



Male Sexual Assault Victimization and the Role of the Male SANE

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PURPOSE

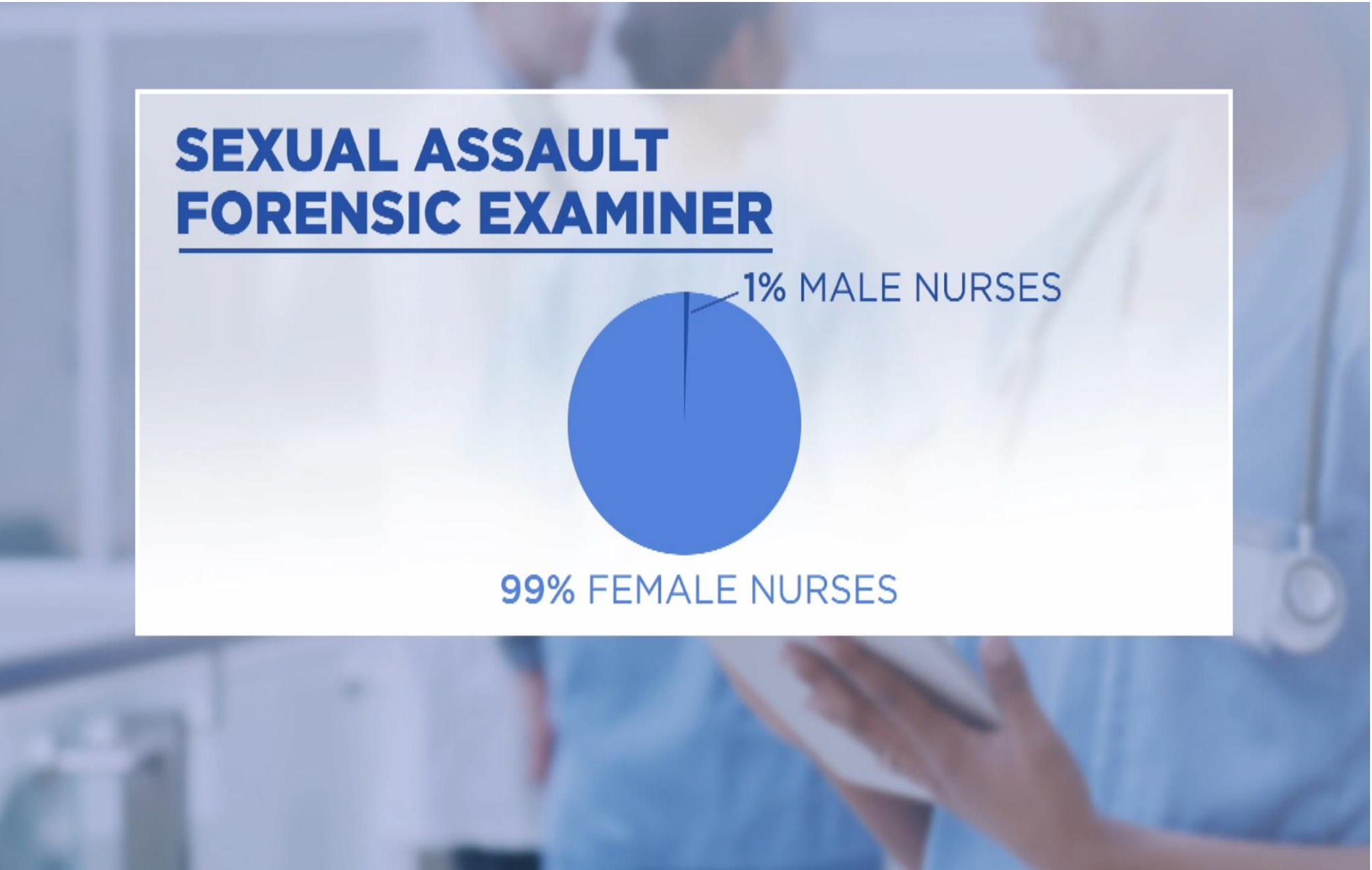
- The primary purpose of this scholarly project to to twofold: to educate the reader on the prevalence and statistical data surrounding male sexual assault victims and to indulge into the role of the male SANE when it comes to post-victimization medical care.
- Goal 1: That the reader become familiar with data surrounding male sexual assault victimization
- Goal 2: To provide an in-depth analysis on common reasons as to why male sexual assault victims frequently choose not to report the crime or seek medical attention
- Goal 3: To investigate the advantages and disadvantages of the male SANE when compared to their female counterparts.
- In this study, current male SANEs were interviewed to discover their thoughts, opinions, and beliefs on any advantages or disadvantages that he encounters on a routine basis.

BACKGROUND

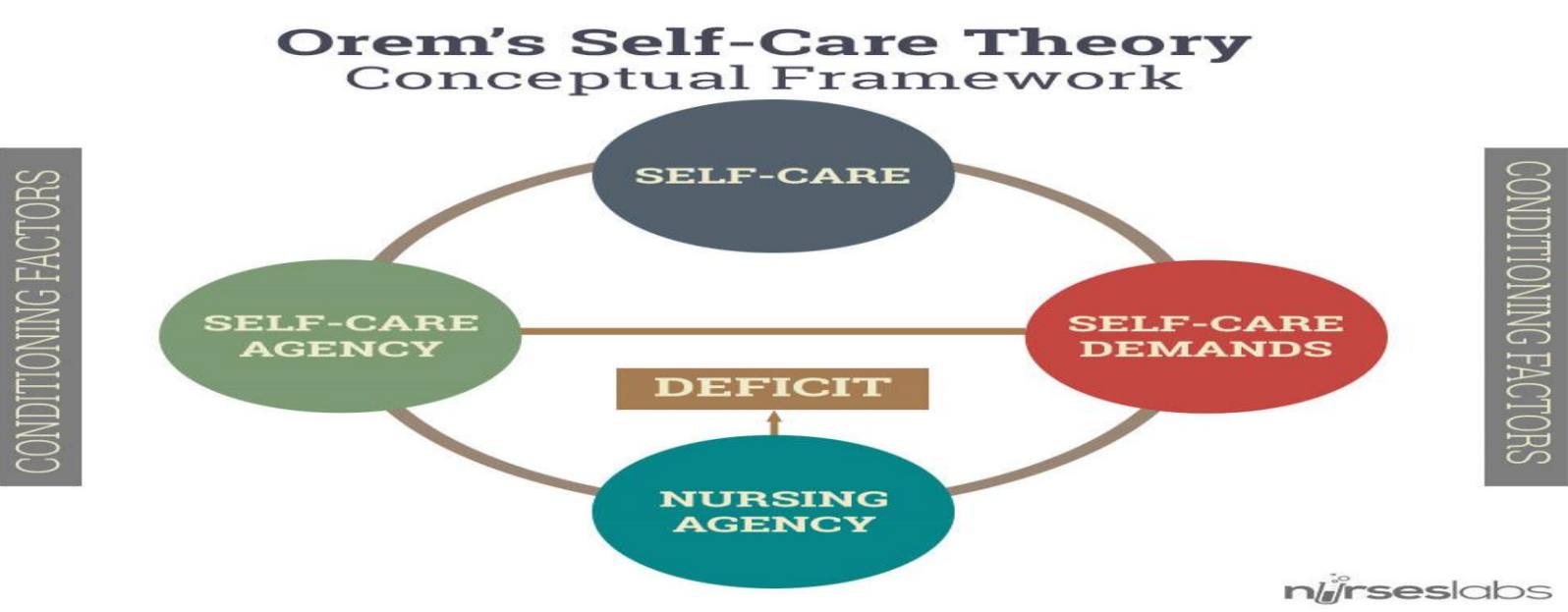
- Statistics show that nearly 10% of males have been victims of sexual assault (this includes rape and attempted rape), but only 3% of male victims report this crime (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network [RAINN], 2020).
- The National Sexual Violence Resource Center [NSVRC] (2020) reports that 1.4% of males have been sexually assaulted in the past, with many of these individuals choosing not to report the crime or seek medical attention due to feelings of guilt, shame, or embarrassment.
- When it comes to physical side effects, male sexual assault victims are more likely to have serious injury.
- Male SANEs tend to have a negative community stigma, as a majority of perpetrators are of the male gender.

METHODOLOGY

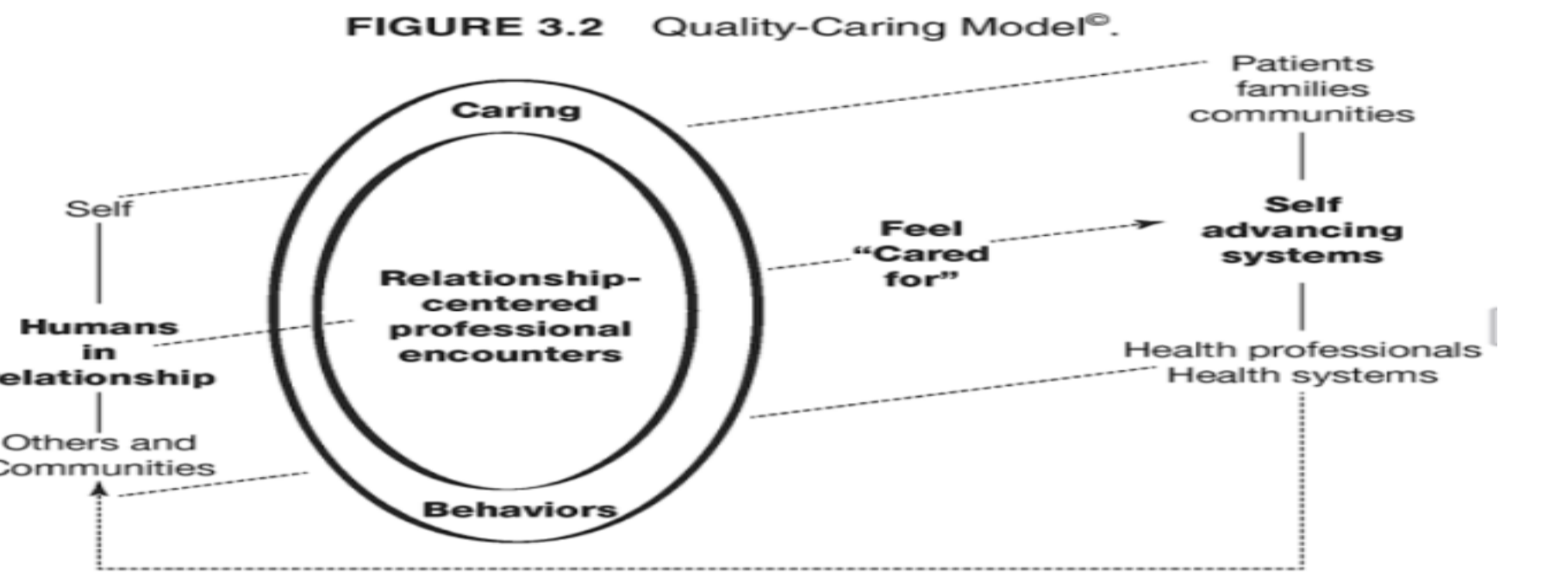
- The statistical data presented in this scholarly project was discovered through literature reviews and peer-reviewed research journals.
- Male SANEs were contacted and interviewed about their perceptions on the advantages and disadvantages of the SANE position.



FRAMEWORK



- Male sexual assault victims have increased self-care requisites
- SANEs educate on the importance of further care post-victimization
- SANEs provide primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies to prevent sexual assault victimization.



- In the Quality-Caring Model, Duffy describes four caring relationships and eight factors of caring that need to be embodied by the SANE in order to have a successful career

OUTCOMES

- All current male SANEs interviewed mentioned a negative societal stigma. However, this has not stopped them from pursuing either SANE-A or SANE-P certification.
- Establishing the nurse/patient relationship prior to examination and excellent communication skills are essential.

Phases of a Therapeutic Nurse-Client Relationship



- Included below are major advantages and disadvantages of being a male SANE that were discovered throughout this project. This list, however, is not inclusive and varies from individual to individual.

Advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish trust with the victim.• “Personally rewarding.”• Interaction with the Criminal Justice System.• Provide expert testimony in the courts.• Assist in the pursuit of justice.
Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication barriers with family and/or victims.• Potential to retraumatize the victim.

CONCLUSIONS



- After conducting interviews with current male SANEs, I have learned that there are no major disadvantages to the position. I have chosen to pursue my Illinois SANE-A certification!
- Regardless of gender, the SANE has a primary responsibility of caring for the victim. He or she provides options, which may include a forensic examination.

NURSING RELEVANCE

- SANE nurses, regardless of gender, are a critical link between healthcare and law enforcement.
- Male sexual assault victims continue to lack medical care post-victimization. The role of the nurse is to reiterate that the assault was a crime and give the patient options in regard to choices post-victimization.
- Nurses must understand that the side effects of sexual assault are both physical and psychological. Many victims require long-term mental health therapy secondary to the traumatic event. Sexual assault victims are more likely to be depressed and have suicidal ideation (Masho & Alvanzo, 2010), have an increased likelihood of substance abuse and attachment disorders (Tewkbury, 2007), and may become angry and violent toward spouses or partners (Masho & Alvanzo, 2010).