

Safeguarding Current Awareness Bulletin

March 2021

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Title: #Youarenotalone.

Citation: Dental Nursing; Mar 2021; vol. 17 (no. 3); p. 148-149

Author(s): White, Sandra

Abstract: A reminder of the guidance for domestic abuse and safeguarding for general dental practices by Sandra White, national lead for dental public health for Public Health England

Title: Bidirectional Spillover in the Family across the Transition to Parenthood.

Citation: Family Process; Mar 2021; vol. 60 (no. 1); p. 235-250

Author(s): Pu ; Rodriguez, Christina M.

Abstract: Although family systems theory posits reciprocal causality between subsystems of the family, such as intimate partner violence exacerbating harsh parenting and vice versa, longitudinal studies with cross-lagged models have been used infrequently to test these principles. As guided by the spillover model, this study examined bidirectional associations between couple dysfunction, parent–child aggression risk, and child functioning across the transition to parenthood to determine whether and how disruptions in one subsystem relate to problems in other family subsystems. Participants were 201 first-time mothers and 151 fathers from a diverse community sample, evaluated during pregnancy, and reassessed two more times through their child's first 18 months of life. Individual and dyadic path model results indicate bidirectional spillover effects between parent–child aggression risk and child functioning for both mothers and fathers, and spillover from parent–child aggression risk to couple dysfunction for mothers but not fathers. However, limited spillover effects were identified between couple functioning and child adjustment, in contrast to previous work. Findings suggest that spillover can happen reciprocally and early in the family, supporting transactional models of behavior and highlighting the need for early family level intervention.

Title: County lines crime: what is a nurse's role in safeguarding children?: Children's nurses can help prevent vulnerable young people from being exploited by gangs.

Citation: Nursing Children & Young People; Mar 2021 ; p. 9-9

Author(s): Rosengarten

Abstract: Tackling county lines crime was made a priority by the UK government in 2018. Its Serious Violence Strategy defines county lines as 'gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line"' (HM Government 2018). The term county line refers to the phone line used to take orders for drugs (National Crime Agency (NCA) 2020).

Title: COVID-19: Differences in sentinel injury and child abuse reporting during a pandemic.

Citation: Child abuse & neglect; Mar 2021 ; p. 104990

Author(s): Sharma, Supriya; Wong, Daphne; Schomberg, John; Knudsen-Robbins, Chloe; Gibbs, David; Berkowitz, Carol; Heyming, Theodore

Background and objectives: There is widespread concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the incidence of child maltreatment. However, reports in the scientific literature documenting rates of child maltreatment during this period are scarce. This study was designed to explore whether the incidence of child maltreatment among patients presenting to a pediatric emergency department has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective review of patients of all ages presenting to a pediatric Emergency Department trauma center, who also had a child abuse report filing or a sentinel injury diagnosis related to their index visit. All such patients who presented to this institution from March through July of 2017 through 2020 were included in the study.

Results: Analysis demonstrated an increase in the incidence of child maltreatment in May and June of 2020 and that there was an overall shift in distribution of types of child maltreatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a significant increase in the proportion of emotional/psychological abuse (2.52 % before the pandemic to 7.00 % during the pandemic, $p \leq 0.0001$) and non-medical neglect (31.5%-40.0%, $p \leq 0.0001$).

Conclusions: We observed an increase in specific types of child maltreatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings highlight the need for increased attention to children at risk for child abuse and neglect.

Title: Domestic abuse

Citation: WIN : World of Irish Nursing & Midwifery; Mar 2021; vol. 29 (no. 2); p. 37

Author(s): Anonymous

Title: Domestic abuse among female doctors: thematic analysis of qualitative interviews in the UK.

Citation: British Journal of General Practice; Mar 2021; vol. 71 (no. 704)

Author(s): Donovan ; Santer, Miriam; Morgan, Sara; Daker-White, Gavin; Willcox, Merlin

Background: Doctors can be victim-survivors of domestic abuse (DA), but how this impacts their work and wellbeing, and whether they face barriers to seeking help is not well understood.

Aim: To understand single doctor mothers' lived experience of DA, barriers to seeking help, and impact on their work. Design and Setting: Individual qualitative interviews with female doctors in the UK who had left an abusive relationship. Interviews were conducted between August 2019 and March 2020.

Method: Participants were invited via a closed online forum for female doctors who are single parents. In total, 114 females expressed interest. In-depth semi-structured telephone interviews were audiorecorded and transcribed. Transcripts were uploaded to NVivo and analysed using inductive thematic analysis.

Results: A total of 21 participants were interviewed. The internalised stigma of DA affected participants' sense of identity and belonging as a doctor, causing social and professional isolation. Many participants felt that the acute stress of DA had an impact on their work, yet often felt unable to take time off. Barriers to seeking help included lack of confidentiality, especially where the abusive partner was also a doctor (sometimes accusing the victim-

survivor of mental illness or threatening to report them to the General Medical Council). Participants found peer support helpful, as well as consulting health professionals who were empathic towards them. After they had left the abusive relationship victim-survivors felt better equipped to support patients going through DA.

Conclusion: Domestic abuse impacts on the work and wellbeing of female doctors, who face unique barriers to help seeking and reporting DA. An online peer support group can help to break the sense of isolation, but specialised confidential support services are also required to help doctors experiencing DA.

Title: Examination of the '5-2-1-0' Recommendations in Racially Diverse Young Children Exposed to Tobacco Smoke.

Citation: American journal of health promotion : AJHP; Mar 2021 ; p. 890117121995772

Author(s): Mahabee-Gittens, E Melinda; Ding, Lili; Merianos, Ashley L; Khoury, Jane C; Gordon, Judith S

Purpose: The '5-2-1-0' guidelines recommend that children: eat ≥ 5 servings of fruits/vegetables ('5'), have ≤ 2 hours of screen-time ('2'), have ≥ 1 hour of activity ('1'), and drink 0 sugar-sweetened beverages ('0') daily. The pediatric emergency department (PED) treats children at risk for obesity and tobacco smoke exposure (TSE). We examined body mass index (BMI), overweight, obesity, TSE, and '5-2-1-0' rates in children with TSE in the PED.

Design: Cross-sectional study of PED children.

Setting: The PED of a children's hospital.

Sample: Children with TSE >6 months-5 years old (N = 401).

Measures: Sociodemographics, '5-2-1-0' behaviors, BMI, and cotinine-confirmed TSE.

Analysis: Associations between '5-2-1-0' and sociodemographics were examined with logistic regression.

Results: Mean (SD) age = 2.4 (1.6) years; 53.1% were Black; 65.8% had low-income; and 93.4% had TSE. Of 2-5-year-olds, mean (SD) BMI percentile was 66.2 (30.1), 16.1% were overweight and 20.6% were obese. In total, 10.5% attained '5', 72.6% attained '2', 57.8% of 2-5-year-olds attained '1', and 9.8% attained '0'. Compared to White children, "other" race children were more likely to meet '5' (aOR(95% CI):4.67(1.41, 5.45)); 2-5-years-olds (aOR(95%CI):0.60(0.38, 0.95)) and Black children (aOR(95%CI):0.36(0.21, 0.60)) were at decreased odds to meet '2' compared to younger or White children, respectively. Compared to younger children, 2-5-year-olds were at decreased odds to meet '0' (aOR(95%CI):0.08(0.02, 0.26)).

Conclusion: Racially diverse, low-income children with TSE had low '5-2-1-0' attainment. Interventions are needed to improve lifestyle habits in this population.

Title: Google search behaviour relating to perinatal mental wellbeing during the United Kingdom's first COVID-19 lockdown period: a warning for future restrictions.

Citation: Archives of women's mental health; Feb 2021

Author(s): Chapman, George E; Ishlek, Irem; Spoons, Joanne

Abstract: Infodemiological studies derive public health information from internet activity. Here we compare Google searches of perinatal mental health-related terms during the U.K.'s first COVID-19 lockdown with the corresponding period in 2019. We report evidence of reduced pathologising/recognition of perinatal mental illness; increased perceived maternal inadequacy and estrangement from newborn baby; increased maternal domestic abuse; and increased domestic and substance abuse generally. These insights offer important population-level considerations ahead of further U.K. restrictions, and should be imminently confirmed with epidemiological work.

Title: How do young people who have experienced parental intimate partner abuse make sense of romantic relationships? A qualitative analysis.

Citation: Child abuse & neglect; Mar 2021; vol. 113 ; p. 104942

Author(s): Richardson, Hollie; Kloess, Juliane A; Patel, Asha; Farr, Jack

Background: Approximately one in five children in UK have experienced parental intimate partner abuse (IPA). Research suggests that this is one of the strongest predictors of interpersonal aggression within adult relationships, as well as having significant negative impacts on mental and physical health. Both Attachment Theory (Ainsworth & Bell, 1970; Bowlby, 1969) and Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1977) attempt to explain this intergenerational cycle of abuse.

Objective: In line with Birmingham City Council's Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy 2016-2020, the present study aimed to qualitatively explore the way in which young people who have experienced parental IPA make sense of romantic relationships.

Participants: Six young people (females = 4, males = 2), aged between 10-13 years (M = 11.16, SD = 1.17), participated in the study.

Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and the data were analysed using Framework Analysis to generate themes both inductively and deductively.

Results: Three superordinate themes were identified, namely 'Recipe for a Healthy Relationship', 'When Things Go Wrong', and 'What is a Romantic Relationship?'. Concepts of equality and respect were frequently referenced by participants as part of the interviews. Findings are discussed in relation to practical implications and directions for future research.

Title: Lockdown, domestic abuse perpetration, and mental health care: gaps in training, research, and policy.

Citation: The lancet. Psychiatry; Mar 2021; vol. 8 (no. 3); p. 172-174

Author(s): Bhavsar, Vishal; Kirkpatrick, Kyla; Calcia, Marilia; Howard, Louise M

Title: Safeguarding during the current restrictions.

Citation: Dental Health; Mar 2021; vol. 60 (no. 2); p. 21-21

Author(s): Foster, Mark

Title: Safeguarding: Doing the Difficult Thing.

Citation: Primary dental journal; Mar 2021; vol. 10 (no. 1); p. 112-115

Author(s): Offen, Elizabeth

Abstract: As dentists, we are well positioned to detect signs of abuse. Though many practitioners are aware of their duty to report concerns, multiple barriers to referral still exist. This article defines abuse, safeguarding and our role as dental healthcare professionals. It provides an overview of the types of abuse and signs that raise concern. Uncertainty over the findings was highlighted as the most common barrier to referral. This article provides an overview of the referral process. Regular training is recommended to improve familiarisation with the safeguarding procedure. Furthermore, discussing concerns with colleagues when uncertain can provide reassurance to the referring practitioner. Additional barriers include fear of the consequences to the patient, fear of implications for the practice, and time pressures. By focusing on preparation and a supportive environment, we can reduce the influence of these barriers. Although raising concerns can be stressful, there are many resources available to support dental healthcare professionals. The key focus must be the wellbeing and safety of the vulnerable patient. Your referral may help the patient and family access the support they need.

Title: The Challenges of Conducting Qualitative Research on "couples" in Abusive Intimate Partner Relationships Involving Substance Use

Citation: Qualitative Health Research; Mar 2021; vol. 31 (no. 4); p. 767

Author(s): Love, Beverly; Henderson, Juliet; Johnson, Amy; Stephens-Lewis, Danielle; Gadd, David; Radcliffe, Polly; Gilchrist, Elizabeth; Gilchrist, Gail

Abstract: Undertaking qualitative dyad or couple interviews involving intimate partner abuse and substance use presents considerable ethical, safeguarding, and theoretical challenges throughout the research process from recruitment to conducting interviews and analysis. These challenges and how they were managed are outlined using the experience from a qualitative study of 14 heterosexual "couples" that explored the complex interplay between intimate partner abuse and substance use. Managing these challenges for participants, their families, and researchers included the use of safeguarding protocols and procedures to manage risk and the provision of clinical support for experienced researchers. Researchers often felt drawn into the conflicts and complex dynamics of opposing accounts from the male and females' relationship which could be emotionally and methodologically taxing. Researchers discussing their analysis and felt experiences with each other provided a reflexive space to manage emotions and stay close to the theoretical underpinnings.

Title: Understanding Revenge Pornography: A National Survey of Police Officers and Staff in England and Wales.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence; Mar 2021; vol. 36 (no. 5/6); p. 2166-2181

Author(s): Bond ; Tyrrell, Katie

Abstract: Online abuse, facilitated via social media and mobile technologies, has recently attracted considerable academic attention. The nonconsensual sharing of intimate images—

revenge pornography—can have a devastating effect on victims, is a global problem, and constitutes interpersonal violence. The national helpline in the United Kingdom has now received over 7,000 calls. In the United Kingdom, new legislation making revenge pornography a crime was introduced in 2014, yet the police do not always respond appropriately to victims. This article presents the findings of a national online survey of police understanding of revenge pornography, undertaken in the United Kingdom in March 2017. The study set out to investigate police knowledge of revenge pornography legislation, their confidence in responding to cases of revenge pornography, and what level of training they had received. A total of 783 members of the police force responded to the survey and, to the authors' knowledge, this the first study to seek to quantify the understanding of revenge pornography by police officers and staff in England and Wales. The findings suggest that the police in the United Kingdom have a limited understanding of revenge pornography legislation and lack confidence both in investigating cases and in effectively responding to victims. The implications of the study demonstrate that there is an urgent need for training across police forces to ensure that cases of revenge pornography are appropriately responded to, victims are safeguarded, and offenders brought to justice.

Title: Vulnerable child syndrome in the neonatal intensive care unit: A review and a new preventative intervention with feasibility and parental satisfaction data.

Citation: Early Human Development; Mar 2021; vol. 154

Author(s): Hoge ; Heyne, Elizabeth; Nicholson, Theresa De Freitas; Acosta, Dailyn; Mir, Imran; Brown, L. Steven; Shaw, Richard J.; Chalak, Lina; Heyne, Roy

Title: Young people and "county lines": a contextual and social account.

Citation: Journal of Children's Services; Mar 2021; vol. 16 (no. 1); p. 39-55

Author(s): Wroe

Purpose: This paper aims to present an analysis of a "county lines" safeguarding partnership in a large city region of England. A critical analysis of current literature and practice responses to "county lines" is followed by the presentation of an analytical framework that draws on three contextual and social theories of (child) harm. This framework is applied to the partnership work to ask: are the interconnected conditions of criminal exploitation of children via "county lines" understood?; do interventions target the contexts of harm?; and is social and institutional harm acknowledged and addressed?

Design/methodology/approach: The analytical framework is applied to a data set collected by the author throughout a two-year study of the "county lines" partnership. Qualitative data collected by the author and quantitative data published by the partnership are coded and thematically analysed in NVivo against the analytic framework.

Findings: Critical tensions are surfaced in the praxis of multi-agency, child welfare responses to "county lines" affected young people. Generalising these findings to the child welfare sector at large, it is proposed that the contextual dynamics of child harm via "county lines" must be understood in a broader sense, including how multi-agency child welfare practices contribute to the harm experienced by young people.

Originality/value: There are limited peer-reviewed analyses of child welfare responses to "county lines". This paper contributes to that limited scholarship, extending the analysis by adopting a critical analytic framework to a regional county lines partnership at the juncture of future national, child welfare responses to "county lines".

Sources Used:

The following databases are used in the creation of this bulletin: CINAHL, Medline, BNI.

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