



Non-Fatal Strangulation

Non-fatal strangulation (NFS) should be seen as a risk factor of future lethality but may often be missed by professionals.

Dr Cath White OBE

Having qualified as a doctor in 1988 I undertook various hospital posts as part of my training to be a General Practitioner. I joined the St Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre, Manchester, UK in 1995 as one of the forensic physicians before taking the role as Clinical Director in 2003. St. Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre has had over 22,000 clients and sees on average 1500 cases per year with over 500 of these being children.

In 2012 I was appointed as a UN Expert on Sexual Violence. Since then I have been working on a project developing forensic medical services in the West Bank, Palestine and since 2015 I have been involved in a similar UN project in Egypt.

Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine posts:

- Vice President May 2010 – 2013;
- I currently sit on the Academic Committee and Forensic Science Subcommittee.

Learning Objectives

- What NFS is and why it is important to detect it.
- The signs and symptoms of non-fatal strangulation.
- The management of NFS victims.
- The demographics of NFS victims in a sexual assault referral centre setting.