

Brief Explanation on Child Abuse

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ABSTRACT

Child abuse is an any interaction or lack of interaction between a caregiver and a child resulting in nonaccidental harm to the child's physical or development state. Emotion expressed

actively or passively against the child is often unplanned, but nonetheless can result in significant harm or death.

Key Words: *Child abuse, emotional, munchausen syndrome, neglect.*

INTRODUCTION

Child abuse and neglect (CAN) is defined 'as any interaction or lack of interaction between a caregiver and a child resulting in nonaccidental harm to the child's physical or development state' Child abuse and neglect includes various experiences of a child which are threatening or harmful. These are always the result of improper conduct and responsibilities of a caretaker or parents. Emotion expressed actively or passively against the child is often unplanned, but nonetheless can result in significant harm or death.

Child maltreatment is usually divided into following categories.

1. Physical abuse
2. Sexual abuse
3. Emotional or Psychological abuse
4. Failure to thrive
5. Intentional poisoning/drugging
6. Munchausen syndrome by proxy
7. Neglect in its many forms
8. Health care neglect
9. Safety neglect
10. Educational abuse

1. Physical abuse:

It forms 60% of the child abuse-related fatalities. It includes injuries that are inflicted upon child that result from punishment, which are inappropriate for the child's age. These types of injuries may be inflicted by the parents, relatives or baby sitters. Groups living in poverty may have an increased incidence of child abuse because of the increased number of crisis in their lives. Over 90% of abusing parents have neither psychotic nor criminal personalities, tend to be lonely, unhappy and angry adults under stress.[1-2]

2. Sexual abuse:

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect defines sexual abuse 'to include contacts or interactions between a child and an adult'. Any kind of intentional sexual misuse on a child by a person is termed as sexual abuse. [2]

3. Emotional abuse and neglect:

Emotional abuse is defined as 'the continual scapegoating and rejection of a child by parents, caretakers or teachers'. Any form of abnormal behaviours or mental health problems that harm a child are called emotional abuse, eg. continuous isolation action,

degradation. [3]

4. Failure to thrive:

Failure to thrive due to lack of attention to dietary intake of child by parents or caretaker, the child becomes malnourished and underweight and exhibits failure to thrive. Such children are usually younger than 2 years and are malnourished and are underweighted.

5. Intentional poisoning/drugging:

Intentional overdugging or poisoning consists of the intake of harmful drugs, not intended normally for use in a child. It is an uncommon lethal type of child abuse

6. Munchausen syndrome by proxy:

In Munchausen syndrome by proxy, children younger than 6 years and too young to reveal the deception exhibit parentally fabricated or induced illness. The induced symptoms and signs lead to unnecessary medical investigations, hospital admissions and treatment.

7. Neglect in its many forms:

Neglect consists of failure to provide the necessities of adequate food, shelter, clothing and also health care needs according to accepted or appropriate standards. Neglect is a chronic form of child abuse.

8. Health care neglect:

When a parent or a caretaker ignores the treatment recommendations of a health professional for the management of a treatable illness that a child has and that is becoming worse.

9. Safety neglect:

It includes gross lack of direct or indirect supervision of a child that results in an injury.

10. Educational abuse:

When a parent or a caretaker knowingly or intentionally keeps the child at home or fails to enrol the child in the school.

Conclusion

It is therefore concluded that the children should treated properly and should take care of them properly or else they might feel lonely, they may go to depression.

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One third of stents (28) are partially removed.

One third of stents (33) are difficult to retrieve (deep hypothermia plus circulatory arrest are requested).

50% of overall stents in LPA & RPA are partially removed.

50% of LPA & RPA stents are handled straightforward.

100% IVC stents are totally removed in deep hypothermia and decannulation.

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