

the child would be discovered. The father was sentenced to life imprisonment for multiple counts of child abuse resulting in death, while the mother received a suspended sentence. The images from the paediatric radiology department showing that the child had been abused several times were crucial for solving this case as they proved the lacking plausibility of the father's statement.

Keywords: child, abuse, outcome

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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN TRANSGENDER AND NON-CONFORMING GENDER IDENTITY INDIVIDUALS: A REVIEW

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Understanding and accepting diverse gender identities represents a notable societal challenge. Transgender individuals are vulnerable to physical and verbal abuse, discrimination, and hate crimes. This violence can manifest in various forms, including assault, harassment, and microaggressions.

The European Court of Human Rights decided in multiple cases (2017 – 2021) that administrative gender identity recognition should not necessarily involve gender reassignment surgery, leading to an increase of number of persons who wish to legally express a different gender identity than their birth-assigned biological gender.

Transphobia is an irrational fear or dislike of transgender individuals who are at an increased risk of victimization and vulnerability.

We performed a literature review aiming to reveal the prevalence of physical abuse in intimate relationships of the transgender and non-conforming gender identity communities. The main method of research was interviewing individuals and self-reporting violent episodes either lifetime or during the past year, since under-reporting to the authorities is a common phenomenon in domestic violence in general.

Transgender people experience a significantly higher prevalence of intimate partner violence compared to the general population, but apparently with no differences neither among gender assigned at birth nor between binary and non-binary individuals.

Efforts to address violence against transgender and non-conforming gender identities require comprehensive strategies, like legal protection, awareness campaigns, inclusive strategies, and education to challenge harmful stereotypes, aiming to reduce marginalization and create a more accepting society

Keywords: domestic violence, transgender, non-binary

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SEXUAL VIOLENCE RELATED TO THE CONFLICT IN UKRAINE

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Introduction: Conflict-related sexual violence is one of the most difficult and urgent problems related to the actions taken against the civilian population in Ukraine after the russian invasion of our territory. For hundreds of years, sexual violence accompanied all wars. Unfortunately, during the hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, there were also repeated cases of sexual violence by the russian military against the population of Ukraine. It should also be noted that the procedure of recording such cases existing in Ukraine is imperfect and sometimes even traumatic for the victim.

Purpose of the Research: The purpose of this study is to improve the current procedure for recording crimes and improve the condition of victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

Materials and Methods: According to the latest data of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, 252 cases of sexual violence related to the conflict were recorded.

However, the actual number of victims is much higher. Territories still remain occupied, people may be afraid or ashamed to ask for help because this fact is very traumatic.

Results: In order to resolve this issue, the Ukrainian government is taking measures aimed at creating conditions that will promote safety, confidentiality, non-discrimination and respect for the affected person. One of the important points during the armed conflict is compliance with the norms of the Istanbul Convention, and one of the important steps on this way was its ratification by Ukraine in 2022. In addition, an interdepartmental working group consisting of representatives of the Office of the General Prosecutor, the National Police of Ukraine and the Security Service of Ukraine, as well as forensic doctors with the participation of the international organizations of Global Rights Compliance and Synergy for justice was created in Ukraine. The mission of this working group is to develop standard operating procedures for the investigation and prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence in order to ensure effective victim-centred criminal proceedings, taking into account their trauma and needs.

Discussion: The main directions for ensuring the most favorable conditions for victims are the organization of access to quality-assured, safe and comprehensive services, namely health care, psychosocial services, safety and protection, legal aid and economic support.

Ukraine is currently on the way of transformation, and the issue of sexual violence is no exception. Therefore, the question of creating a new system of documenting crimes is open and is at the stage of active changes and discussions in order to create the most optimal standards that can be applied in such cases.

Conclusions: Therefore, we would like to note that currently Ukraine is on the way to creating a new, more perfect and less traumatic system of documenting sexual crimes and is doing everything possible to help and alleviate the moral suffering of victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

Keywords: recording crimes, victims, sexual violence

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PERCEPTIONS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FRENCH AND ROMANIAN STUDENTS AT UMPH IULIU HATIEGANU IN CLUJ-NAPOCA

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Introduction: Domestic violence is a problem that affects individuals in different cultures and societies. Efforts have been made to approach the problem globally, with variations in perceptions and attitudes towards domestic violence among different populations. This study aims to explore differences in perceptions of domestic violence between Romanian students and French students at UMPH Iuliu Hatieganu in Cluj-Napoca.

Romania and France have distinct cultural contexts, each with its own set of norms, values and beliefs. In Romanian society, traditional gender roles and patriarchal structures have historically influenced perceptions of domestic violence. Thus, the acceptance of male dominance within the family may contribute to the normalization of certain forms of abuse. In contrast, French society has undergone significant transformations in terms of gender equality and women's rights, shaping the way domestic violence is perceived and treated.

The legal framework concerning domestic violence in Romania and France show variations that may influence perceptions of the issue. While both countries have legislation aimed to combat domestic violence, the implementation and enforcement of these laws may differ. In France, comprehensive laws and support systems for victims of domestic violence have been established. In contrast, Romania has experienced difficulties in implementing of the specific legislation, resulting in gaps in victim protection. Social stigmatization of domestic violence can act as a barrier to victim's help-seeking behavior. In Romanian society, cultural norms can perpetuate shame and silence around domestic abuse, discouraging victims from seeking support or speaking out against perpetrators. France has taken important steps to reduce the stigma associated with domestic violence.