

BSUH Child Neglect Tool.

Neglect:

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

	Tick if Y
Health and the child	
Medical attention not sought in a timely manner	
Disability or ongoing health issues	
Not being brought to appointments (all disciplines)	
Recurrent minor infections	
Frequent CED attendances	
Not registered with local GP	
Poor dental hygiene	
Not immunised	
Poorly managed skin condition	
Not had all developmental checks (0-5yrs)	
Development and Behaviour	
Language delay	
General development not age appropriate	
Fractious and difficult to settle (0-5yrs)	
Evidence of offending behaviour (5-16yrs)	
Child runs away (5-16yrs)	
Misuses substances (5-16yrs)	
Family & Social Relationships	
Poor/limited relationships with peers & no support networks	
Does not respond to or seek mothers/fathers attention	
Parental mental/physical health is a concern	
Caring responsibilities for siblings and/or other adults	
Their parents have problems with drug or alcohol use	
There are current concerns around domestic abuse	
Social Presentation	
Evidence of attention seeking behaviour or short attention span	
Evidence of any behaviour problems or destructive behaviour	
Frequent house moves or housing issues	
Safety	
Left alone inappropriately	
Bruising on children	
Unexplained injury	
Actions	
<i>Consider the impact of any concerns and discuss with a senior member of the team. (see over)</i>	

BSUH Child Neglect Tool.

Neglect definition & guidance.

Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, such as excluding a child from home, abandoning them and leaving them alone.
- Failure to protect a child from physical or emotional harm, or danger.
- Failure to ensure that the child has adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate and inappropriate caregivers).
- Failure to ensure the child has appropriate medical care and treatment when needed.
- Unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

Working Together 2018 (HM Government: p104).

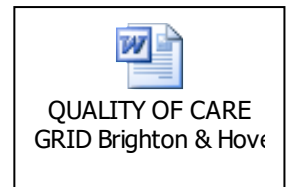
Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. - See more at:

<https://sussexchildprotection.procedures.org.uk/qkpz/recognition-and-referral-of-abuse-and-neglect/recognition-of-abuse-and-neglect#s38>

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/neglect/>

If a clinician suspects neglect an assessment is required.....

- ❖ Identify the child's met and unmet needs (what are you worried about?)
- ❖ Ensure a healthy physical environment
- ❖ Good documentation
- ❖ Think about the level of risk and likelihood of significant harm
- ❖ Seek support from the safeguarding team
- ❖ Consider using the Quality of care tool or asking a professional with ongoing responsibility for the child to complete the form. The assessment can be used in any case of concerns about the quality of parents' care.



See flow chart below

