

EXHIBIT 7E—Internet Research Sites Addressing Sexual Abuse Issues

- *Guidelines for the Evaluation of Sexual Abuse of Children: Subject Review* (RE9819)—<http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics>. American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect. This statement serves to update guidelines for the evaluation of child sexual abuse first published in 1991. The role of the physician is outlined with respect to obtaining a history, physical examination, and appropriate laboratory data and in determining the need to report sexual abuse.
- *The Evaluation of Sexual Abuse in Children*, Nancy Kellogg, MD and the Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect—<http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics;116/2/506>.

This clinical report serves to update the statement titled “guidelines for the evaluation of sexual abuse of children,” which was first published in 1991 and revised in 1999. The medical assessment of suspected sexual abuse is outlined with respect to obtaining a history, physical examination, and appropriate laboratory data. The role of the physician may include determining the need to report sexual abuse; assessment of the physical, emotional, and behavioral consequences of sexual abuse; and coordination with other professionals to provide comprehensive treatment and follow-up of victims.

- *Guidelines for Psychological Evaluations in Child Protection Matters*. American Psychological Association Committee on Professional Practice and Standards (1998)—<http://www.apa.org/practice/childprotection.html>.
- The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP). Guidelines for use when responding to children who say they have been sexually abused—<http://www.aacap.org/publications/factsfam/rspdabus.htm>.
- *Criminal Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse* (NCJ 214371) by Richard L. Cage and Donna M. Pence. Describes techniques for conducting an investigation that will successfully support or disprove an accusation of child sexual abuse in a court of law. Addresses barriers that complicate such investigations. Offers guidance on interviewing the child, the suspect, and others, as well as gathering physical evidence.
- Portable Guide to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Child Sexual Abuse—<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/stdandab.pdf>.

This guide is designed to present additional investigative techniques, utilizing the presence of a sexually transmitted disease, which will assist in identifying or eliminating suspects in sexual abuse cases. Successful investigations are crucial because they can be the gateway to treatment for victims and can help protect them from further victimization. The guide also seeks to sensitize investigators to the need for personal precautions when investigating these cases and helps them to recognize children in need of immediate medical attention.

- *Interviewing Children: Why Judges Must Insist on Electronically Preserved Recordings of Interviews with Children*. Court Review, Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 10-12, 1997, Ceci, S. J. & Bruck, M. (2000, Summer)—<http://aja.ncsc.dni.us/courtrv/cr37/cr37-2/CR37-2CeciBruck.pdf>.
- *Description of the Medical Examination: Knowing What to Expect in the Examination Can Help Alleviate Anxiety Over the Process*. To avoid unnecessary and potentially detrimental repetitive questioning of the child, a detailed history should be provided to the examiner prior to the evaluation—<http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/prog/child-abuse/sexual/exam-info.htm>.
- *Child Anatomy: The Child Abuse Team at Children’s Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati provides the information on anatomical structures to help with interpreting reports of medical exams. Familiarity with these terms and structures helps dispel certain myths about anatomy*—<http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/prog/child-abuse/sexual/anatomy.htm>.
- *Physical Conditions that Mimic Sexual Abuse: Many conditions cause symptoms that may be mistaken by parents and caretakers as symptoms of sexual abuse. The Child Abuse Team at Children’s Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati has identified physical conditions that mimic sexual abuse. These conditions can be caused by a number of factors*—<http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/prog/child-abuse/sexual/mimic.htm>.
- *Sexually transmitted disease (STDs) are infections that are transmitted through sexual contact. The majority of abuse victims will not have an STD. However, because many STDs cause no symptoms, tests are often done during the medical exam to exclude a silent infection*—<http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/prog/child-abuse/sexual/disease/default.htm>.
- *The Web site of the Massachusetts Department of Health has current information on sexually transmitted diseases with fact sheets about symptoms*—<http://www.mass.gov/dph/topics/std.htm>.
- *Incubation Periods, Clinical Manifestations, Transmission, and Diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)*. Department of Justice—<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/stdandab.pdf>.
- *CPCS Defender Links*—http://www.publiccounsel.net/practice_areas/defender_links/defender_links_index.html.