

Torture by Introducing Foreign Object in Rectum-A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Background: Foreign body in rectum has been reported earlier but not in context of torture .

Case Presentation: Here a case of foreign body in rectum was used as a revenge and torture leading to imminent threat, pain and agony for the person who suffered.

Conclusion: Indian constitution or the constitution of Indian subcontinent do not address the torture by foreign body in rectum as a sexual assault and other forms of grievous injury. So the grieved victim is often torched in society with stigma to be looked upon him and without any compensation social rehabilitation.

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► *Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:*
Torture by Introducing Foreign Object in Rectum

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1. Introduction:

Foreign bodies of different types have been reported earlier and most of the time the case is about sexual orientation or sexual deviation (1). Foreign bodies

introduced into the rectum through the anal canal is mainly for sexual gratification and often it may slip from the grip of the person and get lodged in the rectum. This may be achieved by self introduction or by the help of a partner (2-7). There are instances in which foreign bodies have been introduced in the rectum accidentally, still further as a means of assault or for the reason of torture. There are also researches of self introduction of drugs in rectum for the purpose of concealment has often been reported in drug traffickers. In assault or torture the legal aspect seems to be

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dependent on the outcome of the procedure applied for the removal of the body (8). If it is removed through the anal route with no ill-effect, the patient is discharged within 24 hours, therefore, it is considered as simple hurt (9). If surgical intervention (laparotomy) is done, then hospitalization may exceed 20 days (or the person is severe pain) then it is included in grievous hurt (10). If sufferer goes into a state of shock or peritonitis finally leading to death then it may be defined as murder (11).

2. Case presentation:

A 30 year male resident of Kashiram Nagar of Uttar Pradesh (India) is reported to the emergency department of JNMCH, AMU, Aligarh with severe pain in lower abdomen and bleeding from anus. He was brought at 2:00 PM on 28th of Oct. 2012 with an alleged history of forced insertion of ceramic tea cup in his rectum. As narrated by the patient, he was defecating on a field which belonged to another person with whom they had old rivalry, the owner of the field along with some companions forcefully introduced the cup into his rectum warning him of dire consequences if he repeated the same mistake again. They left him in the fields, when one of his relative him screaming for help. He was in great pain and could not walk. There was bleeding from the anal canal. On external examination bruises were present in the limbs both upper and lower and the back showed abrasion which were multiple. Abdomen was soft and non-tender and locally little bleeding was found in anal region with bruising of the perianal tissue. Per rectal examination foreign body was found impacted above the dentate line in the anal canal. X-ray of abdomen showed an inverted cup in the region (about 100 ml capacity) of the pelvis. It could not be mobilized manually either externally or internally per rectum. The circular brim of cup inlet could be felt by the finger with one fourth of the circumference of the inlet brim broken. Further investigation revealed that there was no gas under the diaphragm, therefore



Fig. 1. X-ray of pelvis showing inverted cup in rectum with broken inlet.

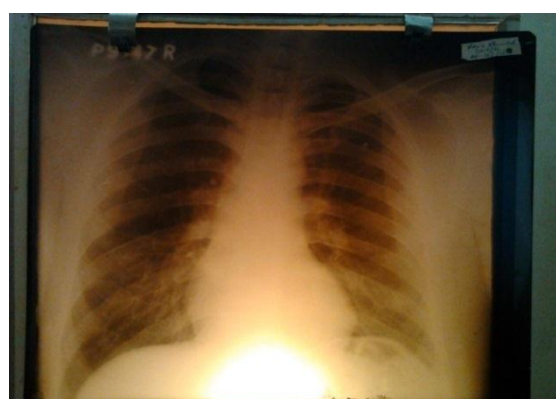


Fig. 2. X-ray showing no gas under the diaphragm.

excluding perforation of the rectum and the adjoining area found. Foreign body was removed per rectum under spinal anesthesia due to which there was fresh bleeding. The cup could not be removed intact and had to be broken into several pieces for extraction. Further course was uneventful and the patient was discharged after two days.

3. Discussion:

Foreign body in rectum introduced through anus may present under different scenario. It may be introduced by self or by partner in homosexuals or for the purpose of assault and torture. Self-introduction of foreign body either for relief of craving (prostatic massage in absence of active partner in homosexuals) (1) or due to curiosity in young adults doing experimentation (12) is reported only after the foreign body slips beyond grip and self-effort of extraction is not helpful to

them and further assistance is required. foreign body introduced by partner (13) in homosexuals get sucked in rectum when it slips beyond grip or done deliberately to get rid off in hatred or partner is not faithful or partner is old. Many a times may be introduced due to jealousy or in revenge.¹ There are cases reported for accidental insertion of foreign body in rectum³, or seeking for medical attention, where cause could not be ascertained (Munchausen syndrome by proxy) (5).

The present case of an assault for the reason of torture presents with typical features. Along with pain and agony it had put the person in embarrassing situation (social stigma). In Social set up like that of Indian subcontinent such incidents derail the social and economic status of the person along with pain and suffering medically. The law doesn't deal with the mental trauma or social stigma attached to it and there is no provision made for rehabilitation of such a case. The present law deals with the outcome of the assault. In such an instance the assault may be covered under section 319, 321 and 323 IPC (Indian Penal Code 1860) (14) if the treatment modality is simple extraction through anal route under spinal route then hospital stay is generally reduced to a day or two. Then the punishment is one year imprisonment, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 320, 322 and 325 IPC (Indian Penal Code 1860) (15). Treatment warranting laparotomy for extraction of the body may extend the stay in hospital for more than 20 days or with severe bodily pain then punishment is imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. If assault by dangerous weapon then punished under section 324 and 326 IPC (Indian Penal Code 1860) (16) and if assault leads to death then the assailant is tried for murder under Section 300 and 302 IPC (Indian Penal Code 1860) (17).

Ceramic cup is not covered under the definition of dangerous weapon thus over all act in this case falls under definition of simple injury. None of laws address the embarrassing stigma attached to it. Victims bearing such stigma had to face discrimination and social victimization for whole of their life similar to the victim of sexual assault. Time has reached to get stringent law to cover such an act specially, and further compound ability of sentences for such an embarrassing act provision for prohibition of revealing the identity of victim in media and also some rehabilitatory relief to victim.

4. Conclusion:

- Any of the manipulation of the intimate parts for the reason of torture should be dealt seriously.
- Such acts are often done by group of people thus an act of furtherance of common intention therefore all of them should be punished equally.
- Monetary relief to the victim of such assault should be provided.
- Further assistance in terms of medical, psychological and social should be provided to the victim

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