

STUDY ABOUT SEXUAL OFFENCES IN QENA GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, data of the cases of sexual offences that have been reported to Qena governorate and collected in period from 1st of January 2001, to 1st of January 2011 taken from files of kept in the Medico legal Department & Criminal evidences of Qena governorate.

Sexual offences cases in Qena governorate were 80 cases. Most of the victims were males (57.5%). It was found that the majority of cases (45%) were found in age group (7 - 13 years of age) (36 cases) followed by age group (>6 years of age) (22 cases).

Regarding type of sexual assault, (57.5%) of cases were sodomy, (22.5%) of cases was buggery , while (20%) of cases was rape.

Between Qena cities, most of cases (21.3%) of cases occurred in Qena city. In (47%) of cases there was a consanguinity or relationship between victims and assailants.

Death after assaults occurred in (11.3%) of cases. In (97.5%) of cases there was a single victim in each crime. Most of assailants (33.8%) were in age group (14-18) years, followed by (26.3%) of cases in age group (19-25) years. 60% of assailants have a job and 70% of them were sane and 42 cases (80%) have occurred in the afternoon

Regarding presence of threats, in majority of cases (48.8%), there were no threats.

Regarding to notification, (50%) of cases notified in the same day while causes of delay usually unclear in reports.

INTRODUCTION

The extent to which the law should concern itself with regulations of consensual sexual activities is a subject of continuing controversy (1).

Dramatic differences exist between countries in regard to law, religion and practice concerning abortion, adultery prostitution, homosexuality, pornography and the age of consent.

In many countries the number of reported sexual offenses and the prosecuted sexual offenses have decreased in recent years, most noticeably for crimes such as consensual sexual intercourse with underage girls, where there is no complaining victim. Consensual acts account for a substantial proportion of recorded sexual crimes (7) .

Sexual offences are a problem of many aspects social, economic, psychological, legal and medical. It present from many years in all countries, societies. It occurs due to many causes and many problems.

Sexual offences have existed since the down of man and has been addressed by the most ancient of laws (8).

The extent to which the law should concern itself with regulations of consensual sexual activities is a subject of continuing controversy (1)

It is also very difficult to establish true incidence rates, and even prevalence of sexual offences, because of problems of underreporting. Sexual offenses are rarely reported at the time that the act occurs, and many cases are never reported, and

most prevalence data come from asking adults about their past experiences (4).

Moreover, many countries lack a reliable reporting system for sexual offenses. The normal anatomy of the female external genitalia, there are some terms must be well known to the medico-legal expert (9).

Informed consent is a central issue in medico-legal matters. Examining a person without consent could result in the examiner in question being charged with offences of assault, battery or trespass. In some jurisdictions, the results of an examination conducted without consent cannot be used in legal proceedings (5).

The primary aim of a forensic examination is to collect evidence that may help prove or disprove a link between individuals and/or between individuals and objects or places (15).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA) has been defined as offences in which victims are subjected to non-consensual sexual acts, while they are incapacitated or unconscious due to the effects of alcohol and/ or drugs and are therefore prevented from resisting or are unable to consent (12).

Just as there is no typical victim, there is no typical reaction to the experience of sexual violence. Psychological effects vary considerably from person to person.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Data of the present study were taken from files of subjects (victims) of sexual offenses kept in the Medicolegal Department of Ministry of Justice,

Qena governorate during the period of ten years extending from (1st of January 2001 and to 1st of January 2011) to fulfill the following sheet which included the following characters :

- Age in years and of victims &assailants.
- Gender (male or female) of victims &assailants.
- Residence.
- Marital status (married or not).
- Occupation.
- Mental status.
- Level of consciousness.
- Number of victims per case.
- Number of assailants per case.
- Consanguinity between victim& assailant.
- Number of assaults (single or repeated).
- Presence of any threats.

- Survival probability after the act.
- Nature and site of scene.
- Distance from home (near or far).
- Presence of Complications or not.
 - Notification &presence of any delay.

Statistical methods adopted:

The collected data were statistically presented and analyzed using chi-square test, significance was accepted at level of $p < 0.05$. Computations were performed using the statistical software package SPSS on 9.0 for widows. SPSS inc. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Results

This study was conducted to evaluate the problem of sexual offenses in Qena governorate from a period of 1st of January 2001 to 1st of January 2011.

Table (1) shows the distribution of the age between victims .

Age group	Frequency	Percent
< 6 years	22	27.5
7 – 13 years	36	45.0
14-18 years	7	8.8
19-25 years	11	13.8
26-35 years	4	5.0
Total	80	100.0

Table (1) shows the distribution of the age between victims. The total number of cases was 80. Twenty two cases (27.5%) were below age of 6 years and 36 (45%) cases were in age group (7-13) years. 7 cases (8.8%) were In age group (14-18) years, Eleven cases (13.8%) were in age group (19-25) years and 4 cases were in age group (26-35) years.

Table (2) shows the distribution of the sex between victims.

Gender	Male (n= 46)		Female (n= 34)		Total (n= 80)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Age group						
0-6 years	13	28.26	9	26.47	22	27.5%
7-13 years	30	65.22	6	17.65	36	45%
14-18 years	2	4.35	5	14.70	7	8.75%
19-25 years	1	2.17	10	29.41	11	13.75%
26-35 years	0	0	4	11.76	4	5%
Total (n= 80)	46	57.5	34	42.5	80	100%
P value	P =		0.023*		significant	

Table (2) shows the distribution of the sex between victims. The total number of cases was 80. 34 cases (42.5%) were females and 46 cases (57.5%) were males.

Table (3) shows the distribution of the age of victims in relation to Gender of them.

Victim gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	34	42.5
Male	46	57.5
Total	80	100.0

Table (3) shows the distribution of the age of victims in relation to Gender of them. The total number of cases was 80. Twenty two cases (27.5%) were below age of 6 years, 13 of them (28.26%) were males and 9 of them (26.47%) were females. 36 (45%) cases were in age group (7-13) year, 30 of them (65.22%) were males and 6 of them (17.65%) were females. In age group (14-18) years, 2 of them (4.35%) were males and 5 of them (14.70%) were females. Eleven cases (13.8%) were in age group (19-25) years, 1 of them (2.17%) was male and 10 of them (29.41%) were females. 4 cases (5%) were in age group (26-35) years .Non of them (0%) were males and 4 of them (11.76%) were females.

The highest percentage of sexual assaults cases were recorded in males of age group(7-13)years (65.22%) of males ,while in females the highest percentage of sexual assaults cases was in age group of age (19-25) years (29.41%) of females.

Table (4) shows the distribution of the victims in relation to Qena cities.

The city	Frequency	Percent
Nag Hamady	9	11.3
Nakada	13	16.3
Alwakf	3	3.8
Abo Tesht	10	12.6
Deshna	4	5.0
Qena	17	21.3
Ques	11	13.8
Qeft	11	13.8
Farshot	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0

Table (4) shows and the distribution of the victims residence in relation to Qena cities. The total number of cases was 80. Nine cases (11.3%) were from in Nag hamady , 13 cases(16.3%)were from Nakada, 3 cases (3.8%) were from Al waqf, 10 cases(12.6%) were from Abo Tesht , 4 cases (5%) were from Deshna, 17 cases (21.3%) were from Qena , 11 cases (13.8%) were from Quse , 11 cases (13.8%) were from Qeft, and 2 cases (2.5%)were from Farshot.

Table (5) shows the distribution of the marital status between victims.

Marital state	Frequency	Percent
Divorced	5	6.3
Married	2	2.5
Unknown	5	6.3
Not married	68	85.0
Total	80	100.0

Table (5) shows the distribution of the marital status between victims. The total number of cases was 80. 5 cases (6.3%) were divorced, 2 cases (2.5%) were married, 5 cases (6.3%) were unknown and 68 cases (85%) were not married.

Table (6) shows the distribution of employment status between victims.

Employment status	Frequency	Percent %
No job	44	55.0
Have a job	36	45.0
Total	80	100.0

Table (6) shows the distribution of employment status between victims. The total number of cases was 80. 44 cases (55%) have no job while 36 cases (45%) have a job.

Table (7) shows the distribution of mental status between victims.

Mental state	Frequency	Percent %
Unknown	19	23.8
Sane	60	75.0
Not Sane	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

Table (7) shows demonstrates the distribution of mental status between victims. The total number of cases was 80. All of cases (100%) were sane.

Table (8) shows the distribution of victim's level of consciousness.

Level of consciousness	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	14	17.5
Conscious	66	82.5
Total	80	100.0

Table (8) shows the distribution of level of consciousness. The total number of cases was 80. In 14 cases (17.5%) their is no comment on mental status while 66 cases (82.5%) were conscious.

Table (9) shows the distribution of victim's survival outcome after the assault.

Survival outcome	Frequency	Percent
Death	9	11.3
Survival	71	88.8
Total	80	100.0

Table (9) shows the distribution of survival outcome after the assault. The total number of cases was 80. 9 cases (11.3%) died after the act while 71 cases (88.8%) have survived.

Table (10) shows the distribution of No. of victims in the same assault crime.

No. of victims	Frequency	Percent
1	78	97.5
2	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0

Table (10) shows the distribution of Number of victims in the same assault crime. The total number of cases was 80. In 2 cases (2.5%) there were two victims in same crime, while 78 cases (97.5%) there was one victim.

Table (11) shows the distribution of consanguinity or relationship between victims and assailants.

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	12	15.0
No	43	47.5
Yes	25	28.8
Total	80	100.0

Table (11) shows the distribution of consanguinity or relationship between victims and assailants. The total number of cases was 80. In 12 cases (15%) their was no comment , 43 cases(47%) their was no consanguinity or relationship and 25 cases (28.8%) there was a consanguinity or relationship.

Table (12) Shows the distribution of presence of repeated acts in the same crime or not.

No. of acts	Frequency	Percent %
Unknown	13	16.3
Once	58	72.5
Multiple acts	9	11.3
Total	80	100.0

Table (12) shows) the distribution of presence of repeated assaults in the same crime or not. The total number of cases was 80. In 13cases (16.3%) it was unknown, in 58 cases (72.5%) their was a single assault while in 9 cases (11.3%) there were multiple assaults.

Table (13) shows the distribution of time of notification.

Time of notification	Frequency	Percent
After 1 day	14	17.5
After 2 months	1	1.25
After 3 days	17	21.25
After a week	1	1.25
Arrested	7	8.75
In the Same day	40	50
Total	80	100.0

Table (13) shows the distribution of time of notification &causes of delay (if present). The total number of cases was 80. 14 cases (17.5%) notify after one day, and 1 case (1.25%) notify after 2 monthes,17 cases (21.25%) notify after 3 days ,1 case (1.25%) notify after one week ,7 cases (8.75%) were arrested by police , 40 cases (50%) notify in the same day.

Table (14) shows the distribution of the age of assailants.

Age group	Frequency	Percent
7-13	2	2.5
14-18	27	33.8
19-25	21	26.3
26-35	11	13.8
Total	61	76.3
Unreported	19	23.8
Total	80	100.0

Table (14) show the distribution of the age of assailants. The total number of cases was 80. 2 cases (2.5%) were in age group (7-13). In age group 14-18 years, 27 cases (33.8%). 21 cases (26.3%) were in age group (19-25) years and 11 cases were in age group (26-35) years and 19 cases (23.8) were unknown

Table (15) shows the distribution of the victims in relation to Qena cities.

The city	Frequency	Percent
Unreported	48	60.0
Nag Hamady	3	3.8
Al waqf	3	3.8
Abo Tesht	1	1.3
Deshna	2	2.5
Qena	13	16.5
Qeft	3	3.8
Farshot	3	3.8
Naqada	2	2.5
Ques	1	1.3
Total`	80	100.0

Table (15) shows the distribution of the assailants residence in relation to Qena cities . The total number of cases was 80 case. 3 cases (3.75%) were from in Nag hamady, 2cases (2.5 %) were from Nakada, 3 cases (3.75) were from Al waqf, 1case (1.25) was from Abo Tesht , 2 cases (2.5%) were from Deshna, 13 cases (16.5%)were from Qena , 1 case (1.25%)was from Quse , 3 cases (3.75%) were from Qeft, and 3 cases (3.75%)were from Farshot and in 48 cases(60%), the resedince of assailants was unreported .

Table (16) shows the distribution of the marital status between assailants.

Marital state	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	46	57.5
Married	5	6.3
Unmarried	29	36.25
Total	80	100.0

Table (16) shows the distribution of the marital status between assailants. The total number of cases was 80. 5 cases (6.3%) were married, 29 cases (36.25%) were unmarried, 46 cases (57.5%) were unknown.

Table (17) shows the distribution of employment status.

Employment state	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	17	21.3
No	15	18.8
Yes	48	60
Total	80	100.0

Table (17) shows the distribution of employment status. The total number of cases was 80. 15 cases (18.75%) have no job and 48 cases (60%) have a job and in 17 cases (21.25%) there were no comment.

Table (18) shows the distribution of assailant's mental status.

State	Frequency	Percent
Unreported	24	30.0
Sane	56	70.0
Total	80	100.0

Table (18) shows the distribution of mental status of the assailants. The total number of cases was 80. 56 cases (70%) were sane and in 24 cases (30%) their were no comment.

Table (19) shows the distribution of assailant level of consciousness.

Consciousness level	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	31	38.3
Conscious	45	56.3
Not fully conscious	4	5.0
Total	80	100.0

Table (19) shows the distribution of assailant level of consciousness. The total number of cases was 80. , 45 cases (56.3%) were conscious, 4 cases were not fully conscious and in 31 cases (38.3%) it was unknown.

Table (20) shows the distribution of presence of any threats.

Threats	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	14	17.5
No	39	48.8
Yes	27	33.8
Total	80	100.0

Table (20) shows the distribution of presence of any threats. The total number of cases was 80. In 39 cases (48.8%) there was no threats, in 27cases (33.8%) there was a type of threats while 14 cases (17.5%) were unknown.

Table (21) shows the distribution of number of assailants in the same crime.

No. of assailants	Frequency	Percent
Unknown	10	12.5
1	66	82.5
2	3	3.8
3	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

Table (21) shows the distribution of number of assailants in the same crime. The total number of cases was 80. In 1 case (1.25%) there were 3 assailants, in 2 cases (3.75%) there were 3 assailants while in 66 cases (82.5%) there was one assailant.

Table (22) shows the distribution of the nature of the crime scene.

Scene	Frequency	Percent
Car	9	11.25
Flat	9	11.25
Highway	5	6.25
v. Home	10	12.5
Fields	30	37.5
Work shop	6	6.25
School	9	11.25
Shop	3	3.75
Total	80	100.0

Table (22) shows the distribution of the nature of the crime scene .The total number of cases was 80. Nine cases (11.25%) of the assaults happened in a car , 9 cases (11.25%) of the assaults happened in a flat, 5 cases (6.25%) of the assaults happened on highway, 10 cases (12.5%) of the assaults happened in victim's home, 30 cases (37.5%) of the assaults happened in fields, 6 cases (6.25%) of the assaults happened in a workshop, 9 cases (11.25%)of the assaults happened in a school and 3 cases (3.75%) of the assaults happened in a shop.

Table (23) shows the distribution of types of the crime.

Type	Frequency	Percent
Buggery	18	22.5
Rape	16	20.0
Sodomy	46	57.5
Total	80	100.0

Table (23) shows the distribution of types of the crime. The total number of cases was 80. 18 cases (22.5%) were Buggery, 16 cases (20%) were Rape, 46 cases (57.5%) were Sodomy. Highest percentage of sexual assaults cases were Sodomy 46 cases (57.5%).

Table (24) shows the distribution of sexual assaults in relation to time of occurrence.

Time		Type of the Crime			Total
		Buggery	Rape	Sodomy	
Evening	No.	6	12	6	24
	%	33.3%	75.0%	13.0%	30.0%
Morning	No.	0	2	12	14
	%	.0%	12.5%	26.1%	17.5%
Afternoon	No.	12	2	28	42
	%	66.7%	12.5%	60.9%	52.5%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%
X ²		29.773			
P		0.0001*			

Table (24) shows the distribution of sexual assaults in relation to time of occurrence. The total number of cases was 80. 24 cases (30%) were in the evening, 14 cases (17.5%) were in the morning and 42 cases (80%) were in the afternoon. The relation between sexual assaults in and time of occurrence was significant (p=0.0001).

Table (25) shows the distribution of the pattern of complications in relation to the type sexual assault.

Complications		Type of the Crime			Total
		Buggery	Rape	Sodomy	
No complications	No.	11	10	41	61
	%	61.2	62.5	89.13	76.25
Anal fissure	No.	4	0	3	7
	%	22.2	0	6.5	8.75
Bleeding	No.	0	1	0	1
	%	0	6.25	0	1.25
Death	No.	3	5	1	9
	%	16.6	31.25	2.17	11.25
Pregnant	No.	0	0	1	1
	%	0	0	2.2	1.25
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%
X ² P		19.50.0013*			

Table (25) shows the distribution of the pattern of complications in relation to the type sexual assault. Acute anal fissure is reported in 7 cases (8.8%), bleeding is reported in 1 case (1.25%), death is reported in 9 cases (11.25%), pregnancy is reported in 1 case (1.25%) and no complications is reported in 61 cases (76.25%). The relation between complications and the type sexual assault was significant (p=0.0013).

Table (26) shows the distribution of nature of crime scene in relation to type of the crime.

Nature of the scene		Type of the Crime			Total
		Buggery	Rape	Sodomy	
Car	No.	3	2	4	9
	%	16.7%	12.5%	8.7%	11.25%
Flat	No.	2	6	1	9
	%	11.1%	37.5%	2.2%	11.25%
Highway	No.	3	2	0	5
	%	16.7%	12.5%	0%	6.25%
Home	No.	1	6	3	10
	%	5.5%	37.5%	6.5%	12.5%
Fields	No.	5	0	25	30
	%	27.8%	0%	54.3%	37.5%
School	No.	2	0	7	9
	%	11.1%	0%	15.2%	11.25%
Shop	No.	2	0	1	3

	%	11.1%	0%	2.2%	3.75%
Workshop	No.	0	0	5	5
	%	.0%	.0%	10.9%	6.25%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
X ² P		63.225.0001*			

Table (26) the distribution of nature of crime scene in relation to type of the crime. The total number of cases was 80. 9 cases (11.25%) of the assaults happened in a car, 3 of them(16.7%) were Buggery, 2 of them(12.5%) were Rape and 4 of them(8.7%) were Sodomy. 9 cases (11.25%)of the assaults happened in a flat, 2 of them(11.1%) were Buggery, 6 of them (37.5%) were Rape and 1 of them(2.2%) were Sodomy. 5 cases (6.25%)of the assaults happened on highway, 2 of them(11.1%) were Buggery ,3 of them(16.75%) were Rape and No of them(0 %) were Sodomy. 10 cases (12.5%) of the assaults happened in victim's home, 1 of them(5.5%) were Buggery, 6 of them(37.5%) were Rape and 3 of them(6.5%) were Sodomy. 30 cases (37.5%)of the assaults happened in fields, 5 of them(27.8%) were Buggery, No of them(0 %) were Rape and 25 of them(54.3%) were Sodomy. 5 cases (6.25%) of the assaults happened in workshop, No of them(0 %) were Buggery, No of them(0 %) were Rape and 5 of them(6.25%) were Sodomy.9cases (11.25%)of the assaults happened in a school ,2 of them(11.1%) were Buggery, No of them(0 %) were Rape and 7 of them(15.2%) were Sodomy. 3 cases (3.75%) of the assaults happened in a shop, 2 of them(11.1%) were Buggery, No of them(0 %) were Rape and 1 of them(2.2%) were Sodomy.

The relation between nature of crime scene in relation to type of the crime was significant (p=0.001).

Table (27) shows the distribution of the survival outcome of sexually assaulted victims in relation to the type of sexual assault.

Survival		Type of the Crime			Total
		Buggery	Rape	Sodomy	
Death	No.	3	5	1	9
	%	16.7%	31.3%	2.2%	11.3%
Survival	No.	15	11	45	71
	%	83.3%	68.8%	97.8%	88.8%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
X ² P		10.543 .005*			

Table (27) shows and the distribution of the survival outcome of sexually assaulted victims in relation to the type of sexual assault. Death was reported in 3 cases (16.7%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while death was reported in 5 cases (31.3%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape and death was reported in 1 case (2.2%) out of 45 cases exposed to sodomy. The relation between the survival outcome of type of sexual assault was significant (p=0.005)

Table (28) shows the distribution of the number of sexually assaulted victims in relation to the type of sexual assault.

No. Of victims	Type of the Crime			Total	
	Buggery	Rape	Sodomy		
1	No.	18	14	46	78
	%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	97.5%
2	No.	0	2	0	2
	%	0%	12.5%	0%	2.5%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100	100	100	100.0%
X ² P		6.648.036*			

Table (28) shows the distribution of the number of sexually assaulted victims in relation to the type of sexual assault. Two victims were reported in two cases (12.5%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape. All victims exposed to sodomy or buggery were single.

The relation between No. of victims and type of sexual assault was significant (p=0.036).

Table (29) shows the distribution of (consanguinity or relationship between assailant and sexually assaulted victims) in relation to the (type of sexual assault).

Consanguinity or relationship	Type of the Crime			Total	
	buggery	Rape	Sodomy		
Unknown	No.	8	2	2	12
	%	44.4%	12.5%	4.3%	15.0%
No	No.	8	11	24	43
	%	44.4%	68.7%	52.2%	53.7%
Yes	No.	2	3	20	25
	%	11.1%	18.8%	43.5%	31.3%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100.0%	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
X ²		29.675			
P		.0001*			

Table (29) shows the distribution of (consanguinity or relationship between assailant and sexually assaulted victims) in relation to the (type of sexual assault) Unknown relationship reported in 8 cases (44.4%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while Unknown relationship was reported in 2 cases (12.5%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape and unknown relationship was reported in 2 cases (4.3%) out of 46 cases exposed to sodomy. No consanguinity or relationship was reported in 8 cases (44.4%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while no consanguinity or relationship reported in 11 cases (68.7%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape and no consanguinity or relationship reported in 24 cases (52.2%) out of 46 cases exposed to sodomy. Known consanguinity or relationship was reported in 2 cases (11.1%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while known consanguinity or relationship reported in 3 cases (18.8%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape and known consanguinity or relationship reported in 20 cases (43.5%) out of 46 cases exposed to sodomy.

The relation between the (consanguinity or relationship) and (type of sexual assault) was significant (p=0.0001).

Table (30) shows the distribution of (presence of repeated assaults or not) in relation to the (type of sexual assault).

Single or repeated	Type of the Crime			Total	
	buggery	Rape	Sodomy		
Unknown	No.	9	2	2	13
	%	50.0%	12.6%	4.3%	16.3%
Once	No.	9	9	40	58
	%	50.0%	56.3%	87.0%	72.5%
Multiple acts	No.	0	5	4	9
	%	0%	31.3%	8.7%	11.3%
Total	No.	18	16	46	80
	%	100	100	100	100
X ² P	29.632.0001*				

Table (30) shows and the distribution of (presence of repeated acts or not) in relation to the (type of sexual assault) Unknown No of acts reported in 9 cases (50%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while unknown number of acts was reported in 2 cases (12.6%) out of 16 cases exposed to rape and unknown number of acts was reported in 2 cases (4.3%) out of 46 cases exposed to sodomy. Single act was reported in 9 cases (50%) out of 18 cases exposed to Buggery, while Single act was reported in 9 cases (56.3%) out of 16 cases exposed to Buggery while Single act was reported in 40 cases (87%) out of 46 cases exposed to Sodomy.

Multiple acts were reported in no cases (0%) out of 18 cases exposed to buggery, while Multiple act were reported in 5 cases (31.3%) out of 16 cases exposed to buggery while multiple acts were reported in 4 cases (8.7%) out of 46 cases exposed to Sodomy .The relation between the (consanguinity or relationship) and (type of sexual assault)was significant (p=.0001)

DISCUSSION

The total number of cases in this period in Qena governorate was 80 cases; this is not a real number, as not all victims of sexual assault had reported to the police, simply because the offender is unknown, so as not to increase the registered number of unsolved assaults in his registry.

The underreporting of cases and underestimation of the problems is due to the fact that families, friends, and lovers, because of their own perception about sexual assault, may desert and further isolate the victim (10) . In the present study, it was found that the majority of victims were in age group (7-13) years (45%) of cases, Followed by age group (<6) years (27.5%) of cases .This coincides with (11) who stated that children are more vulnerable to sexual abuse in preadolescence while abuse beginning between 8 and 12 years. In the present study, rape cases were (16) cases (20%), most of them (11 cases) was in age group (19-25) years. This was not in agreement with **Swanston DW** (14) reported that females in age group (15 to 19 years old) are at the greatest risk for being raped (3). Regarding the type of the crime, (57.5%) of cases were sodomy, (22.5%) of cases was buggery, while (20%) of cases was rape. In the present study, death occurred after sexual assault in 9 cases (11.3%), 5 of them (6.25%) after rape, 3 of them (3.75%) after buggery and 1 of them (1.25%) after sodomy.This is in accordance with (6) in their

study about child homicide found that sexually motivated homicide accounted for approximately 18.7% of deaths. In the present study, No physical complications occurred in (76.25%) of cases, (acute anal fissure) occurred in (8.75%), (pregnancy) occurred in (1.25%) of cases, while (bleeding) occurred in (1.25%) of cases. In the present study, in (97.5%) of cases there was a single victim, while in (2.5%) of cases there were 2 female victims together in the same crime. No cases report more than one male victim.In the present study, there was a repeated acts in the same crime in (11.3%) of cases, where there was a single act in (72.5%) of cases. In (16.3%) of cases it was unknown if it is single or repeated .There was a repeated acts in (31.3%) of rape cases, while repeated only in (8.7%) of Sodomy cases. A similar observation was reported by (13).Regarding the marital status between victims, 5 cases (6.3%) were divorced, 2 cases (2.5%) were married, 5 cases (6.3%) were unknown and 68 cases (85%) were single.This is not in accordance with the percent reported with (2) which was(93%) of cases.&, In (47.5%) of cases there was no consanguinity or relationship while in (28.8%) of cases, there was consanguinity or relationship.This is not in accordance with most studies e.g. **Schwartz** (15)agreed that the majority of the victims know their assailants. In the present study, the majority of cases (50%) notified in the same day. and 1 case (1.25%)

notified after 2 months, 7 cases (8.75%) were arrested by police. Highest percentage of sexual assaults notification was recorded in the same day, 40 cases (50%). The causes of delay were not clear in reports. Regarding assailant age, in majority of cases, the assailant was in age group (14-18) 33.8%. In the minority of cases, the assailant was in age group (7-13) 2.5% of cases. Regarding assailant marital state, in majority of cases, the assailant marital state was unknown 57.5 %, unmarried assailants were 36.25%, while in 6.3% the assailants were married. Regarding assailant level of consciousness, in majority of cases (56.3%), the assailant was fully conscious. While in 5% only the assailant was not fully conscious. Regarding presence of threats, in majority of cases (48.8%), there were no threats, while in 38% there was a type of threats. In the present study, in majority of cases (82.5%), there was one assailant, in 3.8% of cases there were two assailants, while in 1.3% of cases there were three assailants. Most of cases occurred in afternoon (52.5%), while in evening there were (30%) of cases. Most of cases had occurred away from victim's home (55%), while in (45%) of cases, the scene of the crime was close to victim's home. The present study, in (43.5%) of cases of sodomy there was consanguinity or relationship between the assailant & the victim, while only in (18.8%) of cases of rape, there was a consanguinity or relationship between the assailant & the victim

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دراسة عن الجرائم الجنسية الواقعة في محافظة قنا

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من أقسام الطب الشرعى والسموم الاكلينيكيه بكلية طب بنين القاهرة** وكلية طب فرع اسبوط* جامعة الازهر

في هذه الدراسة تم أخذ بيانات حالات الجرائم الجنسية التي تم الإبلاغ عنها في محافظة قنا في فترة 10 سنوات من 1 يناير 2001 وحتى 1 من يناير 2011 من واقع ملفات مكتب الطب الشرعى في محافظة قنا

وكانت النتائج كالتالى:

كان مجمل الحالات التى سجلت فى الفترة المذكورة 80 حالة وكان معظم الضحايا من الذكور (57.5%) وكانت معظم الحالات (45%) في الفئة العمرية (7 - 13 سنة) (36 حالة) تليها الفئة العمرية (أقل من 6 سنوات) (22 حالة). وكان (57.5%) من الحالات لواط و (22.5%) من الحالات لواط مع انثى بينما كان (20%) من الحالات إغتصاب.

وبالنظر إلى توزيع الجرائم بين مراكز محافظة قنا ؛ نجد أن (21.3%) من الحالات وقعت في مدينة قنا ، ووجد أنه في (47%) من الحالات كان هناك قرابة أو علاقة بين الضحية والمعتدي وكان هناك وفاة بعد الإعتداء في (11.3%) من الحالات ، وكان هناك ضحية واحدة في الجريمة في (97.5%) من الحالات وكان معظم المعتدين (33.8%) في الفئة العمرية (14-18) سنة تليها (26.3%) من المعتدين في الفئة العمرية (19-25) سنة ، وكان 60% من المعتدين لديهم وظيفة و 70% منهم ذكور وكانوا عاقلين تماماً ووجد أن (80%) من الحالات قد حدثت في فترة ما بعد الظهر.

أما فيما يتعلق بوجود تهديد أثناء الإعتداء وجد أنه في (48.8%) من الحالات لم يكن هناك أي تهديد.

أما فيما يتعلق بالإبلاغ فوجد أن (50%) من الحالات تم الإبلاغ في نفس اليوم أما أسباب التأخير فكانت غير واضحة في أغلب التقارير.