



Brittany Williams, UNC School of Government • February

2



Serious physical injury/Serious injury

Serious bodily injury

## PHYSICAL INJURY

Includes cuts, scrapes, bruises, o other physical injury which doe not constitute serious injury.

G.S. 14-34.7(c).



4













Factors to consider:
Pain
Loss of blood
Hospitalization
Time lost from work
A person need not be hospitalized for an injury to be considered "serious injury".
For child abuse cases, there is not a requirement that a child be unable to attend school or engage in play





## APPLICABLE OFFENSES

- G.S. 14-16.6(c) Assault on a legislative, executive, or court officer inflicting serious bodily injury G.S. 14-223(c) Resisting officers causing serious bodily injury G.S. 14-23.5 Assault inflicting serious bodily injury on an unborn child
- G.S. 14-318.4(a3) Felony child abuse G.S. 14-32.4(a) Assault inflicting serious bodily injury

- CS. 14-34 (c) Discharging a fireministro occupied property CS. 14-34 (c) Discharging a firefighter, EMT medical responder, or hospital personnel inflicting serious bodily injury CS. 14-34.7(a) Assault on law enforcement and other officers inflicting serious bodily injury















James and Victor get into a fight. Victor sustains a broken bone in the mouth, a damaged tooth, and a broken bone in the hand as a result of being struck by James's hands and fists.



19





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The victim suffered a broken jaw which was wired shut for two months, \$6,000 worth of damage to his teeth, broken ribs, and spasms on two occasions that made it so difficult for him to breathe that he had to visit the emergency room.

Physical injury	
Serious physical injury	
Serious bodily injury	
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