

	<b>Physical Abuse</b>	<b>Neglect</b>
<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>Deliberately hurting or harming a child physically, including (but not limited to) kicking, punching, hitting, burning, poisoning, biting strangling, slapping, shaking, drowning, suffocating, throwing objects at them.</b></p> <p><b>Fabricating illness/medicating them unnecessarily, drugging is also physical abuse.</b></p>	<p><b>Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.</b></p> <p>Children who are neglected are likely to be facing other forms of abuse.</p>
<b>Signs or symptoms of abuse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bruises</li> <li>Injuries at different stages of healing</li> <li>Bite marks</li> <li>Burns</li> <li>Burns in the shape of an object</li> <li>Marks on unusual body parts</li> <li>Defence wounds (forearms, backs of legs, hands and feet)</li> <li>Bruised scalp (hair pulling)</li> <li>Bruises in the shape of an object</li> <li>Broken bones, sometimes at different stages of healing</li> <li>Scarring</li> <li>Effects of poisoning – drowsiness, vomiting, seizures</li> <li>Effects of suffocation – respiratory problems</li> <li>Flinching when approached</li> <li>Withdrawn</li> <li>Changes in behaviour</li> <li>Behavioural issues</li> <li>Being clingy or tearful</li> <li>Not wanting to go home</li> <li>Truancy</li> <li>Nightmares</li> <li>Drug/alcohol abuse</li> <li>Anxious</li> <li>Unable to explain injuries/inconsistent explanation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smelly</li> <li>Unwashed clothes</li> <li>Inadequate clothing (poor footwear, no winter coat)</li> <li>Seem hungry, overeat at school, don't have money for lunch</li> <li>Frequent nappy rash in infants</li> <li>Untreated injuries, illness or dental problems</li> <li>Recurring illness or infections</li> <li>Lack of appropriate medication</li> <li>Missed medical appointments</li> <li>Poor muscle tone/prominent joints</li> <li>Skin issues such as sores, rashes, flea bites, scabies, ringworm</li> <li>Swollen tummy or thin</li> <li>Anaemia</li> <li>Tiredness</li> <li>Failure to thrive (e.g. not meeting developmental milestones)</li> <li>Poor language, communication or social skills</li> <li>Unsuitable home – dirty, cold</li> <li>Left alone for long periods of time</li> <li>Taking on carer role for other family members</li> <li>Hoarding food</li> <li>Frequent lateness or absence from school</li> </ul>

	<b>Emotional Abuse</b>	<b>Sexual Abuse</b>
<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's wellbeing and development.</b></p> <p><b>Can include (but isn't limited to) making a child feel unloved, making fun of them, imposing inappropriate expectations on them, preventing them from joining in normal social interaction, deliberately silencing them, bullying, exploitation or corruption of children, valued only insofar as meeting the needs of another person. Abuse can be passive or active.</b></p> <p>Children who are emotionally abused may also be facing other forms of abuse.</p>	<p><b>Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.</b></p> <p><b>Activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).</b></p> <p><b>Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.</b></p>
<b>Signs or symptoms of abuse</b>	<p>Overly-affectionate towards strangers or people they haven't known for very long</p> <p>Lack confidence or become wary or anxious</p> <p>Not appear to have a close relationship with their parent, e.g. when being taken to or collected from nursery etc.</p> <p>Aggressive or nasty towards other children and animals.</p> <p>Use language, act in a way or know about things that you wouldn't expect them to know for their age</p> <p>Struggle to control strong emotions or have extreme outbursts</p> <p>Seem isolated from their parents</p> <p>Lack social skills or have few, if any, friends.</p> <p>Self-harm</p> <p>Fearfulness</p> <p>Enuresis</p> <p>Behavioural or emotional changes</p>	<p>Unexplained gifts</p> <p>Truancy or lateness to school</p> <p>Avoid being alone with people, such as family members or friends</p> <p>Frightened of a person or reluctant to socialise with them.</p> <p>Show sexual behaviour that's inappropriate for their age</p> <p>Sexually active at a young age/promiscuous</p> <p>Use sexual language or know information that you wouldn't expect them to.</p> <p>Anal or vaginal soreness</p> <p>Unusual discharge</p> <p>Sexually transmitted infection (STI)</p> <p>Pregnancy</p> <p>Drug/alcohol abuse</p> <p>Self-harm</p> <p>Anxiety</p> <p>Behavioural issues</p>