Forensic Markers of Elder Abuse

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Caveats

- This lecture is primarily designed for professionals who work with older adults
 - Adult Protective Services workers
 - Health care providers
 - Social workers in the community and health care settings
- Some of the photographs and descriptions will be unpleasant and disturbing
- We'll be focusing on physical abuse and neglect



I've had enough of this:

"That's not abuse. He's just old and old people bruise easily."

and this:

"That's not abuse. He's just old and old people fracture easily."



and this:

"That's not abuse. He's just old and old people fall."

and this:

"That's not abuse. He's just old and old people get pressure sores."



Why the Difficulty?

- Why is it often difficult to tell if physical abuse has occurred?
- Why is it often difficult to tell if neglect has occurred?
 - > Normal age-related changes
 - > Common age-related changes
 - Context in which an injury (fracture) or wound (pressure sore) or event (grabbed an arm) occurred

The Challenge in Elders

Normal changes of aging

Multiple co-morbidities

Medication effects

Cognitive impairment



Normal & Common Changes

- Integument
 - Thinner epidermis
 - Capillary fragility
- Sensory
 - Presbycussis
 - Slower reaction time
 - Macular degeneration, cataracts
- Renal: Decrease in creatinine clearance

Normal & Common Changes

- Musculoskeletal
 - Decrease in muscle mass (sarcopenia)
 - Decrease in bone density (osteoporosis)
- Function
 - Gait & Balance
 - Driving
 - Handling finances

Dementia and Abuse

- May be unable to recognize abuse
- May be unable to report abuse
- May not be believed

People with dementia are especially vulnerable



What are some clues that abuse may have occurred?

History/Interview

- Implausible/vague explanations
- Delay in seeking care
- Unexplained injuries past or present
- Interaction between patient and caregiver

Clues on Physical Exam

- Sores, bruises, other wounds
- Unkempt appearance
- Poor hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Dehydration



Does the story match the physical findings?



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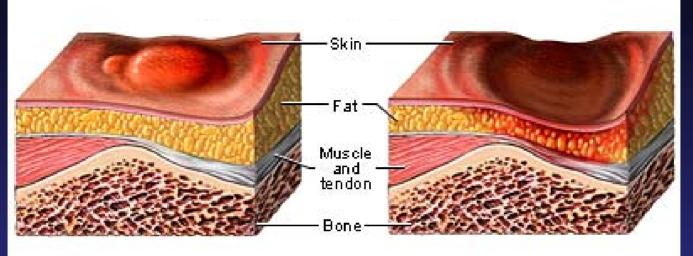


Pressure Ulcers

- Can occur despite good care
- Worrisome signs:
 - Not being treated
 - No health care provider has been notified
 - Smelly, dirty
 - Deep
- Stages I through IV

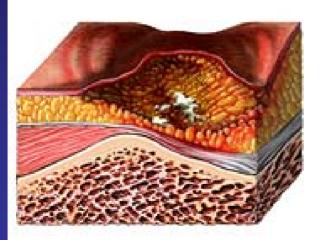


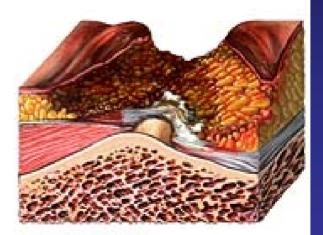
St I



St II

St III





St IV



Laboratory Findings in Abuse (direct and indirect)

- Chemistry panel
 - Malnutrition, Dehydration
 - Electrolyte imbalances
 - Impaired renal (kidney) function
- CBC (complete blood count) with differential
 - Malnutrition
 - Anemia
- Medication levels



The Importance of Context

- All bruises are due to the same thing: a blood vessel ruptures and blood extravasates into the surrounding tissue
- All pressure sores are due to the same thing: there's inadequate blood supply to maintain perfusion of the tissues
- All fractures are due to the same thing: an external force greater than the strength of the bone was applied.

Context (cont'd)

- Our job is to figure out why these things happened
- Most of the time, understanding the context is key to making a determination
- Sometimes, though, it's pretty darn obvious and I don't really need to know much about the context!

These are tough issues and we need to be cautious

- Don't want to accuse unfairly
- Don't want to miss an abusive situation and fail to protect a vulnerable person
- We need to ask the right questions and listen with a critical ear to explanations

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