

Is a program of Alliance for HOPE International

The Long-Term Consequences of Strangulation Webinar Course Description

Presented by: Gael Strack, JD and William Smock, MD

September 14, 2016

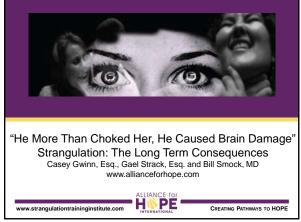
There is mounting evidence in the medical literature that intimate partner violence, including strangulation, has long-term negative health consequences for survivors. This impact, what Dr. Ellen Taliaferro terms the "Pandora Effect", lingers long after the bruises fade, the bones mend, and the abuse is over. Still, many victims, their friends and relatives, and those who serve them in the domestic violence advocacy, medical and law enforcement communities fail to understand how significantly this lingering footprint of violence is affecting their well-being and ability to carry on a normal life. Dr. Smock will share the top 25 long term health consequences of strangulation and Gael Strack will discuss now professionals can mitigate their impact through advocacy and new tools.

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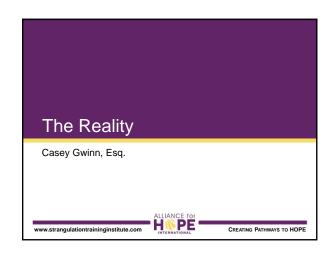


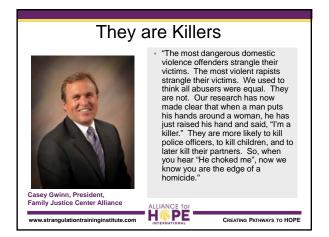








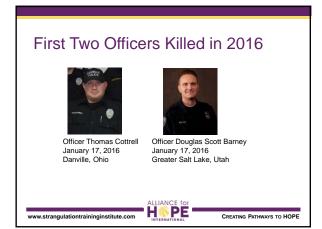


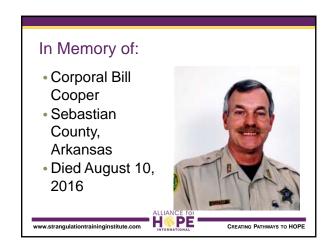


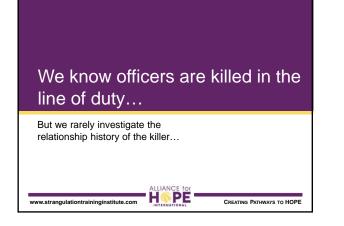


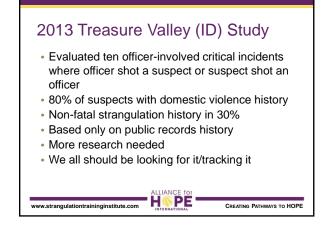












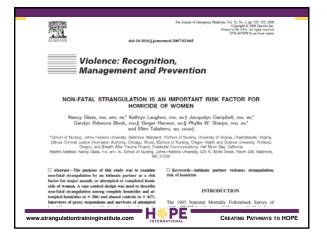
Riverside County District Attorney's Office 2013 Study Gerald Fineman, J.D. Law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty 1993-2013 50% of officers were killed by a criminal suspect with a public records act history of strangulation assault against a woman in a prior relationship

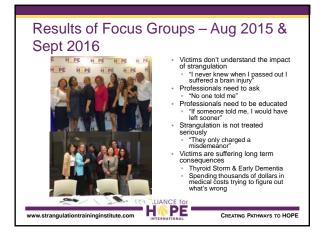
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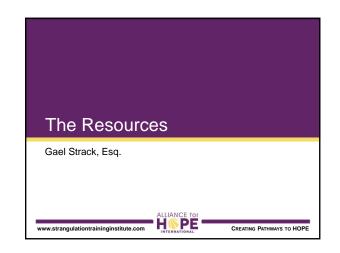
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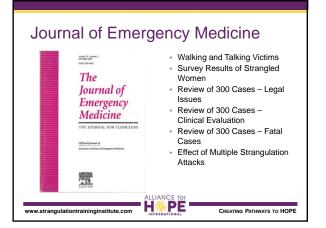




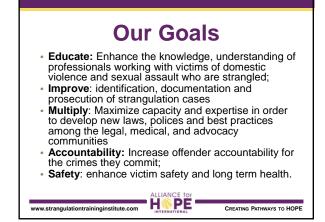


In Memory of Casondra Stewart and Tamara Smith

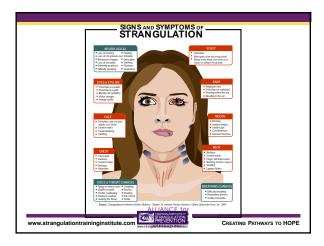








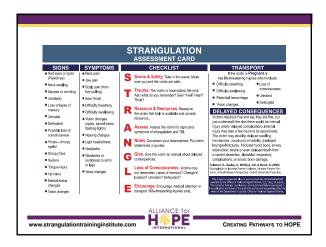






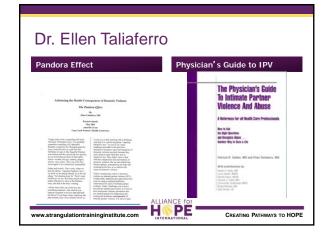




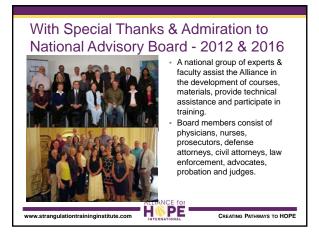












Dr. Bill Smock, Louisville Metro PD Police Surgeon, Louisville, KY • The brain is the primary organ targeted when someone is strangled. It's critical for the victims, first responders, doctors and nurses that take care of these patients to recognize and understand the long-term consequences of depriving the brain of oxygenated blood. H CREATING PATHWAYS TO HOPI w.strangulationtraininginstitute.com



Definition

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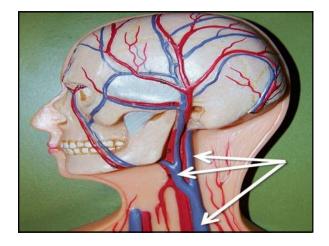
 Strangulation is a form of asphyxia characterized by closure of the blood vessels and/or air passages of the neck as a result of external pressure on the neck

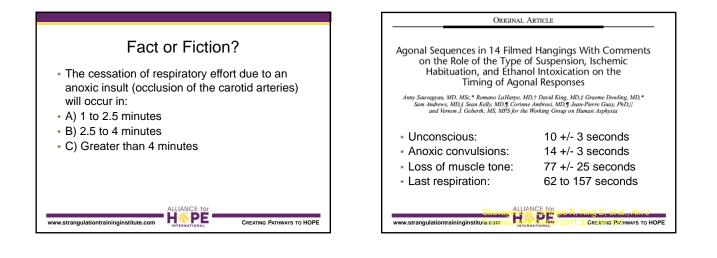
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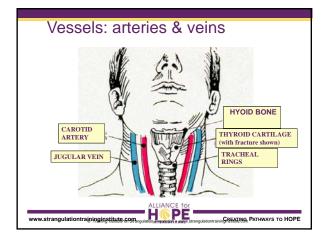
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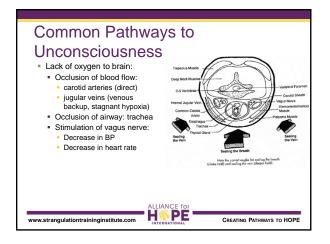
Key Terms Asphyxia (as-phyx-i-a): A condition arising when the body is deprived of oxygen causing unconsciousness or death; suffocation. Anoxia (a-nak-se-a): Absence of oxygen supply to tissue Hypoxia (hy-pox-i-a): Deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissue.

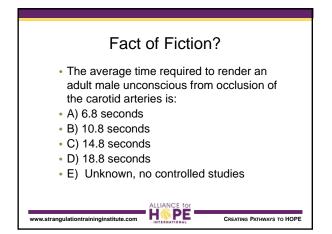
What is the difference between anoxia and hypoxia? Examples? Time of onset? Oxygen levels? Time to brain cell death? Time to cessation of respirations?

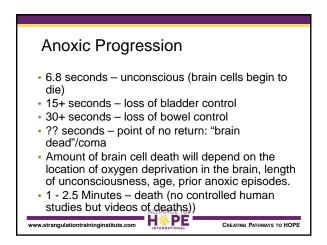


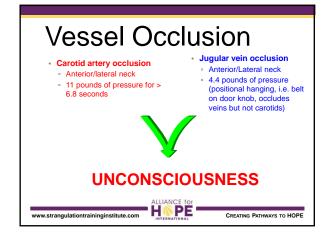


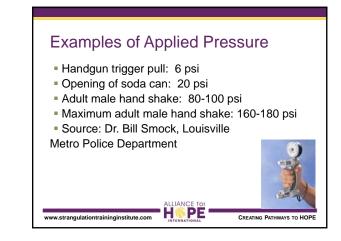


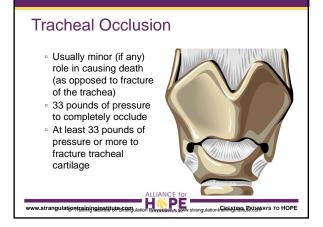


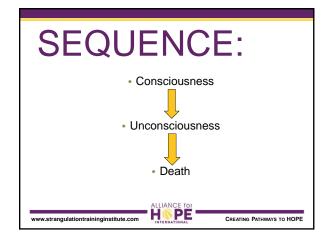


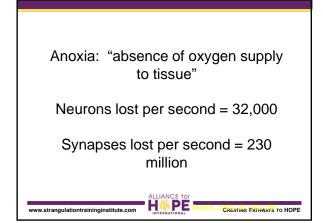


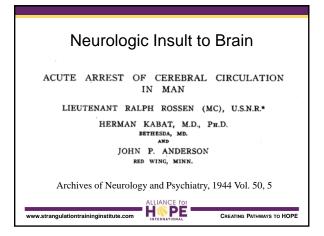


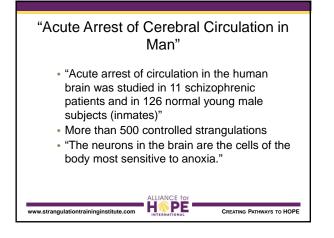


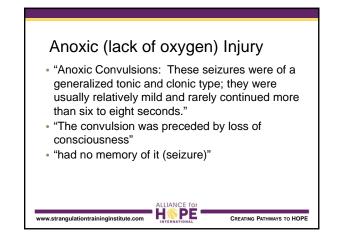


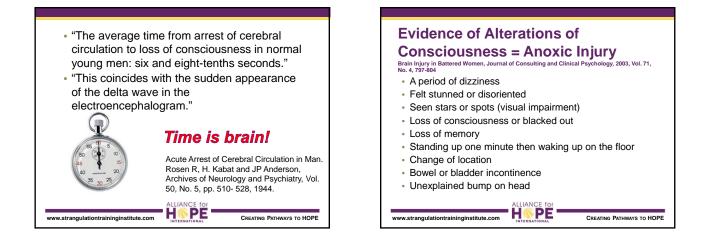


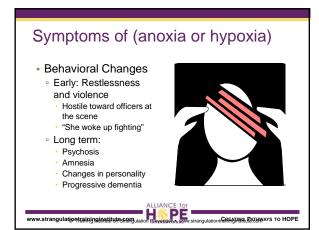


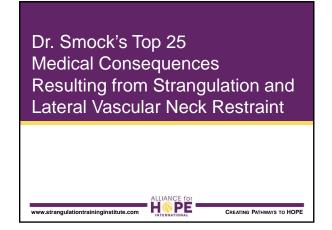












1. Acute Death Compression of blood vessels: jugular veins (2.86 - 4.4 pounds of pressure), carotid artery (11 pounds of pressure) and vertebral arteries (16.5 - 66 pounds of pressure) anoxic/hypoxic brain cell death Kornblum RN, Medical Analysis of Police Choke Holds and General Neck Trauma Part 2, Trauma, 1986, 1:13-64

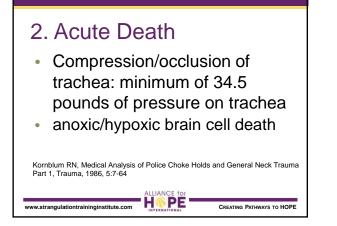
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3. Acute Death

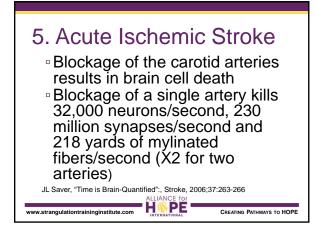
of cases"., Forensic Science International 2011; 207:77-83

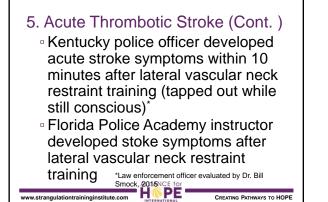
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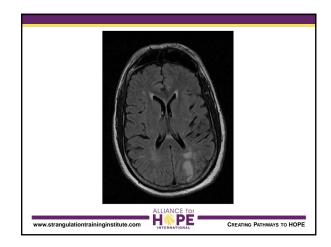
- Vagal stimulation from pressure on baroreceptors in the carotid sinus and carotid body results in a significant decrease heart rate, blood pressure or development of cardiac arrhythmia
- Anoxic/hypoxic brain cell death. Unable to perfuse the brain B Schrag et al, "Death caused by cardioinhibitory reflex cardiac arrest-A systematic re

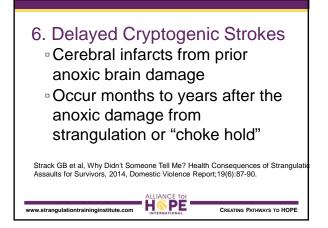
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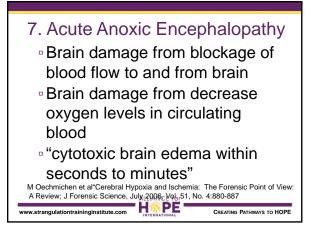
4. Delayed Death Anoxic/hypoxic brain cell death Multisystem organ failure Hours to days to months post strangulation/"choke hold" • Many victims appeared "normal" Dooling EC, Richardson EP: Delayed Encephalopathy After Strangling: Arch Neuro 1976;33;196-9 PE Н www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com CREATING PATHWAYS TO HOPE

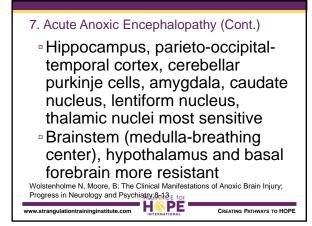


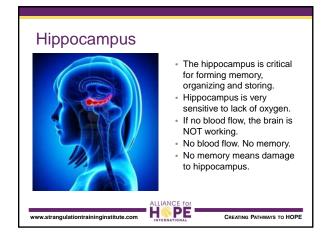


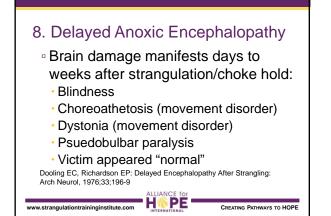


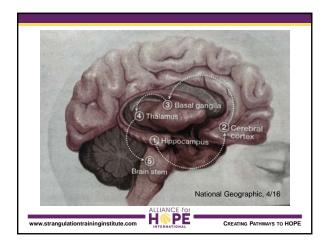


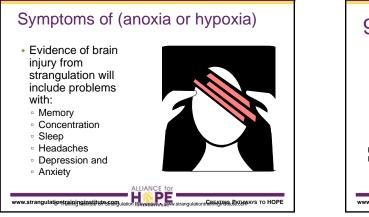


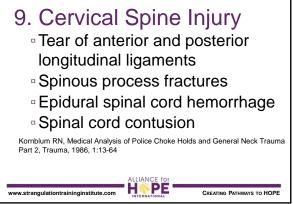


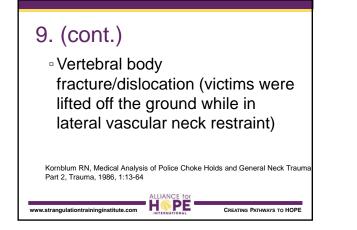


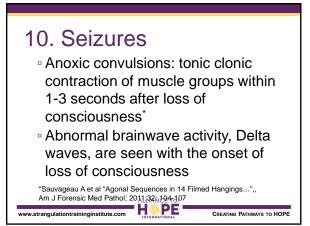


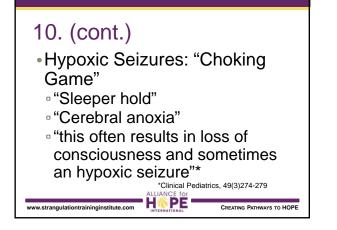


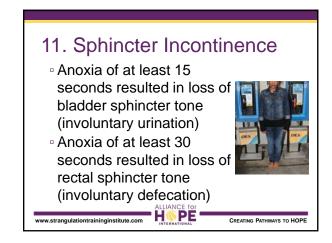


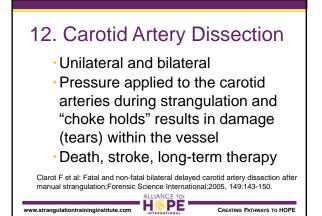


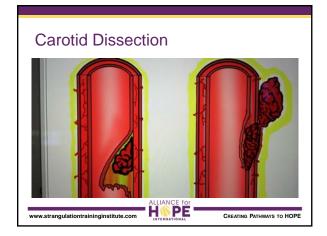


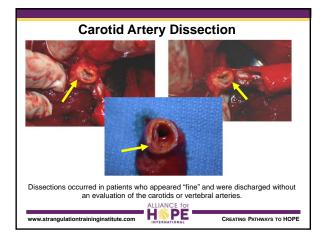




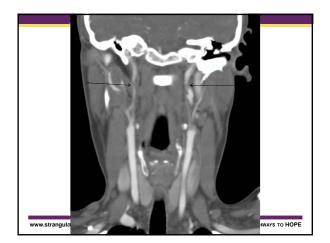


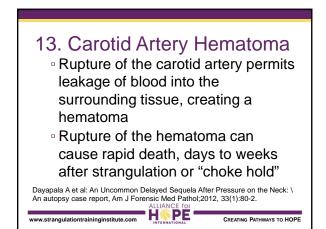


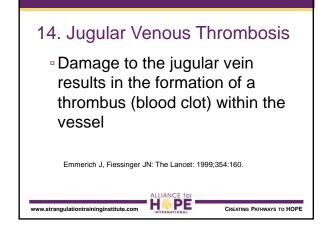


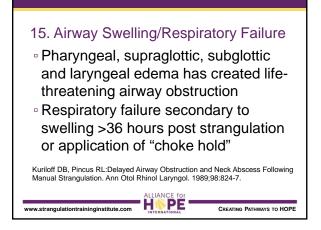


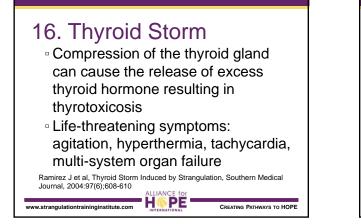






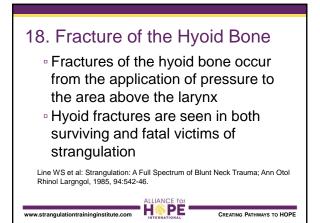




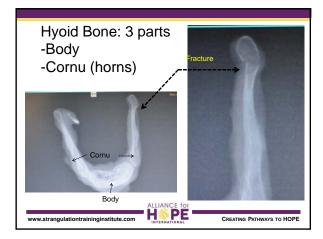


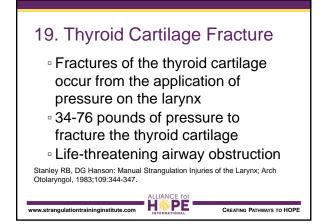


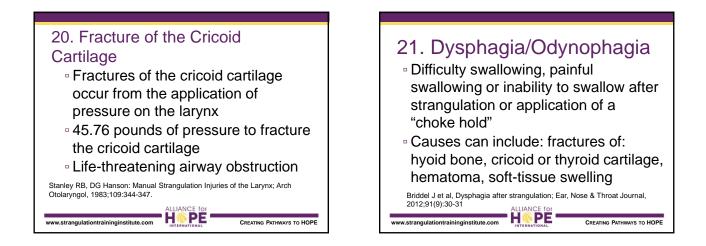


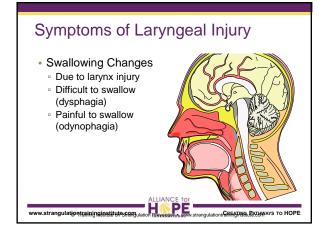


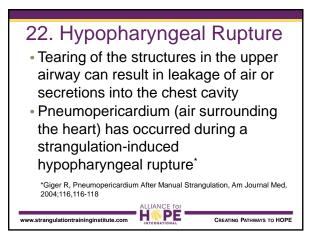


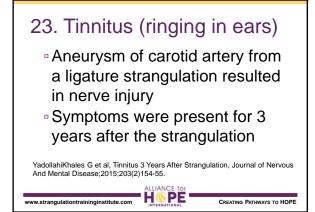


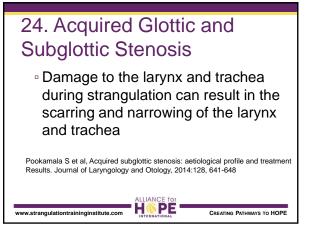












25. PTSD • The emotional distress associated with life-threatening events, including strangulation, have long-term psychological consequences McClane GE, Strack GB, Hawley D. A review of 300 Attempted Strangulation Cases Part II: Clinical Evaluation of the Surviving Victim. J Emerg Med:2001;21(3):311-15.

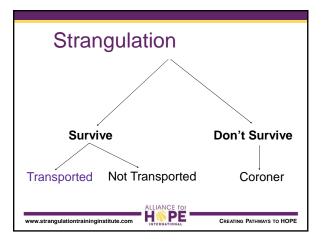
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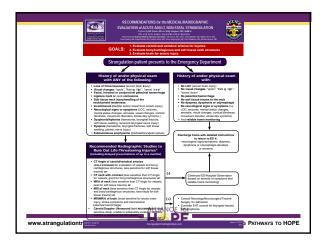
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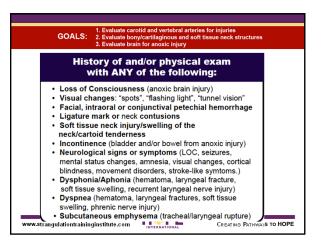
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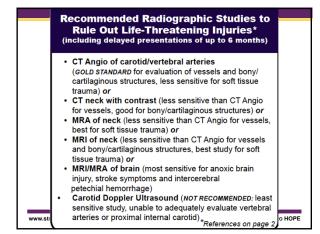


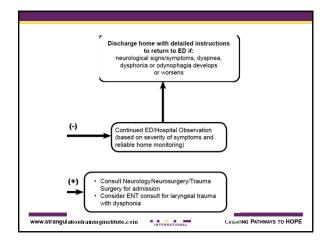




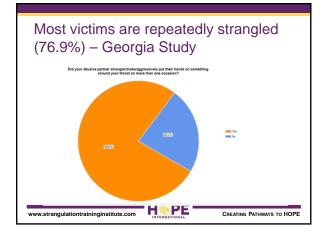












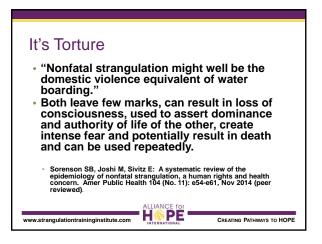
Consequences of Multiple Strangulation Assaults

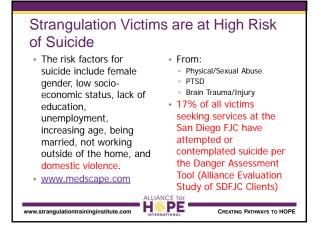
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 Victims who sustain multiple strangulation events have increased frequencies of dizziness, memory loss, nightmares, tinnitus, and unilateral weakness. (Wilbur 2002)

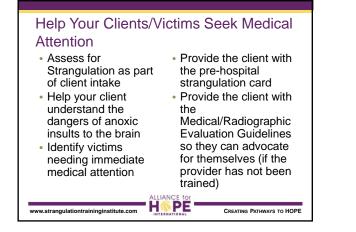
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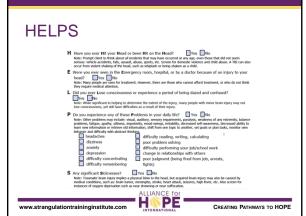
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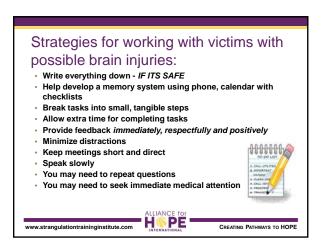


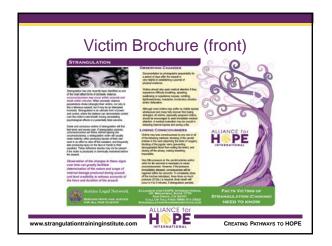
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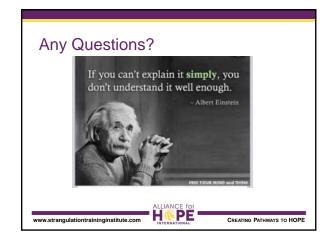


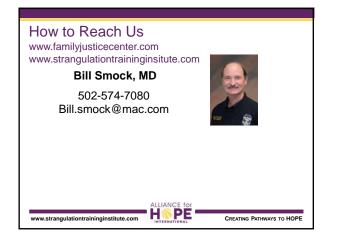
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Berger and service the service se	Journal Your Signs	bump(s), skull fracture, concussion.	Visible Injuries
ar and ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar ar		Eyes and Eyelids- petechiae to the left or right eyeball,	Use a pen or a marker to indicate any visble signs and/or symptoms.
Monitor Your Symptoms Drain Journal Your Symptoms Drain Journal Your Symptoms Drain Journal Your Symptoms Drain Journal Your Symptoms Drain Word Symptoms		Ear-petechiae (external and/or ear canal), bleeding from ear canal.	Front Under Chin
Additional Strategy and St			
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Darf 4 Journal Your Symptoms The Journal Your Symptoms The Darian		Chest and Shoulders-redness, scratch marks, bruise(s), abrasions.	
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ringing, buzzing, popping, pressure, turnel-like hearing.			Back Inside Mouth
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Questions from Webinar: The Long-Term Consequences of Strangulation on Sept. 14, 2016 Answered by Dr. William Smock

Q: Did she undergo surgery to rectify the injuries?

A: No, most carotid dissections are managed medically with anticoagulants

Q: Would you say that it is likely that a majority of strangulations actually show NO external injury?

A: It is around +/- 50% will have no visible external trauma

Q: Are the use of steroids prophylactically recommended for all strangulation victims? If so, can you share the protocol and references?

A: This is a clinical call, there are no studies which describe the benefits of steroids in strangulation victims. I do not see a down side to a short course of steroids.

Q: As an advocate can our clients use CICF funds for the charges for these tests? In a rural area in Virginia where most clients don't have insurance.

Q: How does the provider know which of these images is best? Or are you recommending imaging soft tissue of the neck, blood vessels, AND brain on every strangulation survivor?
A: The clinician, based upon the history and physical findings, should order the most appropriate test or tests. If the strangulation patient presents with symptoms or a history as outlined in the protocol, i.e. LOC and no CNS symptoms, the CTA of the neck is the most sensitive and appropriate test. If the strangulation patient presents with stroke-like symptoms and a history of LOC then a CTA of the neck and an MRI of the brain would be indicated.

Q: I have sent many patients to the ER and they aren't taken seriously. Can I get the Radiographic Assessment Pathway in printed format anywhere so I can give it to the patient to give to the ER doctors?

A: Yes, the protocol is available and can be downloaded and distributed to your ER staff.

Q: When patient presents with dysphonia/raspy voice in the ED what do you recommend best diagnostics? Would you consult ENT for possible laryngoscopy to view vocal cords?
A: The most important step is to rule-out life-threatening injuries in the neck. The CTA can assess the carotid and vertebral arteries. The test will also see any fractures or significant soft tissue hematomas. The severity of the dysphonia should dictate if an ENT consult is needed in the ER or can be completed as an outpatient.





Q: I just had a DV patient who was strangled and she told me that he had a history of assaults on law enforcement, so the research on the relation between DV assaults and officer homicides is very sobering.

Q: Earlier I believe someone cited that victims are 750% more likely to die -more likely to be shot later. I just heard 7.5% more likely to die. Can you please clarify?

A: You can download the article. 750% is the same as 7.5X.

Q: Are Dr. Smock's references available in a single list?

A: The references are available for download and were included with the Dropbox link.

Q: Is it possible to bring an advance strangulation training to my community? How complicated is it to arrange? Ballpark costs associated?

A: Yes, please email <u>TISP@allianceforhope.com</u> or use the website form here: <u>http://www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com/training/request-training/</u>

Q: What is the website to obtain the current strangulation laws in the US?
A: <u>http://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/strangulation_laws_chart_2014.pdf</u>

Q: What's the best way to educate the physicians at my local ED for the patients I send to them after their SANE exam. (I work there also and discussing strangulation with them gets nothing but eye rolls.)

Q: Where do we find the questionnaire for the EMS workers, from the first part of the webinar? it looked like a checklist.

A: The EMS form can be downloaded.

Q: While discussing the physiological damage of strangulation in adult women. in children are they likely to recover from the same physiological harm such as stroke, dissection, etc.?
A: The conventional thinking is that children's brains, because they are still developing, are more sensitive to anoxic insults. Children do stroke and demonstrate anoxic damage, just as adults to. However, no controlled studies.





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Dr. Bill Smock is the Police Surgeon and directs the Clinical Forensic Medicine Program for the Louisville Metro Police Department. He graduated from Centre College in Danville, Kentucky in 1981 and obtained a Master's degree in Anatomy from the University of Louisville in 1987. Bill graduated from the University of Louisville, School of Medicine in 1990 and completed a residency in emergency medicine at the University of Louisville in 1993.

In 1994 he became the first physician in the United States to complete a post-graduate fellowship in Clinical Forensic Medicine. Dr. Smock was an Assistant Medical Examiner with the Kentucky Medical Examiner's Office from 1991 to 1997. Bill joined the faculty at University of Louisville's Department of Emergency Medicine in 1994 and was promoted to the rank of full professor in 2005. Dr. Smock is currently a Clinical Professor of Emergency Medicine at the University of Louisville, School of Medicine and regularly takes medical students on mission trips to Africa.

Bill has edited 3 textbooks on clinical forensic medicine and published more than 30 chapters and articles on forensic and emergency medicine. He is an internationally recognized forensic expert and trains nurses, physicians, law enforcement officers and attorneys in multiple fields including: officer-involved shootings, strangulation, gunshot wounds, injury mechanisms and motor vehicle trauma. Dr. Smock is also the Police Surgeon for the Jeffersontown, Kentucky and St. Matthews, Kentucky Police Departments. He also serves as a sworn tactical physician and detective for the Floyd County Indiana Sheriff's Department.



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Gael B. Strack is the Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder for Alliance for HOPE International. Programs of the Alliance include: National Family Justice Center Alliance, Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention, Camp HOPE America, Justice Legal Network and VOICES Survivor Network.

- The National Family Justice Center Alliance provides consulting to over 150 existing and pending Family Justice Centers across the world, helping communities open and sustain their Family Justice Center. www.familyjusticecenter.org
- The Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention provides basic and advanced training on strangulation prevention to 5,000 professionals annually. <u>www.strangulationtraininginstitue.com</u>.
- The Justice Legal Network is an innovative public interest law firm made up solo attorneys who have pledged to work with the Alliance in providing civil legal services to victims and their children.
- Camp HOPE America, under the leadership of Casey Gwinn, provides summer camping, mentoring, hope and healing to children exposed to violence.
- The VOICES Survivor Network is comprised of survivors who volunteer their time to provide awareness, education, outreach and feedback to their local Family Justice Center.

Prior to launching the Alliance for Hope with Casey Gwinn, Gael served as the Founding Director of the San Diego Family Justice Center from October 2002 through May 2007. In that capacity, she worked closely with 25 on-site agencies (government and non-profit) who came together in 2002 to provide services to victims of domestic violence and their children from one location. The San Diego Family Justice Center was featured on Oprah in January 2003, recognized as a model program by President Bush and was the inspiration for the President's Family Justice Center Initiative launched in Oct 2003.

Prior to her work at the Family Justice Center, Gael was a prosecutor at the San Diego City Attorney's Office. She joined the office in 1987 and served in many capacities including Head Deputy City Attorney responsible for the Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Unit. Gael has also worked as a deputy public defender and a deputy county counsel for the San Diego County Counsel's office handling juvenile dependency matters. She graduated from Western State College of Law in December 1985.

Gael is a former board member of the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, past President of the San Diego Domestic Violence Council and former commissioner of the ABA's Commission on Domestic Violence. In her spare time, Gael is an adjunct law professor for California Western School of Law teaching "Domestic Violence and the Law." Gael has been honored with numerous awards, including San Diego Attorney of the Year for 2006 and most recently by United States Attorney General Eric Holder as the 2010 Recipient of the National Crime Victim Service Award for Professional Innovation in Victim Services.

Gael has also co-authored a series of strangulation articles in the Journal of Emergency Medicine, the National College of District Attorney's Practical Prosecutor, and the Journal of the California Dental Association. Gael has co-authored five books with Casey Gwinn, JD, on the Family Justice Center movement including a Guide to Co-Located Services in the Middle East and in Mexico. Gael has also co-authored a book with Judi Adams, called "The Big Girls Club – Little Girl Rules for the Big Girl Workplace" which describes the ten rules of friendship that can help women thrive and succeed in the changing workplace.



Certificate of Attendance

Webinar Training: The Long-Term Consequences of Strangulation Presented by William S. Smock, MD, MS, FACEP, FAAEM September 14, 2016 1.5 Training Hours

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Co-Founder and CEO Alliance for HOPE International Director, Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention