

Presentations

Location:

 Cedar Wood Elementary; 5.17.19

Audience:

- All-city wide teachers & counsellors conference
- **250+ ATTENDEES!**

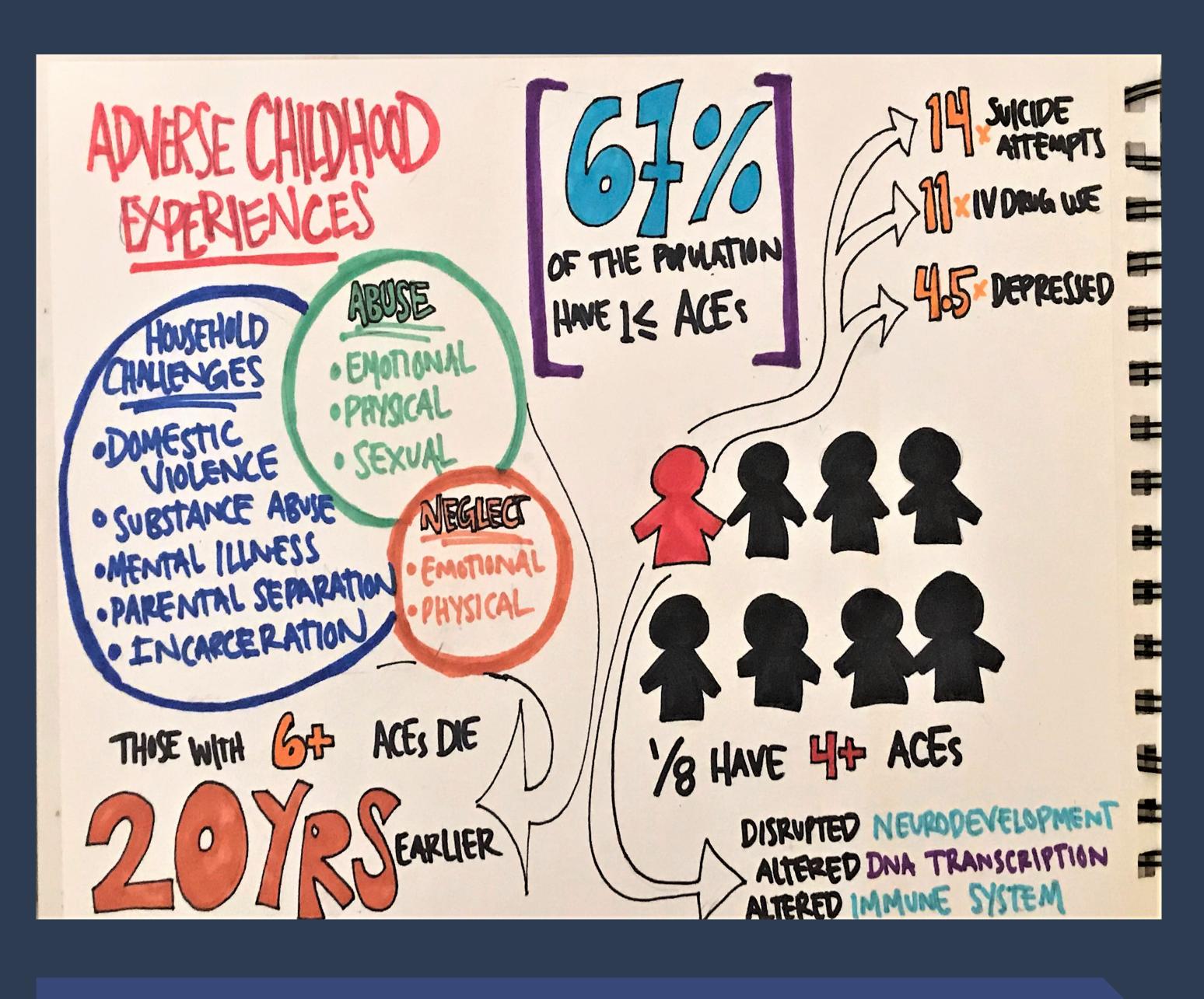
Demographics:

- Age range: 27-68; Average: 42.
- 136 Females; 101 Males; 5 Other

Contents

- What is Childhood trauma?
- What are Adverse Childhood **Experiences?**
- How do ACEs affect development?
- How do ACEs affect health?
- Minimizing opportunities
- Recognizing the signs
- **Reacting responsibly**

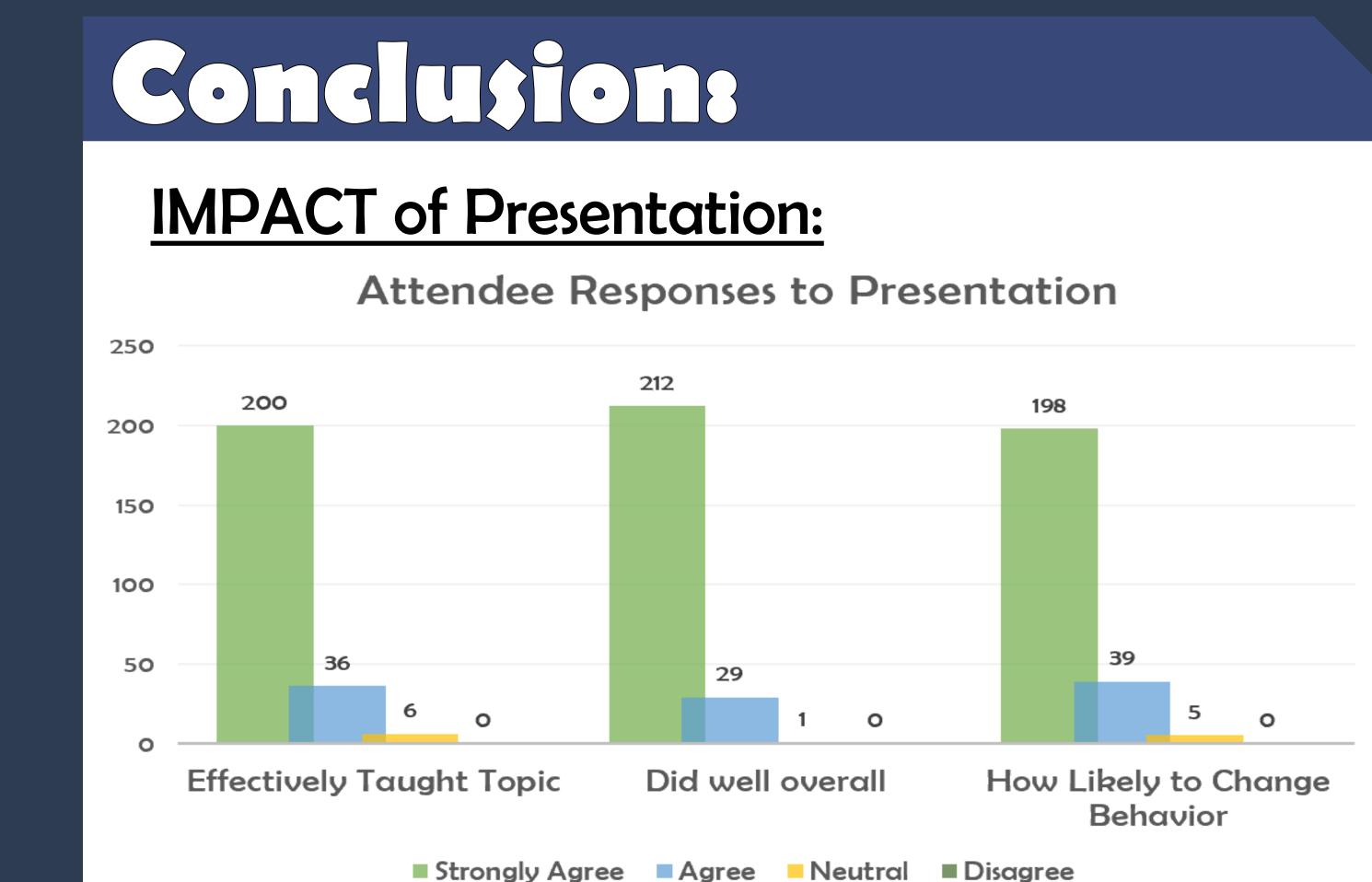
) Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse Mercedes Converse, PA-s, OHsu



Discussions

CHILD ABUSE:

- Increases risk for 7/10 of the LEADING causes of death
- Physically alters the brain and how it functions
- THE FACTS:
- 1 in 4 adults report being physically abused as children
- 1 in 10 children are sexually abused
- 30% of victims are abused by a family member



Stronalv Aaree

201 attendees responded that they would have a lower threshold for reporting

Opportunities:

- **Relevant Audience**
- Good attendance
- Long Q&A session with questions around current proceedings at various schools

Challenges:

Audience had more experience/training on this topic than me!

Reflection:

NOT receive training in school



- 10. 12.



Although teachers make up the highest percentage of reporters of child abuse, they also do

Felitti VJ, Anda RF, Nordenberg D, et al. Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American Merrick MT, Ports KA, Ford DC, Afifi TO, Gershoff ET, Grogan-Kaylor A. Unpacking the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult mental health. Child Abuse Negl. 2017;69:10-19. World Health Organization. Violence and Injury Prevention: Child maltreatment. 2016; http://apps.who.int/violence-info/child . Accessed 7/11/2018 World Health Organization. Violence against Children - Media Centre. 2018; http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2006/pr57/en/. Accessed 9/26/2018. //www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/or/PST045217. Accessed July 19, 2018.

Marchand J, Deneyer M, Vandenplas Y. Detection, diagnosis, and prevention of child abuse: the role of the pediatrician. European journal of pediatrics. 2012;171(1):17-23. Moles RL, Asnes AG. Has this child been abused? Exploring uncertainty in the diagnosis of maltreatment. Pediatric clinics of North America. 2014;61(5):1023-1036.

Healthy People 2020. Injury and Violence Prevention - Reduce nonfatal child maltreatment. https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-search/Search-the-Data#objid=4776 ;. Accessed July 19, 2018 Families; Committee on Law and Justice; Institute of Medicine; National Research Council; . New Directions in Child Abuse and Neglect Research. In: Petersen AC JJ, Feit M, , ed. Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect. . Vol Mar 25. 4, . Washington (DC): : National Academies Press (US); ; 2014: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK195987/. Accessed 9/27/18. Vrolijk-Bosschaart TF, Brilleslijper-Kater SN, Benninga MA, Lindauer RJL, Teeuw AH. Clinical practice: recognizing child sexual abuse-what makes it so difficult? European journal of pediatrics.

Reach out to me at <u>mercedesconverse@gmail.com</u> for full reference list