# Evidence Collection, Swab Drying and Packaging Guide

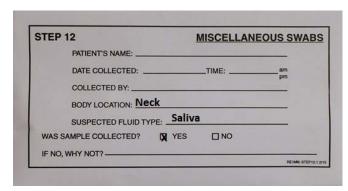
2021

#### Swab Collection

- Swab collection is based on patient's account No oral assault = no oral swabs
- Reason swabs were collected need to be documented in chart and BCA form.
- All skin swabs are collected with a light touch, in a circular motion
- Purpose is to obtain DNA from suspect, not the victim
- All swabs are collected together, at the same time
- Use sterile water or saline to moisten swabs 1 or 2 drops per swab
- Use a moist swab to collect dry secretions
- Use a dry swab to collect moist secretions

#### **Evidence Collection - Skin**

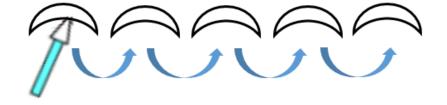
- Examples of when to collect skin swabs
  - Strangulation swab neck and fingernails from patient's hands
  - Perpetrator oral contact on patient's body kissing, licking, biting, sucking
  - Perpetrator ejaculated on patient's skin
  - Pre-ejaculate on patient's skin
  - Perpetrator held patient's wrists tightly for a few minutes Touch DNA
- Collect 2 moistened swabs from each site
  - Neck both sides on the same 2 swabs
  - Breasts collect swabs from each breast and package separately
- Collect even if showered 1-2 times



#### **Evidence Collection - Fingernails**

- Collect if patient reports scratching perpetrator
- Collect 1 moistened swab from all of the fingernails on right hand
- Collect 1 moistened swab from all of the fingernails on left hand
- Package each hand swab separately

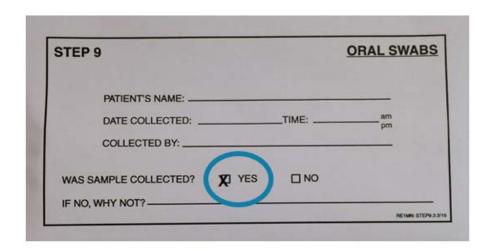
Cumulative moist swab on all 5 fingernails





#### Evidence Collection – Oral

- Collect 4 dry swabs up to 24-36 hours after oral assault
- Swab upper gum line and behind top teeth
- Swab lower gum line and behind bottom teeth
- Swab under tongue
- Swab around piercings



## Pubic Hair Combing

- Place edge of white paper under buttocks
- Lightly comb the pubic hair over the white piece of paper
- Fold the comb and any loose hairs into the paper
- Place in the envelope, label and seal it
- Showered = NO collection
  - Hairs are extremely transient
  - Hair is not a good source of DNA



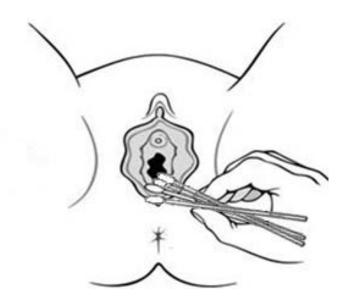
#### Evidence Collection – Female External Genital

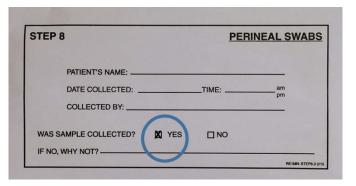
#### Collect

- All vaginal penetration digital or penile
- Oral contact by perpetrator
- Even if showered 1-2 times
- Even if menstruating
- Collect up to 120 hours

#### Perineal = external genital

- 4 swabs collected at the same time
- Swab all of the vulva and perineum
- Lightly moistened with saline or sterile water





#### Evidence Collection - Female Internal Genital

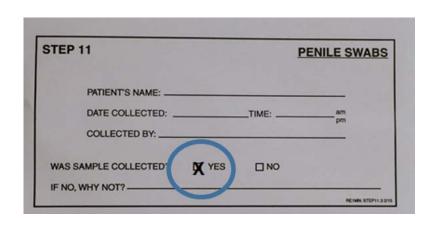
- Don't use Lube (document on the BCA form if you do)
- Collect 4 dry swabs from vaginal vault up to 120 240 hours
- Collect 2 dry swabs from cervical os up to 120 240 hours
- Collect even if menstruating
- Blindly collect vaginal swabs if patient declines speculum exam
- Blindly collect vaginal swabs if there is no provider available
  - Insert swabs 4-5 cm into vagina and gently rotate
- Important for a provider to do a speculum exam when patient has vaginal bleeding to determine if it is menstrual blood or injury

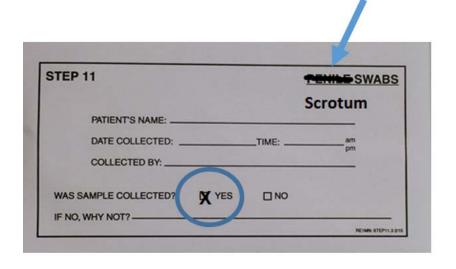




#### Evidence Collection – Male Genital

- Pubic hair combing if patient has **not** showered
- Penis Collect **2 lightly moistened** swabs, 48-72 hours after assault
- Scrotum Collect 2 lightly moistened swabs, 48-72 hours after assault

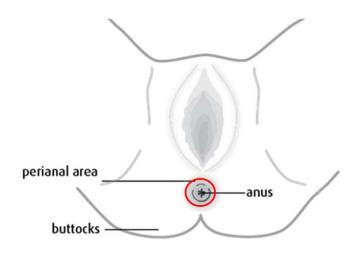




# Evidence Collection – Anal (External)

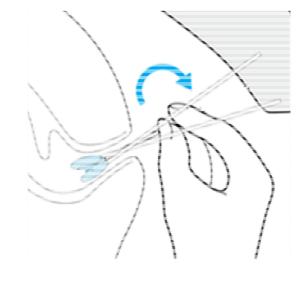
- Anal = exterior
- Label envelope Anal
- Collect 4 moistened swabs
  - Collect all 4 at the same time
  - Collect up to 120 hours
  - Even if showered 1-2 times

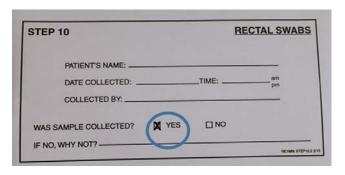




## Evidence Collection – Rectal (Internal)

- Rectal = inside
- Collect 4 moistened swabs
- Collect up to 48 hours
- Can collect 2 swabs at a time
- Insert 2-3 cm into anal canal
- Gently rotate





# Patient's DNA Blood Sample

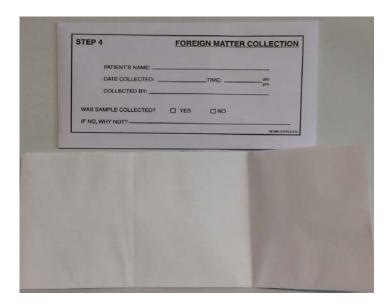
- Blood needs to be collected for the patient's DNA sample
- Blood should be placed on inner filter paper in the Bloodstain Preparation envelope
- Blood draw not needed use lancet provided in SAK to collect of 5-7 drops of blood
- If unable to collect blood Collect 4 dry swabs from patient's inner cheek
  - Label Buccal swabs

#### Contamination of Evidence

- Make every attempt not to talk, cough, or sneeze while collecting samples (or wear a mask)
- Avoid cross-contamination
  - Wear gloves when handling evidence
  - Change gloves between each sample
  - Ensure work area is clean
  - If swab drops after collection, document Do Not Use!

## **Dry** Biological Trace Evidence

- Place hairs or fibers in the center of paper in Foreign Matter Collection envelope
- Re-fold paper and put back in the **Foreign Matter Collection** envelope
- Place in SAK



#### **Moist** Biological Trace Evidence

- Unrestricted SAK only
- Collect tampons or condoms
- Allow to air dry as long as possible
- Put in sterile container, label
- Place container in a brown paper bag
- Label paper bag
- Seal the paper bag with evidence tape
  - Initials and date across the seal
- Refrigerate until hand off to law enforcement
- Document trace evidence in the chart

Poke holes in top of specimen container with large bore needle, or sterile scissors



Label specimen container with patient label, exam time, & initials



#### Clothing Evidence

- Unrestricted SAK judiciously collect clothing worn after the assault
- Restricted SAK only collect underwear if it is dry and can fit in SAK
- Do not force patient to provide clothing Document "patient declined"
- Handle/manipulate clothing as little as possible
- Important to ensure clothing is dried prior to packaging
  - If not, notify law enforcement
- Clothing at home give patient paper bags
- Refer to Restricted and Unrestricted Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Guide for Packaging and Submitting for instructions

# **Drying Samples**

- Dry in a low traffic area
- Don't use a fan they can blow dust, skin cells etc. around and attach to sample
- Drying swabs prevents
  - Contamination (leak through) from sample to sample
  - Loss of sample wet samples stick to the envelope when they dry
- Allow to air dry about an hour
- Drying options -
  - Swab dryer not best practice
  - Swab drying rack test tube rack/test tubes
  - Cups
  - SAK box method



# **Drying Swabs**

- 1. Carefully open swab wrapper
- 2. Pull back the clear wrapper side
- 3. Label swab wrapper
- 4. Collect sample



## **Drying Swabs**

- 5. Slide wooden stick ends in first
- **6.** Leave swab wrapper pulled back to air dry cotton tips
- 7. Put all the of the swabs for each sample back in one wrapper



# **Drying Swabs**

- Carefully place swab wrappers in cups
- Ensure that the individual swab wrappers do not touch to prevent cross contamination





SAK Box method

Put SAK
box
bottom
into SAK
box top



2.

Place swabs back in swab wrappers

**3.** 

Slide wrappers between the top and bottom box

#### Toxicology Evidence

- Collect on all patients unless patient declines document patient "Declined"
- Collect Blood up to 48 hours post assault
- Collect Urine up to 120 hours post assault
- Use specimen container in urine toxicology kit
- Use grey top tubes in blood toxicology kit
- Toxicology kits should be refrigerated following collection until hand-off to law enforcement or sending to BCA (do not need to be refrigerated in the mail)
- Specimens not tested without report to Law Enforcement

# Toxicology Evidence – Urine Kit

- 1. Form document:
  - Exact time collected
  - Drugs given to patient in the ED
  - Patient's pertinent meds and last dose
  - Drug and alcohol consumed
  - DFSA concern document # of times patient has voided
- 2. Specimen Container
- 3. Label
- 4. Plastic bag
- Collect ASAP
- Instruct patient not to wipe if genital swabs have not been collected yet
- 100 ml is preferred





1. Label specimen container

2. Place in bag and bottom of box

3. Lift flaps and seal

#### Toxicology Evidence – Blood Kit

- 1. Form document
  - Exact time collected
  - Drugs given in the ED
  - Patient's pertinent meds
  - Drug and alcohol consumed
- 2. Inner box with gray top tubes
- 3. Betadine wipe
- 4. Vacutainer/needle
- 5. Tube labels
- 6. Plastic bag
- 7. Inner box seal
- 8. Outer box security seal
- Collect ASAP
- 10 ml per tube





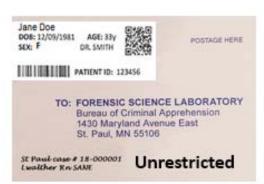
1. Label tubes

2. Seal inner box

3. Place box in plastic bag

# Packaging if it is an Unrestricted Toxicology Kit

- Fill out enclosed paperwork with patient information
- Label boxes with patient information, date, case number and jurisdiction
- Clearly label box Unrestricted
- Give to law enforcement with the SAK





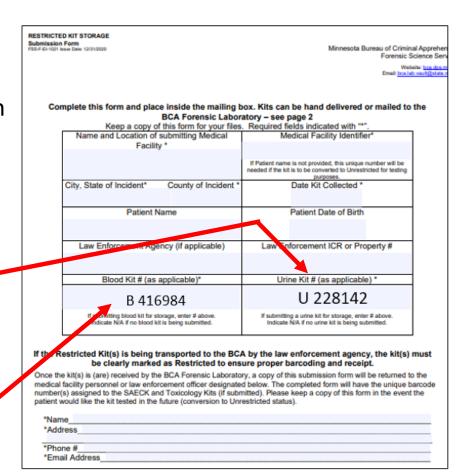


#### Packaging if it is a Restricted Toxicology Kit

- Fill in Blood and/or Urine kit number on Restricted Kit Storage Submission Form
- Send to BCA without any patient ID information on the outside of the box
- Label box with Unique ID number
- Clearly mark
   Restricted







## Packing Evidence

Is the evidence unrestricted or restricted?

#### Unrestricted

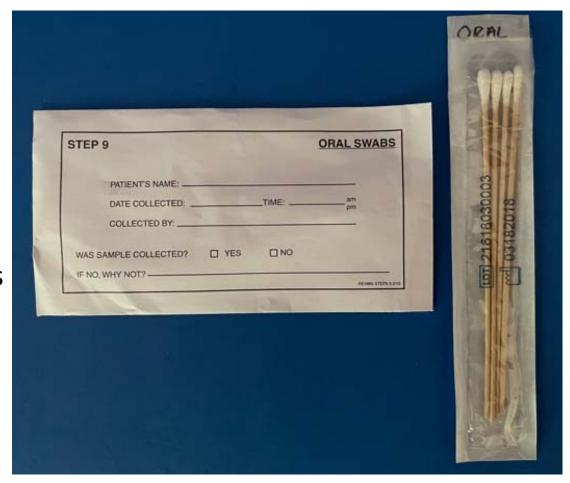
Patient information and labels on all evidence inside and out

#### Restricted

- Patient information and labels on all evidence inside packaging
- Unique ID number on the outside of packaging

## Packaging Swabs

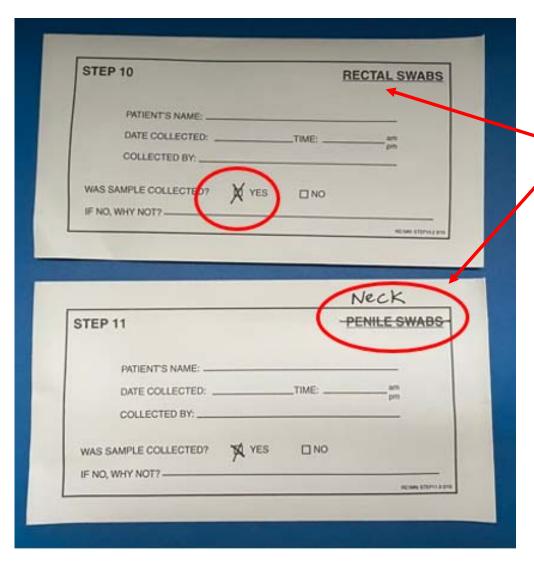
- 1. Swabs will be dry in ~ 1 hour
- 2. Pull the clear side of wrapper up and over cotton tips of swabs



# Packaging Swabs

- 3. Slide cotton tips end of wrapper into the envelope
- 4. Close the envelope





- All envelopes need to be marked with the collection site
- 2. On the front of the envelope mark YES for "Was the sample collected?"
- 3. No other information is needed on the front of the envelope



- 1. Patient label over the seal
- 2. Initials, date and time on the label
- 3. Your initials over the seal

Only put envelopes with collected specimens back in the SAK

# Sexual Assault Exam Report

Hospital:	Collected by:	
Please return this	form to the kit af	ter the exam is completed.
STEP 1: General Information	Patient label	
Patient's Name:		
Age:		
Date of alleged assault://	Time:	AM/PM
Date of hospital exam://		
Patient's description of assault:		Often referred to as "Account of Incident"

BCA Sexual Assault Report form **OR** Sexual Assault Report MUST be included in every Kit

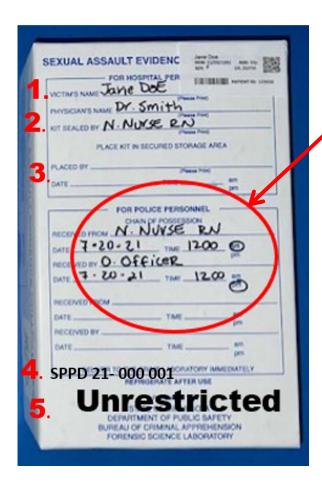
#### Restricted and Unrestricted SAKs

- Put collected specimen envelopes in box
- Put completed BCA Patient Information and Sexual Assault History Form
- Put patient information and/or patient label on the form
- Seal SAK with red tape included in the box
- Initial and date over seals



## Labeling Outside of Unrestricted SAK

- 1. Patient Name
- 2. Provider/Collector Name
- 3. Date/time if placed in secured storage
- 4. Jurisdiction and case number
- 5. Mark SAK Unrestricted

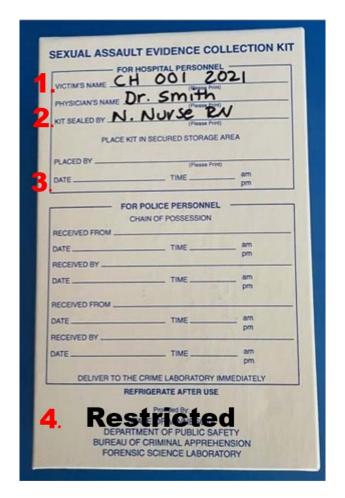


6.

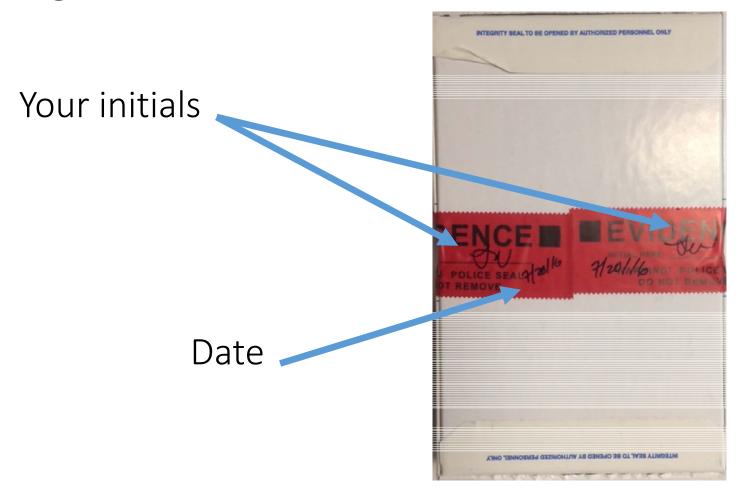
This section completed when evidence picked up by Law Enforcement

# Labeling Outside of Restricted SAK

- 1. Unique ID Number
- 2. Provider/Collector Name
- Date/time if placed in secured storage
- 4. Mark SAK Restricted

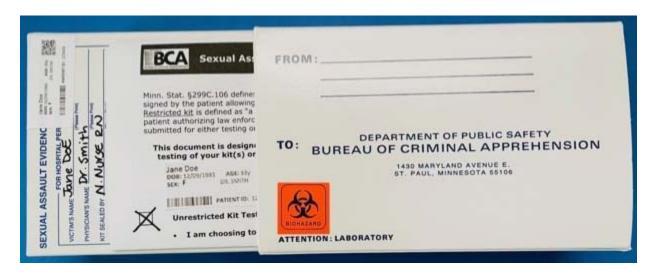


# Sealing Restricted and Unrestricted SAKs



#### Last Step - Unrestricted SAKs

- Put SAK and signed page one of the Sexual Assault Evidence Testing and Storage Consent Form in BCA mailing sleeve
- Law enforcement transports Unrestricted SAK and other evidence to BCA
- Document in patient's chart the date/time SAK given to law enforcement



#### Last Step - Restricted SAKs

- Place sexual assault kit in the pre-addressed BCA mailing sleeve
- Place page two of the Sexual Assault Evidence Testing and Storage Consent Form and Restricted Kit Storage Submission Form in outer BCA mailing sleeve
- Send to directly to BCA
- Document in patient's chart the date/time the SAK was sent to the BCA

