

To establish whether (and which) linguistic patterns allow the positive identification of the author of the anonymous threat. **Methods:** A literature review was conducted on the topic in reference databases to identify journal articles and books available in this area to (a) obtain a current overview of the topic, (b) identify which methodologies used are relevant and (c) identify gaps in research. Overall, these studies demonstrated that ideally threatening messages should be compared against a corpus of texts written by suspects to determine their author. **Results:** The authorship of questioned texts is often crucial evidence in many civil and criminal cases [3]. Several authors use different methods to identify the author of a text. For example, some argue that these markers are related to an author's grammatical and lexical choices, including syntactic

structure, morphological inflections, vocabulary, spelling, and punctuation; others use a sophisticated Discriminant Function Analysis to determine the best variables to analyze text authorship [4]. Most stylometric authorship analyses, which aim to provide a robust classification of the writing style of an author, use texts of known authorship of significant length (more than 10,000 words per author) [5], but obtaining long texts in forensic contexts is often unrealistic, as texts (especially questioned texts) tend to be short [1]. **Conclusions:** Because threats are often short they are sometimes neglected in linguistic analysis, because the smaller the text, the harder it is to identify the writing style of the anonymous author. However, the linguistic markers of the authors have the potential to identify the correct author [2].

Keywords: forensic linguistics; stylometry; idiolect; corpus linguistics; language and law.

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POSTER 58

A scoping review on the evidence regarding sexual violence primary prevention programs in school settings

Eunice Carmo^{1*}, Joana Carvalho¹, Nélcio Brazão^{2,3}

¹Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Rua Alfredo Allen, 4200-135 Porto, Portugal.

²Faculty Of Psychology and Educational Sciences of the University of Coimbra, Rua Colégio Novo, 3000-115 Coimbra, Portugal.

³Lusófona University, Campo Grande 376, 1749-024 Lisboa, Portugal.

*✉ up201810040@edu.med.up.pt

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Resumo

Introduction: Sexual violence (SV) is a worldwide public health problem that has been the focus of multidisciplinary research interest. Primary prevention programs for SV have been widely implemented in school contexts. **Objectives:** This scoping review aims to evaluate the implementation, methodology and nature of SV prevention programs conducted in schools and to summarise the results of studies concerning their efficacy. **Methods:** Three electronic databases were searched (EBSCOHOST, Scopus and Web of Science) using search terms associated with the topic. Peer-reviewed empirical articles in English, Portuguese and Spanish with no temporal or geographical limits were included. **Results:** We included 124 articles, of

which 38% were RCT's, 12% were reviews and meta-analysis and 50% were other types of original studies. The average number of participants in the RCTs was 6590 (SD = 17870). A vast majority (70%) of studies were conducted in the U.S.A., although every region of the globe was represented in this search. Most studies (58%) were conducted after 2018. For the RCTs, the average proportion of women in the sample was 57% (SD = 10), the average number of sessions per program was 8,5 sessions (SD = 6,3), with a mean of 10 hours (SD = 13) in total per programme and a mean of 12 weeks (SD = 9) of duration. Only 32% of studies assessed SV outcomes solely, with 44% of studies assessing SV within dating violence, 15% involving other types of violence

and 9% focusing on child sexual abuse. Concerning outcome measures, we highlight SV knowledge, attitudes, perpetration, victimization, bystander behaviours and of program's acceptability. Most programs included contents such as gender norms and rape myths, SV and other types of violence, healthy relationship skills, consent, risk and protective factors, getting help and supporting victims. Studies showed appropriate feasibility and acceptability.

Keywords: sexual violence; adolescents; primary prevention; scoping review; school settings

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Overall, most studies showed significant reductions in SV knowledge, attitudes, perpetration and victimization and increases in bystander behaviours. However, improvements may not be maintained long-term and studying SV in the context of DV may influence these effects [1, 2].

Conclusions: Although further research is needed, SV primary prevention programs in school contexts show promising results.

POSTER 59

Health effects of Nitrate poisoning

Ángela Fernández Gil de Gómez^{1,2}

¹TOXRUN – Toxicology Research Unit, University Institute of Health Sciences, CESPU, CRL, 4585-116 Gandra, Portugal.

²Universidad Cardenal Herrera, CEU, C. Grecia, 31, 12006 Castellón de la Plana, Castellón, España.

*✉ angela.fernandez4@alumnos.uchceu.es

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Resumo

Introduction: Nitrate and nitrite are two nitrogen compounds that plants and animals need to live and grow. Nitrate and nitrite are also produced in the body. Nitrate poisoning could be the cause of various diseases. There are some people who use nitrite as a form of suicide, but not in the case of children who ingest it with the water. **Objectives:** Know the incidence of nitrite poisoning and the pathologies that cause up to death. **Methods:** Literature revision. A search was carried out on Pubmed for studies on nitrite intoxication. **Results:** Nitrite poisonings in the forensic context are not very common, but there are people who ingest high amounts of sodium nitrate as a suicide method. For the general population it is easy to obtain nitrates because they can be purchased online, which should control the market for this substance to avoid poisoning [1]. There are also many forums on the internet that recommend the use of nitrate as a form of suicide, called "euthanasia". The clinical signs that the coroner would find in the victim's body would be high levels of nitrite in blood, urine, gastric content,

kidney and liver tissue, among others. Elevated levels of nitrites have been seen for the first time in sites such as costal cartilage and vitreous humor [2]. Autopsy shows signs of suffocation, severe cyanosis and livor mortis signs [1]. The causes of death of these patients are due to acute cardiorespiratory failure. All of the deceased developed fatal methemoglobinemia. MetHb levels may vary in fatal cases and should not be used as the sole criterion for determining a death caused by sodium nitrite poisoning [3]. Poisonings in children are not caused by suicide. There are waters that are contaminated by nitrates and should be controlled, it has not been shown that they can be poisoned by food consumption. Breastfed babies are not at risk for methemoglobinemia [4].

Conclusions: Nitrate is an easily accessible substance in our environment. In adults, nitrite poisoning is used as a form of suicide, while in children it is usually due to drinking contaminated water. Poisoning would cause suffocation, cyanosis, and rigor mortis, leading to cardiorespiratory arrest and death.

Keywords: nitrite; poisoning; nitrate; death; suicide.

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