, 10
Dowry-related killings, 1
Drugs/Drug use, xi
harmful effect of, 2
Illicit drugs, 3
among prostitutes, 11
sexual exploitation and, 23
social and health consequences, 13
to cope with the violence, 55
among victims of human trafficking, 11
Duluth model training wheel, 10

Elder abuse, 59–61
abusers, 59
description, 59
drug, 60–61
financial, 59
neglect in institutions, 61
neglect, 59
physical, 59
psychological, 59
reasons for, 60
sexual, 59
WHO definition of, 59
Emergency contraception, 77
copper intrauterine device (CuIUD), 83
hormonal methods, 83
Emergency medicine, 54–58
approaching the patient, 56
being prepared for, 58
core topics of, 55
documentation of injuries, 56–57
emerging, 55
examination and investigations, 56–57
general medical presentations of abuse, 58
indicators of violence, 55
support sources, 57
and surgical specialties, 54–58
time to suspect of violence, 54–55
treatment, referral and follow-up, 57
Emotional abuse, 1, 32
Emotional support, 7
Empathise/Empathy, xii, 29, 43, 55, 57, 106
in treating patients, 55, 58
women-only services, 43

‘Empowerment’, xi
gender-based inequity and, 7
disempowerment, 58
for work with vulnerable adults, 67
Epidemiology of gender-based violence in the UK, 1–4
factors associated with, 2
health impacts, 2–3
intergenerational impact, 3–4
internationally, 2
Intersections with other adversity, 4
prevalence, 1–2
research, 4
Excision, 72
Evidence, 4, 22–24, 28, 32–35, 44, 54–58
ABE (Achieving Best Evidence), 25
against abusers, 44
in approaching patients, 55
chain of evidence, 82–83
in clinical setting, 63
collection, 57
in a court of law, 81, 86–87, 91, 96–98
disclosure, 66
DNA evidence, 81
evidence-based psychological therapies, 18–20
of existing STIs, 83–85
experiential evidence, 103
forensic evidence, 25, 55–57, 79, 81
in-house evidence-based training, 33, 36
influence of drink or drugs, 91
kit, 58–58, 76
legal proceedings and, 57
medical evidence, 90
non-bodily evidence, 57
police evidence, 89–90
preparation, 74
statement of the victim, 90
stranger rape, 29
supporting evidence, 90
types of, 90
Expert witness, 93

Face-to-face DVA training, 35
Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine (FFLM), 75, 107
Family abuse, 1
Family members, 23
domestic violence from, 23
Female genital mutilation (FGM), 72–74
in children, 22
Female perpetrators, 28
Femicide, 1
Financial abuse
in children, acute and long-term consequences of, 23
in elderly, 59
Forced marriage, 10–11
in children, 22
definition, 11
Forensic samples, 76–77
chain of custody, 76–80
Locard’s principle, 76
Foundation years competency, 106

‘Gang culture’, 6
Gays, See Homosexual relationships
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian catastrophes, 6–7</td>
<td>Lesbians, See Homosexual relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking, See Trafficking, human</td>
<td>Levorgestrel, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humiliation, 32</td>
<td>Locard’s principle, 76, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) trial, 32, 35, 42, 104</td>
<td>Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC), 70–71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying DVA, 30–36</td>
<td>Male rape, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asking about, 30–31</td>
<td>Medical and psychosocial care in rape and sexual assault, 82–86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARK questions, 32</td>
<td>chain of evidence, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health impacts explaining, 33–34</td>
<td>examination and tests, 82–83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helplessness in the face of offered help, 34–36</td>
<td>hepatitis B, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) trial, 32</td>
<td>history, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack of overt action, reasons for, 34–36</td>
<td>HIV acquisition, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>questioning, 31–33</td>
<td>individual risk of HIV following sexual assault, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reasons for asking, 31</td>
<td>PEPE, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tips to overcome barriers to disclosure, 34–35</td>
<td>post-exposure prophylaxis, 84–85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing better services, 106–108</td>
<td>pregnancy prevention, 83–84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent domestic violence advisors (IDVAs), 41, 44</td>
<td>safety and child protection, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent mental capacity advocate (IMCA), 77</td>
<td>screening tests and sites, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs), 43</td>
<td>STIs, testing for, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual/personal advocacy, 37–38</td>
<td>Medical support, 54–58, See also Emergency medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant male circumcision, in children, 22–23</td>
<td>Men and boys, sexual assault of, 27–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infibulation, 72</td>
<td>aftermath, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries, 3, 77</td>
<td>assessment of, 28–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blunt-force trauma, 3</td>
<td>myths about male rape, 27–28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbital blow-out fractures, 3</td>
<td>post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perforated tympanic membrane, 3</td>
<td>rape, definition, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zygomatic complex fractures, 3</td>
<td>response to the assault, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational impact, 3–4</td>
<td>sexual assault, definition, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International level, domestic violence at, 2</td>
<td>Mental Health Services, 64–68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal violence, 2–3</td>
<td>caring after disclosure, 66–67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter role</td>
<td>clinical tips, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advocacy bridging the gap between services and survivors, 39</td>
<td>complicating factors, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosures and, 41</td>
<td>myths and myth busters, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in questioning patients, 66</td>
<td>staff well being, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection, general based violence, 4</td>
<td>typical presentations, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence, 3, 23</td>
<td>ways to ask, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), 70</td>
<td>Mental health, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed/Killing, xi</td>
<td>Mentor mothers (MeMoSA), 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dowry-related, 11</td>
<td>Mind and body, links between, 14–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high risk cases, 52</td>
<td>Misdiagnosis of disease, xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by partners, xi, 10, 15</td>
<td>Mitigating risks, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threats to, 13</td>
<td>MOZAIC Women’s Wellbeing Project, 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and prosecuting practice, 90–92</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary working, ix, 52, 59, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrest and court process, 90</td>
<td>Murder, 13, 34, 44, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidentiality and information sharing, 92</td>
<td>of men, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic violence, 91–92</td>
<td>of women, 2, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>likely types of evidence, 91</td>
<td>risk factors for, 13, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosecution approach, 92</td>
<td>threat of, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosecution process in England and Wales, 90–91</td>
<td>death by, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual assault, definition, 91</td>
<td>Mutination, See Female genital mutilation (FGM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offences Act 2003, 91, See also individual entry</td>
<td>Narratives, 12–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership, in care pathway development, 103</td>
<td>National Association for People Abused as Children (NAPAC), 21–22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal actions, See Going to court</td>
<td>National Health Service, xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aspects of STIs, 86</td>
<td>National support services, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of female genital mutilation in UK, 72–73</td>
<td>Neglect category of elder abuse, 59–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbians, See Homosexual relationships</td>
<td>Nondisclosure reasons for, 33–34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, 37</td>
<td>Nonpartner domestic violence, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based violence, 1–4</td>
<td>Nonspecific physical symptoms, xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>definition, 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nontrauma presentations to surgical specialties, 54–55

Obstetrics, 70
‘One-chance’ rule, 7
Overt action, 34–36

Perpetrators of domestic violence, 46–49
concerns about, 46
confidentiality and the safety of others, 47–49
direct questions, 47
dos and don’ts, 47
presentation, 46
questioning, 46–47
respond and refer, 47
risk consideration, 47
at work, personal safety, conflict and security, 48

Physical findings, documenting, 88–89
best practice in, 88–89
Physical violence/abuse, 1
disclosure, 51

Police, 6–7, 9–12
between services and needs of survivors, 39
early evidence kits used by, 81
in examination and investigations, 56
forensic evidence collection by, 58, 90
police statement, 86
in prosecution process, 89, 91
questioning by, 15
reporting to, 74
reports on crimes against children with impunity, 23–25
in specialist and non-specialist services, 44
in writing statement, 92

Post-exposure prophylaxis following sexual exposure (PEPSE), 75, 77, 84–85, 107
anal rape, 85
oral rape with ejaculation, 85
oral rape without ejaculation, 85
vaginal rape, 85
Postgraduate training programmes, ix, xi, 105
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 12–14,
17, 29, 67, 83
assessment, 18
risk factors for developing, 18
risk factors for maintenance of, 18
signs and symptoms of, 18
treatment, 19

Power–control dynamics, 9
minimizing, denying and blaming, 10
using children, 10
using coercion and threats, 10
using economic abuse, 10
using emotional abuse, 10
using intimidation, 10
using isolation, 10
using male privilege, 10

Pregnancy prevention, 83–84
Pregnancy
domestic violence in, suspicious factors, 70
management in children, 24
Pregnant women, 10
Primary care, 3
Private/Privacy, xi, 13, 34
approach to patient in, 56
consultations, 56, 66

doctor–patient relationship, 48
examination, 75
history carried out in, 81
’safe space’ for private conversation, 69–70
witness sitting room, 97
Professional boundaries, violation of, 100–102
risk (or at-risk) doctors, question of, 100
risk (or at-risk) patients, question of, 101
risk institutions, 101
rules and regulations, 100
witness, role of, 101–102
Professional witness, writing a statement as, 91–96
See also Witness statement
Prompts to domestic violence disclosures, 38
Prosecution approach to sexual assault and domestic violence cases, 92
Prosecution process in England and Wales, 90–91

Prostitution, Sex work/workers
Psychological abuse, 1
in children, 23
cycle of, 13
in elderly, 59
Psychosocial support, 85–86
Public Order and Criminal Justice Act 1994, 27

Questioning, 31–33
connecting questions, 32
Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) trial, 32
initial questions, 31
prior humiliation, 31
progressively more direct questions, 31
whether anyone tries to control the woman, 31
whether the woman is afraid of anyone at home, 31–33
See also HARK questions

Rape
in ancient Rome, xi
anal rape, 84
definitions, 28
disclosure, 74
HARK questions, 33
HIV through, 71, 84
injuries, 55
marital rape, xi, 13
in men and boys, 27
oral, 84
and sexual assault, care in, 82–86
See also
Medical and psychosocial care in rape and sexual assault
stranger rape, 29
Tutsi women, xi
vaginal, 84

Referral
to a local domestic violence, 51
pathways, identifying and developing, 104
to services, 66–67
source for domestic violence, 41–44

Recognise/Recognition, xii, 7, 87, 99
about children, 26
health worker role in, 13
professionals own negative feeling, 35
recognised categories of elder abuse, 62
Red Army, xi
‘Red flags’, 12, 50
‘Red spot system’, 69–70

Refer/Referral, 85, 91
disclosures, 66–67
emergency medicine, 57
hospital, 51
IRIS trial, 103
Mental health Services, 66–67
pathways, to support services, 102–103
perpetrators of domestic violence, 47
reexamination, 97
to a sexual assault referral centre (SARC), 87
Refuge-based services, 43
Relationship/family factors, in gender based violence, 2
Reproductive health problems, 3
Resilience of survivors, 40
Responses to domestic violence disclosures, 39
Retraumatisation, xii
Risk, 9–12
narratives that alert the questioner to a high degree of risk, 12
people who are at, 9–12
See also Vulnerable people
Risk identification checklist, 111–115
Rolling programme development of domestic violence training, 104

Rome, xi
Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP), 42
Rwandan genocide, xii

Safeguarding referrals, 51
’Safe space’ for a private conversation, checking, 69–70
asking the partner to leave, 69–70
examining the woman alone, 69–70
’re red spot system’ in all toilets, 69–70
soundproof room, 69
translation, 69–70
window, 69–70
woman alone for consultation, 69–70
Safety, 77

Same-sex relationships, See Homosexual relationships
Screening tests and sites, 84
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 19

Sexual abuse, 1
See also Children/Child sexual abuse
Consideration priorities in sexual violence, Medical and psychosocial care in rape and sexual assault, Men and boys, sexual assault of, Post-exposure prophylaxis following sexual exposure (PEPSE), Rape definition of, 1, 91
disclosure of sexual assault, 74–75
prosecution approach to, 92
pursuing a career in the field of, 107–109
timing issues when dealing with, 76–77
in young people, 22–23
Sexual assault referral centre (SARC), 24, 28, 82, 88

Sexual exploitation, in children, 22
Sexual Offences Act 2003, 27, 91

assault by penetration (Section 2), 91
rape (Section 1), 91
sexual assault (Section 3), 91
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), 14
legal aspects of, 86
management in children, 24
testing for, 84
Sexual predators, 22
Sex work/workers, 11–13, 71, 108
to ask a patient about, 108
Social services’ role in safeguarding children, 34
Societal factors, in gender based violence, 2
Soviet troops, xi
Specialist domestic violence courts (SDVCs), 41, 44
Specialist violence support services, 42–44
Staff well-being, in Mental Health Services, 68
Statements, 9, 51, 56, 87–91, 93–96, See also
Going to court; Witness statement
Strategic/political advocacy, 38
Stress reactions after trauma, 18
anticipation phase, 18
immediate, 18
long-term (6 weeks to 6 months), 18
short-term (1–6 weeks), 18
Support for affected women, 7
avoiding making matters worse, 7
emotional support, 7
recognition of the complexity, 7
's'working-class culture', 7
Support source for domestic violence, 41–44
actions to be taken, 42
domestic homicide, 44
floating support, 43
MARACs, IDVAs and SDVCs, 43–44
national support services, 43
non-refuge-based services, 43
outreach, 43
refuge-based services, 43
risk, safety and assessment, 41–42
specialist violence support services, 42–43
Surgical specialties, 54–58, See also Emergency medicine
non-trauma presentations to, 54
's'Survivor' term, xi
Survivor-centred groups, working with, 40
Taskforce, Department of Health, ix, 105
Teenagers, 9
Threshold of suspicion, 62–63
Timing issues when dealing with sexual assault, 76–77
emergency contraception, 77
injuries, 77
PEPSE, 77
safety, 77
Trafficking, human, 1, 9, 12, 109
Trauma/Trumatic event, 17–20, See also
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
adult traumatic events, 17
assessment, 18
childhood traumatic events, 17
cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), 19
description, 17–18
details needed for doctors, 19–20
group psychotherapy for, 19
impact of, 17–20
impact of childhood trauma, 17–18
normal stress reactions after, 18, See also Stress reactions after trauma and PTSD, 17
Risk factors for developing, 18
Risk factors for maintenance of chronic, 18
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 19
signs, 18
symptoms, 18
treatment, 19
types, 17
Tutsi women, xi
Ulipristal acetate, 84
United Kingdom (UK), gender-based violence in,
1–4, See also Epidemiology of gender-based violence in UK
Urinary tract infections (UTIs), 3, 14
'Victim' term, xi
Violence, 12
definitions, 12
Vulnerable people, 9–12
children, 12
disabled children, 12
pregnant women, 10
prostitutes, 12
same-sex relationships, 11
victims of human trafficking, 12
women, 10
Vulnerable children, 67
Vulnerable groups, 9–12
War, xi, 6
children affected by, 22
'Wife beating', xi
Witness, xii
children as, 22, 24–25
documentation of, 56
expert witness, 90, 93
of fact, 93
professional witness, 93
professionals negative feelings by bearing, 35
statements from survivors, 9, See also Witness statement
Witness statement, 94–96
clinician attendance at court, 93
contents of, 95
duties and obligations, 95
patient’s permission in, 95
purpose, 93–95
starting, 95
time for, 93
Women, 2
factors associated, 2
violence against, culture and, 6
Women’s reproductive and sexual health services, 69–71
contraception, 70
gender-based violence and links with HIV, 71
gynaecology, 70
obstetrics, 70
's'safe space' for a private conversation, checking, 69–70
'Working-class culture', 7
World Health Organization (WHO), 1–2, 72
defining female genital mutilation (FGM), 72
defining gender-based violence, 1
ever abuse definition, 59
Writing a statement as, 93–96, See also Going to court; Witness statement
Young people, sexual violence in, 22–23, See also
Children/Child sexual abuse; Men and boys, sexual assault of
female genital mutilation, 22
forced marriage, 22
forms of, 22–23
infant male circumcision, 22–23
sexual exploitation, 22
sexual predator targeting, 22