

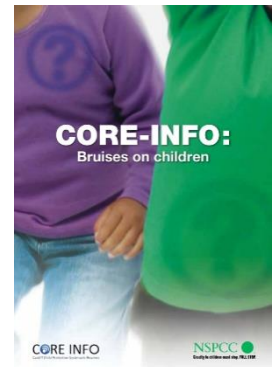
**Bruises on children: [NSPCC link](#)**

How to identify bruises that may be the result of child abuse Bruising is the most common injury to a child who has been physically abused.

The 'Bruises on children' leaflet covers:

- how to differentiate accidental from non-accidental bruises
- common assumptions about bruising in children cannot be substantiated
- when to be concerned that there's the possibility of child abuse or neglect

[Bruises on children \(CORE-INFO leaflet\) \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)



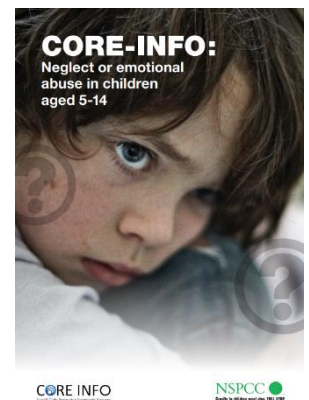
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**How to identify and help children who may have been emotionally abused or neglected: [NSPCC link](#)**

Neglect is the most common form of abuse and both this and emotional abuse have damaging and long-term effects on a child's development. This leaflet summarises what is known about children between the ages of 5 – 14 who have been emotionally abused and neglected and explains how this abuse affects the following areas of a child's life:

- behaviour
- relationships with other children
- emotional or self-perception issues
- school performance
- relationships with parents.

[Neglect or emotional abuse in children aged 5-14: core info leaflet \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)



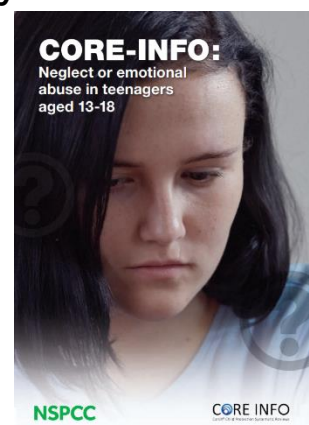
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**How to identify and help teenagers who may have been emotionally abused or neglected: [NSPCC link](#)**

Neglect and emotional abuse are often not recognised in teenagers. Their behaviours may be interpreted by others as a lifestyle choice or 'acting out'.

This leaflet summarises the research about teenagers' experience of neglect and emotional abuse. It highlights findings about victimisation; perpetrators of violence or delinquency; future expectations; emotional wellbeing and risky behaviours. It finds that a better understanding of teenage neglect and emotional abuse may enable teenagers to access appropriate and timely help.

[Core info: neglect or emotional abuse in teenagers aged 13-18 \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)



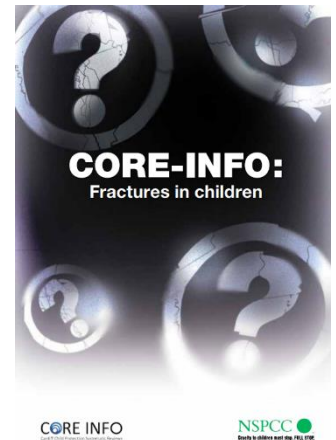
## Fractures in children: [NSPCC link](#)

How to identify fractures that may be the result of child abuse

This leaflet summarises what is currently known about fractures in children and when to be concerned that a child may have been physically abused.

We've produced this leaflet to assist all professionals who work with children. The information will be of particular interest to paediatricians, general practitioners, radiologists, accident and emergency doctors, orthopaedic surgeons, social workers, police and legal practitioners.

[Fractures in children \(CORE-INFO leaflet\) \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)



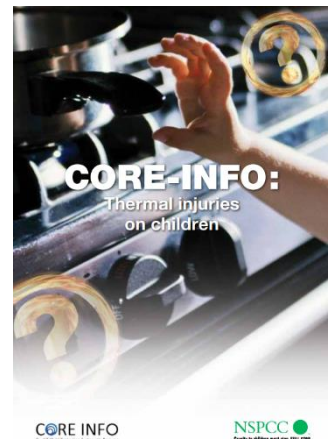
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## How to identify scalds and burns that may be the result of abuse: [NSPCC link](#)

This leaflet summarises what is currently known about about scalds and burns sustained by children. It covers the identifying features of both accidental and intentional thermal injuries, the conditions that mimic intentional burns and the factors to consider when undertaking an assessment.

We've produced this leaflet to assist all professionals who work with children. The information will be of particular interest to dentists, dental care professionals, paediatricians, and Accident and Emergency (A&E) staff. It will also be relevant to nursery nurses, health visitors, school nurses, teachers, legal practitioners, social workers and the police.

[Thermal injuries on children \(CORE-INFO leaflet\) \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)



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## Head and spinal injuries in children: [NSPCC link](#)

Inflicted head injuries are the most serious form of physical child abuse, with some of the most severe consequences for the child's future wellbeing. They are also a leading cause of death among children who have been abused.

This leaflet summarises what is currently known about the clinical presentation of inflicted head and spinal injuries in children.

It has been produced to assist all professionals who work with children. The information will be of particular interest to health, social care and legal professionals.

[CORE – INFO: Head and spinal injuries in children \(nspcc.org.uk\)](#)

