

## **MEDICAL ATTENTION AND EVIDENCE PRESERVATION**

Victims of sexual assault, domestic/intimate partner violence, dating violence and stalking are encouraged to seek prompt medical attention. Medical attention is available through University Health Care or at local hospital emergency rooms (listed below). To gain assistance in getting to an emergency room, a victim can call 911 or notify Security. Medical staff will collect evidence, check for injuries, address pregnancy concerns and the possibility of exposure to sexually transmitted infections. Communications with medical staff are confidential. Medical staff will not report the incident to the University.

Seeking medical attention will in no way obligate a victim to file a complaint or press criminal charges. Conversely, electing not to seek medical attention or to contact police will not impact the University's investigation process.

### **New York City Campus**

#### *University Health Care*

41 Park Row, Rm. 313  
(212) 346-1600  
M–F, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

#### Hospitals

#### *Mount Sinai Medical Center Sexual Assault and Violence Intervention Program (SAVI)*

One Gustave Levy Place  
(212) 423-2140  
[www.mssm.edu/SAVI](http://www.mssm.edu/SAVI)

#### *New York-Presbyterian/Lower Manhattan Hospital*

170 William Street  
(212) 312-5000  
[www.nyp.org/lowermanhattan](http://www.nyp.org/lowermanhattan)  
\*Available 24/7

#### *New York Presbyterian Hospital/Columbia Campus*

622 West 168th Street  
New York, NY 10032  
212-305-2500

*Domestic and Other Violent Emergencies Program*

622 W 168th St., HP2  
New York, NY 10032  
212-305-9060

*New York Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center*

525 East 68th Street New York, NY 10065  
212-746-5454

*Bellevue Hospital Center*

462 First Avenue  
New York, New York 10016  
General Information number: 212-562-4141  
Emergency Room (Adult): 212-562-4347

*Rape Crisis Program*

First Avenue and 27th Street, C&D Building, 4th Floor, Rm 408  
New York, NY 10016  
212-562-3755

*Beth Israel Medical Center, Petrie Division*

16th Street and 1st Avenue  
New York, NY 10003  
General Number: 212-420-2000  
Emergency Services 212-420-2840

*Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence Intervention Program*

Department of Social Work  
317 E 17th St.  
New York, NY 10003  
212-420-4516

*Harlem Hospital Center*

506 Lenox Avenue  
New York, New York 10037 212-939-1000

*Center for Victim Support*

Harlem Hospital Center, R. 6111 MLK  
506 Lenox Avenue  
212-939-4621  
Hotline: 212-939-4613

*St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital*  
Roosevelt Hospital  
1000 Tenth Avenue at 58th Street  
212-523-4000

*St. Luke's Hospital*  
1111 Amsterdam Avenue at 114th Street  
212-523-4000

*Crime Victims Treatment Center*  
411 W 114th Street, Suite 2C  
212-523-4728

### **Pleasantville/Briarcliff and White Plains Campuses**

*University Health Care*  
Fitness Center, Rm. 125  
(914) 773-3760  
M–F, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

### **Hospitals**

*Westchester Medical Center*  
(914) 493-7307

*Phelps Memorial*  
(914) 366-3590

*Hudson Valley Hospital Center*  
1980 Crompond Road  
Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567  
914-737-9000

*Lawrence Hospital Center*  
55 Palmer Avenue  
Bronxville, NY 10708  
914-787-1000

*Mount Vernon Hospital*  
12 N 7th Avenue  
Mount Vernon, NY 10550  
914-664-8000

*Northern Westchester Hospital*  
400 East Main Street  
Mount Kisco, NY 10549  
914-666-1200

*St. John's Riverside Hospital*  
967 N Broadway  
Yonkers, NY 10701  
914-964-7990

*Sound Shore Medical Center*  
16 Guion Place  
New Rochelle, NY 10801  
914- 632-5001

*White Plains Hospital Center*  
41 East Post Road  
White Plains, NY 10601  
914-681-060081

Victims are advised that the best way to preserve evidence of sexual assault is to avoid bathing or washing yourself before being examined. You should not take a shower, wash hands or face, comb your hair, or douche. Normal everyday behavior, such as going to the bathroom, can destroy or remove evidence of sexual assault; you should try to avoid doing so if possible. Similarly, you should try not to smoke or drink anything. Altering your appearance can hide bruising or lacerations that can be cited as evidence when pressing charges. It is best not to apply make-up or any other substance that can change your appearance.

Evidence of the assault can be found in the fibers of your clothes, strands of your hair, or on other parts of your body, so it is important to try your best to preserve as much evidence as possible. Clothing, towels, sheets and other items should not be washed or moved, if possible. The clothing worn at the time of the assault should be brought to the hospital in a sanitary container, such as a paper bag or a clean sheet. If the clothing worn at the time of the assault is still being worn, it is advisable to bring a change of clothes to the hospital, if possible.

Campus Security can assist you in securing the scene to preserve evidence as well.

It is important to note that failure to take the steps described above **does not** preclude you from reporting an incident to the University or to the police.

*Source: Pace University Sex-Based Misconduct Policy and Procedure  
Approved by Board of Trustees March 11, 2015*