

Sexual assault

Business



Sexual assault is a very painful experience that an individual can face.

It affects the reproductive system of the victim. The damage caused to a patient can be permanent or temporary and it ranges from minimal to severe. In order to determine sexual assault, the pathologist should provide evidence of forceful sexual penetration. This would mean that there was trauma to the genitalia. He should provide evidence that the genitalia were forcefully stretched, rubbed or they were exposed to blunt penetration.

He should also provide evidence on injuries on the labia. He should provide a clear report on the examination of the hymen of the victim to prove damages, reddening, bruises or swelling. The pathologist should provide evidence of possible infection of disease. This is because most suspects who attack others do so to pass the infection to their victims. He should also provide evidence of Medicare provided to the victim in respect of the sexual assault.

Forensic evidence on the possibility that the semen belonged to a certain person. This would tie the suspect to the crime. This would come from DNA of the rapist from the victims' private parts. Other samples would include gathering evidence on the possibility of the lady having committed suicide herself. This would involve the pathologist carrying out a postmortem on the body to determine poisoning. They should also get evidence on the possibility of the lady having hanged herself.

Other cases of murder investigated would provide precedence on the possible cause of death. Samples of possible disagreement with spouse which would trace the suspect to the husband. In conclusion, forensic

investigation would involve gathering evidence that would pave the way for legal proceedings against a crime committed. Murder is a foul way of terminating human life and its investigation would include many branches of relevant bodies such as the police, forensic investigators, pathologists and the general public. The investigation of murder should involve a combination of different methods such as the DNA, blood and saliva sample tests, trace tests and impression analysis in order to come up with a water tight case. Also the toxicological evidence would provide evidence on whether the alcohol was contaminated with a sex inducing agent to confuse the victim.