

Verdacht auf sexuellen Missbrauch

Untersuchungsstandards, Befunde und Fallstricke aus forensischer Sicht

M. Grassberger
22. Möwe Fachtagung, 1.10.2018

Sexueller Missbrauch

- ... **alle geschlechtlichen Handlungen** (sexuelle Aktivitäten) mit einer minderjährigen oder einer volljährigen Person, die ihre Interessen nicht selbst wahrzunehmen vermag.
- **Berührungen, Betastungen und Entblößungen** können bereits geschlechtliche Handlungen im Sinne des sexuellen Missbrauches darstellen.
- **Hands-on-Taten** vs. **Hands-off-Taten** (z.B.: Exhibitionismus, Voyeurismus, Fetischismus, Kinderpornographie...)

Epidemiologie

- Zusammenfassung von 39 Prävalenzstudien aus 28 Ländern:
Prävalenz: 10-20% Mädchen, 5-10% Knaben^{1,2)}
- Metaanalyse von 323 Studien, N=9,9 Mio:
Pävalenz: 12,7% (Mädchen 18%, Knaben 7,6%) ³⁾

1. Peredaa N, Guilerab G, Fornsa M, Gómez-Benito J: The international epidemiology of child sexual abuse: A continuation of Finkelhor (1994). Child Abuse Negl 2009; 33: 331–42.

2. Finkelhor D: The international epidemiology of child sexual abuse. Child Abuse Negl 1994; 18: 409–17.

3. Stoltenborgh M, van Ijzendoorn MH, Euser EM, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ: A global perspective on child sexual abuse: Meta-analysis of prevalence around the world. Child Maltreat 2011; 16: 79–101.

„Child sexual abuse is more common than childhood cancer, juvenile diabetes and congenital heart disease combined...“

– Kaplan et al. 2011

Kaplan R, Adams JA, Starling SP, Giardino AP: Medical response to child sexual abuse. A resource for professionals working with children and families. St. Louis: STM Learning 2011.

Die möglichen Folgen...

DeLisi et al (2014) Does childhood sexual abuse victimization translate into **juvenile sexual offending**? New evidence. Violence Vict. 29(4):620-35.

Suglia et al (2014) Child maltreatment and **hypertension** in young adulthood. BMC Public Health. 14:1149.

Wosu et al (2014) Childhood sexual abuse and **posttraumatic stress disorder** among pregnant and postpartum women: review of the literature. Arch Womens Ment Health. Nov 9. [Epub ahead of print]

Maniglio (2013) Child sexual abuse in the etiology of **anxiety disorders**: a systematic review of reviews. Trauma Violence Abuse. 14(2):96-112

Maniglio (2011) The role of child sexual abuse in the etiology of **substance-related disorders**. J Addict Dis. 30(3):216-28.

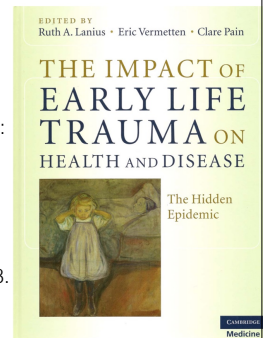
Maniglio (2011) The role of child sexual abuse in the etiology of **suicide and non-suicidal self-injury**. Acta Psychiatr Scand. 124(1):30-41

Maniglio (2010) Child sexual abuse in the etiology of **depression**: A systematic review of reviews. Depress Anxiety. 27(7):631-42.

Makhija & Sher (2007) Childhood abuse, **adult alcohol use** disorders and **suicidal behaviour**. QJM. 100(5):305-9.

Makhija (2007) Childhood abuse and **adolescent suicidality**: a direct link and an indirect link through alcohol and substance misuse. Int J Adolesc Med Health. 19(1):45-51.

Mina & Gallop (1998) Childhood sexual and physical abuse and **adult self-harm** and **suicidal behaviour**: a literature review. Can J Psychiatry. 43(8):793-800.



Schwerer sexueller Mißbrauch von Unmündigen

§ 206. (1) Wer mit einer unmündigen Person den Beischlaf oder eine dem Beischlaf gleichzusetzende geschlechtliche Handlung unternimmt, ist mit Freiheitsstrafe von einem bis zu zehn Jahren zu bestrafen.

(2) Ebenso ist zu bestrafen, wer eine unmündige Person zur

Sexueller Mißbrauch von Unmündigen

§ 207. (1) Wer außer dem Fall des § 206 eine geschlechtliche Handlung an einer unmündigen Person vornimmt oder von einer unmündigen Person an sich vornehmen läßt, ist mit Freiheitsstrafe von sechs Monaten bis zu fünf Jahren zu bestrafen.

(2) Ebenso ist zu bestrafen, wer eine unmündige Person zu einer geschlechtlichen Handlung (Abs. 1) mit einer anderen Person oder, um sich oder einen Dritten geschlechtlich zu erregen oder zu befriedigen, dazu verleitet, eine geschlechtliche Handlung an sich selbst vorzunehmen.

(3) Hat die Tat eine schwere Körperverletzung (§ 84 Abs. 1)

Die Untersuchung

- **Visualisierung** des kindlichen Hymens oft schwierig; jegliche Manipulation sollte wenn möglich unterbleiben!
- **Kombination verschiedener Untersuchungstechniken** notwendig
- Eine genitale Untersuchung kann bei Kindern prinzipiell **ohne besondere Hilfsmittel** durchgeführt werden
- Wichtig:
 - geschützte Umgebung
 - gute Beleuchtung
 - Möglichkeit zur Foto-/Video Dokumentation (Makro!)

Genital anatomy in non-abused preschool girls

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Myhre AK, Berntzen K, Bratlid D. Genital anatomy in non-abused preschool girls. *Acta Pædiatr* 2003; 92: 1453–1462. Stockholm. ISSN 0803-5253

Aim: To describe the normal variations in genital anatomy in preschool girls selected for non-abuse. **Methods:** A total of 2731 girls aged 5 or 6 y were invited to take part in the study; 195 girls were recruited. Inclusion was based on self-selection, whereby parents who did not suspect any occurrence of sexual abuse of their children gave informed consent to participate. Several steps were taken to exclude abused girls and girls with previous accidental genital injuries. The genital examination, using a colposcope and a camera, was performed in supine position using a separation and traction technique, and in the prone knee–chest position. **Results:** A number of genital anatomical features and hymenal measurements were described and found consistent with previous studies. An important finding was outward folding of the posterior hymenal rim in many girls, a feature that could be difficult to distinguish from attenuation of the posterior hymen. A gaping hymenal orifice, previously suggested to be a supportive sign of sexual abuse, was fairly frequently found and significantly associated with a large horizontal hymenal diameter.

Review

Interpretation of Medical Findings in Suspected Child Sexual Abuse: An Update for 2018



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ABSTRACT

Most sexually abused children will not have signs of genital or anal injury, especially when examined nonacutely. A recent study reported that only 2.2% (26 of 1160) of sexually abused girls examined nonacutely had diagnostic physical findings, whereas among those examined acutely, the prevalence of injuries was 21.4% (73 of 340). It is important for health care professionals who examine children who might have been sexually abused to be able to recognize and interpret any physical signs or laboratory results that might be found. In this review we summarize new data and recommendations concerning documentation of medical examinations, testing for sexually transmitted infections, interpretation of lesions caused by human papillomavirus and herpes simplex virus in children, and interpretation of physical examination findings. Updates to a table listing an approach to the interpretation of medical findings is presented, and reasons for changes are discussed.

Key Words: Child sexual abuse, Sexually transmitted diseases, Medical findings

J.A. Adams et al. / J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol 31 (2018) 225e231

Orientierungshilfe: „Adams Schema“

Körperliche Befunde

A. Normalvarianten

B. /C. Medizinisch erklärbare Befunde

D. Nicht eindeutige Befunde: unzureichende Datenlage bzw. fehlender Expertenkonsensus

E. Befunde nach Trauma

1. akutes anogenitales Trauma
2. abgeheilte anogenitale Verletzungen

Infektionen

A. Nicht sexuell übertragen

B. sexuelle Übertragung möglich

C. sexuell übertragene Infektionen

Diagnostische Befunde für sexuellen Kontakt

Table 1
2018 Updated Approach to Interpretation of Medical Findings in Suspected Child Sexual Abuse

Section 1. Physical findings	
A. Findings documented in newborns or commonly seen in nonabused children. These findings are normal and are unrelated to a child's disclosure of sexual abuse.	
1. Normal variants in appearance of the hymen	
a. Anatomic: Normal variant present all around the vaginal opening including at the 12 o'clock location	
b. Cervix: Hymen: hymen is absent at some point above the 3 o'clock location	
c. Microperforate hymen: hymen with 1 or more small openings	
d. Septate hymen: hymen with 1 or more septa across the opening	
e. Redundant hymen: hymen with multiple flaps, folding over each other	
f. Hymen with tag of tissue on the rim	
g. Hymen with nodule or bump on the rim at any location	
h. Any tag or cleft of the hymen (regardless of depth) above the 3 and 9 o'clock location	
i. A notch or cleft of the hymen, at or below the 3 o'clock or 9 o'clock location, that does not extend nearly to the base of the hymen	
j. Smooth posterior rim of the hymen that appears to be relatively narrow along the entire rim, might give the appearance of an "enlarged" vaginal opening	
2. Periantheloid or verrucoid band(s)	
a. Interperiantheloid (or vulvar) band(s)	
b. External rim tag(s)	
c. Dyspareunia (or soreness) on the rim	
d. Periantheloid (or verrucoid) band(s)	
e. Observation of the skin of labia minora or periantheloid tissues in children of color	
f. Observation of the external opening	
g. Normal and/or anatomic features	
h. Carver or the fossa, seen in early adolescence	
i. Median raphe (thin, linear, midline groove)	
j. Linea veridiana (midline anular area)	
k. Visualization of the periantheloid band at the junction of the antrum and rectal mucosa, seen when the anus is fully dilated	
l. Partial distention of the external anal sphincter, with the internal sphincter closed, causing visualization of some of the anal mucosa beyond the periantheloid band, which might be mistaken for anal laceration	
B. Findings commonly caused by medical conditions other than trauma or sexual contact. These findings require that a differential diagnosis be considered. Because each might have several different causes:	
1. Erythema of the anal or genital tissues	
2. Increased vascularity of vestibule and hymen	
3. Labial adhesions	
4. Flexibility of the posterior fourchette	
5. Vaginal discharge that is not associated with a sexually transmitted infection	
6. Anal fissure	
7. Vulvovaginitis or venous pooling in the perianal area	
8. Anal distention in children with preexisting conditions, such as current symptoms or history of constipation and/or enemas, or children who are relaxed, under anesthesia, or with impaired neuromuscular tone for other reasons, such as peritonitis	
C. Findings due to other conditions, which can be mistaken for abuse	
1. Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus	
2. Vulvar atrophy, such as atrophic vaginitis or those seen in Behcet disease	
3. Erythema, inflammation, and fissuring of the perianal or vulvar tissues due to infections with bacteria, fungus, virus, parasites, or other infections that are not sexually transmitted	
4. Neonatal periantheloid	
5. Red/purple discoloration of the genital structures (including the hymen) from body fluids (menstruation or blood) or from genital anaplasia	
D. No expert consensus regarding degree of significance. These physical findings have been associated with a history of sexual abuse in some studies, but at present, there is no expert consensus as to how much weight they should be given, with respect to the child's disclosure of sexual abuse.	
Findings 27 and 28 should be confirmed with additional examination positions and/or techniques, to ensure they are not normal variants (Findings 1, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)	

contusion, excoriation, infection, abrasion, and neuromuscular conditions
27. Notch or cleft in the hymen rim, at or below the 3 o'clock or 9 o'clock location, which extends nearly to the base of the hymen, but is not a complete transection. This is a very rare finding that should be interpreted with caution unless an acute injury was documented at the same location
28. Complete child's hymen transection to the base of the hymen at the 3 and 9 o'clock location
E. Findings caused by trauma. These findings are highly suggestive of abuse, even in the absence of a disclosure from the child, unless the child and/or caregiver provides a timely and plausible description of accidental genital trauma, crash or impairment injury or past surgical interventions that are confirmed from review of medical records. Findings that might represent medical/trauma injuries should be confirmed with additional examination positions and/or techniques
1. Acute trauma to genital tissues
2. Acute laceration(s) or bruising of labia, penis, scrotum, or perineum
3. Acute laceration of the posterior fourchette or vestibule, not involving the hymen
4. Acute laceration of the hymen, of any depth: partial or complete
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100. Acute laceration of the hymen, of any depth: partial or complete

Sexuell übertragene Infektionen

Beweis für **Schleimhautkontakt mit infektiösen Körpersekreten** (Kontakt höchstwahrscheinlich sexueller Natur*)

- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae** (genital, rektal oder pharyngeal)
- *Treponema pallidum**
- *Trichomonas vaginalis*
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* (genital oder rektal)
- pos. HIV-Serologie*

* wenn perinatale Übertragung ausgeschlossen

Toxikologische Spuren

- **K.o.-Mittel**, Date-Rape-Drugs, Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault
- Typisch: **Gedächtnislücken**
- Substanzen: Benzodiazepine (z.B. Flunitrazepam), Ketamin, gamma-Hydroxybuttersäure (GHB, Liquid Ecstasy)
- GHB **nur wenige Stunden nachweisbar!** (8h Blut, 20h Urin)

—> Frühe Probennahme, anschließend sofort Kühlung!

„Beweisend“ für Missbrauch

- Schwangerschaft
- Sperma/Spermien Nachweis am Körper des Kindes



Standardisiertes Spurensicherungsset
„Sexualdelikt“

„Rape-Kit“

Standardisierte Dokumentation

V.a. sexuellen Missbrauch V 2.0 (Stand 8.10.2019)

Genitaluntersuchung Mädchen:

Untersuchungsort: _____ Untersuchungzeitpunkt: _____ Uhr, ggf. Dauer: _____
 Untersuchungsdatum: ____/____/____ Arzt/Ärztin: _____
 Aktivität: _____ Page/Tel.: _____
 Bei der Untersuchung anwesend: _____

⚠ Untersuchung nie gegen den Willen des Kindes durchführen; Untersuchungsschritte ausführlich erklären; Fotodokumentation des Genitals nur nach Einwilligung! Untersuchung in Narikose nur in Ausnahmefällen zulässig (ausgeprägte Verletzung, starke Traumatisierung)!

1. Untersuchung der Innenseite des äußeren Genitals und der Dammgrenze:
 2. Untersuchungsmethode(n): ☐ sitzend auf Schö. ☐ Steinschnittlage ☐ Knie-Ellenbogen-Position ☐ Seitenlage
☐ Traktion & Separation ☐ gynäkologischer Stuhl ☐ Instrumente: _____
☐ Untersuchung in Narikose (CAVE: Nur in Ausnahmefällen!)
☐ Inspektion ☐ Kolposkop ☐ Sonografie: _____
 Hilfsmittel (Tupfrolle, Toulidin Blau, Katheter) Einstrahlungen: _____
 Tanner Stadium Genitale 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

3. Untersuchung der Genitalien
☐ Keine Auffälligkeiten o.B. Auffälligkeiten/Verletzungen/Befunde:
 Innere Oberseite ☐ ☐
 Inguinale Lymphknoten ☐
 Labia minora ☐
 Labia majora ☐
 Perineum ☐
 Perineurales Gewebe/Unteröffnung ☐
 Vestibulum (perthymal) ☐
 Hymen ☐
☐ annularis ☐
☐ semilunaris ☐
☐ imperforatus ☐
☐ septatus ☐
 Fossa navicularis ☐
 Posterior fourchette ☐
 Vagina (nur Adoleszente) ☐
 Cervix (nur Adoleszente) ☐
 Fluor ☐ nein ☐ ja → Beschreibung: _____
 Spurensicherung Sekrete/Fremdmater.: ☐ forensische Lichtquelle benutzt

4. DNA Abstriche:
 Präpubertäre Mädchen:
☐ ja 2 Tupferabstriche von Vagina und Vestibulum
 Adoleszente Mädchen:
☐ Abstrich große Schamlippen und Dammbereich
☐ Abstrich kleine Schamlippen und Scheideneingang
☐ Abstrich hinteres Schließgewebe
☐ Abstrich Zervikalkanal (Vorfall vor über 48 h)
☐ Objektträger Ausstrich zum mikroskopischen Spermiennachweis
☐ Schamhaare ausgeklümpert ☐ nicht zutreffend

Schema D - Steinschnittlage

Schema E - Knie-Ellenbogen Position

Genitaluntersuchung Knaben:

Untersuchungsort: _____ Untersuchungzeitpunkt: _____ Uhr, ggf. Dauer: _____
 Untersuchungsdatum: ____/____/____ Arzt/Ärztin: _____
 Aktivität: _____ Page/Tel.: _____
 Bei der Untersuchung anwesend: _____

⚠ Untersuchung nie gegen den Willen des Kindes durchführen; Untersuchungsschritte ausführlich erklären; Fotodokumentation des Genitals nur nach Einwilligung! Untersuchung in Narikose nur in Ausnahmefällen zulässig (ausgeprägte Verletzung, starke Traumatisierung)!

1. Untersuchung der Innenseite des äußeren Genitals und der Dammgrenze:
 2. Untersuchungsmethode(n): ☐ sitzend auf Schö. ☐ Steinschnittlage ☐ Knie-Ellenbogen-Position ☐ Seitenlage
☐ Traktion & Separation ☐ gynäkologischer Stuhl ☐ Instrumente: _____
☐ Untersuchung in Narikose (CAVE: Nur in Ausnahmefällen!)
☐ Inspektion ☐ Kolposkop ☐ Sonografie: _____
 Tanner Stadium Genitale 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

3. Untersuchung der Genitalien
☐ Keine Auffälligkeiten o.B. Auffälligkeiten/Verletzungen/Befunde:
 Innere Oberseite ☐ ☐
 Inguinale Lymphknoten ☐
 Perineum ☐
 Präpuum ☐
 Glans penis ☐
 Penisschaft ☐
 Osulum urethrae ☐
 Scrotum ☐
 Testes ☐
 Fluor ☐ nein ☐ ja → Beschreibung: _____
 Spurensicherung Sekrete/Fremdmater.: ☐ forensische Lichtquelle benutzt
☐ Schamhaare ausgeklümpert ☐ nicht zutreffend

4. DNA Abstriche:
☐ 2 Tupferabstriche Penis falls anamnestisch indiziert ☐ nicht zutreffend
☐ 2 Tupferabstriche Scrotum falls anamnestisch indiziert ☐ nicht zutreffend

Anale/Rektale Untersuchung Mädchen & Knaben:

1. Untersuchung von Gesäß, Perianalregion und Anus auf Verletzungen und Fremdmater.: _____
 2. Untersuchungsmethode(n): ☐ sitzend auf Schö. ☐ Steinschnittlage
☐ Knie-Ellenbogen-Position ☐ Seitenlage
☐ Untersuchung in Narikose (CAVE: Nur in Ausnahmefällen!)
☐ Anoskopie

3. Untersuchungsbefunde (Schleimhautentzündung, Ödeme, Hämatoide)
 Gesäß/Glutealregion ☐ o.B. Auffälligkeiten/Verletzungen/Befunde:
 Perianalregion ☐
 Anus ☐
 Rektum ☐
 Anale Reflexdilatation ☐ nein ☐ ja ☐ > 2cm:
 Stuhl in Ampulle rect. ☐ nein ☐ ja ☐ evtl.
 Anale Blutung ☐ nein ☐ ja → Beschreibung: _____
 DNA Abstriche:
☐ Analabstrich ☐ Rektalabstriche ☐ sonstige: _____

Schema F - Penis

Schema G - Penis

Schema H - Anus (Steinschnittlage)

Schema I - Anus (Knie-Ellenbogen Position)

Wurde eine Fotodokumentation durchgeführt? ☐ ja ☐ nein

Welchen Stellenwert hat die medizinische Untersuchung?

- Die medizinische Untersuchung ist lediglich ein **kleiner Baustein** im Rahmen der umfassenden Evaluierung eines Verdachtsfalles!
- In der überwiegenden Zahl der Fälle kann die medizinische Untersuchung einen Verdachtsfall weder bestätigen noch ausschließen!
- In über 90% von geschildertem Missbrauch resultieren normale oder unspezifische Befunde*, da...
 - Berühren, Reiben oder Oral-Genitaler Kontakt nur minimale oder keine (Verletzungs-)Spuren hinterläßt.
 - Verletzungen des kindlichen Anogenitalbereiches rasch und häufig ohne Narbenbildung abheilen!
 - Der Missbrauch häufig länger zurückliegt

Für die Praxis

- Bei der Untersuchung werden in über **90% Normalbefunde** erhoben. Sie hat daher nur in Ausnahmefällen eine diagnostische oder gar forensische Funktion.
- **Die Diagnose basiert daher in erster Linie auf einer fachlich korrekt, einfühlsam und nicht suggestiv erhobenen Aussage des Kindes!**
- Nicht alle auffälligen/ungewöhnlichen Befunde im Anogenitalbereich sind auf sexuellen Missbrauch zurückzuführen!

Auffällige Verhaltensweisen

- Berührung der Genitalien Erwachsener, ggf. wiederholt
- Aufforderung Erwachsener ihre/seine Genitalien zu berühren
- „Sexuelle Rollenspiele“ mit anderen Kindern, Tieren, Puppen
- Wiederholtes Einführen von Gegenständen in Vagina/Rektum
- Extreme Zurückgezogenheit, regressive Verhaltensmuster, Symptome einer PTSD

Wann ist eine **sofortige Untersuchung** angezeigt?

- Kind berichtet über genital-genital und/oder genital/anal Kontakt innerhalb der letzten **72 Stunden** —> **DNA Spuren am Körper möglich**
- Kind mit **Blutung** und/oder **Schmerzen** im **Anogenitalbereich** mit Angaben zu Missbrauch innerhalb der letzten 2 Wochen;
- Allgemein: **Wenn forensisch verwertbare Spuren zu erwarten sind.**

Internationale Standards

