



Non accidental and neglectful injuries in children: Patterns and typology

Julie Taylor, Nikolaos Efstathiou and the child protection team, Birmingham Children's Hospital





Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust









Gillingham

Woking



Bristol

Non-accidental injury...



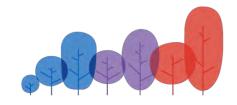
- NAI (physical abuse or battery) includes injuries that result from deliberate actions against a child or a failure to prevent injury (Thomas 2016)
- Non-accidental acts of physical force by a child's parent/caregiver that result, or have potential to result, in physical harm to a child or which evoke significant fear (Slep et al 2015, proposal for ICD-11)







- NAI is suspected for >10% of death in children <12m
- #1 cause of death is head injury
- 60% of cases with previous history or clinical evidence of maltreatment
- 22% with involvement of child welfare agencies
- 32% with misdiagnosis
 - Viral gastroenteritis or influenza
 - Sepsis
 - Accidental head injury













Consequences of NAI

- Death
- Disability mental, cognitive, physical
- Scars
- Disfigurement
- PTSD
- Behavioural, physical, emotional





Is maltreatment the cause of the alerting feature?

- Consider: maltreatment is one of a range of explanations
- Suspect: a serious level of concern, but not proof
- Unsuitable explanation: implausible, inadequate or inconsistent
 - Presentation
 - Age and stage
 - Normal activities
 - Child v parental account
 - Between carers
 - Variation over time





Failure to recognise NAI

- Concern about missing a treatable disorder
- Fear of losing a positive relationship with family
- Discomfort of disbelieving/suspecting/wrongly blaming
- Divided duties between adult and child and breaching confidentiality
- Understanding why the maltreatment occurred and was not intentional
- Losing control/lack of confidence in child protection system
- Stress
- Personal safety
- Fear of complaints



The study



- Retrospective case note review all paediatric NAI over five year period
- Phase One develop typology (n=100, 72 random useable)
- [Phase two hotspot mapping (n= 2000)]
- Protocol approved Integrated Research Application Services (IRAS)
- Sponsorships, approvals
- Team Staff development project
 - Winter pressures
 - Case note restrictions 20 sets/archives
 - Porters and stairs





Causation

- Abuse
- Neglect
- Fabricated and induced illness

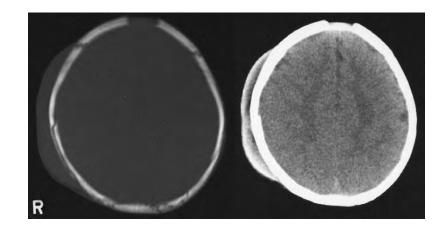


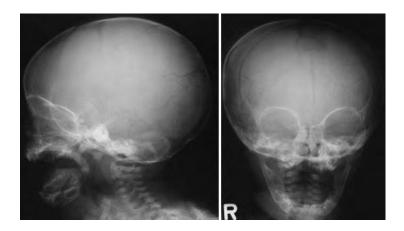




Head injuries

- Abusive head trauma
- EDH
- Skull fractures
- SDH
- Retinal haemorrhage

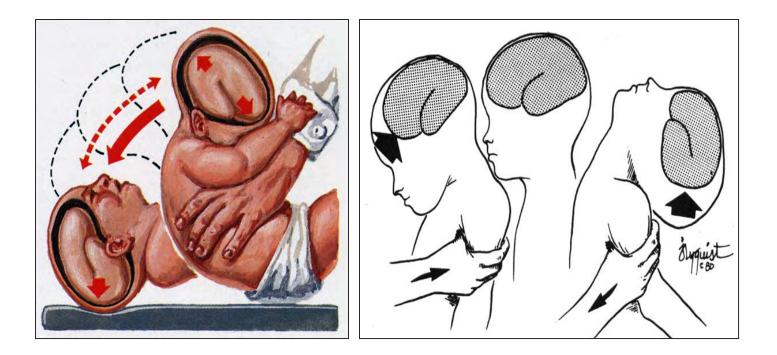








Mechanism of Injury





Skeletal

fractures

NHS Birmingham Women's and Children's

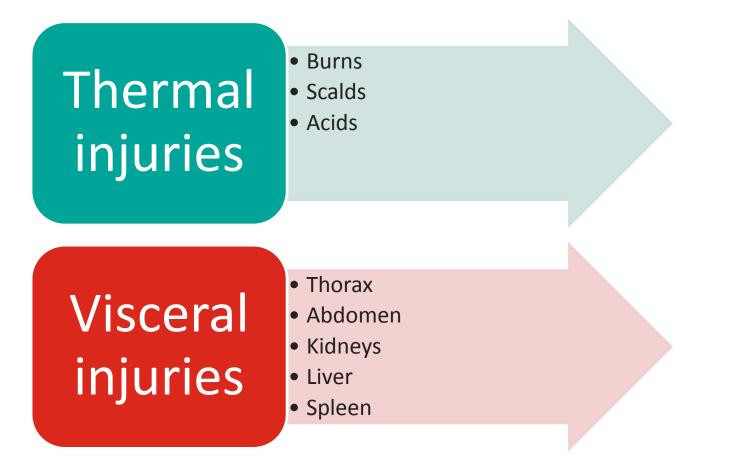


- Ribs
- Clavicle
- Scapular
- Vertebral
- Metaphyseal
- Fingers
- Multiple



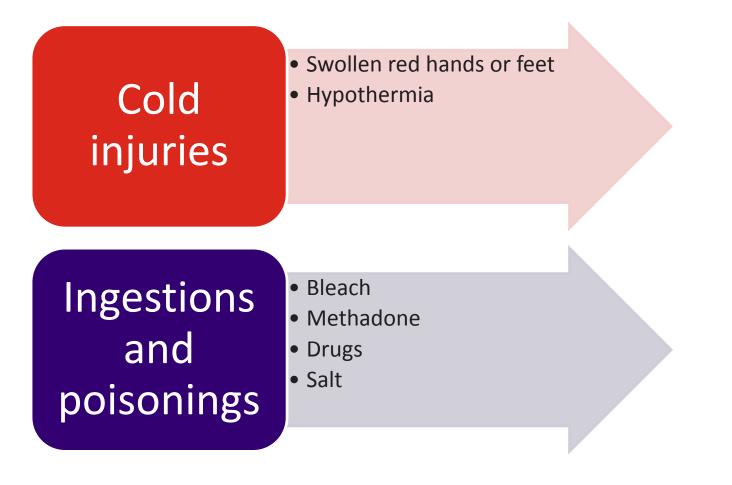
















Soft tissue injuries

- Bites
- Lacerations
- Bruises
- Periorbital
- Intraoral

Asphyxiations and cardiac arrest

- Non-fatal submersion
- Out of hospital cardiac arrest
- Strangulation
- Apparent life-threatening events





Head trauma		Skeletal fractures			Thermal injuries	
Visceral Injuries		Cold injuries			Ingestions and poisonings	
	Soft tissue injuries		Asphyxiations and cardiac arrests			

Phase one findings



- Disabilities not recorded
- Ethnicity not recorded
- PICU have more fatalities
- Earlier cases 'gappy'
- Child protection concerns noted...but what?
- Grey areas for neglect injuries with age
- Big families assumptions someone is watching
- We don't ask about domestic abuse



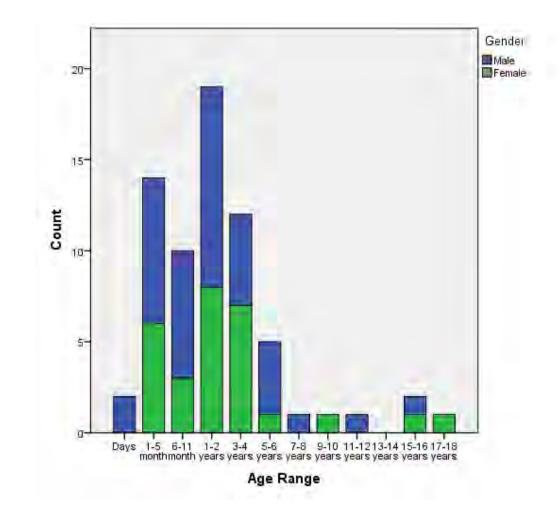






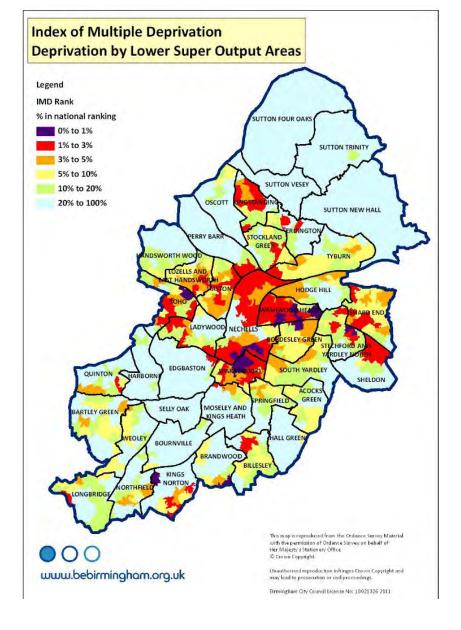








Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust





All case Birmingham 2011-2016



Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust

Discussion

- Non-accidental or intentional?
- Role of neglect
- Malnutrition
- Out of hospital cardiac arrest
- FGM
- Self-harm
- Sexual trauma
- Omission v commission
- Sentinel injuries
- Mimics of inflicted injury









@bulawayojulie j.taylor.1@bham.ac.uk Julie.Taylor99@nhs.net