

Child and women Abuse

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Outlines

- Definition of child abuse.
- Types of child abuse.
- Prevalence of child abuse.
- Risk factors of child abuse.
- Indicators of child abuse.
- Broad lines of prevention.

Child abuse

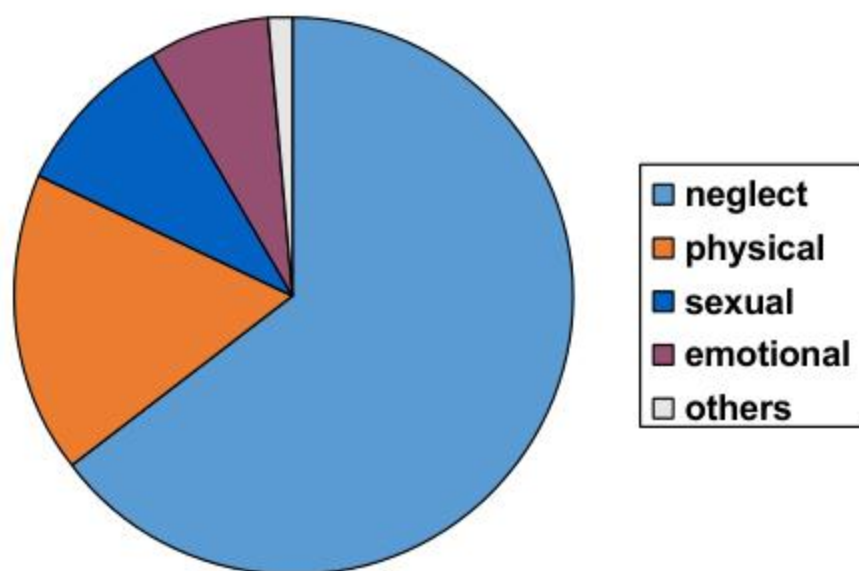
- Def: Child abuse** : All forms of **physical** and/or **emotional** ,**sexual** abuse, **neglect** or other exploitation , resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's **health**, **survival**, **development** or **dignity**.
- In other words : It's any act or failure to act that endangers a child's **physical** or **emotional** health and **development**.

Types of child abuse

1. **Physical abuse**: **observable** and non-accidental injury of considerable importance to any part of the child's body that's *evidenced by a laceration, a scar, a fracture or other bone injury*.
2. **Sexual abuse**: a **violation** of a child's body , mind and soul.
3. **Emotional abuse**: act or omission by parents or other caregivers that could cause a serious behavioral cognitive ,emotional or mental disorder.
4. **Neglect**: The **deprivation** of one of the **basic needs** of a child such as adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision.



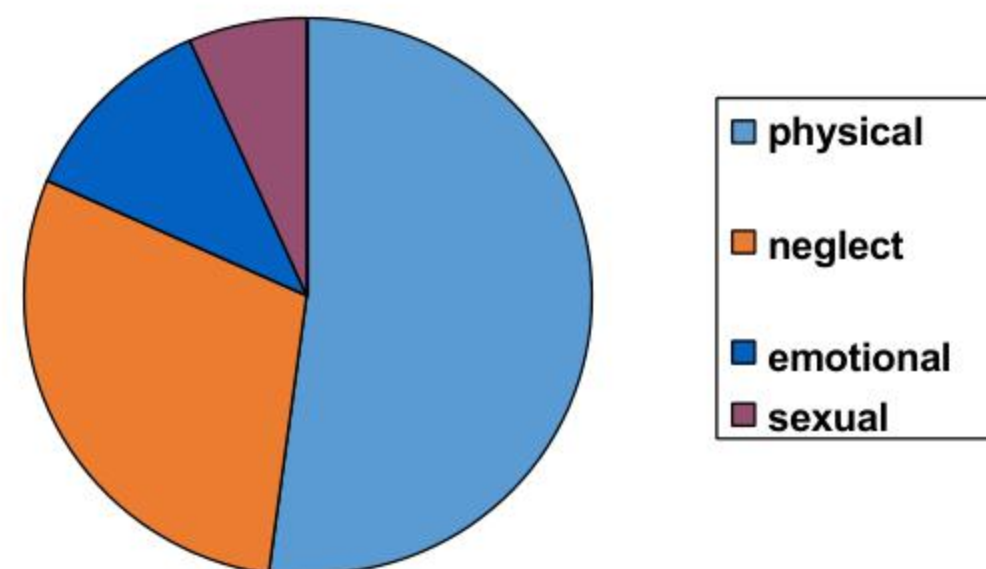
Prevalence Child abuse



■ 40 million child, Worldwide under age 15 suffer from violence, abuse and neglect.

■ Confirmed child abuse and neglect cases involved:

- neglect	%64.5
- physical abuse	%17.5
- sexual abuse	%9.7
- emotional abuse	%7.0
- other form of abuse	%1.3



In Jordan , the reported cases of child abuse in 2000 reached 613 case.

Confirmed child abuse and neglect cases involved:

-physical abuse	51.9%
-neglect	29.7%
-emotional abuse	11.7%
-sexual abuse	6.7%

Child abuse Risk Factors

1) Parent or Caregiver Factors:

- **Personality** characteristics and psychological well-being.
- **History of maltreatment** (intergenerational cycle of abuse).
- **Substance abuse.**
- **Attitudes and knowledge.**
- **Age .**

2) Child Factors:

- **Age.**
- **Disabilities.**
- **Other Child Characteristics:** aggression, attention deficits, difficult temperaments, and behavior problems.

3) Family Factors :

- **Family Structure:** The rate of child abuse in single parent households is nearly twice the rate of child abuse in two parent households.
- **Marital:** Conflict and Domestic violence.
- **Stress.**

4) Environmental Factors:

- **Poverty** and Unemployment
- **Violent** Communities



Indicators Child Abuse

1) Indicators of abused child :

- Shows sudden **changes in behavior** or **school performance** .
- Is always **watchful**, as though preparing for something bad to happen .
- Is **overly compliant, passive**, or **withdrawn** .
- **Comes** to school or other activities **early, stays late**, and does not want to go home .
- **suicidal** behavior and self injury.
- Gives different **vague stories** about occurrence of injuries.
- Depression , eating disorders.

2) Indicators of Abusive parents:

- Shows little **concern** for the child
- **Denies** the existence of—or **blames** the child for—the child's problems in school or at home
- **Asks teachers** or other caregivers to use harsh physical discipline if the child misbehaves
- Sees the child as entirely bad, worthless, or burdensome (عالة عالابوين)
- Demands a level of physical or academic performance the child cannot achieve
- **Delay in seeking medical** help.
- Take child to **different** physicians or hospitals for each injury.

3) Indicators of both abused & abusive

- **Rarely touch** or look at each other.
- **Poor verbal contact**.
- Consider their **relationship** entirely **negative**.
- State that they **do not like** each other.
- try to **avoid** being at **same place**.

Effects of child abuse

1) Emotional Effects of Child Abuse:

- Low self-esteem
- Depression and anxiety
- Aggressive behavior/anger issues
- Relationship difficulties
- Personality disorders
- Nightmares



2) Behavioral Effects of Child Abuse:

- Problems in school and work.
- Suicide attempts.
- Criminal or antisocial behavior.
- Teen pregnancy.
- Alcohol and drug abuse.
- Eating disorders , bed wetting.
- Spousal abuse.



General guidelines to approach a suspected child abuse case

- Make the child feel safe.
- Try to keep a good eye contact with him.
Make him express his feelings.
- Assure him that you are going to help him.
- You should be careful to the following points:
 - don't rush into diagnosis and be systematic.
 - If you suspect sexual abuse , have an informed consent.
 - In physical abuse, describe precisely everything abnormal, take photos.
 - Keep in mind that victims of abuse, as well as the abusers, are in equal need of professional treatment and counseling .

Physical abuse

- ▶ Physical child abuse is physical injury inflicted upon the child with cruel and/or malicious intent, most cases are non fatal.

50% aged from 0-4.

25% from 5-9.

25% from 10-14.

55% in boys and 45% in girls.

Punishment

- ▶ There is a very thin line between punishment and physical abuse

Punishment is the use of physical force to inflict **bodily pain** (not injury) for the purpose of **discipline**.

Abusive parents interpret the action of abuse as “**punishment**”.

Basic forms of Physical abuse

- Beating, punching, slapping, Pushing, shaking, kicking, Biting, Hair-pulling, throwing, Drowning, Burning, exposure to cold, heat, electric shock or poisoning

Skin Injuries

1- bruises :

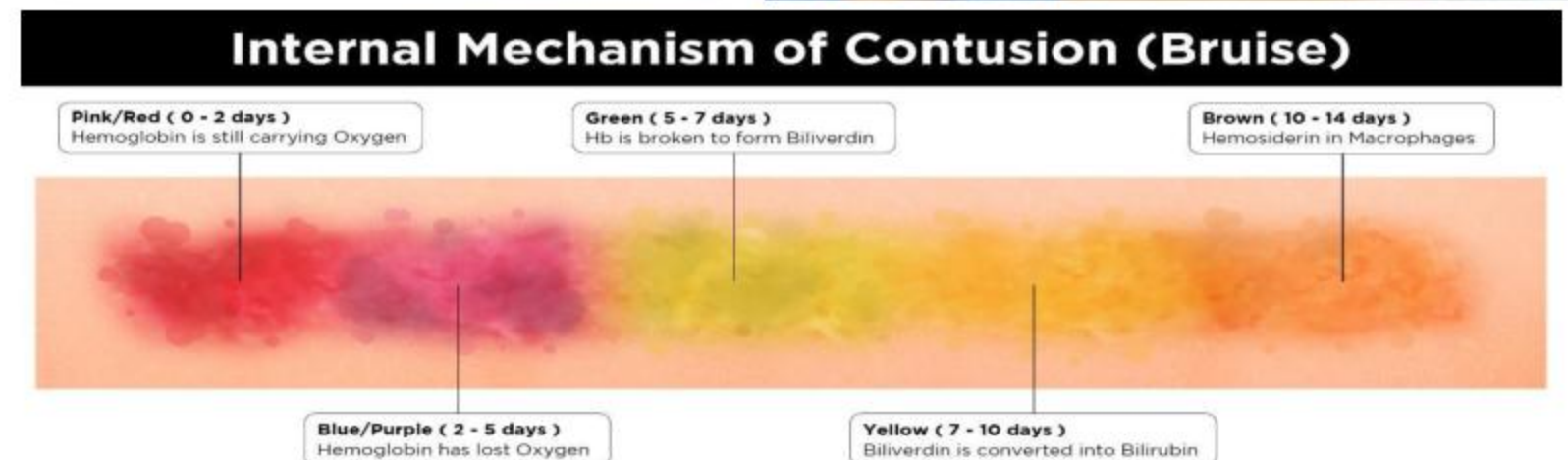
When to suspect that a bruise is due to abuse?

Multiple ages (blue ,green and yellow) bruises on babies Bruises resembling objects like a spoon.

Aging of bruises:

A rough estimate of bruising age:

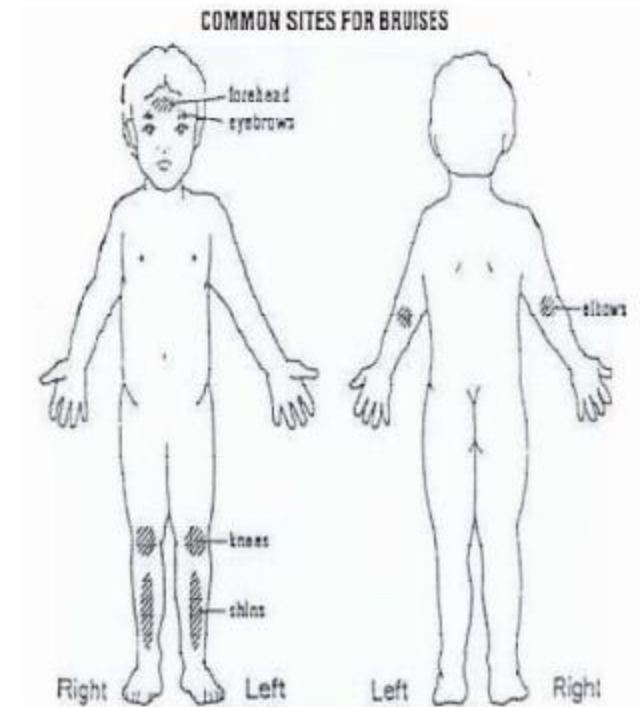
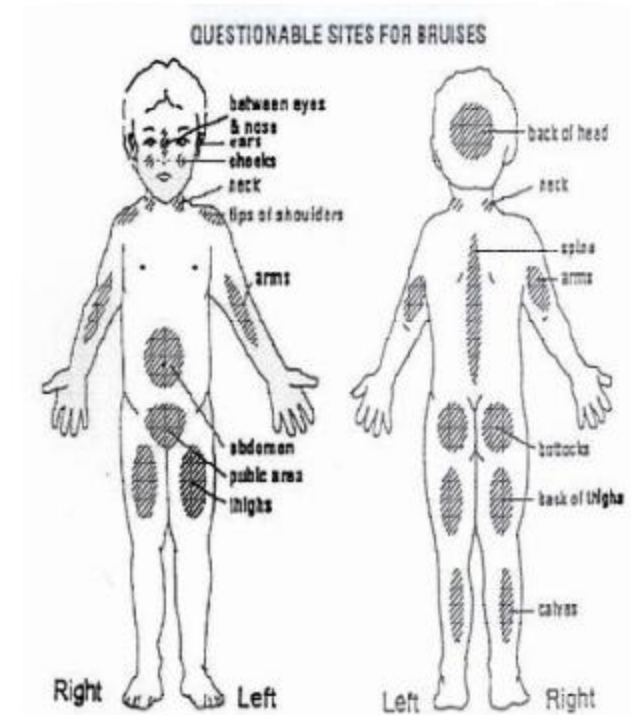
Dark red	<24h
bluish	24-48h
greenish	3-5d
yellowish	7-10d



Normal bruising can be found on the **knees, shins, elbows**, and the **forehead**.

Toddlers are especially vulnerable to **forehead** bruising.

Suspicious bruising can be found on the **face, head, chest, back, genitalia, thighs, back of the legs**, and **buttocks**.



2- burns :

By hot liquids ,hot objects and cigarettes.

3- bites :

Notice teeth marks and the size of the bite.



Skeletal Injuries

Fractures

any bone could be affected: limb bones ,skull ,ribs and the spine.

Stages of bone healing are important to estimate the date of abuse :

- 1 initial healing (2 weeks).**
- 2 soft callus (2-3 weeks).**
- 3 hard callus (3-6 weeks).**
- 4 remodeling (up to 1 year).**

Most dangerous of fractures is the skull fracture because it may be associated with hemorrhage and increased intracranial pressure.



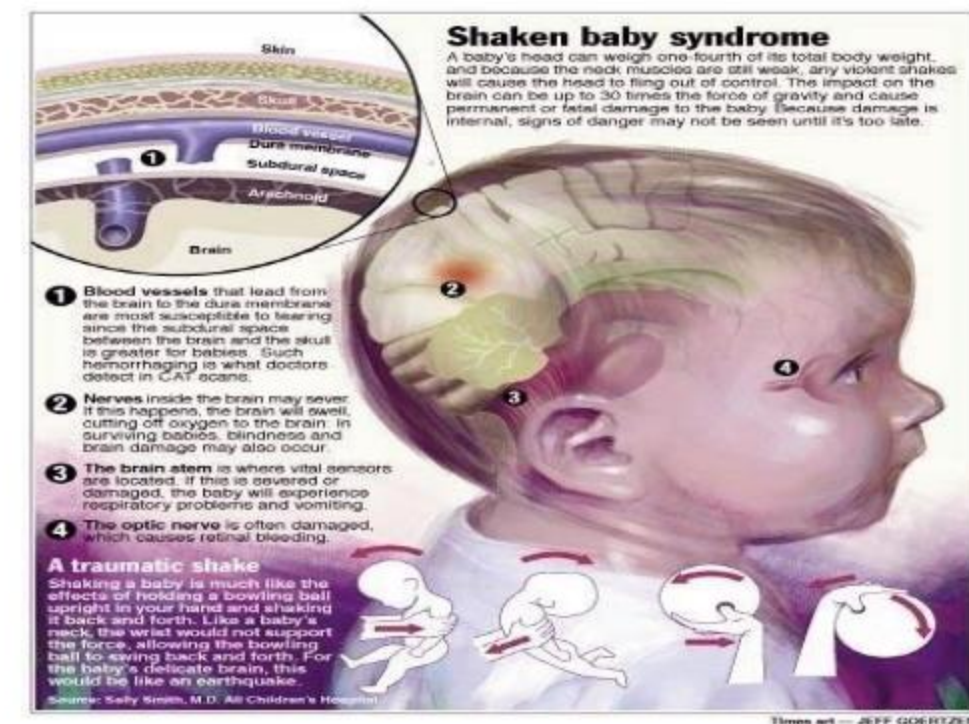
Head Injuries

- It is the most frequent cause of death in child abuse and permanent neurological disability.
- Can be subarachnoid, subdural, epidural, cerebral, concussion (a transient period of unconsciousness following violent blow to head) and contusion (extravasation of blood beneath skin or within viscera).
- Minor head injury are common in childhood but few are symptomatic, falling from 1 meter is uncommonly associated with serious injuries.
- *In fatal child abuse skull fracture is often present as linear split crossing the temporal or parietal bone sometimes crossing the sagittal suture to reach the other side.



Shaken baby syndrome (Abusive Head Trauma)

- Occurs when an infant or young child is **violently shaken**.
- This forceful shaking can cause the baby's **brain to move back and forth** within the skull, leading to **serious injuries** such as brain swelling, bleeding in the brain, retinal hemorrhages (bleeding in the eyes), and in severe cases, permanent brain damage or death.
- Infants** are especially vulnerable because their **neck muscles** are **weak** and their **brains are softer**, which makes them more susceptible to injury from shaking.
- SBS often happens in moments of **caregiver frustration**, particularly when a baby won't stop crying.
- It's a **form of severe child abuse**, and **symptoms** may include lethargy, vomiting, irritability, seizures, and difficulty breathing.
- Immediate medical attention is critical**, and prevention focuses on educating caregivers about healthy ways to cope with stress and frustration.



Eye Injuries

- It's **less common** than other injuries.
- Black eye (punched).
- Retinal hemorrhage or detachment
- Lens dislocation.



Oral Injuries

- Bruised or cut lips .
- Broken teeth .



Abdominal Injuries

- Commonly liver and small bowel .
- Spleen injury is very rare because it's well protected by ribs .



Results of physical abuse

- Difficulty to make friends, Anxiety, depression.
- substance abuse.
- Problems at school or at work.
- Becoming an abusive parent or caregiver .

Diagnostic features

****** There are no hard and fast rules and no easy answers for diagnosis .

Seven classic **pointers** to the diagnosis :

- 1) There is a **delay** in seeking medical help.
- 2) The **story of the accident is vague** ,is **lacking in detail** and **may vary with each telling** and **from person to person** .
- 3) The account of the accident is **not compatible** with the injury observed .
- 4) The parent's affect is abnormal.
- 5) The parent's behavior gives cause for concern .
- 6) The **child's appearance** and his **interaction with his parents** are **abnormal** .
- 7) The **child may say something** .

Investigations

- Blood tests should be performed to exclude medical causes for excessive bruising.
- These tests should include full blood count, clotting screen, and platelet function tests. (leukemia or thrombocytopenia).
- Other medical causes of innocent bruising include cellulites caused by haemophilus influenzae.
- An apparent black eye from orbital deposits in neuroblastoma.
- Skeletal survey should be performed in most infants and may reveal crucial evidence of previous bony injuries.

Emotional Abuse

- **Emotional child abuse** is defined as Act or omission by a parent or other caregiver that have caused serious behavioral ,cognitive ,emotional or mental disorder.
- **Emotional abuse** is the cornerstone of all the abuses because emotional abuse is *always* present during physical child abuse, child neglect, and sexual child abuse, and it is the only abuse that can stand on its *own*.

Emotional Abuse

All types of abuse entails some emotional ill treatment.

Although there is no physical pain or inappropriate physical contact, it can have **more long-lasting** negative psychological effects than either physical or sexual abuse.

Emotional Abuse

Only about **7%** of all reported cases of child abuse are of emotional abuse type.

Can come not only from **adults** but from **other children**.

It's the **most difficult to diagnose** of all form of child abuse .

Types of emotional abuse

1- Verbal abuse

- Belittling or shaming the child التقليل من شأنه أو فضحه
- Habitual blaming

2- Withholding affection حجب المودة

3- Rejecting: telling the child that he or she is unwanted.

4- Ignoring : parents do not show attachment to the child or provide rearing and they show no interest in the child .

Types of emotional abuse

5- Terrorizing : parents ridicule child for displaying normal emotions and have expectations far beyond his or her abilities الرعب .

6- Isolating : not allow the child to engage in appropriate activities with his or her peers and may require the child to stay in his or her room from the time school lets out until next morning .

Types of emotional abuse

7- Corruption : Encouraging the child to do things that are illegal or harmful to himself , such as criminal activities, drug or alcohol abuse, or acts of violence (فساد).

8- Community-based harassment : schoolyard bullying where multiple ind participate in the harassment of a single ind ,rather than attack the victim physically ,techniques are used to undermine a child psychologically and it's hard to prove .

Physical indicators of emotional abuse

- Eating disorders: obesity ,anorexia ,.
- Speech disorders.
- Developmental delays in the acquisition of speech or motor skills .
- Nervous disorders .

Behavioral indicators of emotional abuse

- Habit disorders :biting ,rocking, head-banging .
- Cruel behavior :seeming to get pleasure from hurting children ,adults or animals
- Age-inappropriate behavior :bedwetting
- Apathyعدم المبالاة
- Hostility
- Adult depressive symptoms .

Neglect

Neglect is a pattern of **failing** to provide for a child's basic **needs**, to the extent that the child's **physical** and/or **psychological** well-being are damaged or endangered .

Basic needs includes :housing ,clothing , food and access to medical care .

Facts

- It's the most common form of child abuse (>50% of reported cases) .
- It results in [more deaths](#) than physical and sexual abuse combined . .

Exceptions

- Financial inability to provide for a child is exempted from the definition of neglect .
- Some civil child abuse reporting laws may provide an exception to the definition of child abuse and neglect for parents who choose not to seek medical care for their children due to [religious believes](#) .

Basic types of neglect

- **Physical Neglect : most common**

- 1- Failure to provide adequate food, clothing, or hygiene
- 2- Reckless disregard for the child's **safety**, such as inattention to **hazards** in the home, drunk driving with kids in the car, leaving a baby **unsupervised**
- 3- Abandoning ترك children without providing for their care

Basic types of neglect

- **Educational Neglect**

- 1- Failure to enroll a child in school
- 2- Permitting or causing a child to miss too many days of school
- 3- Refusal to follow up on obtaining services for a child's special educational needs

Basic types of neglect

- **Emotional Neglect**

- 1- Inadequate nurturing or affection
- 2- Exposure of the child to spousal abuse
- 3- Permitting a child to drink alcohol or use recreational drugs
- 4- Failure to intervene when the child demonstrates antisocial behavior
- 5- Refusal of or delay in providing necessary psychological care

- **Medical neglect**

Failure to provide medical ,dental and mental health care services .

Key features of neglect

At physical level

- recurrent infections and frequent admissions to hospital .
- Unexplained bruises and severe nappy (Diaper) rash
- Short stature and microcephaly .
- Poor hygiene .

Key features of neglect

At behavioral level

- Lack of social responsiveness
- Overactive and aggressive
- Self injurious behavior
- Unusual patterns of defecation or urination or both

At developmental level

- Generalized delay
- Socio-emotional immaturity
- Learning difficulties
- Lack of self-esteem
- Poor skills

Indicators of neglect

1- physical indicator :

- Dirty skin and clothes
- Offensive body odor
- Dressed in clothing that is inappropriate to weather or situation
- Frequently hungry ;asking for or stealing food
- Abuses alcohol or other drugs
- In school children ,frequent absence or lateness

2- medical indicator

- Drowsiness ;easily fatigued
- Frequent untreated UTI
- Frequent diarrhea
- Itching ,scratching ,long existing skin eruptions
- Physical complaints not responded by parents

3-emotional indicator :

- Poor responsiveness
- Doesn't often smile ,laugh or play
- Lacks interest
- Doesn't turn to parent help
- Needs dental care and glasses
- Comes to school without breakfast

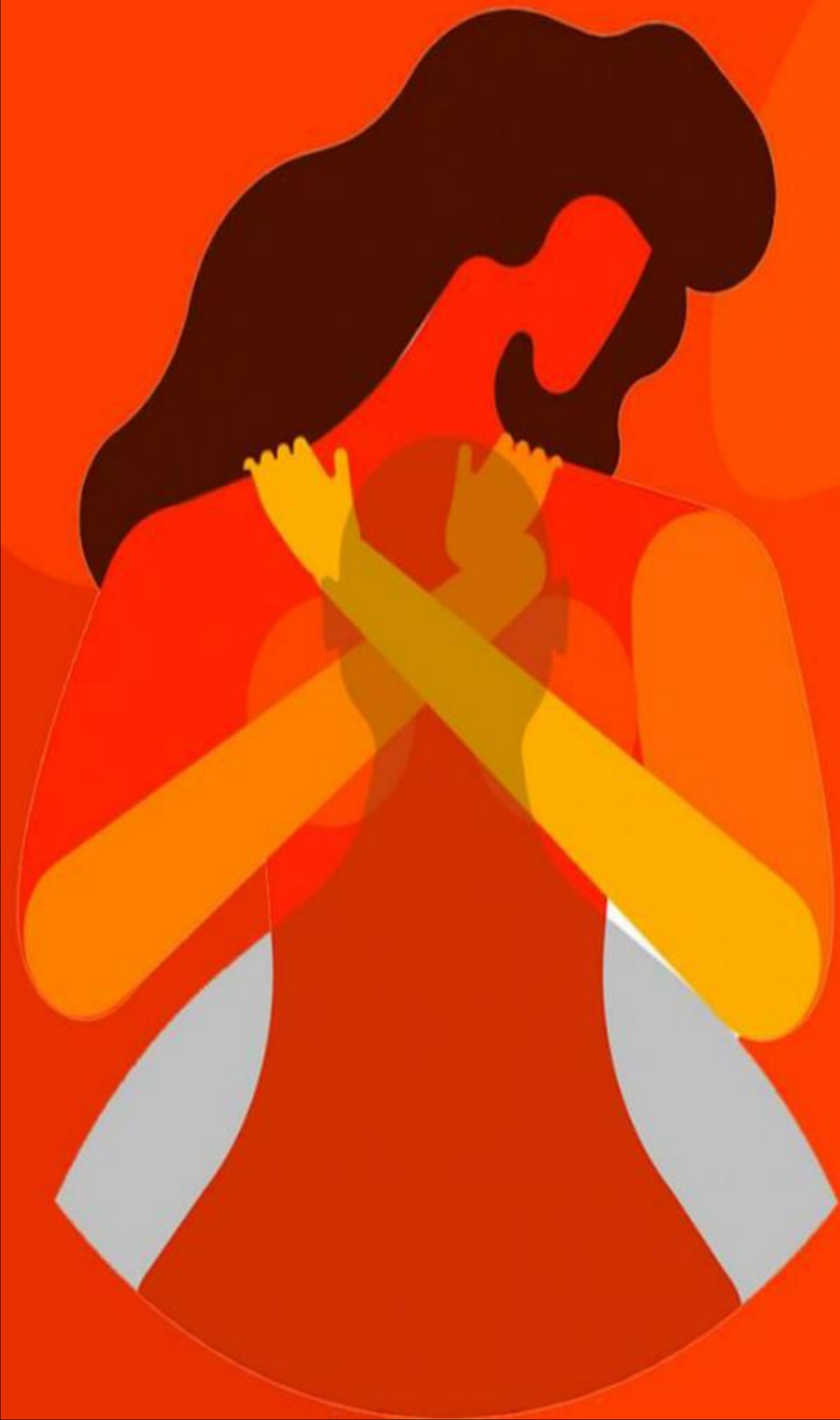
Woman abuse



He says
it won't
happen
again



He says
he loves
me



International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

What is Woman Abuse?

- The term *woman abuse* refers to various forms of violence, abuse, mistreatment and neglect that women experience in their intimate, kin or dependent relationships. These include current, dissolving or past relationships with husbands, common-law partners, lovers, dating partners, family members and caregivers.

- Any woman—regardless of her age, race, ethnicity, education, cultural identity, socioeconomic status, occupation, religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental abilities, or personality—may experience abuse. A woman may be at risk of abuse at virtually **any point in her life** —from childhood to old age.

Types of women abuse:

A photograph showing a woman cowering on a light-colored wooden floor, looking up in fear at a man whose legs and torso are visible in the foreground. The man is wearing a dark t-shirt and olive green cargo pants, and he is holding a dark wooden stick or handle. The woman is wearing a dark sleeveless top and white pants, and she is barefoot. The background features patterned curtains and a white baseboard.

-
- WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO GET PEOPLE TALKING ABOUT DOMESTIC ABUSE?
- A picture of a poverty-stricken woman may seem like a simple task, but when you reflect on the fact that the women that are abused by their partners are often young girls, the task is not so simple. The fact is that the women that are abused by their partners are often young girls, the task is not so simple. The fact is that the women that are abused by their partners are often young girls, the task is not so simple.
- act
women's aid

Emotional or psychological abuse

- may include constant yelling , screaming صراخ, name calling, insults اهانة, threats, humiliation الاذلال or criticism انتقاد, excessive jealousy or suspiciousness, threatening or harassing الغيرة a woman (or her children, family members, friends or pets), isolating a woman from neighbours, friends or family, or depriving a woman of love and affection. For some women, the effects of emotional abuse may be worse than the consequences of physical violence.



Sexual abuse

- may include rape (sexual assault), unwanted sexual touching, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation استغلال, or forcing a woman to participate in any unwanted, unsafe, degrading or offensive sexual activity.
- Sexual abuse may also include denying or ridiculing اهمال a woman's sexuality or controlling her reproductive choices.
- The practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) of girls has serious consequences for young adult women, especially during the childbearing years.



Economic or financial abuse

- may include preventing a woman from working, controlling her occupational choices, preventing her from achieving or maintaining financial independence, denying or controlling her access to financial resources, or exploiting her financially.
- Failing to provide the necessities of life to a spouse or dependent

- **What are the Consequences of Woman Abuse?**

Psychological effects

Physical health effects

Sexual health effects

Physical health effects

- include broken bones, bruises, burns, cuts, stabs and firearm wounds, abrasions, bites, lacerations, sprains, concussions, skull fractures, scarring, perforated eardrums, detached retina, injuries to the voice box, chipped or lost teeth, hair loss, chronic gastrointestinal pain, irritable bowel syndrome, chronic neck, back or other musculoskeletal pain, chronic headache, hypertension, palpitations, hyperventilation, and substance abuse problems.

Sexual health effects

- include sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, chronic pelvic, genital or uterine pain, chronic vaginal or urinary infection, bruising or tearing of the vagina or anus, frequent pregnancy (when unwanted or contraindicated), infertility or early hysterectomy, and sexually addictive behaviour.

Psychological effects

- include low self-esteem, self-degradation, self-abuse, difficulty with relationships, acute anxiety, frequent crying, unusual or pronounced fear responses, uncontrolled or rapid anger responses, chronic stress, phobias, insomnia, sleep disturbances, nightmares, lack of appropriate boundaries, arrested development, passivity, memory loss, loss of concentration and productivity.

Psychiatric effects

- include depression, suicidal thoughts, dissociation, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, eating disorders, adjustment disorder with depressed mood

What Can You Do to Prevent and Respond to Abuse?

- The best way to prevent and respond to abuse is by **collaborating with other people in your community.**
- Hundreds of community, volunteer and professional organizations—in communities all working together to prevent and respond to woman abuse.
- Find out **who** is involved in addressing woman abuse in your community, and **learn** about what is being done in your community and elsewhere

Where to Get Support

Police department

Women's center

Sexual assault center

Social service agency

Health care center , clinic & hospital

Community & family center



Thank You