being unexpected and unexplained and subsequently being diagnosed as COVID-19 post-mortem, concerns around care in those dying with a known diagnosis of COVID-19, or co-incident SARS-CoV-2 infection with a cause of death unrelated to viral infection. This had a significant impact on workloads at VIFM, ranging from changes in admission procedures, extensive viral testing, and contributions to contact tracing. Aspects of the management of these cases will be discussed, along with the pathological aspects of some of these presentations.

VACCINATION DEATHS AND THE SAMOAN MEASLES OUTBREAK

Linda Iles

Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, Melbourne, Vic, Australia

On July 6th 2018, two 1 year old infants died shortly after receiving the Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) vaccine. Events over the following months amplified this tragedy. The investigation of these deaths will be discussed, along with the events that culminated in an epidemic that resulted in the death of 83 people, predominantly children, in the Pacific nation.

IS PORNOGRAPHY IMPACTING SEXUAL ASSAULT PRESENTATIONS?

Kim Farrington

Sexual Assault Resource Centre, Perth, Australia

Pornhub is ranked the 9th most visited website in the world; 70% of visits to the site are on mobile devices; the average age an Australian boy first sees pornography is estimated to be 12 years old. Given that pornography is seemingly ubiquitous, is it influencing sexual assault presentations and how? This topic is explored using a clinical audit and case presentations.

CLINICAL FORENSIC MEDICINE AND COVID-19 CHALLENGES: THE MELBOURNE EXPERIENCE

Janine Rowse, Nicola Cunningham, Jo Ann Parkin

Clinical Forensic Medicine, Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, Melbourne, Vic, Australia

The rapidly evolving context of the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated profound modifications to the provision of health-care services globally. The concomitant requirements of lockdowns and social distancing and their subsequent isolating effects had marked ramifications for vulnerable individuals at risk of violence. The experiences of conducting sexual assault forensic examinations of suspected and confirmed COVID-19 positive patients in Melbourne hospital COVID-19 hot zones are presented, including the development of a modified forensic examination protocol. Additional clinical forensic issues specific to the pandemic context are discussed, including forensic 'mimics' of COVID-19 symptoms, clinical forensic service adaptations during Melbourne's second wave of community transmissions, and considerations of the impact of changes to service provision on the patient experience.

EVIDENCE IN FORENSIC PRACTICE

Maria Nittis

Clinical Forensic Medicine, Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, Australia

Evidence supporting much of clinical forensic medicine practice is deficient or dated. This presentation highlights the results from two local research projects which looked at various aspects of the sexual assault forensic examination.

1. Do they who slide first, slide best: Jurisdictions within

Australia and internationally differ with regard to preference for who creates the smear from those swabs taken to find DNA from semen. This research sought to articulate the function of slide preparation in sexual assault and to identify whether slide preparation by the forensic examiner, at time of examination, was preferable to slide preparation by forensic laboratory staff, at a later date. It also provided a review of the limited research in this area and posed questions for potential future research.

2. Patient perception of forensic imaging: Historically, photography used in forensic documentation of injuries (especially genital injuries), sustained during an alleged sexual assault, has been controversial. This study explored the immediate and short-term experiential impacts of forensic photography from the victims' perspective and supports the case for the routine use of forensic photography, with patient consent.

SWIPE RIGHT: THE EMERGENCE OF TECHNOLOGY FACILITATED SEXUAL ASSAULT IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Janine Rowse^{1,2}, Siobhan Mullane², Caroline Bolt¹, Sanjeev Gaya¹, Joanna Tully²

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The use of technological platforms, such as social media and dating 'apps' to facilitate real-world social encounters between strangers is ubiquitous. Limited empirical data suggests there has been an increase in real-life contact sexual offences facilitated following people meeting online. We present the findings of a retrospective audit of a single clinician's forensic examination caseload from an Australian metropolitan adult clinical forensic medicine service. Concerningly, despite extensive research into online grooming of children, there is also a dearth of empirical research characterising technology facilitated contact sexual assault in children, with little additional known about the circumstances of these alleged incidents. A 14-year audit from an Australian paediatric clinical forensic medicine service is also presented, with common emerging features to technology facilitated sexual assaults discussed. The authors propose further large-scale research in this rapidly evolving area, to lead to informed preventive efforts and targeted education interventions.

THINKING FAST AND SLOW IN THE EVALUATION OF INJURY PLAUSIBILITY IN CHILD PROTECTION

Catherine Skellern

Child Protection and Forensic Medicine Service, Qld Childrens Hospital, Qld, Australia