Pressure on Vascular Structures and Lethality

- Only 11lbs of pressure placed on both carotid arteries for 10 seconds is necessary to cause unconsciousness.
- 4.4lbs of pressure placed on the jugular for 10 seconds is necessary to cause unconsciousness.
- 33lbs of pressure on the trachea is required to completely close it off.
- If pressure is released immediately consciousness will be regained within 10 seconds.
- Brain death will occur in 4-5 minutes.

Questions to Ask:

1. Describe how you were strangled (where was offender/victim, what was used to strangle the victim)?
2. What did the offender say before, during and after the strangulation?
3. How long did the offender strangle you?
4. Did you lose consciousness?
5. Did your hearing or vision change?
6. Did you lose control of bodily functions?
7. Did you have any difficulty breathing when the offender strangled you?
8. What made the offender stop strangling you?
9. How many times did the offender strangle you? Describe each incident.
10. Do you have any difficulty breathing now?
11. Are you in any pain now? Where?
12. Describe any changes to your voice.
13. Are you having any trouble swallowing?
14. Have the victim look in a mirror and point out any visible injuries.

Try to speak with the victim in a private setting and in a separate area from the perpetrator.

Try to take photos of any visible injuries, but also note the visible injuries you observe in your memo book.

DV and Strangulation Statistics

- Visible injuries are only seen in 50% of strangulation cases.
- 15% of visible injuries are able to be captured by regular photography.
- Victims of just one strangulation are 700 percent more likely to become a victim of attempted homicide by the same partner in the future.
- Victims of one strangulation are 800 percent more likely to become a victim of homicide by the same partner in the future.
- Early studies indicate a correlation between DV abusers and police related shootings (i.e. officers shot by perps/suicide by cop).
STRANGULATION

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

NEUROLOGICAL
- Loss of memory
- Behavioral changes
- Loss of sensation
- Extremity weakness
- Headaches

SCALP
- Petechiae
- Bald spots (from hair being pulled)
- Bump to the head (from blunt force trauma or falling to the ground)

EYES & EYELIDS
- Petechiae to eye ball
- Petechiae on eyelid
- Bloody red eyelid(s)
- Vision changes
- Droopy eyelid

FACE
- Petechiae (tiny red spots—slightly red or blue)
- Scratch marks
- Facial drooping
- Swelling

CHEST
- Chest pain
- Redness
- Scratch marks
- Bruising
- Abrasions

VOICE & THROAT CHANGES
- Raspy or hoarse voice
- Unable to speak
- Trouble swallowing
- Painful to swallow
- Clearing the throat

EARS
- Ringing in ears
- Petechiae on earlobe(s)
- Bruising behind the ear
- Bleeding in the ear

MOUTH
- Bruising
- Swollen tongue
- Swollen lips
- Cuts/abrasions
- Internal Petechiae

NECK
- Redness
- Scratch marks
- Finger nail impressions
- Bruising (thumbs or fingers)
- Swelling
- Ligature Marks

BREATHING CHANGES
- Difficulty breathing
- Respiratory distress
- Unable to breathe

CONSEQUENCES

PSYCHOLOGICAL INJURY
- PTSD, depression, suicidal ideation, memory problems, nightmares, anxiety, severe stress reaction, amnesia, and psychosis.

DELAYED FATALITY
- Death can occur days or weeks after the attack due to cardiopulmonary dissection and respiratory complications such as pneumonia, ARDS, and the risk of blood clots traveling to the brain (embolization).

Today, 38 States have legislation AGAINST STRANGULATION

VAWA 2013 added strangulation and suffocation to FEDERAL LAW

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