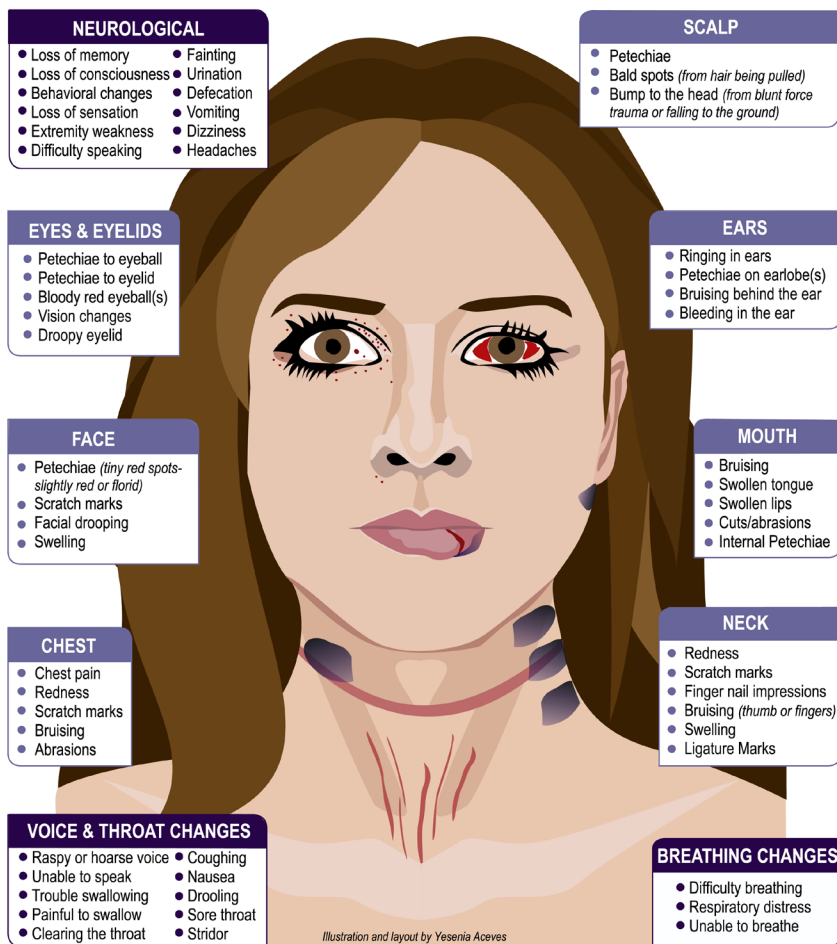


STRANGULATION

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ²



CONSEQUENCES ¹⁴

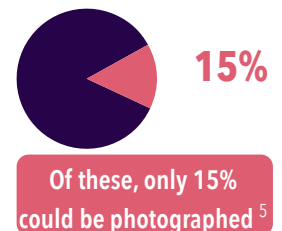
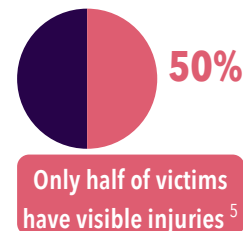
PSYCHOLOGICAL NEUROLOGICAL INJURY and TBI

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 carotid artery dissection and respiratory complications such as pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, stroke due to the risk of blood clots traveling to the brain (embolization).

HOWEVER... Oftentimes, even in fatal cases, there are **NO EXTERNAL SIGNS** of injury ¹⁵



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⁶ Shields, et al (2010). Living victims of strangulation: A 10-year review of cases in a metropolitan community. American Journal of Forensic Medical Pathology, 31, 320-325.

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⁸ Zilkens, et al (2016). Non-Fatal Strangulation in Sexual Assault, Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine, 43, 1-7.

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¹⁰ Thomas, et al (2014). Do You Know What It Feels Like to Drown. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 38, 124-137.

¹¹ Glass, et al (2008). Non-fatal strangulation is an important risk factor for homicide of women. The Journal of Emergency Medicine, 35(3), 329-335.

¹² Gwinn, et al (2018). Hope Rising: How the Science of Hope Can Change Your Life, 90.

¹³ Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention (2023). <https://www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com/resources/legislation-map/>

¹⁴ Bergin, et al (2022). Describing Non-Fatal Intimate Partner Strangulation Presentation and Evaluation in a Community-Based Hospital. Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, 37(1), 5-14.

¹⁵ DiPaolo, et al (2009). Unexpected Delayed Death After Manual Strangulation, Monaldi Arch Chest Dis, 71(3), 132-134; Luke (1966). Strangulation as a Method of Homicide, Arch Path, Vol. 83.