



<u>Learning Objectives</u> • Understand the complexity of child abuse

investigations and cases

cases



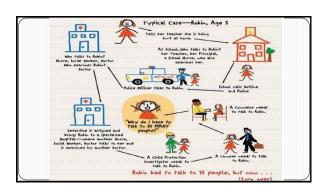
- Identify the role of different disciplines involved with child abuse investigations and
- Discuss components of a multidisciplinary child abuse investigation including interviewing victims, collecting medical evidence, legal issues, and child protection

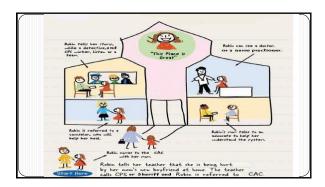


Children's Advocacy Center

- Brings together law enforcement, criminal justice, child protective services, medical, & mental health
- Joint investigation begins
- Forensic interviews
- Medical treatment & examinations









Multidisciplinary Team Response

- Multidisciplinary collaboration is best practice in child abuse cases
- A unique public-private partnership involving law enforcement, criminal justice, child protective services, medical, & mental health
- Joint investigation starting point
- United & collaborative effort but, within conflicting criteria



Multidisciplinary Response

- Child protective services/child welfare
- Law enforcement
- · Forensic professionals
- Treatment
- Legal system/prosecution





Child Protective Services

- Ensures a child's home is safe
- If the family/caretaker is not the alleged abuser, CPS may not take action
- Priority is assigned
- A variety of outcomes





Law Enforcement

- Grounded in public safety
- If allegations aren't criminal in nature, law enforcement may not take action
- \bullet Immediate response is typically from patrol
- Investigators/detectives assigned





Forensic Interview

- Gather factual information regarding allegations of abuse or exposure to violence
- Conducted by a trained, neutral professional
- Forensic interviewing models
- Extended forensic interviews (EFI)





<u>Forensic</u>

<u>Therapeutic</u>

- Purpose to discover truth
- · Purpose to promote well-being
- Procedures governed Governed by research by laws & courts
 - & standards of practice
- Supportive but neutral Advocates for child
- Alternative
- Subjective
- explanations explored reality accepted
- Details crucial
- General idea of abuse is enough



(Based on conceptualization by Melissa Steinmetz)

<u>Forensic</u>

<u>Therapeutic</u>

- required
- · Verbal disclosure · Nonverbal is enough
- are critical to outcome
- Techniques in which Techniques may or may information is obtained not influence outcome
- interviews are considered forensically period of time in acceptable
- Generally, only 1 or 2 Process unfolds over longer successive sessions



(Based on conceptualization by Melissa Steinmetz)



Forensic Medical Exam

- "Rape kit"
- Forensic medical examination (VAWA, 1994)
- Conducted by a health care provider with specialized education & experience
- Purpose is to collect evidence
- · Document trauma



Forensic Medical Exam

- Adult exams are for victims 13 & older
- Include genital & vaginal swabs
- Similar to a gynecological examination
- 5-day protocol from the date of incident



Forensic Medical Exam

- Victims 12 & under
- Not intrusive examinations
- No swabs are internal/inserted
- 72-hour window for these exams
- STI testing is conducted in follow-up medical exam



Follow-Up Medical Exams

Follow-Up Medical Examination

- Not for evidence collection but for overall health
- Performed by MD, PA or NP with specialized training & experience conducts
- Helps child & family know that the child's body is ok
- Test for STIs







