### Did you know?

Victims may submit a Crime Victim Compensation application to DCVC at <a href="http://dcvc.scag.gov">http://dcvc.scag.gov</a> for consideration of any additional physical or psychological crime related expenses

### **Anonymous Reporting:**

Pursuant to South Carolina law which follows the guidance of the federal Violence Against Women Act statute, victims of sexual assault in the State of South Carolina may request, at no cost to them, a forensic examination for sexual assault, regardless of their involvement with law enforcement. For victims of sexual assault who select/decide not to report the crime to law enforcement, he/she may be eligible for assistance with compensable crime related expenses from DCVC





# There's medication that can prevent HIV—even after you've been exposed!

If you may have been exposed to HIV during a sexual assault, we are here to help



Services are currently available in limited areas in South Carolina. For additional information regarding services, please contact DCVC and ask for:

Genita L. Snipes (803.734.1706) or Gail F. Washington (803.734.1712)

#### You may also contact:

Name:	
Agency: _	
Number:	



1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, SC 29201 http://dcvc.scag.gov 803.734.1900 803.734.1708 fax

## DCVC

Office of the Attorney General Department of Crime Victim Compensation

# An HIV Prevention Program for Victims of Sexual Assault

(HIV nPEP: non-Occupational Post Exposure Prophylaxis)

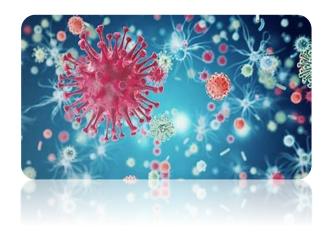






#### **OVERVIEW & MISSION**

Department The of Crime Victim Compensation (DCVC) is working to expand statewide program to provide appropriate HIV prevention medication and standardized follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault who present to: Hospital Emergency Departments. Immunology Centers or other medical facilities and are found to be at risk for contracting HIV.



**Both Sexual Assault** and **HIV** can result in life-altering consequences; **Awareness and Prevention** warrants a call to action for the victim

### **CRITERIA**

The Department of Crime Victim Compensation (DCVC), is working in partnership with other medical facilities in some areas of South Carolina, to offer HIV *Post Exposure Prophylaxis* (PEP- prevention medication) to victims of sexual assault, at <u>no cost</u> to the victim. You may qualify if:

- You have experienced sexual assault
- The crime occurred in South Carolina
- The crime occurred no more than 72 hours of the initial visit to the ED or medical facility
- You were referred into the program by a Forensic Nurse Examiner, Emergency Room physician, or medical provider
- You were not confined in any correctional facility at the time of the crime or time of service

### What is Covered?

DCVC provides funding for HIV prevention medication, laboratory work, immunizations, and follow-up clinic visits

- A trained Forensic Examiner or medical provider performs the screening for risk level of exposure during the initial ED or clinic visit
- To ensure DCVC's payment for services, a short application is completed during the first clinic visit

### HIGH RISK PATIENTS

The following are a few types of exposure associated with Sexual Assault that should prompt consideration of HIV *Post Exposure Prophylaxis* (PEP – prevention medication) and Follow-Up Treatment and defines 'High Risk' Patients:

- Unprotected contact (vaginal or anal intercourse) with an assailant that is HIVinfected or at risk for HIV infection
- Unprotected contact (penile-oral with ejaculation) with an assailant that is HIV infected or at risk for HIV infection
- Unprotected or unknown contact (penile penetration) associated with mucosal lacerations
- Multiple assailants involved



What is HIV Post Exposure Prophylaxis? It is medication that can prevent HIV transmission after a sexual assault victim has been exposed to HIV. It means the victim must take antiretroviral medicines after being potentially exposed to HIV to prevent becoming infected. To be effective, this medication must be started within 72 hours (3 days) of the exposure and must be taken daily for 28 days.



Taking antiretroviral medications within 72 hours after an HIV exposure may reduce the risk of HIV infection by >80%