

## **TOPIC: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- understand normal behaviour patterns including response to injury and illness from birth to adolescence
- be able to recognise abnormal child behaviour patterns
- understand the influence of physical, emotional and social factors on development and health
- understand excessive crying, its causes and the resources available to help families
- understand about the roles of other professions, agencies and the voluntary sector
- understand the emotional impact of hospitalisation on children
- be able to recognise fabricated illness and injury in children
- understand adolescent behaviour in maturation
- be able to recognise, and refer patients presenting with self-harm
- understand about the multi-disciplinary nature of child and adolescent mental health services
- understand the signs and symptoms that indicate serious conditions such as depression and psychosis

**TOPIC: CHILD PROTECTION AND CHILDREN IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>SKILLS/ATTITUDES</b>	<b>LEARNING</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>
Best Practice	Know the relevant national documents which underpin child protection policy in the emergency setting	Ability to translate recommendations into appropriate actions on a case by case basis and follow local guidelines		
Legal framework	Understands consent, capacity to take decisions, and confidentiality in relation to children, and is aware of the issues of parental responsibility	Can engage children appropriately in their own decisions and protects the best interests of the child at all times		
Categorisation of child protection and welfare issues	Understand the types of issues and terminology to describe these issues, eg neglect, physical abuse, factitious or induced illness (FII), looked-after children, children with special needs or learning difficulties	Accurately identify such problems in children at risk and be able to convey concerns to others		
Child protection and welfare systems outside of hospitals	To have a basic understanding of the roles of other systems in protecting children, eg Social Services, the Child Protection Register, Police Child Protection and Domestic Violence Units, SureStart, Childline, Health Visitors, School Nurses, Area Child Protection Committee, Community Paediatricians	To respect the roles of these other agencies and use them appropriately  To be aware of local agencies available, including the voluntary sector (eg drug and alcohol support)		
Ability to identify children in need	Know the range of conditions presenting as a symptom of abuse or psychological distress, eg deliberate self harm, aggression or risk-taking behaviour, recurrent abdominal pain, headaches or faints, recurrent attendances in young children	Reliably picks up clues which should give rise to concern  Refers concerns on in all cases		

Documentation of concerns	Knows national guidance on how much documentation is required	Reliably documents concerns, conversations with other professionals, and detailed descriptions of history or examination findings where appropriate		
Infants at risk	Know which infants are most at risk	Can identify such infants in the emergency setting, eg excessive crying, infants with fractures, social circumstances which increase risk		
Toddlers	Have a basic understanding of common problems eg toddler tantrums, food refusal	Refers problems back to the primary care team appropriately		
Schooling	To have an awareness of the effect of bullying, truancy, and work pressure upon children	Reports concerns to the school or school nurse, and involve parents where appropriate		

**TOPIC: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH, CHILD PROTECTION**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>SKILLS/ATTITUDES</b>	<b>LEARNING</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>
Physical abuse	<p>understand the signs of physical abuse</p> <p>understand the signs of common injury or illness that may mimic physical abuse</p> <p>understand the common fractures seen in physical abuse</p>	<p>be able to recognise patterns of injury or illness which might suggest child abuse</p> <p>be able to initiate child protection procedures as per local policy</p>		
Sexual abuse	<p>understand the ways in which children might reveal sexual abuse</p> <p>understand and recognise the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse in children</p> <p>understand the importance of seeking help from experienced colleagues help in the assessment of children where child abuse might be an issue</p>	<p>be able to institute appropriate child protection procedures if sexual abuse suspected</p>		

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>SKILLS/ATTITUDES</b>	<b>LEARNING</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>
Self-harm	<p>recognise this as an expression of distress, acute or long-term</p> <p>recognise self- harm as indicating serious emotional distress</p>	be able to refer to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service team		
Neglect	Understand the ways in which children may present with neglect	Be able to refer appropriately		
Apnoeic episodes as an infant and a presentation of NAI/factitious or induced injury	<p>be aware of this as a possible presentation of imposed airway obstruction and know the indicators that this may be the case</p> <p>understand the life- threatening nature of imposed airway obstruction</p>	refer to an experienced colleague for help		

**TOPIC: NEONATOLOGY**

**OBJECTIVES:**

- have the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage neonates presenting to the Emergency department
- be able to formulate a differential diagnosis for a variety of common presenting symptoms
- be able to lead a resuscitation team as per APLS/EPLS/NLS guidelines
- understand the pathophysiological processes leading to neonatal cardio-pulmonary instability, including the role of thermoregulation
- be able to identify neonates requiring admission, requiring midwife or health visitor input and identify mothers requiring additional support

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>SKILLS</b>	<b>LEARNING</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>
Cyanotic/non cyanotic congenital heart disease	Importance and relevance of duct dependant heart disease	be able to identify those neonates requiring urgent specialist opinion		
Sepsis	Know symptoms and signs of sepsis in children e.g., hypothermia, apnoea  understand the importance of timely treatment and the range of treatments for likely pathogens	Undertake resuscitation and appropriate investigations		