

Safeguarding

Current Awareness Bulletin

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1. The effectiveness of a child and parent-oriented modular education program on the prevention of child sexual abuse knowledge and parental views: A mixed method study

Authors: Apaydın Cırık, Vildan and Karakurt, Nurgül

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Children & Youth Services Review 160, pp. N.PAG

Abstract: • There was a significant difference between the pre-post-test, and post-test-follow-up scores of children who received modular training. • Participation in the modular training program is significantly effective in increasing parents' knowledge and attitude. • Qualitative findings were grouped under three main themes: "CSA risk factors", "insecurity", and "prevention methods". This study evaluates the effectiveness of a modular training program on the prevention of child sexual abuse (CSA) on the level of sexual abuse knowledge of children and their parents and the views of parents. The study was conducted in a sequential explanatory mixed-methods design. In the quantitative part of the research, a randomized quasi-experimental method with a pre-test/post-test, and a control group was used, and in the qualitative phase, the descriptive phenomenological method was used. The quantitative phase was conducted with 122 children and 122 parents: those who participated in the modular training (intervention group) and those who did not (control group). The qualitative part of the study was completed with 15 parents. The modular training program was applied by the researchers to the children in the intervention group and their parents in sessions on different days. Children and their parents were measured 4 times in total: pre-test before modular training, post-test after training, 15 days after training, and 1-month follow-up test. The sexual abuse knowledge levels of children who received modular training were higher than those who did not (post-test, follow-up 1, and follow-up 2). Post-test scores related to child abuse knowledge and attitude levels of parents were higher in the intervention group (21.45) than in the control group (10.37). Qualitative findings were grouped under three main themes: "CSA risk factors", "insecurity", and "prevention methods". The training program is effective in increasing the knowledge of children and parents.

2. Childhood abuse and perinatal outcomes for mother and child: A systematic review of the literature

Authors: Brunton, Robyn

Publication Date: /05/24/ ,2024

Journal: PloS One 19(5), pp. e0302354

Abstract: Childhood abuse can have long-term adverse outcomes in adulthood. These outcomes may pose a particular threat to the health and well-being of perinatal women; however, to date, this body of knowledge has not been systematically collated and synthesized. This systematic review examined the child abuse literature and a broad range of perinatal outcomes using a comprehensive search strategy. The aim of this review was to provide a clearer understanding of the distinct effect of different abuse types and areas where there may be gaps in our knowledge. Following PRISMA guidelines, EBSCO, PsychInfo,

Scopus, Medline, CINAHL, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases and gray literature including preprints, dissertations and theses were searched for literature where childhood abuse was associated with any adverse perinatal outcome between 1969 and 2022. Exclusion criteria included adolescent samples, abuse examined as a composite variable, editorials, letters to the editor, qualitative studies, reviews, meta-analyses, or book chapters. Using an assessment tool, two reviewers extracted and assessed the methodological quality and risk of bias of each study. From an initial 12,384 articles, 95 studies were selected, and the outcomes were categorized as pregnancy, childbirth, postnatal for the mother, and perinatal for mother and child. The prevalence of childhood abuse ranged from 5-25% with wide variability (physical 2-78%, sexual 2-47%, and emotional/psychological 2-69%). Despite some consistent findings relating to psychological outcomes (i.e., depression and PTSD), most evidence was inconclusive, effect sizes were small, or the findings based on a limited number of studies. Inconsistencies in findings stem from small sample sizes and differing methodologies, and their diversity meant studies were not suitable for a meta-analysis. Research implications include the need for more rigorous methodology and research in countries where the prevalence of abuse may be high. Policy implications include the need for trauma-informed care with the Multi-level Determinants of Perinatal Wellbeing for Child Abuse Survivors model a useful framework. This review highlights the possible impacts of childhood abuse on perinatal women and their offspring and areas of further investigation. This review was registered with PROSPERO in 2021 and funded by an internal grant from Charles Sturt University.; Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. (Copyright: © 2024 Robyn Brunton. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.)

3. Deprivation of liberty and the community nurse

Authors: Dowie, Iwan

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: British Journal of Community Nursing 29(5), pp. 214-216

Abstract: In this month's Policy column, Iwan Dowie discusses the 'deprivation of liberty' – which is used to safeguard patients who may be lacking sufficient mental capacity to manage their own safety. The author, through previous legal cases, shares how the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)—an amendment to the Mental Capacity Act 2005—came into being, and the importance of community nurses in knowing the DoLS.

4. Older people's experiences of elder abuse in residential care settings: A scoping review

Authors: Duffy, Anita;Connolly, Michael and Browne, Freda

Publication Date: /06// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Advanced Nursing (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) 80(6), pp. 2214-2227

Abstract: Background: Elder abuse is a global human rights issue, particularly in residential care settings where there is limited understanding of older people's experiences of this phenomenon. This scoping review aims to map and describe the existing literature on this phenomenon. Methods: Using Arksey and O'Malley's scoping review methodology, further developed by Levac et al. and the Joanna Briggs Institute, a systematic search of six databases was conducted to identify relevant studies published from inception to January 2023. Studies were included if they focused on older people's experience of abuse within residential care settings. A comprehensive data extraction process was employed to identify key themes from the included studies. Results: The initial search yielded a total of 3701 articles of which eight met the inclusion criteria. The findings revealed a range of abusive experiences encountered by older people living in residential care settings, including psychological, physical, financial, neglect and sexual abuse. The common attributes of residents vulnerable to abuse were evident throughout each of the studies. Finally, the theme of organizational neglect was apparent through the absence of effective safeguarding measures in the included studies. The findings revealed the insufficient implementation of safeguarding measures increases the risk of abuse among residents. Conclusion: This scoping review highlights the limited research on the experiences of older people who have encountered elder abuse in residential care settings. The findings stress the need for further research exploring the complex interplay of factors contributing to elder abuse within aged care settings. The insights gained from this scoping review can inform the development of comprehensive safeguarding strategies to prevent and address elder abuse in residential care settings, promoting the well-being and safety of older people. Patient or Public Contribution: This project is a scoping review of the literature; therefore, no patient or public contribution was deemed necessary. What this paper contributes to the wider global community: Most research on elder abuse has been conducted in the community rather than in Residential Care Settings where there is a limited understanding of older people's experiences of abuse within the published literature. The scoping review highlights the presence of inadequate safeguarding strategies in Residential Care Settings within the reviewed studies, providing recommendations for developing and improving safeguarding measures in Residential Care Settings to prevent abuse, neglect, and harm in the future.

5. Co-production of health and social science research with vulnerable children and young people: A rapid review

Authors: Erwin, Jo; Burns, Lorna; Devalia, Urshla; Witton, Robert; Shawe, Jill; Wheat, Hannah; Axford, Nick; Doughty, Janine; Kaddour, Sarah; Nelder, Abigail; Brocklehurst, Paul; Boswell, Skye and Paisi, Martha

Publication Date: /04// ,2024

Journal: Health Expectations 27(2), pp. 1-12

Abstract: Background: The term 'care-experienced' refers to anyone who is currently in care or has been in care at any stage in their life. A complex interplay of factors leads to care-experienced children and young people (CECYP) experiencing poorer oral health and access to dental care than their peers. A rapid review of the co-production of health and social care research with vulnerable children and young people (CYP) was carried out to inform the development of a co-produced research project exploring the oral health behaviours and

access to dental services of CECYP. Here, 'co-production' refers to the involvement of CYP in the planning or conduct of research with explicit roles in which they generate ideas, evidence and research outputs. Aim: To learn how to meaningfully involve vulnerable CYP in the co-production of health and social science research. Objectives: To identify: Different approaches to facilitating the engagement of vulnerable CYP in co-production of health and social science research; different activities carried out in such approaches, challenges to engaging vulnerable CYP in co-production of health and social science research and ways to overcome them and areas of best practice in relation to research co-production with vulnerable CYP. Search Strategy: A rapid review of peer-reviewed articles was conducted in six databases (MEDLINE, Embase, SocINDEX, CINAHL, PsycINFO and Web of Science) and grey literature to identify studies that engaged vulnerable CYP in co-approaches to health and social research. Main Results: Of 1394 documents identified in the search, 40 were included and analysed. A number of different approaches to co-production were used in the studies. The CYP was involved in a range of activities, chiefly the development of data collection tools, data collection and dissemination. Individual challenges for CYP and researchers, practical and institutional factors and ethical considerations impacted the success of co-production. Discussion and Conclusion: Co-production of health and social science with vulnerable CYP presents challenges to researchers and CYP calling for all to demonstrate reflexivity and awareness of biases, strengths and limitations. Used appropriately and well, co-production offers benefits to researchers and CYP and can contribute to research that reflects the needs of vulnerable CYP. Adherence to the key principles of inclusion, safeguarding, respect and well-being facilitates this approach. Patient and Public Contribution: Members of our patient and public involvement and stakeholder groups contributed to the interpretation of the review findings. This manuscript was written together with a young care leaver, Skye Boswell, who is one of the authors. She contributed to the preparation of the manuscript, reviewing the findings and their interpretation.

6. The effectiveness of interventions to prevent and reduce child maltreatment in high-income countries: An umbrella review

Authors: Gautschi, Joel and Lätsch, David

Publication Date: /07// ,2024

Journal: Child Abuse & Neglect 153, pp. 106845

Abstract: Background: In recent decades, many interventions targeting the occurrence (primary prevention) or the recurrence (secondary prevention) of child abuse and neglect have been tested. Findings have been synthesized in several meta-analyses and systematic reviews. However, the range of interventions addressed in these studies is very broad, and an integrative assessment of this large spectrum is lacking.; Objective: Focusing on high-income countries, we ask (i) what is known about the effectiveness of interventions to prevent or reduce child abuse and neglect and (ii) how robust this evidence is.; Methods: A systematic review of systematic reviews, called an umbrella review, was conducted. Ten databases on OvidSP and Web of Science were searched up until April 2023. Narrative synthesis was used to document the publications' findings.; Results: 44 publications were included in the umbrella review. We did not find that any type of intervention had a clear, consistent, and robust track record of preventing or reducing the occurrence of child abuse and neglect. Rather,

publications examining the effectiveness of interventions in all areas frequently reported non-existent, small or inconsistent effects. However, positive effects for particular interventions in specific settings did emerge. Research methodologies showed several and often severe problems.; Conclusions: We suggest several measures to improve the quality of research and call on practitioners to be persistent in developing more effective interventions.; Competing Interests: Declaration of competing interest The authors declare that they have no competing interests. (Copyright © 2024 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.)

7. Development of a standardized peer review and oversight process in cases of suspected child physical abuse

Authors: Geoghegan, Aisling R.;Weiler, William Rm;Yeung, Frances and Cory, Emma J.

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine 104, pp. 102698

Abstract: Peer review of medical opinions provided in cases of suspected child physical abuse is generally considered to be best practice for pediatricians engaged in this field. However, there are no published standardized guidelines on how pediatricians should undertake physical abuse peer review including case selection and process. Due to the high-stakes nature in the field of child abuse pediatrics, rigorous quality assurance practices and oversight mechanisms are essential to safeguard children, families, health care providers, and intersecting systems. The Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect program at The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada developed a structured peer review process for cases of suspected physical abuse. Included in the process is an approach for the evaluation of institutional complaints received related to a child abuse pediatrician's medical opinion. This quality assurance process is presented so that other child abuse pediatricians and programs may replicate or adapt the protocol for their own local context.; Competing Interests: Declaration of competing interest 1.None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare. 2.No funding was provided for this article. (Copyright © 2024 Elsevier Ltd and Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine. All rights reserved.)

8. Parental Risk and Protective Factors Associated with Bullying Victimization in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Authors: Grama, Diana Ioana;Georgescu, Raluca Diana;Coşa, Iulia Maria and Dobrean, Anca

Publication Date: /05/08/ ,2024

Journal: Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review

Abstract: The main objective of this meta-analysis was to investigate how modifiable parental factors are related to traditional and cyberbullying victimization in children and adolescents. A systematic literature search of modifiable parental factors associated with bullying victimization was conducted using PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus, and Web of Science electronic databases. Meta-analyses were performed to assess the mean effect sizes of the associations between the broader categories of parental factors (risk and protective) and bullying victimization

(traditional and cyber), as well as between specific parental factors and bullying victimization (traditional and cyber). The differential impact of maternal and paternal factors (risk and protective) was examined. Age and gender were tested as moderators. Out of the 13,171 records identified, 158 studies met the inclusion criteria. Larger evidence was found for the association between parental risk (i.e., authoritarian parenting, aversiveness, inter-parental conflict, over-involvement, permissive parenting, and withdrawal) and protective (i.e., authoritative parenting, autonomy granting, warmth, and monitoring) factors, respectively, and traditional bullying victimization, with parental warmth, aversiveness, and withdrawal being the only common related predictors for traditional and cyberbullying victimization. The effect sizes were generally small. Maternal and paternal factors showed similar patterns of association with both types of bullying victimization. Age had a moderating effect on the association between parental protective factors and cyberbullying victimization. Overall, the present findings suggest that parental factors are relevant in protecting or putting children at risk for bullying victimization, especially in the offline context. (© 2024. The Author(s).)

9. Ethical dilemmas: a student reflection on safeguarding in adult domestic abuse

Authors: Hird, Will

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Paramedic Practice 16(5), pp. 183-188

Abstract: This reflective account discusses a case where a patient refused a safeguarding referral after disclosing domestic abuse to a student paramedic on an MSc programme. The author examines the medical, ethical and legal evidence when determining whether the right path was taken in caring for this patient. It is argued that the care delivered was lawful and ethical but the student paramedic did not have sufficient awareness of the support options available to those experiencing domestic abuse. Their oversimplification of the dilemma to the patient having capacity to refuse referral omitted key aspects of the medico-legal framework, potentially to the detriment of the patient's care. Reflective learning has allowed the author to recognise the limits of his understanding of the complex medico-ethico-legal framework surrounding domestic abuse, consent, coercion and controlling behaviour. In response, he has established a new methodology to assess the underlying reasons for refusing a safeguarding referral.

10. "Did I do the right thing?" Nurses' experiences of caring for victims of child maltreatment: A qualitative study

Authors: Karakachian, Angela;Colbert, Alison;Zoucha, Rick and Goldman, Gretchen S.

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Pediatric Nursing 76, pp. 45-51

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explore and gain insight into pediatric nurses' lived experiences in caring for children who experienced maltreatment. A qualitative descriptive

phenomenological approach using Giorgi's method was used to support the inquiry of this study. Participants were recruited through the Society of Pediatric Nurses (SPN) and the International Association of Forensic Nursing (IAFN). To collect data, the research team conducted semi-structured interviews individually with each participant online via online video conferencing. A total of 21 nurses participated in the study. In the final analysis of data, six meaning units are found: (1) helplessly watching children relive the traumatizing events, (2) lack of knowledge and training on caring for children who experienced maltreatment, (3) adversarial relationship and resentment towards parents, (4) conflicting emotions and feelings, (5) long-lasting effects of trauma, and (6) feelings of isolation and loneliness. Pediatric and forensic nurses' experiences of caring for children who experienced maltreatment were highlighted by the fact that they lacked the knowledge of caring for these children and felt isolated. Implementing simulation training on nurses' knowledge and confidence in caring for children who experienced maltreatment is a paramount of importance. This in turn may improve nurses' sense of belonging and enhance the quality of care victims receive. • Watching victims of child abuse recover is a rewarding experience for nurses. • Nurses caring for victims of child abuse are lacking the knowledge. • Caring for victims of child abuse is an isolating experience.

11. Conduct Disorder in Children and its Homoeopathic Approach

Authors: Kumar, Kaushalendra;Priyam, Priyanka and Kumar, Ravi

Publication Date: /04// ,2024

Journal: Homoeopathic Heritage 50(1), pp. 65-68

Abstract: Conduct Disorder (CD) is a prevalent mental health issue among children, characterized by persistent aggressive and destructive behaviors. It often manifests as Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) in primary school-aged children, marked by defiant behavior and frequent temper tantrums. Environmental factors such as inconsistent parenting, domestic conflict, child abuse, substance exposure, and poverty can contribute to its development. CD can coexist with other conditions like ADHD, depression, or anxiety. Diagnosis involves identifying specific behaviors such as aggression, property damage, dishonesty, or rule violations. Management typically includes parent management training (PMT) programs, behavior modification techniques, and individual or group-based interventions focusing on problem-solving and anger management skills. Homeopathy offers potential remedies for managing CD symptoms. remedies address various aspects of the disorder, targeting symptoms such as aggression, restlessness, impulsivity, fearfulness, and defiance. Each remedy corresponds to specific behavioral patterns and psychological states associated with CD in children.

12. Cumulative environmental stress and emerging cardiometabolic risk during childhood

Authors: Kunin-Batson, Alicia S.;Haapala, Jacob;Crain, A. L.;Gunnar, Megan R.;Kharbanda, Elyse O.;Kelly, Aaron S.;Seburg, Elisabeth M.;Sherwood, Nancy E. and French, Simone A.

Publication Date: /06// ,2024

Journal: Pediatric Obesity 19(6), pp. 1-9

Abstract: Summary: Objective: To prospectively evaluate the relationship between cumulative environmental stress and cardiometabolic risk in middle childhood, and to examine whether hair cortisol, a measure of hypothalamic pituitary adrenal-axis activity, mediates this relationship. Methods: In a cohort of children from low-income households (n = 320; 59% Hispanic, 23% Black, body mass index (BMI) percentile >50th at enrollment), environmental stressors including family and neighbourhood factors representing disadvantage/deprivation, and cortisol concentrations from hair samples, were measured over five timepoints beginning when children were 2–4 years old. Cardiometabolic risk factors (i.e., BMI, blood pressure, lipids, blood sugar, C-reactive protein) were measured at the final timepoint when children were 7–11 years of age. Results: In adjusted logistic regression models, greater cumulative environmental stress was associated with a higher likelihood of elevated cardiometabolic risk in middle childhood (p = 0.01). Children from minoritized racial/ethnic groups had a higher prevalence of both stressors and cardiometabolic risk factors. Cumulative environmental stress was associated with higher hair cortisol concentrations (p < 0.01). However, hair cortisol was not directly associated with cardiometabolic risk factors and did not explain the association between environmental stress and cardiometabolic risk in causal mediation analysis. Conclusions: The influence of cumulative stress on cardiometabolic health can be observed in middle childhood and may contribute to cardiometabolic health disparities, highlighting the importance of public health interventions to mitigate disadvantage.

13. "Whose safeguarding is it anyway?" service user engagement in safeguarding processes

Authors: Mahon, Sarah; O'Neill, Laura and Boland, Rachel

Publication Date: /03// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Adult Protection 26(2), pp. 72-83

Abstract: Purpose: In 2014, the Health Service Executive (HSE) in Ireland published its Safeguarding National Policy and Procedures (HSE, 2014). Under this policy, all agencies providing services through the social care directorate must ensure a robust culture of safeguarding is in place. Concurrent to this has been a move in social policy, practice and research to include the voice of the service user, both in terms of planning and reviewing services. (e.g. HIQA, 2012; Flanagan, 2020) This article examines whether service users with intellectual disabilities want to be involved in safeguarding plans and, if so, how that can be supported. Using focus groups service users demonstrated their knowledge of safeguarding as a concept, how they felt about the issues raised, and, crucially what they felt they would like to see happen next in addressing a safeguarding incident or concern. The focus groups took place in a large organisation providing residential services, day services, independent living supports and clinical supports. Engaging service users in planning and responding to safeguarding concerns is a fundamental principle of human rights legislation, both nationally and internationally. This study aims to highlight that it is both possible and desirable to engage fully with service users using a range of simple communication tools. For this to be

implemented as routine practice in services providing support for people with intellectual disabilities, authentic leadership is required. Services will need to devote time, human resources and will need champions to get on board with the necessary culture shift. Design/methodology/approach: Qualitative research examined peoples' "lived experiences" and knowledge of safeguarding. Focus groups were used with thematic analysis highlighting common themes throughout, as guided by Braun and Clarke (2006). There were two objectives: Objective 1: measuring participant's understanding of the safeguarding process. Objective 2: compare the potential differences between safeguarding plans devised by the participants in the focus groups, versus plans devised by trained designated officers responsible for safeguarding within the service. Findings: Four principal themes emerged – 1. participants understanding of safeguarding; 2. restorative justice; 3. consent; and 4. high levels of emotional intelligence and compassion. Participants demonstrated that they could and did want to be involved in safeguarding planning and showed little variation in the plans compared to those completed by trained staff. Research limitations/implications: The study was completed with a small sample size in a single service in one area. It may not represent the lived experiences and knowledge of safeguarding in other services and indeed other countries. The video may have led to some priming; for instance, the Gardai in the footage being called may have resulted in the participants stating that contacting Gardai should be part of the plan. After the video was shown, there was a heightened awareness of safeguarding. This may indicate that participants are aware of safeguarding but unsure of the terminology or how to discuss it out of context. Practical implications: For this to be implemented as routine practice in services providing support for people with intellectual disabilities, authentic leadership is required. Services will need to devote time and human resources and will need champions in the safeguarding arena to get on board with the shift in culture required. Social implications: While there did not appear to be many barriers to listening to participants, to progress this as a standard practice a very real shift in culture will be needed. It is important for practitioners to ask: Is the vulnerable person aware that this concern has been raised? What is known of the vulnerable person's wishes in relation to the concern? To truly engage with service users in safeguarding plans these questions need to be more than a "tick box" exercise. This process needs to be fully embedded into a culture that promotes a person-centred, rights-based, inclusive approach as a standard rather than a one-off project. Some structural changes will be needed regarding the time given to designated officers, and what resources they can access (such as speech and language therapy). However, the real difference will be made by services operating authentic leadership that champions engagement on this scale, to fully answer the question posed by the researchers at the beginning of this report, "Whose safeguarding is it anyway?" Originality/value: There appears to be little evidence of service user engagement in terms of planning and processing safeguarding responses, either in research or anecdotally.

14. A feminist phenomenological approach to the analysis of body maps: Childhood trauma and anorexia nervosa

Authors: Malecki, J. S.; Rhodes, P.; Ussher, J. M. and Boydell, K.

Publication Date: /06// ,2024

Journal: Health Care for Women International 45(6), pp. 708-727

Abstract: Body mapping is an arts-based research technique that uses a life-sized outline of

the participant's body and symbols that visually represent their lived experiences. In this article, we describe the methods of body mapping and analytic techniques used in a research inquiry exploring how child abuse influenced the embodied processes in anorexia. We aim to contribute to methodological research practice in anorexia using a method that can potentially add value in other areas of ED research or be adapted for treatment settings. Our research findings suggest that body mapping can add value to the interview method and extend the range of methods for researchers interested in interrogating the hard-to-reach subjective embodied processes.

15. "Kids are in the middle of it" – Child protection practitioners reflect on indicators of coercive control and situational couple violence

Authors: Marwitz, Ulrike; Higgins, Daryl J. and Whelan, Thomas

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Children & Youth Services Review 160, pp. N.PAG

Abstract: • Not all domestic violence the child protection context is the same. • A nuanced approach to domestic violence is needed in child protection practice. • Different kinds of domestic violence may require different responses. • Focusing only on coercive control may not meet the needs of all children and families. How relevant is differentiating between coercive control and situational couple violence in statutory child protection practice with families experiencing domestic and family violence? In this small scale self-selected qualitative study we interviewed six Australian child protection practitioners and asked them to consider four fictional vignettes, two containing indicators of high levels of coercive control and two containing indicators of situational couple violence. We asked participants to reflect on whether the vignettes represented the kind of situations they encounter in practice and how they would be likely to respond. Participants indicated that both coercive control and situational couple violence were common in their practice and that each of these violence types presented challenges. They highlighted a range of priorities and challenges for meeting the needs of children in families experiencing violence who come to the attention of statutory child protection authorities. Further, they noted the need to acknowledge the impact on children and young people when neither parent or caregiver can parent in a non-violent and safe manner. Child protection practice frameworks should address the risk of harm to children and young people posed by situational couple violence, and not just coercive control.

16. Safeguarding adults within institutional settings: a narrative overview of the literature focused on the care of people with mental ill-health and learning difficulties

Authors: Montgomery, Lorna and Cooper, Adi

Publication Date: /03// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Adult Protection 26(2), pp. 59-71

Abstract: Purpose: Institutional abuse is a worldwide phenomenon with the UK also subject to several high-profile abuse scandals perpetuated on people with learning disabilities and/or

mental health conditions living within institutional settings. This study aims to provide a broad perspective of safeguarding practices within institutional care to inform practice and service development in this area. Design/methodology/approach: A narrative overview was undertaken of a range of empirical evidence, discussion papers, enquiry reports, reports from regulatory bodies and professional guidance to explore safeguarding practices within institutional care for individuals with learning disabilities and/or mental health conditions. Findings: A range of literature was identified that exposed and explored abuse in this context. Three key themes were identified: failings within institutional care; safeguarding issues and concerns; and good practice within institutional care. Whilst guidance is available, standards are explicit and protocols facilitate improvement potential in this area, a consistent message was that statutory recommendations for reform have not been effective. Originality/value: This paper provides an important resource for practitioners and service providers involved in institutional care. An accessible overview of both the empirical evidence and grey literature on adult safeguarding within institutional settings is provided, along with a range of standards and resources that specify practice in these settings.

17. Effects of a structured educational program on nursing students' level of knowledge and awareness toward child neglect and abuse: A quasi-experimental evaluation

Authors: Öztürk, Ayfer

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing 37(2), pp. 1-13

Abstract: Background: Nurses have a key role in the recognition, reporting, and channelization of child abuse and neglect. Nurses should have sufficient knowledge about the presentation of child abuse and neglect. They also need to understand their role in reporting any instance where they detect cases of abuse and neglect. Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of a structured Child Neglect and Abuse Educational Program (CNaA-EP) on the level of knowledge and awareness of nursing students about child neglect and abuse. Methods: This study conducted with nursing students used a pretest–post-test quasi-experimental design. The third-year nursing students were divided into two groups: experimental (n = 25) and control groups (n = 30). The intervention group received CNaA-EP. In both groups, pretests were performed using the "Child Abuse and Neglect Awareness Scale," and "Child Abuse and Neglect Knowledge Test" The posttest was conducted 1 week after the 14-week CNaA-EP course was completed. Numbers, percentages, chi-square test, t-test, Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, Fisher's exact test were conducted using SPSS 22.00 software. Results: The education group's scores of child abuse/neglect awareness ($t = -2.768$ $p < 0.05$) and child abuse/neglect knowledge ($t = -12.416$ $p < 0.01$) were significantly higher than those of the control group. After the education program, a significant difference was found between the education and control groups on the core measures. Conclusion: A child neglect and abuse education program was an effective method of educating nursing students on knowledge and awareness of child abuse and neglect. For this reason, education programs should be planned and implemented to increase awareness about abuse and neglect problems that threaten children's health and development.

18. "All hands on deck": a qualitative study of safeguarding and the transition to telemedical abortion care in England and Wales

Authors: Parsons, Jordan A. and Romanis, Elizabeth Chloe

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Social Science & Medicine 348, pp. N.PAG

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic raised significant challenges for in-person healthcare provision, leading healthcare providers to embrace digital health like never before. Whilst changes were made as part of a public health response, many have now become permanent fixtures of the healthcare landscape, significantly altering the way care is provided not only for patients, but also for the healthcare professionals that provide care. In abortion care in England and Wales, previously stringent regulations on in-person care provision were relaxed to permit the use of telemedicine and self-administration of medications at home. These changes have since been made permanent. However, there remains opposition to remote abortion care pathways on the basis of safeguarding. Opponents argue that it is not feasible to effectively safeguard patients accessing abortion care remotely. We conducted a qualitative study using semi-structured interviews with abortion care providers in England and Wales. Participants were asked about their views and experiences of the transition to remote care provision, with a particular focus on how they adapted their safeguarding practice. In this article, we present three themes that highlight the changing roles of healthcare professionals in abortion care: (1) a challenging backdrop and resulting apprehension, (2) adaptive practices, and (3) the continued importance of professional curiosity. Across all three themes, participants reflected significantly on how changes were made and what they experienced in the period of transition to telemedicine. In particular, they discussed the changing nature of their professional roles amidst digitalisation. Our findings provide a basis for reflection on the increasing introduction of digital approaches to healthcare provision, highlighting points for caution and emphasising the need to involve professionals in the transition process to ensure vital buy-in. Through this, we articulate two novel understandings of digitalisation: (1) the impact of speed-associated pressures on professional adaptation during digitalisation, and (2) off-proforma safeguarding through telemedicine as a form of invisible non-routine work. • Telemedical abortion care pathways were introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic. • We interviewed providers about their experiences of safeguarding amidst the changes. • Most providers took to the changes well and favoured being involved in design. • Staff buy-in is essential in moving to more digital approaches to healthcare. • Co-production, involving staff, should be used when implementing telemedicine.

19. 'I was detecting a kind of, a from the heart kind of dialogue': understanding the role of reflective spaces for transitional safeguarding innovation

Authors: Ruch, Gillian; Damman, Jeri; Huegler, Nathalie and Bowyer, Susannah

Publication Date: /06// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Social Work Practice 38(2), pp. 175-190

Abstract: The ESRC funded Innovate Project has explored how innovation is undertaken and experienced by professionals tasked with the responsibility of introducing new practice approaches in welfare provision for young people at risk of harm outside the home. This paper reports on our experiences of facilitating reflective discussion groups for professionals engaged in introducing Transitional Safeguarding into welfare settings in the UK. Within these reflective spaces we became aware of how the emotional impact of innovation is under-recognised and needs to be attended to, in order to ensure that the investment of peoples' time and energy, alongside public monies, is not compromised. We draw on the psychoanalytic concepts of borderline states and the analytic third to highlight how such reflective spaces can provide the 'emotional infrastructure' to protect and promote the efficacy of innovation in challenging contexts.

20. Unraveling the Concept of Childhood Adversity in Psychosis Research: A Systematic Review

Authors: Sætren, Sjur, S.; Bjørnstad, Jone, R.; Ottesen, Akiah A.; Fisher, Helen L.; Olsen, Daniel A. S.; Hølland, Kari and Hegelstad, Wenche Ten Velden

Publication Date: /05/30/, 2024

Journal: Schizophrenia Bulletin

Abstract: Background: During the last decades, an abundance of studies has investigated childhood adversity in relation to psychosis. This systematic review critically examines the methodologies employed to investigate childhood adversity in psychosis over the past decade, including operational definitions, measurement tools and characteristics, and psychometric properties of instruments used in these studies.; Study Design: This systematic review followed the PRISMA guidelines (registration number CRD42022307096), and the search used the following electronic databases: PsychINFO, SCOPUS, Web of Science, African Index Medicus (AIM), LILACS, CINAHL, EMBASE, and MEDLINE. The search included variations and combinations of the terms targeting childhood adversity and psychosis.; Study Results: Out of 585 identified studies published between 2010 and 2023, 341 employed a validated instrument to investigate childhood adversity. Our findings show "childhood trauma" being the most frequently examined construct, followed by "child maltreatment" or "child abuse." The short version of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire was the dominant instrument. Physical abuse, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse were most frequently investigated, and indeed the field appears generally to focus on child abuse and neglect over other adversities. Significant psychometric heterogeneity was observed in the selection and summarization of instrument items, with only 59% of studies documenting original psychometric validation and 22% reporting reliability in their datasets.; Conclusion: This review highlights substantial methodological heterogeneity in the field, pointing out biases in the research on childhood adversity and psychosis. These findings underline the need for standardized definitions and high-quality measurement tools to enhance the validity of future research in this area. (© The Author(s) 2024. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center.)

21. An Update to Biomechanical and Biochemical Principles of Retinal Injury in Child Abuse

Authors: Shahraki, Kourosh and Suh, Donny W.

Publication Date: /05/12/ ,2024

Journal: Children (Basel, Switzerland) 11(5)

Abstract: Abusive head trauma (AHT) is an extreme form of physical child abuse, a subset of which is shaken baby syndrome (SBS). While traumatic injury in children is most readily observed as marks of contusion on the body, AHT/SBS may result in internal injuries that can put the life of the child in danger. One pivotal sign associated with AHT/SBS that cannot be spotted with the naked eye is retinal injury (RI), an early sign of which is retinal hemorrhage (RH) in cases with rupture of the retinal vasculature. If not addressed, RI can lead to irreversible outcomes, such as visual loss. It is widely assumed that the major cause of RI is acceleration-deceleration forces that are repeatedly imposed on the patient during abusive shaking. Still, due to the controversial nature of this type of injury, few investigations have ever sought to delve into its biomechanical and/or biochemical features using realistic models. As such, our knowledge regarding AHT-/SBS-induced RI is significantly lacking. In this mini-review, we aim to provide an up-to-date account of the traumatology of AHT-/SBS-induced RI, as well as its biomechanical and biochemical features, while focusing on some of the experimental models that have been developed in recent years for studying retinal hemorrhage in the context of AHT/SBS.

22. Neglecting the impact of childhood neglect: A scoping review of the relation between child neglect and emotion regulation in adulthood

Authors: Simon, Ellin;Raats, Marloes and Erens, Brenda

Publication Date: /07// ,2024

Journal: Child Abuse & Neglect 153, pp. 106802

Abstract: Background: Childhood neglect, a prevalent form of child abuse, has significant short-term and long-term consequences on mental health.; Objective: This scoping review aimed to provide an overview of existing evidence on childhood neglect in relation to emotion regulation in adulthood.; Participants and Setting: Participants were not individually evaluated but we provided future directions for research based on the overview of studies.; Methods: A systematic search strategy was conducted, resulting in the analysis of 25 selected articles. We performed an inventory of existing evidence to identify knowledge gaps.; Results: The review identified the need for future research to differentiate neglect from other forms of child abuse. Longitudinal studies tracking individuals from childhood to adulthood are recommended to understand developmental trajectories and continuity. Diverse samples, with various ages, genders, and (socio-economic) backgrounds, should be included for enhanced generalizability. Geographical representation should be expanded to capture cultural variations in the association between neglect and adult emotion regulation. Furthermore, investigating other psychopathologies beyond depression in relation to neglect and emotion regulation is

suggested.; Conclusions: Overall, this scoping review highlights the limited knowledge regarding the link between childhood neglect and adult emotion regulation and provides valuable recommendations for advancing research in this field. (Copyright © 2024 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.)

23. Post-separation abuse: A literature review connecting tactics to harm

Authors: Spearman, Kathryn J.;Vaughan-Eden, Viola;Hardesty, Jennifer L. and Campbell, Jacquelyn

Publication Date: /// ,2024

Journal: Journal of Family Trauma, Child Custody & Child Development 21(2), pp. 145-164

Abstract: Post-separation abuse is a pervasive societal and public health problem. This literature review aims to critically synthesize the evidence on tactics and consequences of post-separation abuse. We examined 48 published articles in the US and Canada from 2011 through May 2022. Post-separation abuse encompasses a broad range of tactics perpetrated by a former intimate partner including patterns of psychological, legal, economic, and mesosystem abuse as well as weaponizing children. Functional consequences include risk of lethality and deprivation of fundamental human needs. Connecting tactics of post-separation abuse to harms experienced by survivors and their children is crucial for future research, policy, and intervention work to promote long-term safety, health, and well-being of children and adult survivors.; Competing Interests: Disclosure statement The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

24. People with intellectual disability and their risk of exposure to violence: Identification and prevention - a literature review

Authors: Starke, Mikaela;Larsson, Anneli and Punzi, Elisabeth

Publication Date: /05/07/ ,2024

Journal: Journal of Intellectual Disabilities : JOID , pp. 17446295241252472

Abstract: The aim of the literature review was to identify knowledge and knowledge gaps concerning risks of violence toward children, youth, adults and elderly with intellectual disabilities, and how risks can be identified and prevented. The research revealed that children, youths and adults labelled with intellectual disabilities are more exposed to violence than others and that the target group lack knowledge about risks of violence and what it means to be exposed to violence. It was also found that professionals who work with people with intellectual disabilities may lack knowledge about violence, and those who work with violence lack knowledge about intellectual disabilities. There is thus a need to further elaborate routines to identify exposure to violence, and to identify the target group and a need to create collaborative teams with professionals who have in-depth knowledge of violence, and those who have in-depth knowledge about the target group.; Competing Interests: Declaration of conflicting interestsThe author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

25. A public health approach to modern slavery in the United Kingdom: a codeveloped framework

Authors: Such, E.;Campos-Matos, I.;Hayes, K.;McCoig, A.;Thornton, S. and Woodward, J.

Publication Date: /07// ,2024

Journal: Public Health 232, pp. 146-152

Abstract: Objectives: Modern slavery is a public health challenge. The objective of this research was to build and refine a public health approach to addressing it.; Study Design: This was a participatory qualitative study with a proof-of-concept exercise.; Methods: Nine deliberative workshops with 65 people working across the antislavery sector. Thematic analysis of qualitative data. Of the nine workshops, two were proof of concept. These explored and tested the public health framework devised.; Results: Participants contributed to the development of a public health framework to modern slavery that included multiple elements across national, local, and service levels. There were six 'C's to national components: policy that was coherent, co-ordinated, consistent, comprehensive, co-operative and compliant with international law. Local components centred on effective local multiagency partnerships and service design and delivery focussed on trauma-informed, flexible, person-centred care.; Conclusions: A public health approach to modern slavery is a promising development in the antislavery field in the United Kingdom and globally. It was well supported by workshop participants and appeared to be operable. Barriers to its implementation exist, however, including the challenge of intersectoral working and an incongruent policy environment. (Copyright © 2024 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.)

26. Parental risk factors and children entering out-of-home care: The effects of cumulative risk and parent's sex

Authors: Warner, Nell;Scourfield, Jonathan;Cannings-John, Rebecca;Rouquette, Olivier Y.;Lee, Alex;Vaughan, Rachael;Broadhurst, Karen and John, Ann

Publication Date: /05// ,2024

Journal: Children & Youth Services Review 160, pp. N.PAG

Abstract: Parental difficulties, including mental ill health, substance misuse, domestic violence and learning disability have been associated with children entering out-of-home care. There is also evidence that these issues may co-occur within families. Understanding how the co-occurrence of these difficulties is associated with care entry is complex because they may co-occur in the same or different household members and have different impacts on the likelihood of care entry when they occur in mothers, fathers or in single parent households. Administrative data from local authority children's services in Wales were linked with demographic data to identify households in which children lived prior to entering care. Linkage to birth data identified biological mothers. Linkage with primary care, emergency department, hospital admissions and substance misuse services data enabled indicators of substance misuse, mental health, assaults in the home, learning disability and neurodivergence in the adults in those households to be identified. A series of multilevel binary logistic regression

models were used to explore the odds of a household having one or more children entering care if risk factors were present. These considered the effects of individual risks, and cumulative risk both in individual adults in the household, and across the whole household. The effects of the number of adults, having adults with no risks and the differential impacts of risks in biological mothers, other women or men were also explored. Additional models explored these factors in single adult households. Cumulative risks increased the likelihood of care entry, however this effect disappeared when individual risks were controlled for. The presence of an individual with no risks in the household acted as a protective factor. Overall, the impact of the risks on the odds of care entry was substantially greater if the risks were present in the biological mother than if they occurred in other adults (men or women) in the household. In single adult households risk factors had a much greater impact when they occurred in households headed by women as opposed to men. Substantial differences in the effects of risk factors in female and male adults are apparent and further research is needed to understand why this is occurring to ensure that parents are treated equally in terms of support and statutory intervention regardless of their sex. 1 1 Throughout this paper we refer to the "sex" of the parents /adults in households, as opposed to their "gender." This is because in the analysis we carried out the sex of these individuals was determined by their GP records. We have chosen to use the term "sex," rather than "gender," as we believe this data is more likely to reflect their biological sex, rather the gender that the individuals identify as.

27. Do New Policies Influence Practice? A Qualitative Study of Practice and Change in Relation to the New Welsh Child Sexual Exploitation Guidance

Authors: Webb, Matthew;Forrester, Donald;Usubillaga, Juan and Diaz, Clive

Publication Date: /04// ,2024

Journal: British Journal of Social Work 54(3), pp. 1109-1128

Abstract: Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a relatively new term within policy and practice. Whilst policy responses have shifted from criminalisation to recognising CSE as child abuse, a review of the 2011 Child Sexual Exploitation Guidance commissioned by the Welsh Government found a growing, yet limited, understanding of CSE in professional contexts. In this article, we explore practitioners' perceptions of how they work with young people experiencing, or at risk of, CSE and whether they believe the new Welsh CSE Guidance is effectively implemented in their practice. This small-scale qualitative study utilised small group interviews and semi-structured interviews to explore the perspectives of twelve participants in the initial phase of the guidance release. A thematic analysis of the data demonstrates a lack of professional awareness of the new Welsh CSE guidance, raising questions surrounding implementation efficacy. These findings highlight the complexity of implementation, illustrating a need for manageable caseloads and supportive cultures, which policymakers, senior management and front line managers need to be aware of. Clear and effective implementation strategies that consider these factors, pre- and post-release, are required to improve implementation efficacy in supporting best practice.

28. Care and support during maternity for mothers affected by modern slavery: A scoping review

Authors: Borrelli, Sara; Ramasamy, Renuka; Wong, Ruth and Spiby, Helen

Publication Date: /06/29/ ,2023

Journal: International Journal of Nursing Studies Advances 5, pp. 100139

Abstract: Background: Modern slavery is a largely hidden crime disproportionately affecting women and girls, with 71% of the world's enslaved people being female and approximately one third estimated to be pregnant. Healthcare professionals experience difficulties in caring for mothers affected by modern slavery, including asking appropriate questions and initiating discussions, making safe referrals, being uncertain about entitlements, and facing obstacles in accessing language support and specialist mental health services. Despite the expectation of cohesive and consistent services, which avoid the recounting of experiences that may re-traumatise, interdisciplinary collaborations between maternity services and non-statutory agencies remain unclear.; Objective: To map the available evidence and resources on maternity care provision and non-statutory support to pregnant women and mothers affected by modern slavery.; Design: A scoping review was conducted following the JBI methodology for scoping reviews.; Methods: Five databases (Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts, Cumulated Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Dissertations & Thesis A&I, Embase, Scopus) were searched. Inclusion criteria: English language; published between 2012 and May 2022; related to both maternity care provision and modern slavery; cross-sectional perspectives, including survivor mothers, healthcare professionals, midwives, and non-statutory service staff; any methodology. Exclusion criteria: general healthcare or not maternity related; opinion pieces, letters, book reviews, commentaries. Grey literature was searched using relevant websites reporting theses, blogs, policies, guidelines, and resources.; Results: Twelve articles reporting 11 studies and 29 grey literature reports were retained for the scoping review. Three key themes were identified from research studies: a) women's perspectives on barriers to access and engagement with maternity services; b) challenges and needs identified by healthcare professionals; and c) the impact of human trafficking on maternal and neonatal outcomes. The grey literature resources comprised mainly blogs, information sheets, leaflets or webpages, and research or consultation reports. Maternity was being experienced by survivor mothers with the following: unfamiliarity with and lack of access to systems and information across all sectors, barriers to care and entitlements, contemporary threats of violence from partners/traffickers, restricted ability to move freely, issues related to traumatisation, dispersal policies, and dealing with multiple new systems.; Conclusions: Although several sources indicate principles that should be adopted, the detail of how optimal care and support during maternity should be provided by healthcare professionals and non-statutory service staff is lacking. Further research is required, from which recommendations for good maternity practice and the effective intersection between statutory and non-statutory services can be derived and subsequently mobilised across different systems and settings.; Competing Interests: None. (© 2023 The Author(s).)

29. Disability and maltreatment

Authors: Merrick, Joav and Greydanus, Donald E.

Publication Date: /07// ,2023

Journal: International Journal of Child & Adolescent Health 16(3), pp. 169-174

Abstract: History has taught us that children with disabilities in general are at an increased risk of child maltreatment. The maltreatment may cause additional disabilities. Furthermore, child maltreatment as an adverse childhood experience has been linked to leading causes of adult morbidity and mortality. In this paper, the international disability prevalence is reviewed as well as the connection between disability and maltreatment. Stigma, discrimination and ignorance regarding disabilities are factors which place people with disabilities at higher risk for violence. Prevention and early detection are therefore important public health aspects in this regard.

Sources Used:

The following databases are used in the creation of this bulletin: CINAHL and Medline.

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