#### **NEGLECT**

Neglect is the **persistent** failure to meet the child's basic needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may involve a parent or carer falling to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (includes exclusion from the home or abandonment)
- Protect the child from physical and mental harm or danger.
- Ensure adequate supervision (includes the use of appropriate care givers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- It may also include neglect of or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs. Working Together 2013

#### Markers of Neglect Always Consider the Impact for Child or Young Person and try and see it from their point of view

-Faltering growth Early indicator neglect, weight loss RED

-Obesity Increase risk long term obesity, Type 2 diabetes and decrease life expectancy

-Poor hygiene /Physical Care Bullying at school, inappropriate clothing, food and living conditions

-Dental Caries May need extraction under GA, long term impact poor dental hygiene

-frequent minor injuries ? level of supervision, accidental injury can be fatal

-Developmental delay will impact on schooling, evidence that Speech delay at school entry is associated with worse outcomes

-Attention difficulties May be confused with ADHD, will affect schooling

-Not brought to appointments (DNA) may lead to delay in treating conditions e.g. orthoptics and amblyopia,

-not given prescribed medication as prescribed e.g. Anticonvulsant /poorly controlled epilepsy, insulin /poorly controlled diabetes

-indiscriminate friendliness/social immaturity Increase risk CSE

Poor supervision/inappropriate adults left in care Risk CSA or exposure to alcohol, illegal substances or violence

### **Consider Other Issues in Family**

- -Domestic Violence
- -Mental Illness
- -Substance misuse

## Impact of Neglect on the Developing Brain

- -Overdevelopment in areas that control anxiety, affect regulation, hyperactivity
- -Deficits in cortical functions e.g. problem solving and limbic area e.g. empathy

# What to do if you have concerns

- Document concerns and the Impact on YP of those concerns
- Talk to HV or School Nurse if in school
- Discuss concerns with Contact Point or Named or Designated Professionals
- Escalate if concerns not

Dr Janet King Designated Doctor Swindon CCG 2015