

STOP GBV

Clinical Forensic Medical Services

Clinical Forensic Medical Services are provided to meet the health needs of the patient and support the Criminal Justice System and provide required special skills.



GAUTENG PROVINCE
HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GGT2030
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER

CLINICAL FORENSIC MEDICAL SERVICES

Clinical Forensic Medical Services is a directorate of the Gauteng Department of Health that provides health services to survivors of interpersonal violence and crime. It supports the Criminal Justice System by collecting evidence from survivors and perpetrators. The process requires special skills, therefore all health professionals working in Clinical Forensic Medical Services (CFMS) are trained on Acts and legislations that govern CFMS.

When do I report to Clinical Forensic Medical Services Facilities?

1. Gender based violence cases (includes sexual offence, domestic violence and intimate partner violence)
2. Child abuse
3. Elderly abuse
4. Trafficking in persons
5. Prevention of injuries and non-natural deaths
6. Custody abuse
7. Substance abuse
8. Suspect examinations
9. Examination of alleged driving under the influence of alcohol
10. Age estimation
11. Examination for placement

All the above services are free of charge in our facilities.

What is Gender Based Violence

Is any harm that is inflicted on someone that has a negative impact on their physical, emotional, psychological or economic health because of their gender.

It is violence directed against persons because of their gender. All genders (men, women and LGBTQIA+) can experience gender based violence.

Forms of Gender Based Violence

1. Physical abuse
2. Verbal abuse
3. Psychological abuse
4. Emotional abuse
5. Sexual violence (including rape)
6. Domestic violence
7. Intimate partner violence
8. Socio economic violence
9. Intimidation
10. Harassment
11. Stalking
12. Bullying
13. Damage to property

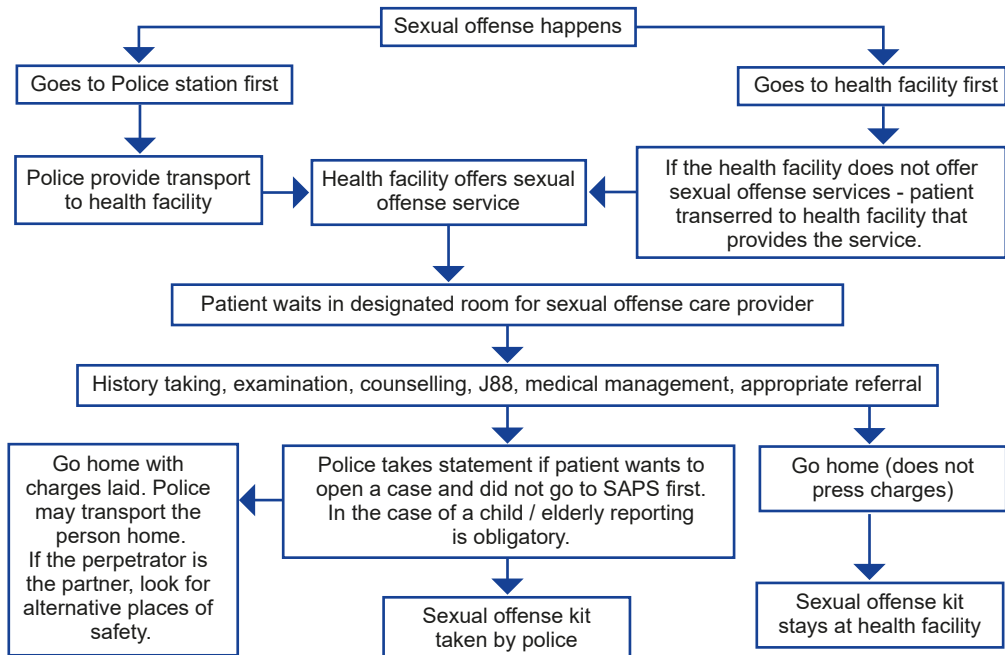
Who is an Abuser?

1. Anyone can be an abuser
2. Stranger
3. Intimate partners
4. Family members
5. Colleagues
6. Friends
7. Organization

Please note that:

- Most children are abused by people they know or people known by their primary caregivers and many women are killed by their partners
- There are many beliefs why abusers choose to be violent. However, there is no acceptable excuse for abuse!!!!
- Many perpetrators of GBV shift the blame on to the victim.
- The abuser is the only person responsible for abuse, and the abuser is the only person who can stop the abuse.

Where to go if you are abused?



What happens when you report sexual abuse in CFMS / TCC's or health facility?

- We listen to a victim/survivor or a patient and offer trauma counselling
- Offer HIV testing services
- If the patient gives consent to be tested for HIV then we test the patient
- If the patient is not ready to be tested and has reported within 72 hours then we offer PEP
- We collect evidence using crime kit or J88
- Attend to physical injuries (wounds)
- Give medication as per patient's need
- Refer patient to social worker for psychosocial support
- Give follow up dates
- If the patient has opened a case of sexual assault/violence then we have to call the police to transport the patient
- If the patient has not yet opened a case but now wants to open a case then we all the police to assist obtain a statement from the patient.

POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

What is Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)?

Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is a preventative treatment that is given to patients of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual abuse/sexual assault including rape, to reduce their risk of contracting HIV, STI's and unwanted pregnancies.

Different types of PEP:

1. HIV PEP: is a short course of HIV medicines taken very soon after possible exposure for 28-days to prevent HIV. You must start it within 72 hours (3 days) after a possible exposure to HIV, or it won't work. Every hour counts! PEP should be used only in emergency situations. It is not meant for regular use by people who may be exposed to HIV frequently.
2. STI prophylaxis: prevent sexually transmitted infections, no time frame
3. Emergency Contraception: prevent unwanted pregnancies. It should be taken within 120 hours (5 days).
4. Hepatitis B: Prevent Hepatitis B infection, should be taken within 14 days after possible exposure.
5. Tetanus prophylaxis: for tetanus/lockjaw prevention within 24 hours.

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

What is Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)?

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is a daily drug that can be taken by people who don't have HIV to prevent them from being infected with the virus.

To be effective, the drug must be taken every day in the same way that oral contraceptives are taken. PrEP should ideally be used alongside other protective methods, such as female and male condoms, as PrEP does not prevent pregnancy or other sexually transmitted infections. People who take PrEP need to get an HIV test regularly (three monthly is recommended), as it is critical that HIV-positive people are not on PrEP (they need to move immediately onto highly active anti-retro viral therapy).

Who Should Take PrEP?

Anyone who is HIV negative can take PrEP, however, not everyone is at risk of an HIV infection. The following criteria are sufficient to request PrEP:

- When one is involved with a sexual partner who is HIV positive, not on ART or not yet virally suppressed.
- When one is engaging in vaginal or anal intercourse without condoms with more than one partner
- When one is involved with a sexual partner with one or more HIV risk factors
- When one has a history of an STI
- When one has a history of continuous use of HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)
- When one or their partner is injecting drugs using shared needles
- When one is breastfeeding from an HIV-positive person



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEP AND PrEP

What do they stand for?	PrEP PrEP = Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis is HIV medication taken BEFORE possible HIV exposure.	PEP PEP = Post Exposure Prophylaxis is HIV medication taken AFTER possible HIV exposure.
Who are they for?	HIV negative people who have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual partner who is HIV positive and NOT on ARVs or not virally suppressed. • Has condomless sex with a partner of unknown HIV status. • Injecting with shared needles. 	HIV negative or Unknown HIV status who have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced sexual assault including rape • Had workplace injury (needle stick injury) • Had condomless sex with a HIV positive partner or partner of Unknown status.
Is HIV testing compulsory?	An HIV test is required before starting PrEP and every 3 months during PrEP treatment.	An HIV test is not compulsory but recommended before and after starting PEP to monitor effectiveness of PEP and detect early HIV infection.
When should they be taken?	Daily, prior to possible HIV exposure Note: PrEP takes at least 7 days to reach high levels of HIV protection.	Only in emergency situations, and within 72 hours (3 days) of possible HIV exposure. Note: a full treatment course lasts 28 days.
Are they effective?	Daily PrEP can reduce risk of HIV transmission from sex by more than 90% and from shared needles by more than 70%.	When taken correctly PEP can reduce the risk of HIV transmission by more than 80%. It is recommended to use condom during the course of treatment.
Are they safe?	Safe in pregnancy and breastfeeding. May cause minor side effects, such as nausea.	Safe in pregnancy and breastfeeding. May also cause minor side effects, such as nausea.
Where can people get them?	In all our public healthcare facilities including clinics and hospitals for FREE. Note that you might be required to pay at private healthcare facilities.	In all public health facilities for FREE. Note that you might be required to pay at private healthcare facilities.

PREVENTION OF INJURIES AND NON NATURAL DEATHS

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

1. Physical activity through exercise assists with the ability to perform daily activities with better ease.
2. Exercise at least 30 minutes, three times a week.
3. Alcohol and drugs inhibit ones mental capacity and may expose one to violence and injury. They may also cause mental health problems. Avoid them.
4. Drink adequate water to hydrate as well as to flush out toxins from the body.
5. Eat a healthy balanced meal containing green vegetables (spinach) healthy fats (Avocado, Peanuts) and carbohydrates (brown rice, oats and potatoes) as well as protein sources.
6. Do your health checks regularly e.g. monthly or after three months depending on your health needs at your nearest health facility to know your health status.
7. Take your treatment as prescribed to avoid worsening of health conditions.



ROAD SAFETY

1. Do not get distracted on the road. Avoid using your cellphone while driving or walking and stay focused on the road. The wearing of earphones or ear pods by pedestrians may prevent them from hearing a car approaching or honking.
2. Do no drink and drive. Do not drink and walk. Alcohol reduces the ability to react fast.
3. Buckle up. Use those seat belts to ensure safety. Make sure children are also buckled up in their seats.
4. Rest. It's important to rest every 2 hours when taking a long journey to avoid accidents resulting from exhaustion.
5. Ensure that your car is safe to drive by ensuring that it is serviced regularly.
6. Ensure that your body is also "serviced" by going for regular health checks e.g. monthly or quarterly that will help detect illness early and treatment started.



SUICIDE

1. Take any suicidal talk or behavior seriously.
2. Remember that no situation is permanent and solutions can always be found.
3. Avoid drugs and alcohol as they can influence suicidal thoughts.
4. Make your home safe by removing objects that could harm you.
5. Reach out for help. Talk to a trusted friend, family or professional about your feelings.



BURNS

1. Don't leave open fires unattended. Make sure the fire is completely extinguished.
2. Never leave hot beverages, pots and pans unattended around children.
3. Make sure gas appliances are used safely. Turn off gas appliances completely after use and heed warning signs such as a smell like rotten eggs or yellow or orange flames. Flames should be a blue colour.
4. Keep children away from gas appliances and ensure the whole family knows about gas safety.
5. If burnt, run cold water or cold compresses over the burn site and seek medical help.

Injury prevention is everyone's responsibility. Remember to do your part by following the rules, reporting crimes and ensuring the safety of yourself and of those around you.

Police emergency number: 10111

Ambulance number: 10177

Mobile emergency number: 112



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
People are trafficked for many exploitative purposes



Sexual exploitation



Forced labour



Debt bondage



Domestic servitude



Organ removal



Forced begging



Child soldiers



Forced marriage

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in persons is an offence in South Africa and is defined in the Human Trafficking Act No. 7/2013. Human trafficking is when people are moved from their homes under false deceptions or by force and taken to another place or other places-inside or outside the country in order for them to be exploited.

Traffickers recruit victims from poor countries and poor and/or rural areas within south Africa to urban areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein where traffickers force victims into sex trafficking and forced labour in domestic service, criminal activities and agriculture.



ELEMENTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Acts | Any person who delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders.

Means | by means of a threat of harm; the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payments, compensation, rewards, benefits, or any other advantage; aimed at either the person or an immediate family member of that person or any other person in close relationship to that person.

Purpose | for the purpose of any form or manner of exploitation, is guilty of the offence of trafficking in persons.

Exploitation includes, but is not limited to -

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery;
- (b) sexual exploitation;
- (c) servitude;
- (d) forced labour;
- (e) child labour as defined in section 1 of the Children's Act;
- (f) the removal of body parts; or
- (g) the impregnation of a female person against her will for the purpose of selling her child when the child is born.

Furthermore, any person who (a) adopts a child, facilitated or secured through legal or illegal means; or (b) concludes a forced marriage with another person, within or across the borders of the Republic, for the purpose of the exploitation of that child or other person in any form or manner, is guilty of an offence.

Who can fall victim of human trafficking

Everybody can fall victim of human trafficking: children, young people, adults, girls, boys, men, woman and older persons. People who are unhappy with their present living condition, unemployed, those who are looking for opportunities to improve their life and it can happen to south Africans as well as people from other countries. Role of Department of Health To prevent any form of human trafficking in Gauteng. To ensure people are sensitized about human trafficking.

Role of Department of Health

To prevent any form of human trafficking in Gauteng. To ensure people are sensitized about human trafficking. To ensure medical examination are conducted and collect medical evidence to support criminal justice system to prosecute. To ensure the well-being of a victims of trafficking. To provide treatment to the victims.

Gauteng Clinical Forensic Medical Services Facilities

Ekurhuleni Metro Health District

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/ TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
FAR EAST RAND HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Far East Rand Hospital Hospital Street Springs 1559	066 582 6157	East Sub District	24hrs
BERTHA GXOWA HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Bertha Gxowa Hospital Cnr Joubert & Angus Street Germiston 1401	011 278 7622/3	South Sub District	24hrs
DAVEYTON CFMS	CHC	Daveyton Main Clinic Empilisweni Road Daveyton Benoni 1520	011 424 0194 072 418 7047	East Sub District	12hrs
TEMBISA HOSPITAL MASAKHANE THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE	Hospital -TCC	Tembisa Hospital No.1 Corner Flint Mazibuko & Reverend RTJ Namane Streets Olifantsfontein 1665	011 923 2254	North Sub District	24hrs
THELLE MOGOERANE	Rehabilitation Centre	Tsakane Old Clinic 10890 Zulu Street Old Tsakane Clinic	Tsakane Old Clinic	East Sub District	12hrs
TSAKANE CFMS	Rehabilitation Centre	Tsakane Old Clinic 10890 Zulu Street	010 344 2991 084 924 8785	East Sub District	12hrs

Johannesburg Metro Health District

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/ TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
ALEXANDRA CFMS	Police Station	Alexandra SAPS Detectives 222 Second Avenue Alexandra	073 283 0559 011 440 7565	Region E	24hrs
DISCOVERERS CFM	CHC	Discoverers Hospital 35 Clarendon Drive Discovery Florida 1709	011 624 1200	Region C	10hrs
H.E.L.P CENTRE: HILLBROW CHC	CHC	Hillbrow C H C Corner Smith & Klein Street Hillbrow 2001	011 694 3805/6	Region F	24hrs
LENASIA SOUTH THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE	CHC -TCC	Lenasia South C H C 3 Cosmo Street Lenasia South 1828	011 213 9722	Region G	10hrs

Johannesburg Metro Health District - Continues

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
STRADFORD CFMS	CHC	Stratford CHC Link road Orange Farm Ext 2	010 344 2990	Region G	8hrs
NTHABISENG THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE:	Hospital -TCC	Chris Hanani Baragwanath Hospital Old Potchefstroom Road Soweto	011 933 1206	Region D	24hrs
ZAMOKUHLE CFMS	CHC	Zola C H C 75/1765 Buthelezi & Bendile Street, Zola 1868	011 986 0618 011 934 8202	Region D	8hrs

Tshwane Metro Health District

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
DARK CITY CLINIC CFMS	CHC	Dark city Clinic Stand 1107 section F Dark City Ekangala	013 930 0825 013 935 7027	Sub District 7	24hrs
JUBILEE HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Jubilee District Hospital Private Bag x449 Hammanskraal Jubilee Road 0400	012 717 9491	Sub District 2	24hrs
LAUDIUM CHC THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE	CHC -TCC	Laudium Community Health Centre Corner Bengal Street & 25th Ave Laudium	012 374 9900 082 788 0453	Sub District 4	24hrs
BOTSHABELO CFMS	Hospital	ODi District Hospital Klipgat Road Mabopane 0190	012 725 2454	Sub District 1	24hrs
MAMELODI HOSPITAL TCC CFMS	Hospital-TCC	Mamelodi Hospital Corner TsamayaRoad & Serapeng Street Mamelodi East 19475	012 841 8438	Sub District 6	24hrs
TSHWANE MLCC	Hospital	Tshwane District Hospital Between Tshwane District Hospital/Steve Biko Hospital Dr. Savage road Pretoria	012 354 1874 012 801 4504 083 464 6278	Sub District 3	24hrs
BOTSALANO (SOSHANGUVE CLINIC) CFMS	CHC	Soshanguve Clinic 3 1834 Block BB Soshanguve 0152	0795294648	Sub District 1	24hrs

West Rand Health District

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
TSHEPO SUPPORT CENTRE, LERATONG HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Leratong Hospital 1 Adcock Street Chamdor Krugersdorp 1740	011 411 3511 011 411 3524	Mogale City	24hrs
CARLETONVILLE HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Carletonville Hospital CnrAnnon& Falcon Street Carletonville 2499	018 788 1750	Merafong	24hrs
DR YUSUF DADOO HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Dr Yusuf Dadoo hospital Private bag X2006 Krugersdorp 1740	011 951 6212	Mogale City	12hrs
BEKKERSDAL CHC CFMS	CHC	Bekkersdal West Clinic 3545 Kgomo Hlaba Street Westonaria 1779	011 755 8002	Westonaria	12hrs

Sedibeng Health District

PEP Site/Facility Name	Type of facility (PHC/CHC/TCC/Hospital)	Facility Physical Address	Facility Tel No	Sub-District	Operational Hours
KOPANONG HOSPITAL THUTHUZELA CARE CENTRE	Hospital -TCC	Kopanong Hospital No 2 Cassino Road Duncanville Vereeniging 1908	016 428 7105	Emfuleni Sub District	24hrs
HEIDELBERG HOSPITAL CFMS	Hospital	Heidelberg Hospital Private bag X612 Heidelberg 1438	016 3411294 016 3411182	Lesedi sub District	24hrs

Gauteng CFMS Coordinators Details:

Provincial Office: Mr Makhosane 066 392 2373 and Ms Skosana 060 572 7384

Ekurhuleni Metro Health District: Ms Mabunda 079 502 6773 and Dr Madonsela 082 495 7572

Johannesburg Metro Health District: Dr Santana 071 678 5773 and Ms Maseko 073 615 5519

Tshwane Metro Health District: Dr Phoshoko 082 452 3886

West Rand Health District: Dr Kunene 082 685 9946 and Ms Mehlomakulu Edigejhi 071 851 1454

Sedibeng Health District: Ms Thithi 083 525 0834 and Dr Kalian 082 377 7528

Gender-Based Violence Command Centre
0800 428 428 (0800 GBV GBV)

National Human Trafficking Hotline
0800 222 777