

child abuse Prevention and Control

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Types of maltreatment

- Definition of CM: "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power"
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse (psychological abuse)
- Neglect
- Exposure to intimate partner violence (sometimes grouped with emotional abuse)










Prevention; Definition and Concept

- Actions aimed at eradicating, eliminating or minimizing the impact of disease and disability, or if none of these are feasible, retarding the progress of the disease and disability.
- The concept of prevention is best defined in the context of **levels**, traditionally called primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. An other level, called primordial prevention, was later added.



Determinants of Prevention

-  **Successful prevention** depends upon:
-  a knowledge of causation,
 -  dynamics of transmission,
 -  identification of risk factors and risk groups,
 -  availability of prophylactic or early detection and treatment measures,
 -  an organization for applying these measures to appropriate persons or groups, and
 -  continuous evaluation of and development of procedures applied



Leavell's Levels of Prevention

Stage of disease	Level of prevention	Type of response
Pre-disease	Primary Prevention	Health promotion and Specific protection
Latent Disease	Secondary prevention	Pre-symptomatic Diagnosis and treatment
Symptomatic Disease	Tertiary prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Disability limitation for early symptomatic disease•Rehabilitation for late Symptomatic disease



Primordial prevention

- Primordial prevention consists of actions and measures that inhibit the emergence of risk factors in the form of environmental, economic, social, and behavioral conditions and cultural patterns of living.



Primordial prevention (cont.)

- In primordial prevention, efforts are directed towards discouraging children from adopting harmful lifestyles
- The main intervention in primordial prevention is through **individual and mass education**



Primary prevention

- Primary prevention can be defined as the action taken prior to the onset of disease, which removes the possibility that the disease will ever occur.
- It signifies intervention in the pre-pathogenesis phase of a disease or health problem.
- Primary prevention may be accomplished by measures of “Health promotion” and “specific protection”



Approaches for Primary Prevention

- The WHO has recommended the following approaches for the primary prevention of chronic diseases where the risk factors are established:
 - a. Population (mass) strategy
 - b. High -risk strategy



Population (mass) strategy

- “Population strategy” is directed at the whole population irrespective of individual risk levels.
- For example, studies have shown that even a small reduction in the average blood pressure or serum cholesterol of a population would produce a large reduction in the incidence of cardiovascular disease
- The population approach is directed towards socio-economic, behavioral and lifestyle changes



High -risk strategy

- The high -risk strategy aims to bring preventive care to individuals at special risk.
- This requires detection of individuals at high risk by the optimum use of clinical methods.



Secondary prevention

- It is defined as “ action which halts the progress of a disease at its incipient stage and prevents complications.”
- The specific interventions are: early diagnosis (e.g. screening tests, and case finding programs....) and adequate treatment.
- Secondary prevention attempts to arrest the disease process, restore health by seeking out unrecognized disease and treating it before irreversible pathological changes take place, and reverse communicability of infectious diseases.
- It thus protects others from in the community from acquiring the infection and thus provide at once secondary prevention for the infected ones and primary prevention for their potential contacts.



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Early diagnosis and treatment

- WHO Expert Committee in 1973 defined early detection of health disorders as “ the detection of disturbances of homoeostatic and compensatory mechanism while biochemical, morphological and functional changes are still reversible.”
- The earlier the disease is diagnosed, and treated the better it is for prognosis of the case and in the prevention of the occurrence of other secondary cases.



Tertiary prevention

- It is used when the disease process has advanced beyond its early stages.
- It is defined as “all the measures available to reduce or limit impairments and disabilities, and to promote the patients’ adjustment to irremediable conditions.”
- Intervention that should be accomplished in the stage of tertiary prevention are disability limitation, and rehabilitation.



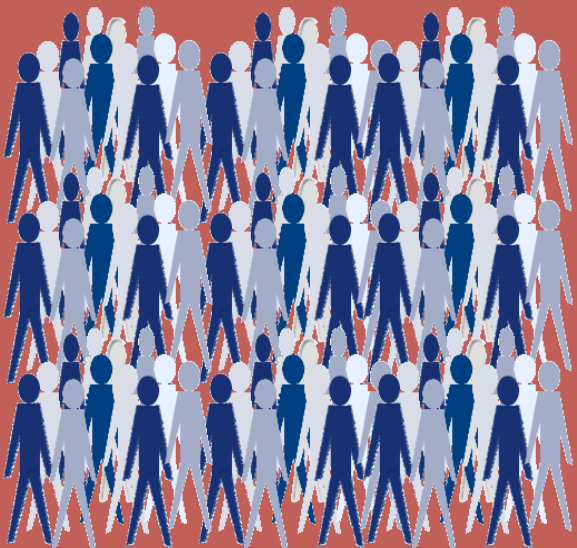


Public Health Approach

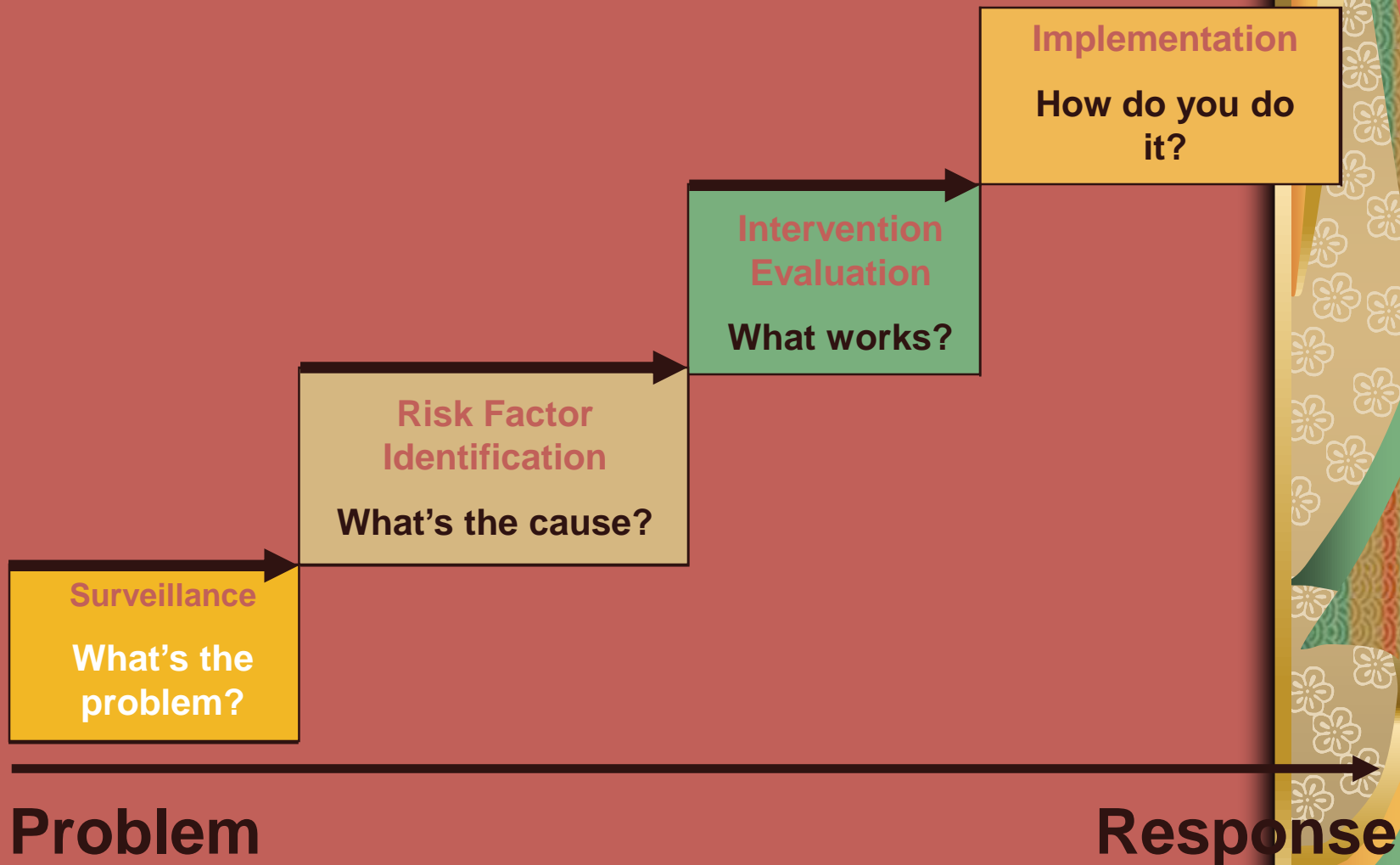
**Public Health
Model**

Versus

**Medical
Model**



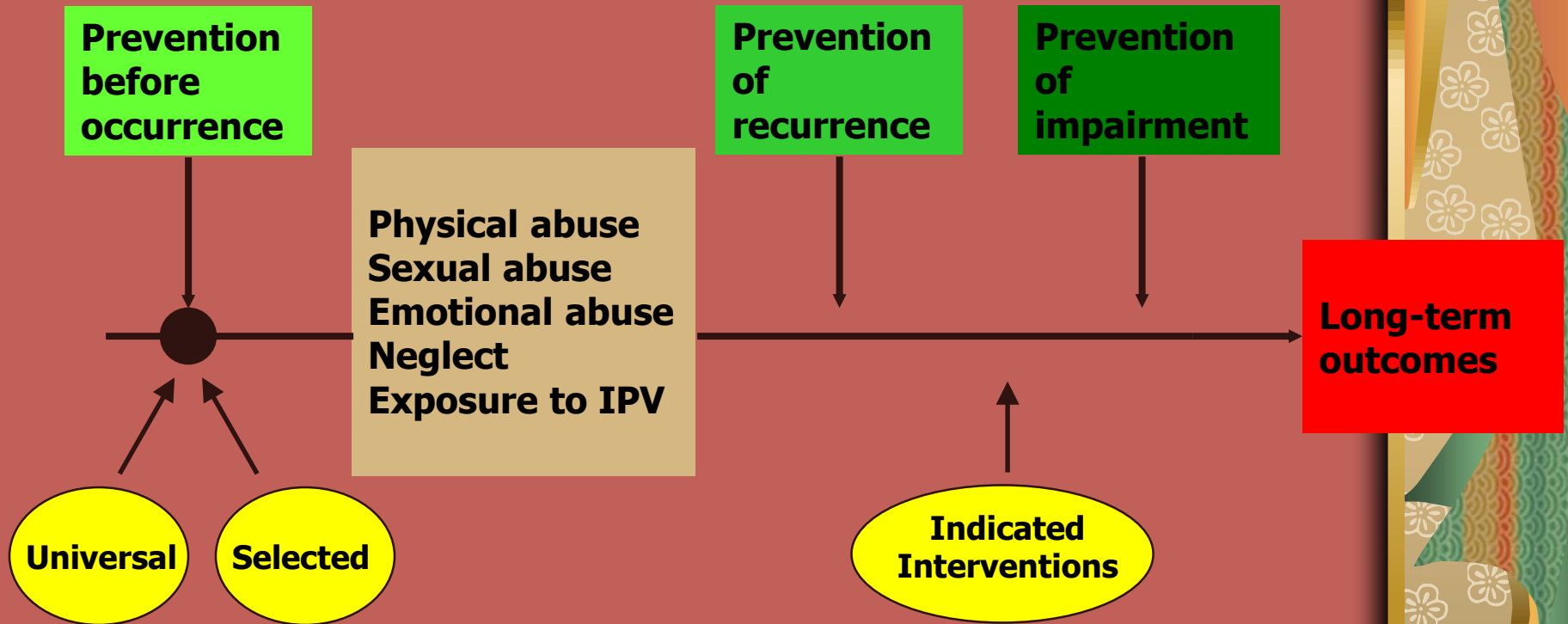
Public Health Approach



Types of child maltreatment prevention programs

	Intervention level		
Focus	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Child	Personal safety programs	Assertiveness training for at risk children	Therapeutic programs (e.g., group or individual therapy for abused children)
Parents /Family	Universal nurse home visiting programs	Parent education programs	Child protection service referrals (e.g., anger management programs)
Community	General media awareness campaigns)	Targeted media campaigns in 'at risk' communities	Intensive community interventions (e.g., alcohol zero tolerance zones)

Prevention points



(MacMillan et al., 2009)