

Sensitive Exams

at the **UC Merced Student Health Center**



Download the Sensitive Exam brochure electronically.
<https://health.ucmerced.edu/about/sensitive-exams/sensitive-exams-brochure>

A Patient Guide

We're here for you.

At the **UC Merced Student Health Center**, we understand that some medical examinations and procedures are more sensitive than others. We want to make sure that you are comfortable during all exam and procedure types.

Our **trained chaperones** help ensure that sensitive exams and procedures are completed in a **safe, comfortable and considerate** manner. If you ever feel uncomfortable or you need more information about what is taking place or will happen during your exam, please let us know. We are here to help.

What is considered to be a sensitive exam or procedure?

A sensitive examination or procedure may involve a physical examination of breasts, genitalia or rectum.

Examples include: Clinical chest exams, pubic/groin region and hernia exams, vulva and vaginal exams, penile and scrotal exams, and rectal exams.

What does the chaperone do?

The chaperone is a specially trained member of the Ashe clinical team. Their job is to enhance the patient's and the provider's comfort, safety, privacy, security and dignity during sensitive exams or procedures. During the exam or procedure, the chaperone will stand in a location where it is possible to observe what is going on and assist as needed.

Can I request a chaperone for examinations that are not sensitive in nature?

Yes. A chaperone may be requested for any type of examination.

Can I decline to have a chaperone present during my exam or procedure?

Yes. Patients have the right to decline the presence of a chaperone during their sensitive exam or procedure with the understanding that your provider will **not** perform the sensitive exam or procedure. Alternate resources/options will be provided by the medical provider.

Can I request a chaperone of a specific gender?

Yes. If you prefer a chaperone of a specific gender, please let us know when you arrive for your appointment. If your preferred gender chaperone is available, we will do our best to accommodate your request.

If you have any questions or concerns, please speak to a member of the scheduling team.

Your privacy.

We value your privacy and respect your right to maintain dignity during all examinations. As a patient at the Student Health Center, you should expect:

- ① The door will be closed during your examination. Only the people involved in your examination should be present during your care.
- ② The provider and/or staff member will wash their hands or use hand sanitizer before and after delivering care. Gloves will be worn whenever there is potential to come into contact with open wounds, blood and/or bodily fluids.
- ③ The provider and/or staff member will explain the examination or procedure. They may ask questions to gather your medical history that is pertinent to the examination or procedure.
- ④ The provider and/or staff member will ask permission prior to touching you. They will explain what to expect during your visit.
- ⑤ To be provided a medical chaperone during sensitive examinations and procedures, and as requested.

We encourage you to speak up if you feel uncomfortable or notice any abnormal behavior during your examination or procedure.

Sensitive examinations

Sensitive examinations are examinations that involve the chest, rectum and/or genitals. The information on the following pages provides a detailed description of what to expect during specific sensitive examinations.

Chest examination.

A clinical chest examination is performed in order to evaluate the chest for any changes or abnormalities, such as a lump. The provider will visually check your chest and then feel your chest and underarm area as part of the examination. At times, a provider may need to squeeze your nipple to see if there is discharge.

- An explanation should occur before all chest examinations.
- Chest examinations should be conducted in a serious and private manner.
- Outside of a medical condition or concern, it is inappropriate for a provider to comment on the aesthetic appearance of a patient's natural or surgically altered breasts.
- Patients only need to disrobe from the waist up for a chest exam.
- It is common for a provider to NOT wear gloves for a chest exam.
- A provider may need to move the patient's hair behind the shoulders or move jewelry to the back to better see the chest. These gestures should be explained to the patient.
- The provider should never make sexual innuendos or sexually provocative remarks.
- You are in charge and have the right to refuse any portion of an examination or stop the examination at any time.

Examination of the vulva & vagina.

The examination of the vulva and vagina is often referred to as a pelvic examination. It may involve both an external inspection as well as an internal visualization and palpation. Pelvic examinations are used to screen for cancer, collect specimens if an infection is suspected, or to help in diagnosis when there is bleeding, pain or other symptoms.

- An explanation should occur before all pelvic examinations.
- Pelvic examinations should be conducted in a serious and private manner.
- Routine invasive vaginal exams are typically not required until age 21, unless the patient has specific symptoms, conditions or medical risk. The patient's doctor should discuss this risk with them prior to conducting the examination.
- Outside of a medical condition or concern, it is inappropriate for a provider to comment on the aesthetic appearance of a patient's vulva or vagina.
- You should be given privacy to undress and not be asked to undress in front of a provider or other staff member.
- You should be given a gown/drape for extra privacy.
- The provider SHOULD wear gloves.
- The provider should NOT repeatedly move their fingers in and out of the patient's vagina.
- A duck bill-shaped plastic or metal instrument, called a speculum, is often used for the internal vaginal exam. The provider should inform you before inserting it. It should be gently inserted and opened to provide visual access into the vagina.

- The provider should never make sexual innuendos or sexually provocative remarks.
- During pregnancy, pelvic exams are routinely performed during the first intake visit, during the last trimester, and in case of any changes in the patient's health conditions or those of the baby.
- You are in charge and you may refuse any part of the examination or ask for the examination to be stopped at any time.

Rectal examination.

A rectal examination may be necessary to make a clinical diagnosis for patients who have symptoms such as abdominal pain, blood in their stool, changes in bowel habits or for urinary symptoms. It may also be necessary to collect a specimen to run a test for suspected sexually transmitted diseases of the rectum.

A rectal examination may be conducted with a patient lying on their back, lying on their side, lying face down or kneeling on or over an examination table.

External examination

The provider will examine the anus and the area surrounding the anus. They will look for sores, rashes or other lesions. The chaperone or a medical assistant may be asked to position a light so that the provider can see the area better. If the provider is testing for infections, then a swab may be placed about 1 inch into the anus/rectum, rotated gently, and then removed.

Digital examination

The provider will insert one gloved and lubricated finger into the anus to feel for any lumps or other abnormalities. The provider may also push firmly on the prostate gland, if present, to check for pain or tenderness.

Anoscope examination

To examine the rectal canal, the provider may insert a lubricated rigid, hollow instrument, called an anoscope, into the patient's anus. The chaperone or medical assistant may be asked to position a light so that the provider can see the area better.

You are in charge and you may refuse any part of the examination or ask for the examination to be stopped at any time.

Examination of the penis, scrotum, & testicles.

Examination of the penis, testicles and/or scrotum may be performed if a patient is experiencing pain, swelling or discharge; has sores or other symptoms; or as part of a normal skin and structural exam. It may also be performed to check for a hernia.

- An explanation should occur before all examinations.
- The examination should be conducted in a serious and private manner.
- Outside of a medical condition or concern, it is inappropriate for a provider to comment on the aesthetic appearance of a patient's penis, scrotum or testicles.
- The provider SHOULD wear gloves when feeling the penis and testicles.
- The provider should never make sexual innuendos or sexually provocative remarks.
- You are in charge and you may refuse any part of the examination or ask for the examination to be stopped at any time.

Penile examination

- During this portion of examination, the provider will perform a visual and manual examination of the penis, including the skin, foreskin, glans and urethra.
- If the patient is uncircumcised, the provider may ask them to retract the foreskin or the provider may retract the foreskin, to look for sores and lesions.
- The provider may feel and press all surfaces of the penis, checking for sores or irregularities.
- The provider may examine the opening of the urethra, called the urethral meatus, and may use a swab to collect a sample of any discharge.
- The provider may press along the shaft of the penis to express fluid.

Scrotal & testicular examination

- During this portion of examination, the provider will perform a visual and manual examination of the testicles and scrotum.
- The provider may feel the testicles for size, irregularities and tenderness. They may also feel along the spermatic cord, which contains the spermatic artery and vein, looking for any abnormalities.

Examination of the pubic or groin region.

Public/groin region (hernia examination)

- The provider will completely perform a visual examination of the scrotum, groin and hip crease to look for any abnormalities.
- The provider will then feel the groin, inner upper thigh crease, lower abdomen, hip area where there are lymph nodes, testicles, and the spermatic cord connected to the testes inside the scrotum.
- During a hernia examination, the provider will place their fingers up against the abdominal wall and scrotum while the patient is standing or lying down. The provider may ask the patient to cough or bear down to increase the abdominal pressure for assessment.
- Gloves may or may not be worn when the provider feels the patient's abdominal wall.
- You are in charge and you may refuse any part of the examination or ask for the examination to be stopped at any time.

University of California Notice of Nondiscrimination.

The University of California and the Student Health Center are committed to treat each community member with respect and dignity.

At the Student Health Center, discrimination and harassment are prohibited, including sexual assault and other forms of sexual harassment. The Student Health Center provides equal opportunities for all patients, applicants, employees, faculty and students regardless of sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or other legally protected characteristics.

How to report sexual harassment

If you have experienced sexual harassment, please report it. To speak with a Title IX officer, please call (209) 355-0352. You may also submit an online report at <https://ophd.ucmerced.edu/>.

The UCM Title IX Office protects people's privacy, while also fulfilling its obligations to respond appropriately to all reports it receives. In some situations, certain laws and University policies may require disclosure of reports to others, such as other University officials, licensing boards, law enforcement, or other agencies. If you are unsure if you want to file a report, we recommend contacting one of the following confidential resources first for advice and support:

- <https://care.ucmerced.edu>
- https://sexualviolence.ucmerced.edu/Get_Help

These offices are not required to report instances of sexual harassment to the University. The University reviews all reports of sexual harassment in accordance with the University's Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy and other applicable policies.