

Appendix 1. Supplementary Results

Characteristics of the victims and of the assailants

In group 2, 95 victims (41%) had a friendly relationship with the assailant. The assailant was a family member in 38 cases (17%) and a co-worker, manager or supervisor in 20 cases (9%).

Results of the first medical examination

Antiretroviral therapy was given according to French national guidelines, which do not recommend treatment in patients presenting later than 48 hours after the assault.¹ Antiretroviral therapy was given to 222 of the 435 patients (51%) examined within 48 hours after the assault. In intimate partner sexual assaults, antiretroviral therapy was less likely to be prescribed when the victim and the assailant were a couple, than when they had previously separated (16 of 161 cases (10%) vs. 20 of 102 cases (20%), $p=0.026$). A contraceptive pill was given to 205 of the 446 female patients (46%) under 50 years of age examined within 72 hours after the assault. No antiretroviral therapy was given to 37 of 195 patients (19%) who received a contraceptive pill within 48 hours after the assault.

Decisive interventions before the complaints to the police

The decisive intervention that resulted in complaining to the police came from a family member in 55 of 294 cases (19%), a friend in 39 of 294 cases (13%), the spouse or intimate partner in 14 of 294 cases (5%), a co-worker in 7 of 294 cases (2%), or a doctor in 13 of 294 cases (4%). In 111 of 294 cases (38%), the decision to complain arose only from the victims.

Intra-groups differences between victims attending and victims not attending the second examination

A few characteristics were associated with non-attendance at the second examination for a given group.

For group 1, only the age of the assailant was associated with differences in attending: older assailants (37 vs. 32, $P=0.024$) were associated with attendance at the 2nd examination.

For group 2, not having been punched (92% in non-attending victims vs. 83%, $P=0.031$), not reporting the use of a weapon (93% vs. 82%, $P=0.005$), the absence of any genital traumatic injury (84% vs. 73%, $P=0.029$), not reporting a prior medical consultation (81% vs. 68%, $P=0.012$), the absence of hematoma (97% vs. 88%, $P=0.003$) and the use of a condom (16% vs. 6%, $P=0.028$) were associated with a lower attendance.

For group 3, the presence of any extragenital traumatic injury (39% in non-attending victims vs. 24%, $P=0.011$), the presence of any kind of traumatic injury (46% vs. 30%, $P=0.012$), absence of shame (76% vs. 61%, $P=0.017$) and absence of social withdrawal (95% vs. 84%, $P=0.004$) were associated with a lower attendance.

Reference

1. Ministère de la santé, de la jeunesse et des sports, ministère du travail des relations sociales et de la solidarité. Circulaire interministérielle N°DGS/R12/DHOS/DGT/DSS/2008/91 du 13 mars 2008 relative aux recommandations de prise en charge des personnes exposées à un risque de transmission du virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH). <http://www.ast74.fr/upload/fiches/2010/gtsgomzvtvz.pdf> Accessed: 10 July 2015

Appendix 2. Somatic Symptoms and Physical Findings

Results of the first examination

	All n=767 (%)	Group 1 n=263 (%)	Group 2 n=229 (%)	Group 3 n=275 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Prior medical opinion	185 (24)	69 (26)	53 (23)	63 (23)	0.612			
Time of examination								
Within 3 days*	473 (62)	160 (61)	107 (47)	206 (75)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Median time, hrs	31	41	96	18	<0.001	0.024	<0.001	<0.001
Range, hrs	1-7920	2-6480	2-7920	1-5760				
Somatic complaints	532 (69)	207 (79)	135 (59)	190 (69)	<0.001	<0.001	0.011	0.018
Fatigue	325 (42)	128 (49)	73 (32)	124 (45)	<0.001	<0.001	0.406	0.002
Pain	360 (47)	142 (54)	94 (40)	127 (46)	0.015	0.004	0.070	0.247
Functional impairment	11 (2)	9 (3)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0.004†	0.023†	0.010†	1.0†
Recent traumatic injuries	388 (51)	159 (60)	88 (38)	141 (51)	<0.001	<0.001	0.032	0.004
<72 hrs‡	294 (62)	112 (70)	61 (57)	121 (59)	0.040	0.029	0.026	0.769
Type of injuries								
Bruises or hematomas	265 (35)	113 (43)	55 (24)	97 (35)	<0.001	<0.001	0.067	0.006
Wounds	255 (33)	104 (40)	55 (24)	96 (35)	<0.001	<0.001	0.266	0.008

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	Bone fractures or sprains	8 (1)	3 (1)	1 (0)	4 (1)	0.607†			
Location of injuries									
Extragenital traumatic injuries		332 (43)	137 (52)	76 (33)	119 (43)	<0.001	<0.001	0.041	0.021
<72 hrs‡		255 (54)	100 (62)	53 (50)	102 (50)	0.028	0.036	0.013	0.998
	Limbs	274 (36)	116 (44)	60 (26)	98 (36)	<0.001	<0.001	0.045	0.023
	Head or neck	138 (18)	59 (22)	32 (14)	47 (17)	0.046	0.016	0.119	0.338
	Trunk	92 (12)	36 (14)	22 (10)	34 (12)	0.370			
Genital traumatic injuries		133 (17)	53 (20)	28 (12)	52 (19)	0.047	0.018	0.716	0.141
<72 hrs‡		106 (22)	36 (22)	22 (21)	48 (23)	0.858			
	Anus	66 (9)	34 (13)	11 (5)	21 (8)	0.005	0.002	0.043	0.194
	Vulva	47 (6)	15 (6)	16 (7)	16 (6)	0.810			
	Hymen	14 (2)	2 (1)	1 (0.4)	11 (4)	0.006†	1.0†	0.021†	0.008†
	Vagina	13 (2)	3 (1)	2 (1)	8 (3)	0.198†			
Absence of extragenital physical assault and extragenital traumatic injuries		314 (41)	78 (30)	121 (53)	115 (42)	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.014
Absence of extragenital physical assault, self- defensive reactions, and extragenital		209 (27)	45 (17)	87 (38)	77 (28)	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.017

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traumatic injuries

**Results of the second
examination**

	All	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	P value
	n=294	n=106	n=100	n=88	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Somatic complaints	86 (29)	32 (30)	28 (28)	26 (30)	0.940
Fatigue	54 (18)	24 (23)	14 (14)	16 (18)	0.277
Pain	33 (11)	10 (9)	13 (13)	10 (11)	0.719
Functional impairment	10 (3)	2 (2)	4 (4)	4 (5)	0.518†

* Following the sexual assault

† Fisher's exact test

‡ Percentages were calculated from the 488 patients examined within 72 hours after the reported assault

Appendix 3. Psychological Symptoms

Results of the first examination

	All n=767 (%)	Group 1 n=263 (%)	Group 2 n=229 (%)	Group 3 n=275 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs.2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Psychological symptoms (any symptom)	646 (84)	231 (88)	198 (86)	217 (79)	0.010	0.650	0.006	0.027
Anxiety	384 (50)	143 (54)	109 (48)	132 (48)	0.226			
Fear	257 (34)	120 (46)	68 (30)	69 (25)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.247
Shame	192 (25)	64 (24)	68 (30)	60 (22)	0.120			
Sadness	172 (22)	70 (27)	45 (20)	57 (21)	0.127			
Disgust	141 (18)	42 (16)	52 (23)	47 (17)	0.124			
Sleep disorders	130 (17)	54 (21)	45 (20)	31 (11)	0.007	0.808	0.003	0.009
Depressive symptoms	81 (11)	38 (14)	21 (9)	22 (8)	0.037	0.072	0.018	0.640
Intrusive images or revivification	81 (11)	21 (8)	34 (15)	26 (9)	0.036	0.016	0.546	0.063
Self-blame	75 (10)	19 (7)	30 (13)	26 (9)	0.089			
Eating disorders	56 (7)	25 (10)	23 (10)	8 (3)	0.002	0.841	0.001	<0.001
Social withdrawal	45 (6)	9 (3)	20 (9)	16 (6)	0.044	0.013	0.187	0.206
Suicidal ideation	26 (3)	9 (3)	7 (3)	10 (4)	0.937			

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Results of the second examination

	All n=294 (%)	Group 1 n=106 (%)	Group 2 n=100 (%)	Group 3 n=88 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs.2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs.3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Psychological symptoms (any symptom)	271 (92)	97 (91)	88 (88)	86 (98)	0.044	0.405	0.062	0.011
Anxiety	111 (38)	43 (41)	38 (38)	30 (34)	0.650			
Fear	138 (47)	57 (54)	40 (40)	41 (47)	0.140			
Shame	117 (40)	35 (33)	49 (49)	33 (38)	0.056			
Sadness	6 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1.0*			
Disgust	3 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1.0*			
Sleep disorders	191 (65)	75 (71)	59 (59)	57 (65)	0.210			
Depressive symptoms	148 (50)	55 (52)	53 (53)	40 (45)	0.542			
Intrusive images or reviv	127 (43)	37 (35)	48 (48)	42 (48)	0.098			
Self-blame	140 (48)	42 (40)	53 (53)	45 (51)	0.116			
Eating disorders	107 (36)	34 (32)	39 (39)	34 (39)	0.512			
Social withdrawal	98 (33)	25 (24)	34 (34)	39 (44)	0.009	0.098	0.002	0.147
Suicidal ideation	36 (12)	13 (12)	11 (11)	12 (14)	0.859			
Median IES-R [range]	53 [0-88]	55 [1-88]	52 [0-87]	52 [2-87]	0.951			
IES-R >33†	188 (79)	59 (76)	67 (81)	62 (78)	0.675			
Median GHQ-28 [range]	17 [0-28]	17 [0-28]	18 [0-28]	17 [1-28]	0.367			

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GHQ-28 >4‡	210 (89)	66 (85)	74 (91)	70 (92)	0.248
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* Fisher's exact test

† Percentages given as a proportion of the victims who completed the IES-R

‡ Percentages given as a proportion of the victims who completed the GHQ-28

Appendix 4. Social Reactions Perceived by the Victims and Events Occurring After the Assault

	All n=294 (%)	Group 1 n=106 (%)	Group 2 n=100 (%)	Group 3 n=88 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
<i>Social reactions following the assault disclosure</i>								
First person to be informed of the assault								
Family member	97 (33)	45 (42)	22 (22)	30 (34)	0.007	0.002	0.234	0.064
Friend	100 (34)	33 (31)	40 (40)	27 (31)	0.298			
Intimate partner	27 (9)	2 (2)*	11 (11)	14 (16)	0.003	0.007	<0.001	0.323
Other person†	65 (22)	24 (23)	26 (26)	15 (17)	0.332			
Reactions from the intimate partner‡§								
Support	56 (25)	2 (6)	26 (26)	28 (32)	0.015	0.015	0.003	0.379
Negative or absent	39 (18)	17 (51)	9 (9)	13 (15)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.219
Mixed	4 (2)	0 (0)	3 (3)	1 (1)	0.655¶			
No intimate partner at the time of the assault disclosure	119 (54)	13 (39)	61 (61)	45 (51)	0.078			
Reactions from family members§								

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	Support	153 (52)	58 (55)	45 (45)	50 (57)	0.213						
	Negative or absent	56 (19)	18 (17)	21 (21)	17 (19)	0.761						
	Mixed	40 (14)	15 (14)	14 (14)	11 (13)	0.936						
	No family members informed of the assault at the time of the assault disclosure	42 (14)	14 (13)	19 (19)	9 (10)	0.212						
Reactions from other people around [§]												
	Support	176 (60)	68 (64)	56 (56)	52 (59)	0.483						
	Negative or absent	31 (11)	4 (4)	14 (14)	13 (15)	0.018				0.009	0.007	0.880
	Mixed	14 (5)	3 (3)	6 (6)	5 (6)	0.517 [¶]						
	Nobody around the victim informed of the assault at the time of the assault disclosure	70 (24)	30 (28)	23 (23)	17 (19)	0.334						
<i>Events occurring after the assault</i>												
	Other assault	19 (6)	9 (9)	4 (4)	6 (7)	0.418						
	Withdrawal of complaint	14 (5)	9 (8)	2 (2)	2 (2)	0.055 [¶]						
	Absence from work [#]	47 (48)	19 (41)	14 (52)	14 (56)	0.443						
	Interruption of studies [#]	38 (38)	5 (33)	15 (32)	18 (46)	0.372						

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Medical or psychological opinion**	186 (63)	68 (64)	68 (68)	53 (60)	0.540
Psychoactive treatment**	94 (32)	33 (31)	34 (34)	27 (31)	0.865

*The first person informed could be an intimate partner when the assailant was an ex-intimate partner or vice versa

† Including co-workers and doctors

‡ Intimate partner at the time of assault disclosure, who was not the assailant

§ The proportions refer to all the victims, whether people around them were informed of the assault or not

|| Support could come from an intimate partner when the assailant was an ex-intimate partner. Negative reactions included blame, doubt, threats, violence, or break-up. Mixed reactions were defined as partly positive and partly negative reactions from the same individual or from different individuals in the same group, i.e., family or other people around

¶ Fisher's exact test

Percentage given as a proportion of current workers or of current students

** Opinion or advice received between the first and the second examination

Appendix 5. Referral to Other Professionals After the Second Examination

	All n=294 (%)	Group 1 n=106 (%)	Group 2 n=100 (%)	Group 3 n=88 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Referral to other professionals	188 (64)	72 (68)	64 (64)	52 (59)	0.443			
Physician or surgeon	16 (5)	4 (4)	6 (6)	6 (6)	0.619			
Psychologist	163 (55)	54 (51)	59 (59)	50 (57)	0.485			
Lawyer	35 (12)	23 (22)	9 (9)	3 (3)	<0.001	0.012	<0.001	0.118
Social worker	7 (2)	7 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.001*	0.014*	0.017*	1.0*
Victim support association	29 (10)	21 (20)	6 (6)	2 (2)	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.287*

* Fisher exact test

Appendix 6. Assault Disclosure to the Police

	All n=294 (%)	Group 1 n=106 (%)	Group 2 n=100 (%)	Group 3 n=88 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Timing of disclosure of the assault to the police >48 hrs Reasons for a delayed disclosure*	131 (45)	48 (45)	59 (59)	24 (27)	<0.001	0.031	0.015	<0.001
Fear	55 (42)	19 (40)	26 (44)	10 (42)	0.896			
Physically or psychologically unable	47 (36)	14 (29)	25 (42)	8 (33)	0.352			
Threats by the assailant	23 (18)	11 (23)	10 (17)	2 (8)	0.332†			
Willingness to forget	19 (15)	3 (6)	12 (20)	4 (17)	0.109†			
Lack of information	17 (13)	5 (10)	8 (14)	4 (17)	0.699†			

* Percentages were calculated from the 135 patients reported a timing of disclosure of the assault to the police >48 hrs

† Fisher's exact test

Appendix 7. Drug Prescriptions After the Medical Examination

	All n=767 (%)	Group 1 n=263 (%)	Group 2 n=229 (%)	Group 3 n=275 (%)	P value	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 2	Intergroup comparison P value, 1 vs. 3	Intergroup comparison P value, 2 vs. 3
Drug prescription								
Antiretroviral therapy*	222 (51)	35 (24)	63 (65)	124 (64)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.906
Contraceptive pill†	205 (46)	49 (33)	48 (48)	108 (55)	<0.001	0.012	<0.001	0.303

* Percentages were calculated from the 450 patients examined within 48 hours after the reported assault

† Percentages were calculated from the 446 female patients under 50 years of age, examined within 72 hours after the reported assault