

Circle: pre-test / post-test

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Please read each question carefully. Choose ONE best answer for each question.

### **Direct Patient Care**

1. We do not know how many people experience sexual assault because . . .
  - A. many people make accusations that are untrue.
  - B. many people do not tell anyone about it.
  - C. no one is doing any research about it.
  - D. A and B
  - E. None of the above
  
2. There are certain universal rights which are particularly important for survivors of sexual assault. By having the lab technician go to the survivor rather than making him or her go into the lab for testing you are supporting which of the following universal rights?
  - A. Right to non-discrimination
  - B. Right to information
  - C. Right to privacy
  
3. By giving an unarmed male survivor treatment even though he is a member of the military group which previously attacked your village you are respecting which of the following universal rights?
  - A. Right to non-discrimination
  - B. Right to confidentiality
  - C. Right to self-determination
  
4. By making sure a survivor understands her treatment choices you are respecting which of the following universal rights?
  - A. Right to health care
  - B. Right to confidentiality
  - C. Right to information
  
5. By not telling anyone that someone came to the clinic for an HIV test you are respecting which of the following universal rights?
  - A. Right to non-discrimination
  - B. Right to confidentiality
  - C. Right to self-determination
  
6. The term “sexual assault”. . .
  - A. is the same as rape.
  - B. includes forced oral sex.
  - C. A and B
  
7. The purpose of the physical examination of a sexual assault survivor is to...
  - A. determine whether rape occurred.
  - B. determine what kind of treatment to offer.
  - C. provide documentation of any injuries.
  - D. B and C
  - E. All of the above

8. When counseling the survivor...
  - A. listen closely to her concerns.
  - B. tell her what treatment she should take.
  - C. ask direct yes or no questions.
  - D. do not talk about HIV infection risk unless you can offer treatment.
  - E. All of the above
  
9. ALL of the following must be true if you are going to do a speculum exam, EXCEPT
  - A. the survivor has been fully informed and given her consent.
  - B. the survivor is past puberty.
  - C. you have received necessary clinical training.
  - D. the family has agreed to the examination.
  
10. What is an appropriate thing to say to a survivor who refuses a genital examination?
  - A. I will not be able to give you any medicine.
  - B. How can I tell whether your story is true?
  - C. I am still glad you came. Let's talk about your health concerns.
  - D. A and C
  - E. All of the above
  
11. When you are taking the survivor's history of the assault...
  - A. always ask what he or she was wearing.
  - B. begin with very specific questions.
  - C. make sure there is a third person in the room to take notes.
  - D. let him or her tell the story in his or her own words.
  - E. All of the above
  
12. When giving informed consent ...
  - A. the survivor needs to understand the language being used.
  - B. the survivor cannot change her mind once she has given consent.
  - C. the survivor needs to be able to read the form to give consent.
  - D. a child can sign the form as long as she is old enough to write.
  
13. After a sexual assault...
  - A. there are always visible injuries.
  - B. injuries to the mucous membranes usually heal quickly.
  - C. survivors can receive the most complete care if they come in within 72 hours.
  - D. B and C
  - E. All of the above
  
14. During the preliminary assessment you should...
  - A. assess for shock.
  - B. consider whether the survivor needs to be referred.
  - C. explain to the survivor what you are doing.
  - D. All of the above
  
15. If a conscious survivor needs to be referred to higher level care you should . . .
  - A. tell the driver what happened to her.
  - B. provide her with ECP and HIV PEP if she is at risk and has no contraindications, even if you have not completely examined her.
  - C. have her send for family to bring money so that she can pay for transportation to the referral hospital.
  - D. None of the above

16. A survivor who comes to the clinic more than 72 hours after the assault. . .
- A. will not be able to start post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV.
  - B. will not be able to use emergency contraception.
  - C. will not need a physical exam.
  - D. will not be eligible for vaccinations against Hepatitis B or tetanus.
  - E. A and C
17. Options for emergency contraception within 120 hours (5 days) include:
- A. Progestin only single dose regimen (for example Postinor or NorLevo)
  - B. Combined oral contraceptives in a 2-dose regimen
  - C. Insertion of a copper IUD
  - D. All of the above
18. Sexual assault...
- A. should always be reported to the police or other authorities.
  - B. is the result of uncontrollable sexual needs.
  - C. can happen to anyone.
  - D. All of the above
19. People who experience sexual assault...
- A. usually made a mistake that put them at risk
  - B. find it difficult to tell their stories
  - C. may experience both anger and guilt
  - D. B and C
  - E. All of the above
20. When taking the survivor's medical history, you need to know ALL of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. any significant medical conditions
  - B. age of first intercourse
  - C. current use of contraceptives
  - D. last menstrual period
  - E. allergies
21. When caring for a sexual assault survivor, it is important to exhibit compassion, confidentiality and competence because...
- A. it will help her feel safe again.
  - B. it will enable her to tell her story.
  - C. all patients should be treated this way.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above
22. In order to provide quality clinical care to sexual assault survivors you need to...
- A. ask sensitive questions in a reassuring manner.
  - B. have the drugs you need on hand.
  - C. be prepared to receive a survivor at any time.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above

23. During the examination...
- A. keep the survivor covered as much as you can.
  - B. do not talk to the survivor since it may embarrass her.
  - C. only look at the areas where she reported injuries.
  - D. do not do an inspection of the anus unless she reports anal penetration.
  - E. All of the above
24. When teaching a survivor about HIV post exposure prophylaxis tell her...
- A. she is required to take an HIV test before starting the medication.
  - B. she should stop the medication immediately if she has any side effects.
  - C. it is always effective.
  - D. if she is already positive it will not fight the infection.
  - E. A and D
25. Compared to women, men who have been sexually assaulted...
- A. are less likely to contract HIV.
  - B. are less likely to feel ashamed.
  - C. are less likely to need mental health counseling.
  - D. A and C
  - E. None of the above
26. When it is time for a survivor to leave the clinic, be sure to reinforce that...
- A. she is not to blame for the assault.
  - B. she should come back for follow up in 2 weeks or sooner if she develops any new symptoms.
  - C. she should not tell anyone what happened to avoid being stigmatized.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above
27. Which of the following female survivors should be offered emergency contraception?
- A. A 12 year old who has not yet begun menstruating.
  - B. A 32 year old who gave birth 3 months ago.
  - C. A 45 year old whose last menses was 3 months ago but who tests negative for pregnancy.
  - D. B and C.
  - E. All of the above
28. When interviewing a child...
- A. try to spend some time alone with the child to give her a chance to say things she may not want to say in front of her parents.
  - B. remember that children cannot be trusted to tell the truth.
  - C. always use language the child can understand.
  - D. A and C
  - E. All of the above
29. When a young child comes to the clinic for care after a sexual assault...
- A. seek consent from a responsible adult guardian.
  - B. include the child in the decision-making process.
  - C. assess for HIV risk and provide prophylaxis for HIV and STIs.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above

30. An 8 year old child is brought to the clinic by an older friend. She says that she is being sexually abused by her uncle who is a police officer and she is afraid to go home. When you tell her you will have to contact her mother, she begins to cry. She says her mother knows about it and told her not to tell. You should...
- A. send someone to the police station right away to get her uncle.
  - B. help her identify an adult she can trust to tell her story to.
  - C. promise her that you will not tell anyone about it.
  - D. B and C
31. During the physical examination of a female child assaulted 2 weeks before...
- A. a genital exam may be done to determine virginity.
  - B. a genital exam may be done to document any signs of injury.
  - C. a genital exam should only be done with the child's agreement.
  - D. B and C
  - E. All of the above
32. A 10 year old was assaulted by a stranger. Tell the child's parent that ...
- A. the child is too young to understand what has happened.
  - B. the child should be encouraged to forget what happened.
  - C. the child would benefit from having a trained counselor or another trusted adult to talk to.
  - D. the child should stay at home as much as possible.
  - E. All of the above
33. Which of the following infections cannot be prevented by a drug or a vaccine?
- A. Chlamydia
  - B. Herpes
  - C. Hepatitis B
  - D. Syphilis
  - E. HIV
34. Before taking the history of a man who reports being sexually assaulted...
- A. explain the services you can provide him.
  - B. ask his informed consent.
  - C. ask him whether he has had sex with a man before.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above
35. A man comes to the clinic because of generalized body aches. After some questioning he tells you "Some soldiers attacked me a few weeks ago. They did something horrible to me and I have not felt right since. I cannot control my bowels. I feel ashamed. I have not gone back to my family." He refuses to let you examine him. You should...
- A. tell him you cannot do anything without an examination.
  - B. give him a medicine for diarrhea and have him come back in 2 weeks.
  - C. tell him that he did not do anything wrong and that you will do what you can to help him.
  - D. B and C
  - E. None of the above

36. When adapting the standard protocol to your local context...
- A. use your country's guidelines on treating STIs.
  - B. if your country's protocol is out of date it can be ignored.
  - C. use the universal definition of child as anyone under 18 years old.
  - D. All of the above
37. If your facility cannot provide adequate services for sexual assault survivors, you should:
- A. explain to survivors what service you can provide and what services they will be able to get if they travel to a referral facility.
  - B. let the community know what you can and can't provide.
  - C. identify the gaps in care and work with your managers, coordinators and technical advisors to make improvements.
  - D. All of the above
38. A survivor lives in a remote village with no formal support services. You should...
- A. encourage her to come back to see you if she wants to talk.
  - B. encourage her to identify informal groups that may be able to provide support.
  - C. have the local priest visit her since you know she regularly attends his church.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above

**Circle: pre-test / post-test**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**PRE/POST TEST FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS**

**Forensic Evidence Collection**

Please read each question carefully. Each question has only one right answer.

1. With proper storage and testing forensic specimens may be used as evidence to...
  - A. support the survivor's story.
  - B. prove that physical force was used.
  - C. identify the assailant.
  - D. A and B
  - E. All of the above
  
2. A survivor asks to have forensic evidence collected 3 days after an assault. She wants to take the case to court. She has already taken a bath and changed her clothes. You should...
  - A. reassure her that you will still be able to collect high quality samples.
  - B. go ahead and collect the samples without consent since she knows what she wants.
  - C. Make sure she can be examined by a health worker whose medical report will be accepted in court.
  - D. All of the above
  
3. When counseling the survivor about the possibility of collecting forensic evidence tell her...
  - A. the best time to collect evidence is during the first physical examination.
  - B. she should be sure to wash before she is examined.
  - C. once evidence is collected it cannot be destroyed.
  - D. All of the above
  
4. When collecting forensic sample from the survivors body...
  - A. put swabs immediately in an envelope.
  - B. label every sample with the survivor's name and the date of the examination.
  - C. do not talk to the survivor since it may compromise the quality of the evidence.
  - D. None of the above
  
5. All health care providers should...
  - A. know where a sexual assault survivor can get quality medical care.
  - B. be able to perform a forensic examination.
  - C. provide the survivor with the information she needs to decide what kind of treatment and testing she wants.
  - D. A and C

## Pre/Post Test Answer Key

### Direct Patient Care

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. E
22. E
23. A
24. D
25. E
26. D
27. E
28. D
29. E
30. B
31. D
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. D

### Forensic Evidence Collection

1. E
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. D