

Child abuse injuries more likely to be severe if caregiver is male and unrelated to child

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Efforts to prevent child abuse by people who care for children should extend to additional categories of caregivers since injuries that children suffer at the hands of their parent's male partner, babysitter or daycare worker are likely to be more severe, according to research presented during the 2017 American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) national conference.

Children's National Health System research performed by Omar Z. Ahmed, M.D., retrospectively reviewed the records of [children](#) admitted from 2013 to 2015 to evaluate and treat non-accidental trauma and identified 225 cases of [child abuse](#). The 150 cases for which the perpetrator was identified were included in their analyses. The research team performed multivariate analyses to determine the association between the gender of the alleged perpetrator, the perpetrator's relationship to the child and the severity of the child's injuries.

"Among the 150 children hospitalized after suffering non-accidental trauma during the study period, 68.4 percent were injured by a parent; 14 percent were injured by a stepparent, boyfriend or girlfriend; 9.7 percent were injured by a daycare staff member or babysitter; and 4.6 percent were injured by a relative," says Dr. Ahmed, a research fellow in Children's Division of Trauma and Burn Surgery. "By far, parents were more likely to be perpetrators of the confirmed or suspected child abuse. However, children injured by a parent's partner—a group that was overwhelmingly male—were more likely to be more severely injured, to experience severe head injuries and were more likely to require intubation compared with children who were abused by a parent."

The research team says that the findings should prompt widening the net when attempting to prevent child abuse.

"It confirmed a lot of what we already knew and

what was suspected," Dr. Ahmed says. "By taking the research a step further—characterizing the severity of injuries and treatments provided within the hospital—we identified caregiver types who are associated with severe child [abuse](#). It gives [parents](#) a warning as to what to look out for when children are cared for by other people in the child's life."

A next step for the research group: Pre-emptive approaches to target the caregiver groups more likely to place children at risk of [injury](#), he adds. These strategies could include educating caregivers, teaching coping mechanisms and modeling behavior for a wider group of individuals caring for young children, such as how to manage children appropriately when things get difficult, rather than letting anger take over.

"Parents rely on daycare, babysitters and significant others to provide child care while they work; it is not realistic to expect that to change. But we can target these groups for behavior modification in order to decrease the risk of children being injured," Dr. Ahmed adds.

More information: "The association between caregiver role and injury severity after non-accidental trauma" 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (CT) Omar Z. Ahmed, M.D.; Jennifer Fritzeen, M.S.N., R.N.; Alexis Sandler; Jonah Donnenfield; Andrew Bernstein; Anthony Sandler, M.D.; Randall Burd, M.D., Ph.D.; Mikael Petrosyan, M.D.

Provided by Children's National Medical Center

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