XIX. ISPCAN

International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect

September 09-12, 2012 / Istanbul, Turkey

Precongress Events: September 8-9, 2012

Harbiye Cultural Center & Museum

www.ispcan2012.org

Every Child Matters: Promoting Local, National and International Partnerships for Protecting Children

TURKISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

ISPCAN

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The Organizers would like to extend their sincere thanks to the following sponsors and people for their generous support to the Congress:

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Letter from the Congress Co-Chairs

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of the Turkish Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN) and the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), it is our pleasure as Congress Co-Chairs to welcome you to the XIXth ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect. We are delighted to have you share our commitment to prevent and appropriately respond to child abuse, neglect and exploitation.

The Congress will provide an opportunity for discussion and sharing of ideas, practices, expertise and experience in order to discover the best ways to utilize human and material resources to prevent, detect and effectively intervene with child abuse, neglect and exploitation.

The scientific program of the Congress addresses the needs of colleagues ranging from those who have recently joined the field to those looking for refinements and new knowledge and skill in professional practice. The many concurrent sessions offer participants new advances and opportunities to present innovative approaches to the subject and share well-tried, evidence-based best practices. The Congress will encourage the development of friendships, partnerships and linkages for delegates and agencies around the world.

Istanbul is one of the world's most magical and enchanting cities. The two continents of Europe and Asia meet and embrace here across the Bosphorus, carrying with them unique flavors of the Orient and Occident. Since the dawn of time, Istanbul has been a meeting place for people from different cultures and religions, who came together and learned to live in peace and harmony. We trust that, along with professional learning and development, you will enjoy what this beautiful, vibrant city offers its visitors.

We welcome you to Turkey and the Congress, which we hope will prove to be an unforgettable event.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Figen Sahin (Turkey)
Congress Co-Chair
TSPCAN

Ms. Joan van Niekerk (South Africa)
Congress Co-Chair
ISPCAN

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ISPCAN

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To learn more about ISPCAN Memberships, visit us at the ISPCAN booth in the Exhibit Hall, come to the Membership Meeting on Tues, September 11th, or go to www.ispcan.org.

ORGANIZERS

Turkish Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN)

The Turkish Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN) was founded in 1988 and adopted a multidisciplinary approach towards the problem which was almost unrecognized in the early years of child protection practice in Turkey. The Society gradually expanded and today has more than 300 members throughout the country. Having a common mission with ISPCAN, TSPCAN has organized many conferences, symposia and events to increase awareness of child abuse and neglect; offers trainings to various professionals in the identification of child maltreatment and mulitidisciplinary management of such cases; and initiates services for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. TSPCAN also offers trainings for family members who need guidance while raising their children. In 2001, the ISPCAN European Regional Conference was held in Istanbul. TSPCAN became a Country Partner of ISPCAN in 2006.

International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), founded in 1977, is the only multidisciplinary international organization that brings together a worldwide cross-section of committed professionals to work towards the prevention and treatment of child abuse, neglect and exploitation globally. ISPCAN's mission is to prevent cruelty to children in every nation, in every form: physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, street children, child fatalities, child prostitution, children of war, emotional abuse and child labor. ISPCAN is committed to increasing public awareness of all forms of violence against children, developing activities to prevent such violence, responding appropriately to all forms of violence against children, as well as child neglect, and promoting the rights of children in all regions of the world. ISPCAN invites you to join forces with its members around the world to protect children in need: their bodies, minds, hearts and rights.

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Countries in Transition Forum Organizing Committee

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Certificate of Attendance
Certificates of Attendance will be distributed to registered participants upon collection of registration materials at the Registration Desk.

Climate
Istanbul in September the climate begins to get milder and the average high temperature during the day is down to around 25°C (77 °F). Temperatures in the evenings are generally a bit cooler at 15.5°C (59.9 °F).

Currency
The official currency of the Congress is the Euro. The currency used in the Turkish Republic is the Lira, many prices are also quoted in USD (especially in the tourist areas). Visa and MasterCard are accepted generally everywhere, American Express or Diners Cards can pose difficulties. Travelers' Cheques are not easily cashed as most of the banks and exchange offices charge a sizable commission. It is advisable to use them as direct payment where possible, instead of cashing them.

Dress
Smart casual attire is suggested for all Congress sessions and social functions.

Electricity
In Istanbul, electricity is supplied at 220 volts with plugs of two round prongs.

Exhibitor/Product Disclaimer
The Conference organizers do not endorse or take responsibility for any products displayed, promoted or sold throughout the course of this event.

Language
English will be the official language of the Congress.

Lunch
Lunch will be provided at the Congress in the second floor.

Media
All delegates should be aware that there may be members of the media attending the Congress. Only those specifically delegated can speak on behalf of ISPCAN or TSPCAN. All access to the Congress by members of the media must be agreed in advance. All journalists will be issued media badges which must be worn.

Medical Assistance
Most hospitals have 24-hour emergency and out-patient departments. All hotels have lists of recommended medical services. For emergencies, call Police - 155, Medical - 112, Fire - 110

Messages
Please watch for announcements posted on the message boards located near the registration desk.

Mobile Phones
Delegates are requested to use mobile phones with consideration for others. Please be sure to switch them off during all sessions.

Name Badges
The wearing of identification badges is mandatory and will be required for admission to all sessions, the exhibition, the Welcome Reception, and the Cultural event.

Organizers' Office
TSPCAN office during the Congress will be in VIP room.
ISPCAN office during the Congress will be in VIP room.

Personal Property
Please take good care of your personal belongings. Do not leave them unattended. The Congress Organizers will not be responsible for any loss or damage of your personal property.

Public Transportation
Transportation to conference venue:
You can take a taxi from the Airport to the hotel. It should cost around 20 €. You can take the HAVATAS Airport bus to HAVATAS bus terminal at Taksim. You can walk to Harbiye Cultural Center and Museum in 15 minutes from there if you have no luggage. Other wise take a taxi for a short ride. HAVATAS bus costs 8 €/ person and Taxi probably around 3-5 € And also Harbiye Cultural Center and Museum is located on Metro line in Osmanbey stop.

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Turkish State Railways
(TCDD) (*www.tcdd.gov.tr*)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Refreshment Breaks
Coffee and tea will be served in the foyer during designated break times.

Registration Desk
The Registration and Information Desk is located in the foyer. The Registration desk will operate according to the following schedule:

For Countries in Transition Forum and Youth Participation Forum Delegates only:

Saturday, 8 September 2012	: 7:00 - 10:00
Sunday, 9 September 2012	: 7:00 - 17:00
Monday, 10 September 2012	: 7:00 - 17:30
Tuesday, 11 September 2012	: 7:00 - 17:30
Wednesday, 12 September 2012	: 7:00 - 12:00

Smoking Policy
The smoking is prohibited under law in closed areas.

Speaker Preview Room
The Speaker Preview Room is located in the second floor. The room will be open during the following hours:

Saturday, 8 September 2012	: 7:00 - 16:00
Sunday, 9 September 2012	: 8:00 - 16:00
Monday, 10 September 2012	: 8:00 - 17:30
Tuesday, 11 September 2012	: 8:00 - 17:40
Wednesday, 12 September 2012	: 8:00 - 10:25

Speakers are requested to bring their PowerPoint presentations on CD-Roms/memory sticks to the Speaker Preview Room at least two hours before their session starts.

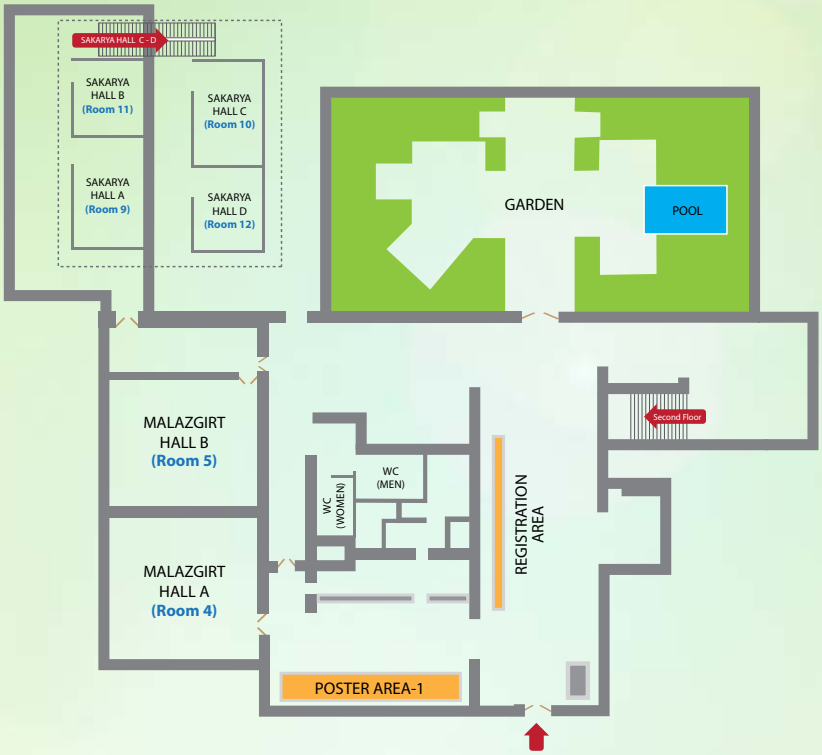
Special Requirements
Delegates with special requirements should ask for assistance at the Registration Desk.

Time Zone
Istanbul, Turkey is +3 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Tipping
Tipping is common in Istanbul, the tip is paid after the work is completed. In restaurants, the tips to the waiters around (5% to 10%).In luxury restaurants, tip 10% to 15%. Tips should be given in cash liras. They cannot be added to the credit card charge on your bill.

VENUE MAP

First Floor



Second Floor

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Saturday 8 September *(Pre-congress events)*

09:00 - 17:30	Countries In Transition Forum
09:00 - 17:00	Youth Forum

Sunday, 9 September

08:00 - 17:00	Congress registration desk open
08:00 - 08:30	Check in and Registration for Master Class
08:30 - 13:00	Working Group on National Child Maltreatment Data Collection
08:30 - 16:00	Master Class Program
16:15 - 17:00	Opening Ceremony
17:00-18:00	**Keynote: Irene Intebi, ISPCAN President**
18:00 - 18:30	Turkish Folkloric Dance Show
18:30 - 20:30	Welcome Reception

Monday, 10 September

08:00 - 08:45	Research Sessions
08:40 - 09:00	Welcome & Introduction
09:00-10:00	**Keynote: Yanghee Lee**
10:00 - 11:00	Youth Plenary
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee & Poster (Interactive) Presentations
11:30 - 13:00	Concurrent Sessions 1
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30	Concurrent Sessions 2
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee & Poster (Interactive) Presentations
16:00 - 17:30	Concurrent Sessions 3

Tuesday, 11 September

08:00 - 08:45	Research Sessions
08:45-09:45	**Keynote: Sezen Zeytinoglu**
09:45 - 10:15	Coffee & Poster (Interactive) Presentations
10:15 - 11:55	Concurrent Sessions 4
11:55 - 12:00	Transition
12:00-13:00	**Keynote: John Leventhal, Kempe Lecturer**
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:40	Concurrent Sessions 5
15:40 - 16:10	Coffee & Interactive Presentations
16:10 - 17:40	Concurrent Sessions 6
19:30 - 22:00	Congress Cultural Evening

Wednesday, 12 September

08:00 - 08:45	Research Sessions
08:45 - 10:25	Concurrent Sessions 7
10:25 - 10:55	Coffee & Interactive Presentations
10:55-11:55	**Keynote: Robert Block**
11:55 - 12:25	Closing Ceremony

Concurrent Sessions include: Papers, Workshops, Symposia & Skills Building Workshops

COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION FORUM: "New Frontiers in Child Protection"

This event has been organized to bring together both experts and newcomers to multidisciplinary working in Child Abuse and Neglect from Countries in Transition. The program has been developed in consultation with ISPCAN international partners.

Two main aims have been identified for the event:

- Updating experienced professionals working in Countries in Transition
- Providing an opportunity for newcomers to ISPCAN to meet and discuss their work with the experts.

The format will be highly interactive and there will be ample time for networking. The main language of the Forum will be English but there will be opportunities for discussions in Turkish

It is highly recommended that participants in this Forum also attend the Master Class on Assessment the following day.

08.30-09.00	**Check in & Registration**
09.00-09.10	**Welcome Remarks: Countries in Transition Forum Co-Chairs** Margaret Lynch, *Emeritus Prof. Community Pediatrics, King's College, London* Sezen Zeytinoğlu, *Prof. Dr., Psychology Department, Izmir University, Izmir, Turkey*
09.10-09.30	**ISPCAN Activities for Countries in Transition** ISPCAN President - Irene Intebi, *MD, Director of Families del Nuevo Siglo, Argentina*
09.30-10.30	**Building Protection Systems under Difficult Circumstances: Families and Children as Survivors of Forced Displacements** ***Chair:*** Margaret Lynch ***Panel:*** Serra Müderrisoğlu, *Ph.D., Boğaziçi University, Psychology Department, Istanbul, Turkey* Azize Leygara, *Çocuklar Aynı Çatı Altında (Children Under the Same Roof), NGO Diyarbakır, Turkey* Khawla Abu-Diab & Amal Ghanem, *Family Protection Program, UNRWA West Bank-Field Office, Jerusalem*
10.30-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
11.00-12.30	**PARALLEL DISCUSSION GROUPS** **Group 1: Protecting Child Survivors of Forced Displacements** *(Room 4 - Malazgirt Hall A)* ***Discussion Leaders:*** Serra Müderrisoğlu, A. Leygara, A. Ghanem and K. Abu-Diab **Group 2: Ensuring Child Protection after Natural Disasters (Room** *(Room 7 - Barbaros Hall A)* ***Discussion Leaders:*** Gülsen Erden, *Prof. Dr., Ankara University, Psychology Department, Turkey* Mine Oğul Cihanoğlu, *Ph.D., Atılım University, Ankara, Turkey* Melda Akbaş, *Gündem: Çocuk (Agenda: Child), NGO, Turkey* **Group 3: Commercial Child Sexual Exploitation** *(Room 8 - Barbaros Hall B)* ***Discussion Leader:*** Adem Arkadaş- Thibert , *International Children's Center, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey*
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break
13.30-14.00	**Early Child and Parent Education as a Means for Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect** ***Chair:*** Fatos Erkman, *Prof. Dr., Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey* ***Presenter:*** Dr. Serkan Kahyaoğlu, *Assistant General Manager of ACEV (Mother-Child Education Foundation), Istanbul, Turkey*
14.00-15.00	**Training, Building Multidisciplinary Teams and Developing Standards for Case Management** ***Chair:*** Ufuk Beyazova, *Prof. Dr., Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey* ***Panel:*** Marcellina Mian, *Prof. of Pediatrics, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar* Maha Al Muneef, *MD, FAAP, National Family Safety Program, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* Figen Sahin, *Prof. Dr., Gazi University, Child Protection Center, Ankara, Turkey* Tolga Dağlı, *Prof. Dr., Marmara University, Child Protection Center, Istanbul, Turkey*
15.00-15.30	Coffee/Tea Break

COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION FORUM: "New Frontiers in Child Protection"

15.30-17.00	**PARALLEL DISCUSSION GROUPS** **Group 4: Early Child and Parent Education as a Means for Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect** *(Room 4 - Malazgirt Hall A)* ***Discussion Leaders:*** Dr. Serkan Kahyaoğlu, *(Mother-Child Education Foundation)* Madusha Dissanayake, *Home-Start Lanka, Colombo - Sri Lanka* **Group 5: Training, Building Multidisciplinary Teams & Developing Standards for Case Management** *(Room 7 - Barbaros Hall A)* ***Discussion Leaders:*** Tolga Dağlı, Marcellina Mian and Maha Al Muneef **Group 6: Child Marriages** *(Room 8 - Barbaros Hall B)* ***Discussion Leaders:*** Joan van Niekerk, *M. Med, Childline, South Africa* Sevna Somuncuoğlu, *Uçan Süpürge (Flying Broom), NGO, Turkey*
17.00-17.20	**How Can We Work Together in the Future?** ISPCAN President Elect - Jenny Gray, *Bsc, DipSW, Dip Family Therapy, England*
17.20-17:30	**Closing Remarks** Margaret Lynch, Sezen Zeytinoğlu, Ufuk Beyazova, Fatoş Erkman, Rajeev Seth
18.00-21.00	**Social Networking Event** Open buffet in the venue garden

Countries in Transition Forum Organizing Committee

Margaret Lynch, ***Co-chair***

Sezen Zeytinoglu, ***Co-chair***

Ufuk Beyazova

Fatos Erkman

Figen Pasli

Rajeev Seth

YOUTH FORUM

Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect : How can young people help?

Children are often portrayed as the weak and helpless victims of abuse and neglect. The 2012 Youth Forum will focus on the possibilities of mobilization and the resilience of children in the face of child abuse and neglect (CAN). It will foster young people's own creative solutions to addressing the shortcomings in prevention that lead to maltreatment. Most importantly, the event will "grow" future leaders in the fight against CAN. UNICEF Turkey and Turkish youth-oriented organizations have committed to sponsoring local attendees. Additional organizations are encouraged to sponsor participants, offering an opportunity for future leaders to participate in this exceptional event.

The Program

The 2012 Youth Forum will bring together young people with a specific interest in promoting the health and well being of children and prevention of CAN. The Forum is designed to provide participants with an opportunity to meet, share their experiences and use their own knowledge and training to explore ways to implement national programs to help protect children against CAN. The entire event will be filmed. Excerpts of the film will be exhibited at the Congress Plenary Session the following day to illustrate the participants' engagement and to present their perspectives.

Attendee Qualifications

In order to participate in the Forum, a youth must be 15 - 25 years of age and be a member in good standing of a group under the auspices of an NGO. Each NGO may send a maximum of 3 children and young people.

For details on registration and arrangements, please contact:

Gaby Taub at gabytaub@orange.fr, Youth Forum Co-chair, France
Gokce Yilmaz, gokkusian@gmail.com, Youth Forum Co-chair, Turkey

Proposed Agenda

Time	Agenda Item	Notes
08:30-09:00	**Registration**	
09:00-10:00	**Introduction:** The aims of the Youth Forum program	*Presenting the purpose, objectives, role and importance of participation in the event*
10:00-11:00	**Presentation of the participants' organizations**	*Young people will describe the role they play in their respective organizations*
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break	
11:30-12:30	**Presentation of the participants' organizations**	*Young people will describe the role they play in their respective organizations*
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-15:30	**Workshops in 4 groups** 1st Group: Local partnerships for protecting children *(Room 9 - Sakarya Hall A)* 2nd Group: National partnerships for protecting children *(Room 10 - Sakarya Hall B)* 3rd Group: International partnerships for protecting children *(Room 11 - Sakarya Hall C)* 4th Group: The use of new technologies in preventing of child abuse and neglect *(Room 12 - Sakarya Hall D)*	*Participants will be asked to address the following questions:* • *What have you done so far to combat CAN?* • *What challenges have you encountered?* • *Have you been able to find solutions to these challenges?* • *What are your thoughts and suggestions with regard to addressing such challenges?* • *What suggestions can you make with regard to cooperation and collaboration in combating CAN?*
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00-17:00	Presentation of group reports of each workshop	*Group reporters and moderators will begin collating information for a concise report to be presented the following day at the opening of the Congress*
17:00-17:30	Preparation of the final report of the Youth Forum and closing remarks	*Group reporters and moderators will report back on final content, make necessary adjustments as necessary*
17:30	Conclusion	

Working Group on Child Maltreatment Data Collection (WGCMDC)

Free and open to the public

Beginning at ISPCAN's XIth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect held in Dublin in 1996, a small but growing group of ISPCAN members have met at regional and international events to discuss country-wide child maltreatment data collection efforts. The primary objectives of these sessions have been to:

- Identify and share various prominent data collection approaches and findings
- To create a network of professional researchers involved in developing systematic national data collection
- To analyze trends at national and international levels that can contribute to policy reform

Through these meetings and by encouraging greater participation, the group hopes to overcome major challenges in collecting child maltreatment data that include: The difficulty of identifying key governmental representatives who are involved in national data collection; the existence of siloed data collection practices tied to sectors or treatments; inexperience, lack of momentum or unfamiliarity with data collection in some countries; and socio-economic divides.

PROGRAM

8:30	**Coffee**
9:00 - 10:00	**Ethics of collecting and publishing from self-report and administrative data** **Discussion Topics** **Chair:** Lil Tonmyr, *ISPCAN Working Group (WG) Co-Chair, Canada* **Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect (BECAN)** **Presenter:** Dr. George Nikolaidis, *Research Director, Centre for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Greece* **Status of the National Family Safety Program Data Collection Programs** **Presenter:** Maha Muneef, *National Family Safety Program, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* **Involving Children and Parents in a National Prevalence Study** **Presenter:** Lorraine Radford, *Academic researcher and former Head of Research at the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) (tbc), England* **ICAST Ethics** **Presenter:** Des Runyan, *Director, Kempe Foundation for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, USA*
10:10 - 10:40	**ISPCAN WG Toolkit Presentation** **Chair:** Lil Tonmyr **Presenters:** Beth Molnar, *Associate Professor of Society, Human Development and Health, Harvard School of Public Health, USA;* Debbie Scott, *Research Fellow, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australia*
10:40 - 10:55	**Break**
10:55 - 11:50	**Public Health Implications of Child Maltreatment Data** **Chairs:** Lil Tonmyr; John Fluke, *ISPCAN WG Co-Chair, USA;* Susan Jack, *Asst. Professor, School of Nursing, McMaster University, Canada*
11:50 - 12:30	**Brief Project Updates** **Chair:** John Fluke **Saudi Registry and ICAST studies** Dr.Majid A. AlEissa, *MD, National Family Safety Program, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* **The findings of the first incidence study of Child Rights Commissariat, 2011** Bert van Puyenbroeck, *UBS Foundation Studies, Belgium* **Situation of child protection in Arab countries** Dr. Bernard Gerbaka, *Chairman, Pediatric Department, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Lebanon* **Updates from Hawaii** (ICD-11 codes; PreVAiL Delphi process) Debbie Scott and Lil Tonmyr
12:30 - 12:45	**Upcoming Congress Sessions and Discussions on Child Maltreatment Data** **Lead:** Jenny Gray
12:45 - 13.00	**Future Working Group activities, regional conferences and the 2014 Congress** **Leads:** John Fluke and Lil Tonmyr
13:00	*Adjourn*
13:00 - 14:30	**Lunch and Working Group Business Meeting** Open to all those who wish to be part of the WG

MASTER CLASS

Getting It Right From Start To Finish: The Critical Importance Of Assessment And Comprehensive Intervention

PROGRAM

08.30 - 09.00	**Welcome Remarks**	Dr. Martin A. Finkel *Master Class Chair*
09.00 - 10.00	**Evaluating the Sexually Abused Child: Diagnostic Challenges, Therapeutic Needs,Defensible Diagnoses**	Dr. Martin A. Finkel
10.00 - 11.00	**Fast Start - Strong Finish: Getting it Right When Diagnosing Serious Physical Abuse**	Dr. Robert Block
11.00 - 12.00	**"Interventions for Children and Adolescents with Sexual Behavior Problems"**	Dr. Barbara Bonner
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch with the presenters	
13.00 - 14.00	**Multidisciplinary and Interagency Working Together: Designing Systems to Ensure the Best Outcomes for Children and Families**	Prof. Margaret Lynch
14.00 - 15.00	**Assessing children's needs and planning interventions following abuse or neglect**	Dr. Jenny Gray
15.00 - 16.00	**In Care and Criminal Proceeding Analysis to Assure Best Interventions and Legal Outcomes**	Dr. Carlos Alberto Rozanski
16.00 - 16.10	Closing Remarks	Dr. Martin A. Finkel *Master Class Chair*

Keynote Speakers

Irene Intebi

Sunday September 9, 2012 / 17:30 -18:30

Dr. Intebi Child Psychiatrist and Clinical Psychologist from Buenos Aires, Argentina and is the President of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. She was the Director of the Child Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Training Programs of the Department of Women's Affairs of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires (1993-2006) and the founder and Vice-President of the Argentinean Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ASAPMI).

She joined ISPCAN in 1988 and has been on its board since 1998, chaired the Education, Training and Consultation Committee (2000-2008) and co-chaired the International Training Project by ISPCAN (2000-2008). She has worked both in Latin America (Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, and Colombia) and in Europe (mainly in Spain) training both governmental child protection teams and NGOs professionals. With a strong clinical background and expertise in multimodal treatment approaches for abused children and their families, Irene is an international consultant, trainer and lecturer on multidisciplinary, intersectoral and multicultural aspects of child abuse and neglect. She is the author of books, articles and a screenplay on child abuse and neglect. She speaks fluent Spanish, English and Portuguese.

Yanghee Lee

Monday September 10, 2012 / 9:00 – 10:00

Professor Yanghee Lee has been a member of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child since 2003 and has served as its Chair from 2007-2011 and is currently serving as its Vice-Chair. She has been the guiding force in the drafting, negotiation, and adoption of the 3rd Optional Protocol to the CRC on Communications Procedure. A national of the Republic of Korea, Professor Lee currently holds joint appointments in the Law School; Department of Child Psychology and Education; and Department of Human Resources Development at Sungkyunkwan University. She has published numerous articles and books on children's rights, child maltreatment, and developmental disabilities. She has been a board member of many Non Profit Organizations such as UNICEF National Committee of Korea, Save the Children Korea, and others.

She has found and is currently the President of the International Center for Child Rights as well as the Korean Association for Children with Disabilities. She also serves on the Advisory Committee of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality, and Ministry of Justice. She has served as Co-Guest Editor with Dr. Kimberly Svevo for 3 Special Issues of Child Abuse and Neglect Journal: November 2009; January, 2010; and December, 2011. She also served as Guest Editor for the International Journal of Children's Rights Special Issue (Nov. 2010). Professor Lee has been the recipient of many recognitions and awards including the 2007 Year of the Woman Award (Korea) and the 2007 Sungkyun Family Award. She is the recipient of the 2009 Order of Civil Merit (Suk Ryu Medal), the highest recognition given to a civilian in South Korea, for her work in protecting and promoting the rights of children worldwide. In October 2011 she received Hyo Ryung Award for her dedication to children and their well-being.

Keynote Speakers

Sezen Zeytinoglu

Tuesday September 11, 2012 / 8:45 – 9:45

Prof. Zeytinoglu is a developmental psychologist with an MA from University of Kansas, a PhD from Ankara University, and professorship from Ege University where she worked during 1980-2005. After founding the Turkish Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN) with Prof. Esin Konanc and a group of multidisciplinary professionals in 1988, she contributed to the organization of several national and international conferences, including the 2001 ISPCAN Conference in Istanbul. She actively contributed in the development of various services for maltreated children and their families. She served in the ISPCAN Council during 2002-2008 and co-chaired the scientific organization of the 2007 ISPCAN Conference in Lisbon. She carried out several research projects on child abuse and neglect, including some prevalence and incidence studies, a survey on Turkish professionals' experiences on child maltreatment, several studies on child labor, and children in institutions. She currently chairs the Psychology Department of Izmir University. She is a councilor in the Human Rights Board of Izmir.

John M. Leventhal, MD

Kempe Lecturer, Tuesday September 11, 2012 / 12:00 – 13:00

John M. Leventhal, MD is a Professor of Pediatrics at the Yale School of Medicine and an Attending Pediatrician at Yale-New Haven Children's Hospital, where he is Medical Director of the Child Abuse and Child Abuse Prevention Programs. He was graduated from Brown University in 1969 and Tufts Medical School in 1973, and has been at Yale Medical School since 1973.

From 2001 to 2006, Dr. Leventhal served as Editor-in-Chief of Child Abuse & Neglect, The International Journal, the major international journal focused on child maltreatment. His research has focused on the epidemiology of child maltreatment, risk factors for abuse and neglect, distinguishing abusive from unintentional injuries, and prevention. He has published over 150 peer-review articles and chapters and has lectured nationally and internationally. Dr. Leventhal has received several awards for his work including the 1998 Research Award from the Ambulatory Pediatric Association, the 2006 Millie and Richard Brock Award from the New York Academy of Medicine in recognition of distinguished contributions to Pediatrics, the 2008 George Armstrong Award from the Academic Pediatric Association for his lifetime work in child abuse and academic pediatrics, the 2010 Ray E. Helfer, MD Award from the Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds and the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the 2011 Miller-Sarkin Mentoring Award from the Academic Pediatric Association for his dedication to training and mentoring.

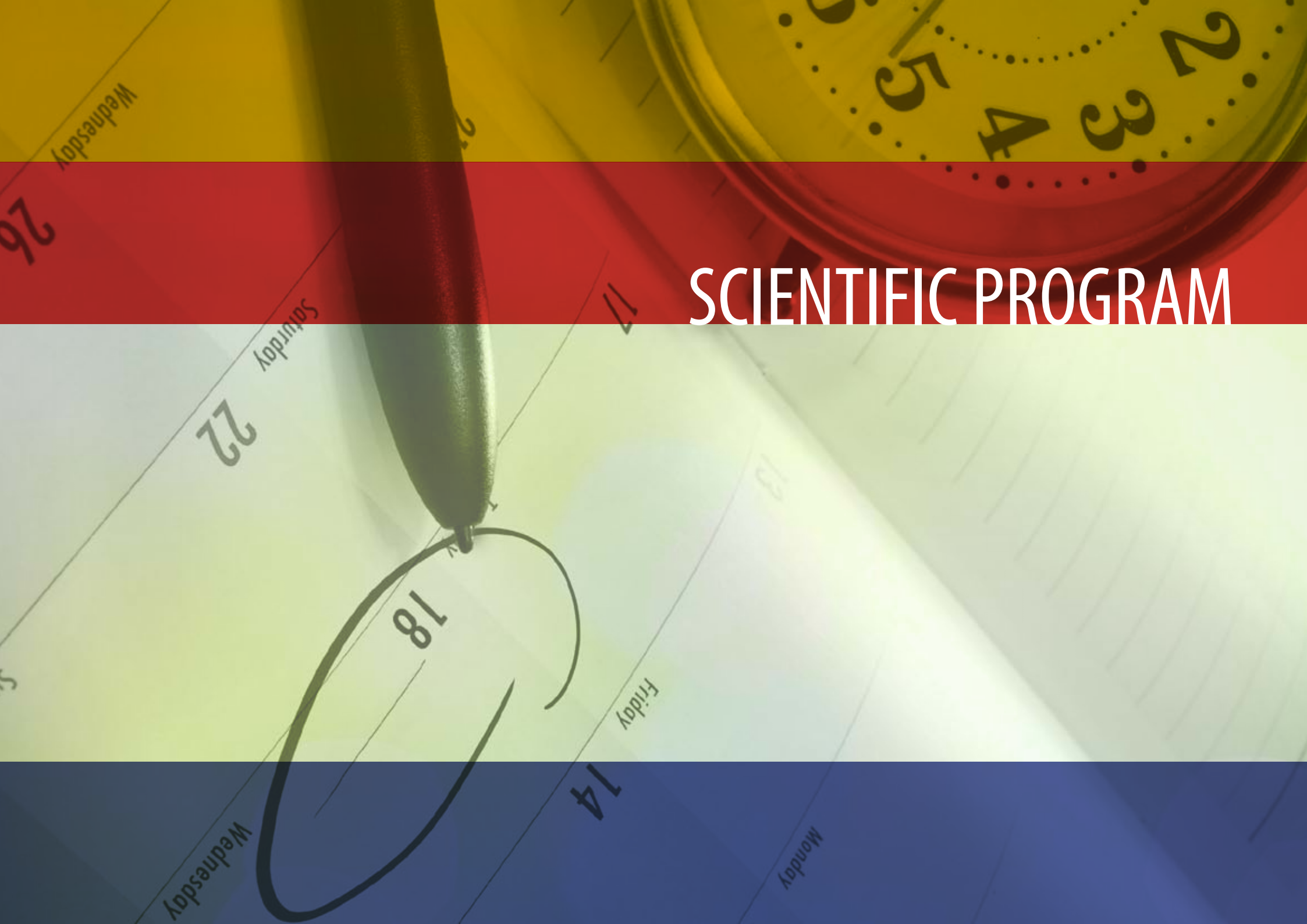
Keynote Speakers

Dr. Robert Block

Wednesday September 12, 2012 / 10:55 – 11:55

Dr. Robert Block is the current President of the American Academy of Pediatrics. He is Emeritus Professor of Pediatrics and immediate past Daniel C. Plunket Chair, Department of Pediatrics, The University of Oklahoma School of Community Medicine in Tulsa. Dr. Block holds certificate number one from the American Board of Pediatrics in the new subspecialty, Child Abuse Pediatrics.Dr. Block received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and completed his pediatric residency at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He has been a member of the O.U. College of Medicine faculty since 1975. As a faculty member, Dr. Block has been nominated for the Aesculapian teaching award six times, winning on three occasions. Dr. Block has been awarded the prestigious Stanton L. Young Master Teacher Award, a University of Oklahoma Presidential Professorship, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education Parker J. Palmer "Courage to Teach" Award, the Ray Helfer Society Award in recognition of his work in the field of Child Abuse, and the Award for Outstanding Service to Maltreated Children by the American Academy of Pediatrics. In 2001 and subsequently, he has been named one of the "Best Doctors in America." He was appointed the first Chair of the newly formed subboard on Child Abuse Pediatrics by the American Board of Pediatrics from 2006-2009, and continues serving on the subboard.

Dr. Block is a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics, a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a past president of the Oklahoma AAP Chapter, and former member and chair of the Academy's Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect. He is a former member and chair of the United States' Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines. Dr. Block is the immediate past President and current Board Chair of the Academy on Violence and Abuse (AVA), the relatively new national organization focused on increasing health care professionals' education, and academic research, on the health effects of violence and abuse. Dr. Block was appointed Oklahoma's first Chief Child Abuse Examiner in 1989, and he served in that capacity until October, 2011. He was a past Chair and member of the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board from 1992 through September, 2011. He has been a member of the medical team for the Tulsa Children's Justice Center, and served as a past President and member of the board of directors for the Child Abuse Network, Inc. He is now an Emeritus Director. Dr. Block has authored several papers and a textbook, and has delivered over 2,000 public presentations. Dr. Block is married to Sharon Block, a retired Science teacher and R.N. They have two married daughters, Erika Mays, and Andrea Wooldridge, and two wonderful grandchildren.



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

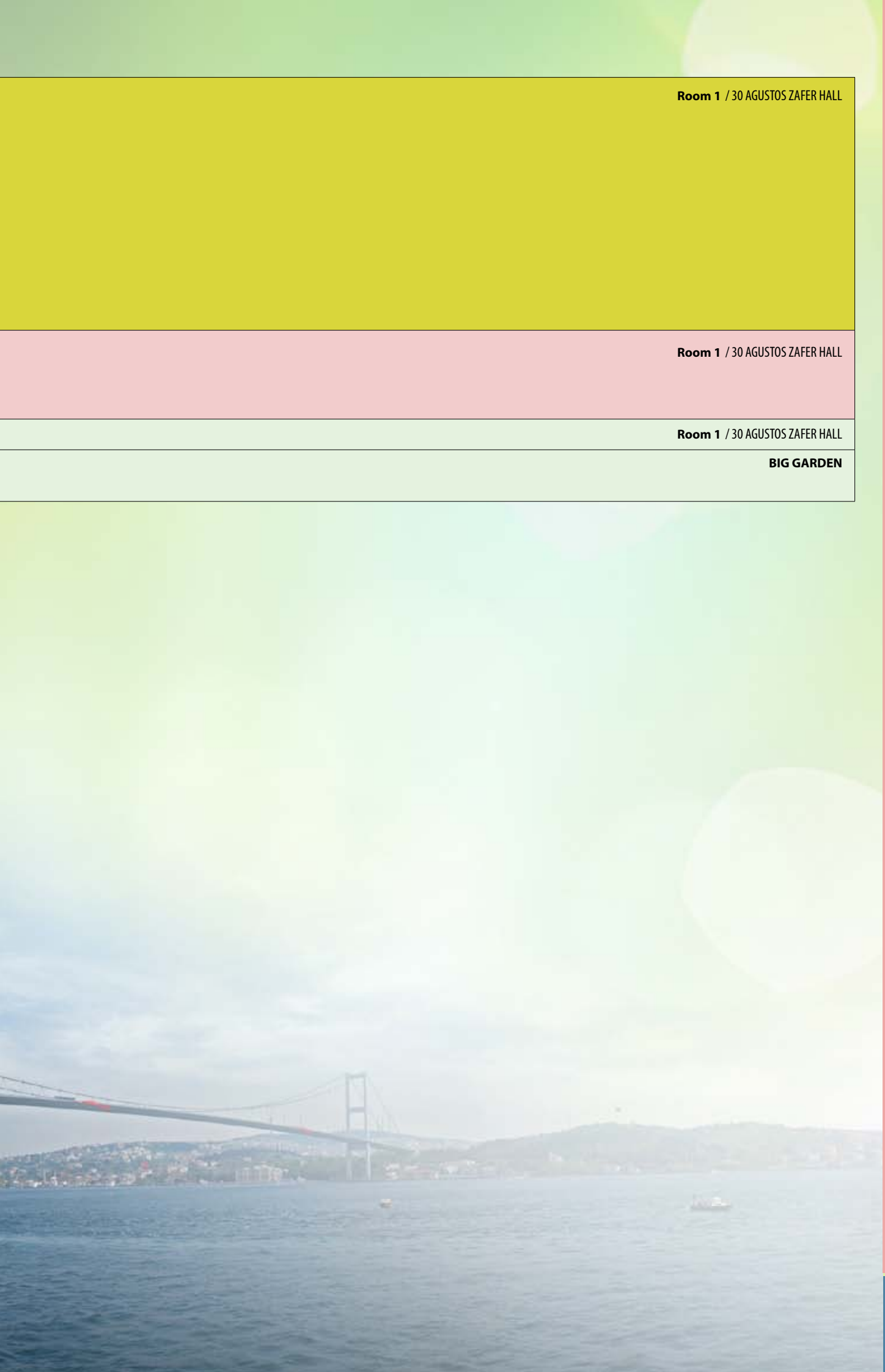
16:15 - 17:00	**Opening Ceremony** **Welcome Remarks** - ***Figen Sahin***, *Congress Co-Chair, TSPCAN* **Welcome Remarks** - ***Joan van Niekerk***, *Congress Co-Chair, ISPCAN* **ISPCAN Award Presentation** - ***Irene Intebi***, *ISPCAN President* Distinguished Career - *Lucy Berliner* Distinguished Service - *Rajeev Seth* Multidisciplinary Team - *Child Helpline International* Kempe Lecturer - *John M. Leventhal* **Protocol Speeches**
17:00 - 18:00	Keynote Address: ***Irene Intebi, M.D.*** *ISPCAN President* *Cultural Sensitivity in Addressing Child Protection Issues: ISPCAN's Contribution to Walking the Talk* Chair: ***Figen Sahin***
18:00 - 18:30	Turkish Folkloric Dance Show
18:30 - 20:30	**Welcome Reception** **Harbiye Cultural Center & Museum**

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

BIG GARDEN



07:00 - 17:30	Congress Registration					
08:00 - 08:45	**Research Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	
Paper 128- Child Abuse in Printed Media and a Case Study. ***Duygu Yumurtacı*** ***Fevziye Dolunay*** **Paper 333 -** Evidence Based Practices Enhance Practitoners Effectiveness ***Stephen Pizzey*** ***Liza Bingley Miller***	**Paper 457-** Service integration in early prevention and intervention with children at risk of developing mental health problems. ***Peter Nelson*** **Paper 205** - Bound By the Clock-Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder ***Don Fuchs*** ***Linda Burnside***	**Paper 308 -** A longitudinal study on intimate partner violence against pregnant women and child abuse ***Edward K.L. Chan*** **Paper 139 -** Health and Risk Behaviours among Youths with Documented Abuse and Neglect. ***Angela Maia*** ***Ricardo Pinto***	**Paper 311** Cross-cultural validation of the Child Abuse Potential Inventory to Brazil: preliminary studies. ***Lucia Williams*** ***Karyne Rios*** ***Ana Carolina Patrian*** **Paper 398-**A Cumulative Risk Model of Child Physical Abuse Potential in a Portuguese Community Sample ***Diogo Lamela*** ***Barbara Figueiredo***	**Paper 223 -** Characteristics of children referred for concerns regarding sexual abuse ***Katharine Jamieson*** ***Michelle Zalkin*** ***Deborah Hodes*** **Paper 191 -** Childhood Victimization Experiences of Young Adults in Russia ***Olga Bogolyubova*** ***Roman Skochilov*** ***Lyubov Smykalo*** ***Galina Uraeva***	**Paper 172 -** Evidence-based Strategies for Improving Child Welfare Performance, Staff Retention, and Client Outcomes ***Alice Lieberman*** ***Michelle Levy*** **Paper 320 -** Factorial survey of social workers' decision-making: The consequences for neglect ***Jackie Stokes*** ***Julie Taylor***	
08:45 - 09:00	Welcome & Introduction					
09:00 - 10:00	Keynote: ***Yanghee Lee,*** *Vice Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child* *The Intersection between the UN Convention on the Rights of Child and Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention* Chair: ***Joan van Niekerk***					
10:00 - 11:00	**Youth Forum Plenary:** How can Children and Youth Contribute to Combating Child Abuse and Neglect?					
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee/Tea Break and Poster (Interactive) Presentation					
11:30 - 13:00	**Concurrent Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **ROBERT – Risk-taking Online Behaviour****	**Session Title:** **Cross-cultural Issues in Childrearing and Child Maltreatment:****	**Session Title:** **Child death reviews****	**Session Title:** **Child Advocacy Centers****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Working together: European perspectives**	
Symposium 170 - ROBERT - Risk-taking Online Behaviour, Empowerment through Research and Training ***Lars Loof*** ***Carl-Goran Svedin*** ***Mare Ainsaar*** ***Ethel Quayle***	**Workshop 531 -** Cross-cultural Issues in Childrearing and Child Maltreatment: Developing a Culturally Competent Response **Shanti Raman** **Deborah Hodes** **Mary Maret**	**Paper 434 -** Child Death Review and the U.S. National Child Death Review Case Reporting System ***Theresa Covington*** ***Vincent Palusci*** **Paper 519 -** Considerations When Establishing Child Fatality Review ***Tricia Gardner*** **Paper 183 -** Applying a conceptual analysis to the outcomes of child death reviews ***Helen Buckley*** **Paper 218 -** Parents who kill their children as an act of revenge: Integrative review ***Julie Taylor*** ***Anne Stafford*** ***Diane Jerwood***	**Workshop 610 -** Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: Theoretical Framework and Structure of Children's Advocacy Centers Part 1 ***Chris Newlin*** ***Teresa Huizar***	***Workshop 602 -*** Medical evaluation of the sexually abused child - Part 1 ***Martin A. Finkel*** ***Teresa Magalhães*** ***Arne Myrne***	**Paper 503 -** Cooperation of NGOs and Government Agencies in Combating Child Abuse and Neglect ***Zinaida Kuzmina*** ***Svetlana Suvorova*** ***Roman Yorick*** **Paper130 -** The best Russian child abuse prevention practices: research outcomes ***Alexander Spivak*** **Paper 536 -** When to Suspect Child Maltreatment ***Danya Glaser*** **Paper 413 -** Development of Child Protection System in Belarus in 2009-12 ***Andrey Makhanko*** ***Vladimir Yanchuk***	

*** Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**
	Paper 265 - Safeguarding Children Across Services: Overview of key messages from 15 English research studies ***Harriet Ward*** ***Carolyn Davies*** **Paper 240 -** Building Links: Exploring district level child protection structures and services as sustainable means of linking informal community based child protection mechanisms and national child protection systems in developing countries. ***Carmela Tassone*** ***Patricia Ray***	**Paper 70 -** The same children: why the child protection and juvenile justice system does not always successfully protect young people ***Morag McArthur*** ***Peter Camilleri*** ***Lorraine Thomson*** **Paper 463 -** An untapped resource: Engaging nurses as active partners in preventing child abuse and neglect ***Rochelle Einboden*** ***Trudy Rudge***			**Paper 364 -** Characteristics of the relationship between practitioners and fathers whose children receive child protection services ***Annie Devault*** ***Carl Lacharité*** ***Marie-Claude Huard-Fleury*** ***Francine deMontigny*** **Paper 350 -** Mothering Difficulties Related to PDD Symptoms among Abusive Mothers ***Makiko Okuyama*** ***Hiromi Tsujii*** ***Mari Kasahara***	**Paper 480 -** Outreach by MDT in Japan to aggressive and/ore rejective caregivers without help-seeking. ***Kota Takaoka*** **Paper 471 -** Working with grandparents in the general context of child protection ***Ron Frey*** ***Maree Lubach***

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title:	**Session Title:**	**Session Title:** **Family and Child Protection**	**Session Title:** **Prevention and intervention**	**Session Title:** **Physical abuse and neglect**	**Session Title:** **Violence & Abuse**
			Symposium 459 - Family and Child Protection on the Health Services Agenda for Palestinian Refugees ***Khawla Abu-Diab***	**Paper 405 -** A Community Development Response In Working With Professionals Serving High Conflict Families, Where Children Experience Emotional Maltreatment ***Howard Hurwitz*** **Paper 111 -** Access to HIV Information: the Challenge of Hearing Impaired Adolescents in Rivers State Nigeria ***Yetunde Akani*** ***Charlse Tobin-west*** ***Jozabad Ibiroma*** ***Nancy chidi-nwankwo*** **Paper 234-**Cognitive profiles of children exposed to interpersonal trauma and neglect: results of a systematic literature review and implications for intervention ***Sara McLean*** ***Lisa DeGregorio*** **Paper 483 -** ONE in FIVE in Serbia, Council of Europe Campaign in Serbia against child sexual assault Challenges in guarding the child perspective when partnering with public, private and NGO sector ***Dusica Popadic***	**Paper 337 -** Cognitive Predictors Physical Child Abuse Potential beyond Maternal Mental Health and Social Support ***Christina Rodriguez*** ***Meagan Tucker*** **Paper 293 -** "I'm not beaten any longer ***Cecilia Kjellgren*** ***Doris Nilsson*** **Paper 387 -** Child Physical Abuse: The role of the pediatrician in recognition, intervention, and prevention ***Nina Agrawal*** ***Lyle Pritchard*** **Paper 186 -** Has the Incidence of Serious Physical Abuse in Children Changed in the U.S. from 1997 to 2009? ***John Leventhal*** ***Julie Gaither***	**Paper 529**- Child Helplines in Emergencies ***Marieke Noz*** **Paper 533 -** Violence and abuse - child helpline data on victims- and perpetrators ***Johan Martens*** **Paper 521 -** Compassion in ActionCreating new pathways of behavior as an adjustment to developmental trauma caused by physical abuse ***Noam Badrian*** ***Naomi Ruhman***

13:00 - 14:00	Lunch					
13:00 - 14:00	ISPCAN Country Partner Meeting					
14:00 - 15:30	**Concurrent Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect for the Prevention of Sexual Violence****	**Session Title:** **C. Henry Kempe: A 50 Year Perspective on Child Abuse and Neglect****	**Session Title:** **Children and trauma in Indigenous communities****	**Session Title:** **Children's Advocacy Centers****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Young people in care or detention**	
Symposium 51 - Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect for the Prevention of Sexual Violence. *Rachel Jewkes* *Alessandra Guedes* *Claudia Garcia-Moreno*	**Workshop 409 -** C. Henry Kempe: A 50 Year Perspective on Child Abuse and Neglect: Where We Were, Where We Are, Where Do We Need To Go? *Richard Krugman* *Jill Korbin*	**Paper 344 -** Cultural Enhancement of Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Indigenous Cultures: Honoring Children Mending the Circle *Susan Schmidt* **Paper 75 -** International partnerships to advance the rights of indigenous children *Emma Sydenham* *Anton Blank* **Paper 474 -** Indigenous participation and leadership in the design and delivery of integrated children and family services *Dawn Wallam* **Paper 475 -** Indigenous cultural advice services in child protection: translating culture for government child protection services, and the call for greater control *Dawn Wallam* *Sharon Willams*	**Workshop 610 - Part 2** Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: Structure of Children's Advocacy Centers : Implementation Strategies, and Outcome Research on the CAC Model Part 2 *Chris Newlin* *Teresa Huizar*	**Workshop 602 -** Medical evaluation of the sexually abused child Part 2 *Martin A. Finkel* *Teresa Magalhães* *Arne Myrne*	**Paper 7 -** Dangerous boys or boys in Danger? *Esmah Lahlah* **Paper 199** - Juvenile offenders' delinquent experiences: The exploration of self-identity. *Tzu-Yi Huang* *Jui-Ying Feng* **Paper 235 -** Reaching In and Reaching Out: Supporting Young People's Transition from Youth Detention *Tim Moore* *Morag McArthur* **Paper 412 -** Young people transitioning from Out-of-Home Care in Victoria, Australia: Strengthening interagency collaboration, leaving care plans and post-care support services for dual clients of Child Protection and Youth Justice. *Pamela Snow*	

** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

Room 8 / BARBAROS HALL B

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Ten Steps To Creating Safe Environments For Children And Youth**	**Session Title:** **Children exposed to intimate partner violence**	**Session Title:** **Supporting families**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and partnership responses**	**Session Title:** **Treating trauma**
	Workshop 605-A Practical approach to child neglect Part 1 ***Howard Dubowitz*** ***Rajeev Seth***	**Workshop 58 -** Ten Steps To Creating Safe Environments For Children And Youth: How Organizations And Communities Can Prevent, Mitigate And Respond To Interpersonal Violence ***Sinha Wickremesekera***	**Paper 432 -** Keeping the focus on children: the challenges of safegaurding children and young people affected by doemstic abuse. ***Sue Peckover*** ***Fiona Trotter*** **Paper 211 -** Promising, but not good enough - evaluation of community-based interventions for children in Sweden exposed to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against their mothers ***Kjerstin Almqvist*** ***Karin Grip*** ***Ulf Axberg*** ***Anders Broberg*** **Paper 317 -** Fostering Social Competence in Preschool Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluating the Impact of the Preschool Kids Club Intervention ***Kathryn Howell*** ***Laura Miller*** ***Sandra Graham-Bermann*** **Paper 83 -** Children Witnessing Intimate Partner Violence: Patterns of Mental Health Service Use and Need ***Tanja Hillberg***	**Paper 467 -** The Father Friendly Initiative : A Multidisciplinary Innovative Program to Support Father Involvement ***Francine deMontigny*** ***Christine Gervais*** ***Annie Devault*** ***Carl Lacharité*** **Paper 225 -** Therapeutic alliance with parents involved in a parent training program in a child welfare service ***Marie-Jose Letarte*** ***Isabelle-Ann Leclair*** ***Mallette*** ***Mr.Luc Touchette*** **Paper 388 -** Let them Play: Brining parents / caregivers and children together in tratment of trauma ***Edith Kriel*** **Paper 312 -** The Dynamic Maturational Model of Attachement and Adaptation: Implications for assessment and Interventions In High Risk Familes ***Victoria Lidchi***	**Paper 508 -** Modeling of Child Protection Mechanisms in Turkey; Strenghts and Challenges ***Taner Guvenir*** ***Serra Muderrisoglu*** ***Seda Akco*** ***Ceyda Dedeoğlu*** **Paper 523 -** Child Protection Centers Coordination Board Model At Universities In Turkey ***Tolga Dagli*** ***M. Akif Inanici*** ***Figen Sahin*** **Paper 215 -** Child Protection Across the UK: Emerging Themes in the Context of Cuts in Public Spending and Changing Political Priorities ***Anne Stafford*** ***Deborah Fry*** **Paper 403 -** Towards Dismantling Silos in Child Protection: Curriculum Design as a Political Activity to Foster Partnership and Multi-disciplinary Work ***Helen McLaren***	**Paper 439 -** A partnership approach to healing ***Sandie de Wolf*** **Paper 485 -** Addressing Violence in Schools through a Multi-Sectorial Approach ***Monica Darer*** **Paper 423 -** Project BEST: A Social Economic, Community-Based Approach to Implementing Evidence-Based Trauma Treatment for Abused Children ***Benjamin Saunders*** **Paper 534 -** Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (TF-CBT) for Young Children/ Preschoolers ***Monica Fitzgerald*** ***Kimberly Shipman***

15:30 - 16:00	Coffee/Tea Break and Poster (Interactive) Presentations					
16:00 - 17:30	**Concurrent Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Multidisciplinary and partnership responses****	**Session Title:** **Applying for Funding****	**Session Title:** **Supporting children and young people****	**Session Title:** **Children's Advocacy Centers****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Ritual, belief, Factitous disorder**	
Paper 441 - Shoud do, May do, Can do: A Collaboration Rubric for achieving long lasting partnerships in child and family welfare ***Gail Winkworth*** ***Michael White*** **Paper 494 -** National Partnership on Medical Evaluation for Child Protection ***Michelle Shouldice*** ***Laurel Chauvin-Kimoff*** ***Marcellina Mian*** ***Susan Bennett*** **Paper 428 -** Provision of Child Protection and Child Rights through Civil Society and Local Government Partnership in North East Albania ***Ingrid Jones*** **Paper 438 -** Evaluation outcomes of a multidisciplinary workshop to identify and respond to child abuse and neglect: learning with, from and about each other ***Kylie Stothers*** ***Karen Piper***	**Workshop 255 -** Applying for Funding in the New Evidence-Based Culture Guidelines and Tips ***Lisa Jones***	**Paper 65 -** SOS-ELIZA: An innovative short term therapeutic residential program for abused and neglected pre-school children in Greece. A child rights approach. ***Helen Agathonos*** ***Panagiota Alexandridou*** ***Andreas Bozonis*** ***Konstantinos Papadimitropoulos*** **Paper 367 -** The Importance of Care Play: Analysis of Therapeutic Interventions for Maltreated Children ***Rie Mizuki*** ***Mamiko Kyuzen*** ***Akiko Wakamatsu*** ***Satoru Nishizawa*** **Paper 358 -** Using Creative Tools to Engage, Educate and Collaborate with and Children and Family in the journey of Recovery ***Sue Foley*** ***Jenny Rose*** **Paper 114 -** Factors that affect psychological well-being in a New Zealand sample of maltreated children. ***Sarah Wolstenholme*** ***Fred Seymour***	**Workshop 610 - Part 3** Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: CAC Dissemination Strategies and CAC-focused Training Resources Part 3 ***Chris Newlin*** ***Teresa Huizar***	**Workshop 607 -** Don't shoot - We're your children. Evidence-based interventions for children with sexual behavior problems ***Barbara Bonner*** ***Joan Van Niekerk***	**Paper 4 -** Addressing the Impact of Witchcraft on Child Abuse and Exploitation in the UK ***Debbie Ariyo*** **Paper 359 -** About Ritualism. A Checklist to assess techniques of coercive persuasion in destructive groups/ organization. ***Maria Lourdes Molina*** **Paper 462 -** Female Genital Mutilation: the role of health professionals in prevention, assessment and management. ***Kerry Robinson*** ***Deborah Hodes*** **Paper 325 -** Termination of Parental Rights in Extreme Cases of Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy ***Beatrice Yorker***	

** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and partnership responses**	**Session Title:** **Children exposed to intimate partner violence**	**Session Title:** **Perpetrators**	**Session Title:** **Risk assessment and diagnosis**	**Session Title:** **E-Academy: The Next Page**
	Workshop 605-A Practical Approach to Child Neglect - Part 2 ***Howard Dubowitz*** ***Rajeev Seth***	**Symposium 449 -** Multidisciplinary and partnership responses to prevent and counteract the commercial sexual exploitation of children ***Katlijn Declercq*** ***Maia Rusakova*** ***Sahin Antakyalioglu*** ***Maria Eugenia Villarreal*** ***Tufail Muhammad***	**Paper 309 -** Re-Processing Children's Trauma Narratives in cases of Serious Domestic Violence ***Dermot Hurley*** **Paper 316 -** Traumatic Stress Symptoms Mediate the Relationship between Violence Exposure and Externalizing Behavior Problems in Young Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence ***Laura Miller*** ***Kathryn Howell*** ***Sandra Graham*** **Paper 141 -** The Mediator Role of Parenting Behaviors Between Children Witnessing Interparental Violence and Children Coping with Interpersonal and Academic Stressors ***Ozge Sarıot*** ***Hürol Fışıloğlu*** **Paper 177 -** "I couldn't stop him from beating her, but I could stop him from killing her". Children living with patriarchal terrorism. ***Carolina Overlien***	**Paper 322 -** Profile of child maltreatment perpetrators in Singapore: Characteristics that could increase risk of child maltreatment ***Jasmine Lim*** ***Nuraisyah Rashid*** **Paper 246 -** Sexual Offenses Perpetrated by Children ***Patricia Jardim*** ***Diana Alves*** ***Teresa Magalhães*** **Paper 328 -** Domestic violence and its association with victims' abusing thier children ***Sajaratulnisah Othman*** ***Wan Yuen Choo*** ***Azah Abdul Samad*** **Paper 53 -** Father-child contact after separation in cases of intimate partner violence. Does the amount and severity of violence make a difference? ***Anna M Forssell***	**Paper 166 -** Assessing Cultural Competence in Child Welfare: The Development of the Cross Cultural Child Protection Survey (CCCPS) 2007 ***Jatinder Kaur*** **Paper 73 -** A child-centred approach in the implementation of risk and safety assessmant tools in the field of child protection services ***Gloudien Spies*** **Paper 468 -** Clinical Tools for Enhancing Collaboration Between Parents of Vulnerable Children and Practitioners ***Danielle Lessard*** ***Guylaine Fafard*** ***Claire Chamberland*** ***Roxane Larocque*** **Paper 396 -** Short Form Development of Perception of Psychological Maltreatment Inventory for Adolescents (POPMIFA) ***Fatoş Erkman*** ***Esra Gorkem***	**Workshop 315 -** E-academy: The Next Page: Interactive E-learning on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Violence ***Krista Kruft*** ***Marga Haagmans***

07:00 - 17:30	Congress Registration					
08:00 - 08:45	**Research Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	
Paper 253 - Utilization of Child Maltreatment Surveillance Data by Child Welfare Administrators ***Susan Jack*** ***Lil Tonmyr*** ***Gabriela Williams*** **Paper 19 -** Safeguarding children: a comparison of England's data with that of Australia, Norway and the United States ***Emily Munro***	**Paper 451 -** Henry Kempe's 6th Stage -Can Child Maltreatment be Eradicated - Wishful Fantasy or Practical Reality ***Arnon Bentovim*** **Paper 90 -** Historic Abuse in Residential and Foster Care: Historical Justice, Acknowledgement and Accountability ***Andrew Kendrick***	**Paper 17 -** Cultural Perspectives on Coping with Child Sexual Abuse ***Pinar Okur*** **Paper 263 -** An Examination of Delinquency in a National Canadian Sample of Child Maltreatment Related Investigations ***Melissa Van Wert*** ***Jennifer Ma*** ***Barbara Fallon*** ***Rachael Lefebvre***	**Paper 94 -** Examining the Nexus of Immigration and Child Protection: Recommendations for Policy and Practice ***Kristyn Peck*** **Paper 202 -** Protecting International Child Victims of Human Trafficking in Community-Based Settings: A Longitudinal Study of Adapted Service Models and Safety, Permanency, and Well-being Outcomes ***Anne Mullooly***	**Paper 13 -** Psychometric Testing of a Mandarin Version of the ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tools Childrens Home Version (ICAST-CH-M) ***Hsin-Yi Chang*** ***Jui-Ying Feng*** ***Chiao-Li Lin*** ***Yi-Ting Chang*** **Paper 27 -** Comparison of anxiety and depression in Pakistani, British-Pakistani, and European University students and its relationship to Childhood trauma. ***Mehek Naeem*** ***Linda Pring***	**Paper 373 -** Child Abuse And The Developing ***Human Brain*** ***Hoda Kattan*** **Paper 231 -**Predictors of development of vulnerable children in protection and prevention services ***Claire Chamberland*** ***Carl Lacharité*** ***Marie-Eve Clement***	
08:45 - 09:45	Keynote: ***Sezen Zeytinoglu,*** *Izmir University Psychology Department* *How we started and where we got in the Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect in Turkey* Chair: ***Resmiye Oral***					
09:45 - 10:15	Coffee/Tea Break and Poster (Interactive) Presentations					
10:15 - 11:55	**Concurrent Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Child rights and child empowerment****	**Session Title:** **Using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire****	**Session Title:** **Discussing and Reporting Abuse****	**Session Title:** **Forensic Interviewing****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Intergenerational transmission**	
Paper 41 - The Trials and Tribulations of Children's Rights : the French Experience ***Gaby Taub*** **Paper 85 -** Why Lavender Hill struggles with a child rights approach ***Shane Lentoor*** ***Tiffany Joseph*** **Paper 66 -** Old wine in new bottles? Digital Citizenship: a new approach to empowering children, parents and childcare professionals? ***Ana Luisa Rotta*** ***John Carr*** **Paper 5 -** Differing Perceptions of Child of Child Abuse and Neglect? ***Margaret Lynch*** ***Philista Onyango***	**Workshop 200 -** Using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire to Answer Questions about the Prevalence and Characteristics of Child Victimization: The U.S. National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV) ***David Finkelhor*** ***Heather Turner*** ***Sherry Hamby***	**Paper 484 -** To Refer or Not to Refer: Interprofessional conflicts in roles, expectations and decision making in safeguarding children ***Hilary Tompsett*** ***Christopher Tompsett*** **Paper 436 -** Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse in Hospital Emergency Departments: towards an interdisciplinary approach ***Debbie Scott*** ***Kirsten McKenzie*** ***Jennifer Fraser*** ***Michael Dunne*** **Paper 305 -** Notification of Suspected Cases of Maltreatment, SQUH Experience ***Muna Al Saadoon*** ***Ibtisam El Noor*** ***Sumaya S Al Hadhrami*** **Paper 257 -** Childhood disclosure of child sexual abuse: The relationship with betrayal traumaâ and future sexual revictimisation. ***Nadia Wager***	**Workshop 611 - Part 1** Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques: History and Overview ***Patricia Toth*** ***Anne Lukasmiller***	**Workshop 603 - Part 1** Medical evaluation of the seriously physically injured child Part 1 ***Randell Alexander*** ***Resmiye Oral*** ***Inga Talvik***	**Paper 334 -** Building resilience -Coping with trauma while braking its transgenerational transmission ***Athanassia Kotronis*** ***Eleni Messini*** **Paper 283 -** Experiences of violent victimization from child to adult in Sweden ***Asa Cater*** **Paper 324 -** Psychosocial profiles of children and mothers involved in an intergenerational cycle of child sexual abuse ***Karine Baril*** ***Marc Tourigny*** ***Pierre Paillé*** ***Robert Pauzé*** **Paper 393 -** History of childhood victimisation of battered women in shelters ***Sophie Boucher*** ***Carrier Hélène***	

** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**
	Paper 614 –ISPCAN Congress and Conferences: Benefits of Hosting ***Joan van Niekerk*** ***Colleen Hogan***	**Paper 59 -** Children's participation in the courts ***Fred Seymour*** **Paper 378 -** Preparing Reports for Care Proceedings. Suspending Judgement Using a Pathway / Stepping Stone Approach to Independent Assessments ***Sue Foley*** ***Susan Blacker***	**Paper 420 -** Medical Consultations Within Child Protective Services Offices ***Vincent Palusci*** ***Melissa Nieman*** **Paper 348 -** The Medical Evaluation of Child Sexual Abuse: A case based, interactive workshop of medical providers. ***Lori Frasier***	**Paper 182 -** Efforts to keep families together in Japan: The implication of the data from two nationwide surveys on family preservation services in the Japanese child welfare system. ***Yukako Hatakeyama*** **Paper 152 -** Why boys run away from home and how they can be successfully repatriated in their homes - An experience of 200 boys from Lahore Pakistan ***Naeem Zafar***	**Paper 365 -** Psychopharmacological Approaches For Sexually Abused Girls In Residential Treatment ***Gonca Celik*** ***Aysegul-Yolga Tahiroglu*** ***Ayse Avcı*** **Paper 340 -** Social paediatric aspects of abusive head trauma, analysis of 68 cases. **Tessa Sieswerda-Hoogendoorn**	**Paper 176 -** Health Visitors' Assessment of Oral Health in Children: Investigating Dental Neglect Thresholds ***Caroline Bradbury-Jones*** ***Julie Taylor*** **Paper 490 -** Croatian dentists' experience and knowledge about child abuse and neglect Professor, specialist in paediatric and preventive dental medicine ***Ivana Cukovic-Bagic*** ***Gordana Buljan-Flander*** ***Dragana Mateskovic***

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **The Child and Family Training -Child Protection and Decision Making and Intervention System**	**Session Title:** **The BECAN project, results and conclusions**	**Session Title:** **Child and family mental health**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and partnership responses**	**Session Title:** **Child Sexual Abuse**
	Workshop 604 - Part 1 Fundamental principles of Trauma-focused CBT - how does it work in Turkey and the Netherlands? Part 1 ***Francine Lamers-F. Winkelman*** ***Margareet Visser*** ***Isik Karakaya***	**Workshop 447 -** The Child and Family Training -Child Protection and Decision Making and Intervention System ***Arnon Bentovim*** ***Liza Bingley Miller*** ***Stephen Pizzey***	**Symposium 280 -** Researching CAN in real life settings: the BECAN project, results and conclusions ***George Nikolaidis*** ***Marija Raleva*** ***Marina Ajduković*** ***Fulya Aydin***	**Paper 169 -** Rising parental mental health issues and the impact of child maltreatment risk ***Melissa O'Donnell*** **Paper 406 -** Poly-victimization of young children: Prevalence and impact on childrens mental health ***Marie-Eve Clament*** ***Katie Cyr*** ***Claire Chamberland*** **Paper 507 -** Community based mental health services for vulnerable and orphaned children in a South African township ***Marita Rademeyer*** ***Edith Kriel*** ***Louise Henderson*** **Paper 402 -** A community-based parenting program for mothers with mental illness: an adult mental health, infant mental health, and community child health services response to child abuse prevention ***Jennifer Fraser***	**Paper 526 -** The Role of Networks and Partnerships in Advancing the Care and Protection of Children ***Kathleen Riordan*** ***Severine Chevrel*** **Paper 456 -** Children and youth with multiple problems and needs, complexity and innovative intersectorial partnerships: under what conditions? ***Louise Lemay*** **Paper 476 -** Making links between Health and other services ***Madusha Dissanayake*** **Paper 477 -** A new coalition for children without parental care: ***Emily Delap***	**Paper 197 -** The recognition of Child Sexual Abuse in the countries of the Southern Caucasus ***Margaret Lynch*** ***Ketevan Davitishvili*** ***Armine Gmyur-Karapetyan*** ***Kamala Ashumova*** **Paper 57 -** Can Natural History Inform Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse? ***Mark Erickson*** **Paper 425 -** From Childhood to Adulthood, The Enduring Trauma of Incest: Lessons Learned From Feminist Organizations in Turkey and India Working with Survivors of Incest ***Akanksha Misra*** **Paper 3 -** Child Sexual Abuse in Southeast and Central Asia: Cultural Differences in Patterns ***Karen Polonko*** ***Nicholas Adams***

11:55 - 12:00	**Transition**
12:00 - 13:00	Keynote: ***John M. Leventhal MD,*** *Professor of Pediatrics Yale Medical School and Director of the Child Abuse Programs and Child Abuse Prevention Programs, Yale-New Haven Children's Hospital* *Lessons Learned: 50 years Since Kempe's Publication of the "Battered-Child Syndrome* Chair: ***Chair Irene Intebi***
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
13:00 - 14:00	**ISPCAN Membership Meeting**
14:00 - 15:40	**Concurrent Sessions**

Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL
Session Title: **Child Sexual Abuse – Turkish****	**Session Title:** **International Child Maltreatment Data Collection****	**Session Title:** **Improvement of parenting at a population level****	**Session Title:** **Forensic Interviewing****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Child Trafficking and Exploitation**
Paper 25 - Prevalence of Child Marriage and its Impact ***Burcu Küçük Biçer*** ***Hilal Ozcebe*** **Paper 144 -** The Evaluation of Chidren Confronted with Sexual Abuse at Gaziantep University Medical Faculty Department of Forensic Medicine In the Period of 2003-2011 ***Bekir Karaarslan*** ***Murat Akbaba*** ***Mehmet Ali Ak*** ***Mustafa Kenan Asildaäž*** **Paper 318-** Evaluation Of The Datas of Sexually Abused Children Assesed by Gazi University Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department ***Hande Ayraler Taner*** ***Elvan İşeri*** ***Şahnur Şener*** **Paper 238-** Coping and Depression Following Childhood Sexual Abuse ***Turkan Yilmaz Irmak***	**Symposium 289 -** International Child Maltreatment Data Collection Programs: Context, Perspectives, and Prospects for Further Development ***John Fluke*** ***George Nikolaidis*** ***Majid AlEissa*** ***Hubert Van Puyenbroeck***	**Workshop 39 -** Improvement of parenting at a population level: Public health strategies contributing to Prevention of Child Abuse and neglect ***Ron Prinz*** ***Taner Guvenir***	**Workshop 611 - Part 2** Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques: Development and key features of the CornerHouse Forensic interview Protocol ***Patricia Toth*** ***Anne Lukasmiller***	**Workshop 603 - Part 2** Medical evaluation of the seriously physically injured child ***Randell Alexander*** ***Resmiye Oral*** ***Inga Talvik***	**Paper 194 -** Every child has a story: Listening to narratives of trafficked chidlren ***Ajwang' Roseline Warria*** **Paper 300 -** Social Work Intervention for commercially sexually exploited victims in South India ***Kumudini Achchi*** **Paper 71 -** Strengthening Community Based Child Protection Systems to prevent child labour ***Radha Chellappa*** ***Neha R.Naidu*** **Paper 422 -** An Integrated Approach to Child Labour Elimination: The case of the Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR) Consortium in Malawi ***Phathisiwe Ngwenya***
15:40 - 16:10	Coffee/Tea Break and Poster (Interactive) Presentations				

** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL

Room 8 / BARBAROS HALL B

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Getting Started with Child Abuse Research & Safeguarding Children**	**Session Title:** **Preventing online exploitation**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and partnership responses**	**Session Title:** **Youth participation and empowerment**	**Session Title:** **Adolescence**
	Workshop 604 - Part 2 Fundamental principles of Trauma-focused CBT -Body-focused interventions in TF-CBT after child abuse and neglect Part 2 ***Francine Lamers-F. Winkelman*** ***Margareet Visser*** ***Isik Karakaya***	**Workshop 181 -** Getting Started with Child Abuse Research: Steps to a Successful Study ***John Leventhal*** ***Kim Oates*** **Workshop 188 -** Safeguarding Children in whom Illness is Fabricated or Induced: ***Jan Horwath*** ***Chris Bools*** ***Jenny Gray*** ***Richard Wilson***	**Paper 18 -** The U.S. National Strategy For Child Exploitation Prevention And Interdiction: Community Outreach Efforts ***Lou Ann Holland*** **Paper 47 -** Child Abuse Prevention Service: Child Cyber Safety - Teens Come Home Project in Hong Kong ***Wai Wah Novel Ng*** **Paper 64 -** International E-learning Centre on Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church: A training resource for pastoral professionals ***Hubert Liebhardt*** ***Jörg M. Fegert*** ***Hans Zollner***	**Paper 96 -** Evidence of capacity for local and national partnerships for child protection in seven of the worlds least developed countries ***Mr. Andrew Ware*** **Paper 33 -** A Community Centre Model to Prevent Child Abuse ***Samia Bishara*** **Paper 45 -** Child Abuse and Neglect in Palestinian refugee camps: building child protection mechanisms on existing institutional and community-based resources ***Samia Halileh*** ***Khawla Abu Diab*** **Paper 411 -** South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) promoting multiâlevel partnerships for child protection ***Rasa Sekulovic***	**Paper 63 -** Youth Participation for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect ***Emre Gungor*** **Paper 174 -** Developing the Evidence Base: Involving young people as peer interviewers in child protection research ***Caroline Bradbury-Jones*** ***Kate Sanford*** ***Julie Taylor*** ***Tom Rahilly*** **Paper 461 -** Enhancing partnerships with sexually exploited youth for justice and human rights ***Linda Williams***	**Paper 270 -** Adverse childhood expereinces and the risk of attempting suicide during adolescence: A survey among secondary school and university students ***Marija Raleva*** ***Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska*** ***Izabela Filov*** **Paper 165 -** Oral language competence and vulnerable young people: Evidence from adolescents in contact with Youth Justice services ***Pamela Snow*** ***Martine Powell*** **Paper 470 -** Project Youth Safety: A multicultural, multimedia public awareness campaign ***Lou Ann Holland*** ***Kelly McMahon*** **Paper 446 -** Support for children, young people and families after a school shooting ***Tuija Turunen*** ***Sirkka Ala-aho***

16:10 - 17:40	Concurrent Sessions					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Research to be Presented in Turkish** **	**Session Title:** **Linking Child Welfare Administrative Data****	**Session Title:** **Online exploitation II****	**Session Title:** **Forensic Interviewing****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Bullying and School Victimisation**	
Paper 55 - Elementary School Teachers' Perceptions about Child Abuse and Neglect by Parents *Yasemin Karaman Kepenekci* *K. Funda Nayir* **Paper 109 -** Functionality of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in Turkish Formal Education *Nuray Sevinç* *Sibel Taşci* *Kenan Sevinç* **Paper 147 -** Child Representation in TV news in Turkey *Ayşe Beyazova* *Gözde Durmuş* *Hikmet Melda Akbaş* *Zeynep Kılıç* **Paper 150 -** Children Rights Games *Hikmet Melda Akbaş* *Ayşe Beyazova* *Zeynep Kılıç* *Gözde Durmuş*	**Symposium 248 -** Linking Child Welfare Administrative Data: What? How? Why? *Barbara Needell* *Emily Putnam-Hornstein* *Melissa O'Donnell* *Lil Tonmyr*	**Paper 167 -** Victimization of adolescents who meet face-to-face with online and mobile phone acquaintances *Mary J Marret* *Wan-Yuen Choo* **Paper 274 -** To tell or not to tell? Youths responses to unwanted Internet experiences *Gisela Priebe* **Paper 185 -** Sexting': Young people living in the online and offline world *Jon Brown* **Paper 151 -** Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): e-www@i! a program for prevention of risks when using Internet *Myriam Caranzano* *Lara Zgraggen*	**Workshop 611 - Part 3** Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques: Development and key features of theNICHD Child Forensic interview Protocol *Patricia Toth* *Anne Lukasmiller*	**Workshop 606-** Multidisciplinary strategies to enhance communication, coordination and best outcomes *Richard Roylance* *Adam Tomison*	**Paper 241 -** School violence and life satisfaction: Evidence from 10 Southern countries *Cesar Bazan* **Paper 310 -** Long term effect and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder associated with school victimization. *Lucia Williams* *Paloma Albuquerque* **Paper 268 -** Bullying experience of school-aged children in South Korea *Yanghee Lee* *Sangwon Kim* **Paper 271 -** Gaps and future directions in Cyberbullying Research in South Aica *Patrick Burton*	
19:30 - 22:00	**Cultural Evening**					

** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **New and Emerging Research on Children Exposed to Violence**	**Session Title:** **Engaging with Abusive Fathers**	**Session Title:** **Spanish**	**Session Title:** **School-Based Responses**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and Partnership responses**	**Session Title:** **Children and Youth**
	Symposium 222 - New and Emerging Research on Children Exposed to Violence ***Caroline Piotrowski*** ***Sandra Graham-Bermann*** ***Nicole Letourneau*** ***Eamon McCrory***	**Symposium 189 -** Engaging with Abusive Fathers ***Nicky Stanley*** ***Brigid Featherstone*** ***Stephanie Holt*** ***John Devaney***	**Paper 134-** Discourses regarding to child sexual abuse of local teachers of the city of San Antonio, Chile ***Paula Moreno*** **Paper 366 -** Assesment of Cognitive Functions in Abused Mexican Children ***Amada Ampudia-Rueda*** **Paper 357-** Qualitative Analysis of Statistical Results of Eight Years of Experience in Central Millantuy Care Children and Teens and Grave Abuse Victim of Child Sexual Abuse in The Province of Chiloã Chile. ***Marta Irene Andrade*** ***Sandra Paola Villenas Obreque*** ***Yonatan Alexis-Bustamante Carcamo*** **Paper 443-** Bridging Psycho- Social And Family Gaps - FASI An Example Of Public And Private Collaboration ***Ricard Calvo*** ***Natalia Rodriguez***	**Paper 512 -** Examining The Role of Labelling and Deviance in the Experiences of Children Admitted into a Special School for Emotional and Behavioural Disorders ***Olayinka Oluwole*** **Paper 206 -** be Safe! Child Personal Safety Program - To Discuss The Results Of A Research Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of A Child Personal Safety Program In Sri LankA ***Sinha Wickremesekera*** **Paper 214 -** Schools at the Heart of Collaboration: Promising Practice and Innovative Partnership to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence in School Settings. ***Deborah Fry*** ***Anne Stafford*** **Paper 266 -** School Based Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse: Need Assessment of School Psychological Counselor ***Fevziye Dolunay*** ***Ozgur Erdur-Baker***	**Paper 163 -** Strengthening community caregivers - South Africas first line of defence against child abuse ***Stephanie Murphy*** ***Sonja Giese*** ***Margaret Roper*** ***Naomi Hill*** **Paper 448 -** Building capacity of social service professionals in South Africa to protect children - a pipe dream or a possibility? ***Margaret Roper*** ***Sarah Magni*** ***Stefanie Scholtz*** ***Kathleen Ebersohn*** **Paper 86 -** Lessons learnt from utilising community support workers as para-professionals in tertiary level child abuse prevention services ***Merle Swartz*** **Paper 153 -** Challenges faced in managing children in emergency situations in Pakistan ***Naeem Zafar***	**Paper 288 -** Gender Equity Analysis for Primary School Age Children ***Atike Zeynep Kılıç*** ***Ayşe Beyazova*** ***Hikmet Melda Akbaş*** **Paper 291 -** Use of counseling and health services by sexually abused female adolescents in Imo State, Nigeria ***Ezinwanne Azfredrick*** **Paper 514 -** Peer and community violence among adolescents in Saudi Arabia ***Fadia AlBuhairan*** ***Hani Tamim*** ***Mohammed Al Dubayee*** ***Waleed Tamimi*** **Paper 74 -** Communicating with children to prevent child sexual abuse: exploring perceptions and practices of Malaysian parents ***Wan Yuen Choo*** ***Mary Joseph Marret*** ***Sajaratulnisah Othman*** ***Irene GS Cheah***

07:00 - 11:00	Congress Registration					
08:00 - 08:45	**Research Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session****	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	
Paper 517 - Raising a child through prison bars: needs survey and intervention outcome in family relations of imprisoned mothers ***Kiki Petroulaki*** ***George Nikolaidis*** ***Vasiliki Karveli*** ***Fotini Zarokosta*** **Paper 179 -** I remember him getting handcuffed. The collateral consequences of parental incarceration ***Julie Lawrence*** ***Nicola Liebergreen***	**Paper 239 -** The Epidemiology of Child Homicides in South Africa: is there a link to child abuse? ***Shanaaz Mathews*** **Paper 196 -** Child Homicide: A study of police records in Victoria, Australia. ***John Frederick*** ***Chris Goddard***	**Paper 486 -** Healthy Families America: A National Approach to Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect ***Gail Breakey*** ***Cydney Wessel*** **Paper 513 -** Turkiye/USA: Two Systems, One Goal - The Protection of Children ***Margaret Fearey*** ***Feridun Yenisey*** ***Robert Kinscherff*** ***Fatos Erkman***	**Paper 345 -** Stress and Child Physical Abuse Risk: The Moderating Roles of Family Functioning and Social Isolation ***Meagan Tucker*** ***Christina Rodriguez*** **Paper 97 -** Attitudes and ideologies linked with approval of corporal punishment in the U.S.: An online comment content analysis ***Catherine Taylor*** ***Shawna Lee***	**Paper 87 -** Prevention of Maltreatment before Birth for Women at Risk ***Hiromi Tsujii*** ***Tomoe Koizumi*** ***Mari Kasahara*** ***Makiko Okuyama*** **Paper 187 -** Developing home visitation guidelines and its basic training program for NGOs in Japan: the final report of the 4-year project ***Yumiko Kirino***	**Paper 76 -** Child maltreatment prevention in Saudi Arabia: Are we ready? ***Maha Almuneef*** ***Mohamed Qayad*** ***Majid AlEissa*** ***Fadia AlBuhairan*** **Paper 207 -** Survey of the Japanese Organizational Net Work for the Child Abuse: resource of the handicapped children and juvenile delinquent ***Shinobu Iwase*** ***Sumihisa Honda*** ***Masaharu Nagae*** ***Hiroko Hanada***	
08:45 – 10:25	**Concurrent Sessions**					
Room 1 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL	**Room 2** INONU HALL	**Room 3** KOCATEPE HALL	**Room 4** MALAZGIRT HALL A	**Room 5** MALAZGIRT HALL B	**Room 6** FEVZI CAKMAK HALL	
Session Title: **Child Abuse – Turkish****	**Session Title:** **Multinational Symposium on Shaken Baby Syndrome****	**Session Title:** **Legislative and Criminal Justice Responses****	**Session Title:** **Forensic Interviewing****	**Session Title:** **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Preventing Child Abuse through Child Rights Education for Professionals**	
Paper 34 - Two Threats against Child Health: Abuse and Neglect ***Gülay Yilmazel*** **Paper 159 -** A study about violence against children at home ***Emrah Kırımsoy*** ***Ugur Gülderer*** **Paper 444-** Foster Care and Civil Society ***Bilgin Kıray Vural*** **Paper 612 -** Abuse among Children in Conflict with the Law and Socio-cultural and Economical Effects of Substance Abuse on Potential of Committing a Crime ***Aysun Baransel Isir*** ***Gamze Erhan***	**Symposium - 537** Multinational Symposium on Shaken Baby Syndrome ***Desmond Runyan*** ***Maryalice Nocera*** ***Meghan Shanahan*** ***Phyllis Fleming*** ***Adam Zolotor*** ***Figen Sahin*** ***Aysin Tasar*** ***Zeliha Cansever*** ***Helen Agathonos*** ***Lucia Williams*** ***Nahara Rodrigues*** ***Laterza Lopes*** ***Hiroaki Ishikawa*** ***Kota Takaoka*** ***Noriko Matsuoka*** ***Tomoko Funaki*** ***Sue Foley*** ***Jenny Rose***	**Paper 100 -** Protecting Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Legislative Strategies from the U.S. State of California ***Colleen Henry*** **Paper 400 -** Criminal Prosecution of Drug Endangered Children Cases ***Christine Corken*** **Paper 294 -** Improvements in the judicial interviewing of child victims of sexual abuse in the Portuguese reality - does the actual practice match the theory? ***Celina Manita*** **Paper 56 -** A Legal Perspective: When- if ever- is the child-therapist privilege waived in the context of Termination of parental rights litigation? ***Kerry Simpson*** ***Joe Pickard*** ***Justin Ross***	**Workshop 611 - Part 4** Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques: Continuing Evolution and Practical Application of Protocols: Question and Answer session ***Patricia Toth*** ***Anne Lukasmiller***	**Workshop 608 -** A strategy for integrating effective legal interventions in child maltreatment cases ***Henry Plum, JD*** ***Carlos Alberto Rozanski***	**Symposium 162 -** Preventing Child Abuse through Child Rights Education for Professionals ***Gerison Lansdown*** ***Sue Bennet*** ***Adem Arkadas-Thibert*** ***Arzu Koseli***	

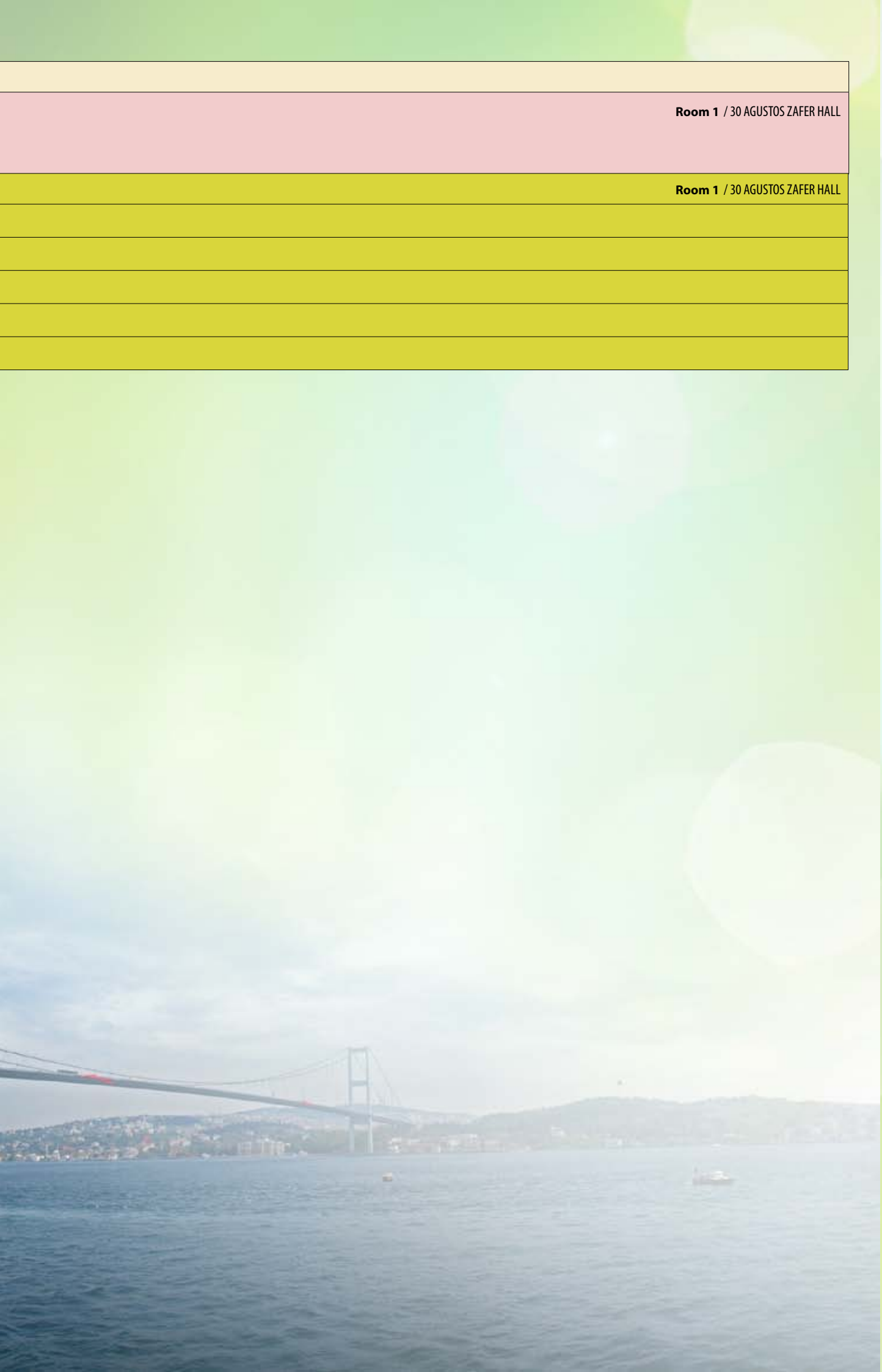
** *Simultaneous Translation in Turkish and English will be provided for the Keynote sessions and concurrent sessions in Room 1-4.*

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**	**Session Title:** **Research Session**
	Paper 511 - Service trajectories after a first intervention of child protection services: From maltreatment to delinquency ***Sonia Helie*** ***Catherine Laurier*** **Paper 416 -** Systematic Assessment in Child Protection: Learning from Drug Errors and Other Adverse Events ***Julie Taylor*** ***Gerry Armitage*** ***Laura Ashley*** ***Diane Jerwood***	**Paper 613-** Content Innovation: A Guide to Making the Most of Your Published Article Online. ***Amy Shapiro***	**Paper 115 -** Using mapping technologies for accountability in violence against children ***Adem Arkadas-Thibert*** ***Gokce Gul*** ***Ozkan Yildiz*** **Paper 78 -** Child Abuse and Neglect Registry in Saudi Arabia: Developing a national data collection tool and future implications ***Saad AlSayyari*** ***Maha Almuneef*** ***Majid AlEissa*** ***Mohamed Qayad***	**Paper 80 -** Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults in Saudi Arabia ***Maha Almuneef*** ***Alanoud AlMutairi*** ***Sarah Inam*** ***Mohamed Qayad*** **Paper 158 -** Childhood Sexual Abuse History Among University Students (Turkey) ***Hilal Ozcebe*** ***Bahar Guciz Dogan*** ***Munevver Bertan*** ***Dilek Haznedaroglu***		

	Room 7 BARBAROS HALL A	Room 8 BARBAROS HALL B	Room 9 SAKARYA HALL A	Room 10 SAKARYA HALL B	Room 11 SAKARYA HALL C	Room 12 SAKARYA HALL D
	Session Title: **Skills Building**	**Session Title:** **Interviewing Young & Reluctant Children to Assess for Sexual Abuse**	**Session Title:** **Preventing Child Maltreatment**	**Session Title:** **Multidisciplinary and Partnership Responses**	**Session Title:** **Adoption and out of home care**	**Session Title:**
	Workshop 609 - Forgotten Children: Child Abandonment in Europe: Are Posting babies through 'Baby Hatches' the answer? ***Kevin Browne***	**Workshop 347 -** Interviewing Young & Reluctant Children to Assess for Sexual Abuse ***Viola Vaughan-Eden***	**Workshop 136-** Preventing Child Maltreatment: A Role for Child Healthcare Professionals ***Howard Dubowitz***	**Paper 249 -** Researching Abuse and Neglect: The Impact of Analysing Narratives of Abuse and Neglect Upon Researchers ***Sharon Jackson*** **Paper 492 -** Supporting the workers who support the women and children - a model of supervision for refuge workers ***Sarah Helps*** **Paper 201 -** Staff training makes a difference: Improvements in neonatal illicit drug screening and intervention ***Resmiye Oral*** ***Shanon Sullivan*** ***Resmiye Oral*** **Paper 68 -** Are special education teachers prepared? : Their readiness to serve as mandated reporters of child abuse ***Yu-Ri Kim***	**Paper 54 -** The Swedish Inquiry on Child Abuse and Neglect in Institutions and Foster Homes ***Anders Nyman*** **Paper 453 -** A partnership approach to the development of appropriate residential care: learning from around the world ***Ian Milligan*** **Paper 91 -** International Adoption on the internet: A revisit ***Shihning Chou*** **Paper 127 -** Violation of children's right to privacy in residential care settings ***Ceyda Dedeoglu*** ***Mehmet Aközer***	

10:25 - 10:55	Coffee/Tea Break and Interactive Presentations
10:55 - 11:55	Keynote: ***Robert Block,*** *MD, FAAP* *Child Abuse Deaths: The Role of Child Fatality Review in Prevention and Intervention* Chair: ***Adam Tomison***
11:55 - 12:25	**Closing Ceremony**
11:55 - 12:00	Thank You Remarks – Figen Sahin, Congress Co-Chair
12:00 - 12:05	Thank You Remarks - Joan van Niekerk Congress Co-Chair
12:05 - 12:15	Remarks & Introduction of 2014 Congress – Jenny Gray, ISPCAN President Elect
12:15 - 12:25	2014 Congress Introduction and Video
	End Congress

Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL
Room 1 / 30 AGUSTOS ZAFER HALL



POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

The Following Poster Presentations will be displayed in the Foyer throughout the Congress

Board: 1A
Abstract # 36
Title: A Global Perspective on Child Sexual Abuse: Meta-Analysis of Prevalence around the World
Author: Marije Stoltenborgh

Board: 1B
Abstract # 321
Title: Interventions among Sexually Abused Children - A Meta-analysis
Author: Kirsi Peltonen

Board: 1C
Abstract # 323
Title: Sexual Abuse and New Technologies
Authors: Gloria Soavi, Gloriana Rangone

Board: 1D
Abstract # 133
Title: ICT-related Sexual Abuse of Children
Authors: Helene Jansen, Anne Wodschow, Anette Baadsgaard, Pia Rathje

Board: 2A
Abstract # 149
Title: The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Education on Knowledge and Skills of Grade 4 Elementary School Pupils in a Rural Area of Henan Province, China
Authors: Jingqi Chen, Xiaona Du, Man Zhang

Board: 2B
Abstract # 227
Title: Sexual Abuse Material: So Much Smoke Where are the Fires
Author: Allan Watt

Board: 2C
Abstract # 375
Title: A Patient With Self-Mutilation And Sexual Abuse History
Authors: Filiz Simsek Orhon, Betul Ulukol, Deniz Caliskan

Board: 2D
Abstract # 319
Title: Forensic Intervention In Suspected Cases Of Child Sexual Abuse: Portuguese Protocol
Authors: Teresa Magalhães, Patricia Jardim

Board: 3A
Abstract # 335
Title: Reject of Sexual Abuse Disclosure and Accomodation Syndrome Among Victims: A Controlled Study
Author: Gonca Celik

Board: 3B
Abstract # 195
Title: Judicial Outcomes in Suspected Cases of Children Sexual Abuse
Authors: Patricia Jardim, Teresa Magalhães

Board: 3D
Abstract # 123
Title: Psychosocial Analysis of Revictimization in Childhood Sexual Abuse
Authors: Elif Odabaş, Nilüfer Keser, Fadime Yüksel-Okur, Safa Çelik, Filiz Daşkafa, Gözde Kars, Didem Yazıcı, Fayık Yurtkulu, Betül Ulukol

Board: 4B
Abstract # 16
Title: Prevalence and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse of Ethnic Minority Youth
Author: Pinar Okur

Board: 4C
Abstract # 495
Title: What can a School Psychological Counselor do to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse?
Authors: Fevziye Dolunay, Ozgur Erdur-Baker

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Board: 4D
Abstract # 62
Title: German E-Learning Prevention Programme about Child Sexual Abuse as Training Tool for Educational and Health Care Professionals
Authors: Hubert Liebhardt, Jörg M. Fegert

Board: 5A
Abstract # 522
Title: Working with Adult and Juvenile Sexual Offenders: the Need of a Specialized and Coordinated Response: One Portuguese Example
Authors: Margarida Matias, Celina Manita

Board: 5B
Abstract # 272
Title: Juvenile Sexual Offenders and Delinquents Non-sex Offenders: Differences and Similarities
Authors: Ricardo Barroso, Celina Manita, Pedro Nobre

Board: 5C
Abstract # 376
Title: Marriage: Can a Male Child be the Subject of Sexual Abuse?
Authors: Gürol Cantürk, Betul Ulukol, Deniz Çalışkan

Board: 5D
Abstract # 2
Title: Community Assessment of Early Marriage in Rural Areas of Ifelodun Local Government Osun State, Nigeria
Authors: Olubunmi Ashimolowo, Olowookere Opeyemi

Board: 6B
Abstract # 258
Title: Case and Scale Development for Standardized Patients in Domestic Violence
Authors: Jui-Ying Feng, Hsin-Yi Chang, Chiao-Li Lin, Tzu-Yi Huang

Board: 6C
Abstract # 216
Title: Child Reported Effects of Community Based Treatment for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence
Author: Karin Grip

Board: 6D
Abstract # 385
Title: Community Based Treatment for Children Witnesses/Victims of Family Violence in Republic of Macedonia
Authors: Meri Boshkovska, Marija Raleva

Board: 7B
Abstract # 275
Title: Using Qualitative Research to Develop Context Specific Interventions to Address Family Violence
Authors: Susan Jack, Marilyn Ford-Gilboe, Harriet MacMillan

Board: 7C
Abstract # 342
Title: Postraumatic Stress Symptomatology in Children and Adolescent Witnesses Of Domestic Violence: Results From a Three- and Six-Month Follow-Up of a Group Intervention
Authors: Mar Alvarez-Segura, Fernando Lacasa, A. Navarro, Eva Ortiz

Board: 7D
Abstract # 50
Title: A Study of the Harmful Effects of Domestic Violence on Children and Ways to Protect Children's Rights in South Korea
Author: Misook Cho

Board: 8A
Abstract # 601
Title: Evaluation of the Large-scale Prevention Program of Violence in Adolescent Relationships
Author: Dean Ajdukovic

Board: 8B
Abstract # 107
Title: Late Adolescents Physical Abuse Risk and Future Parenting Style: Gender-Matched versus Cross-Gendered Similarities and Differences
Authors: Anjali Gowda, Christina Rodriguez
Board: 8C

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 26
Title: Investigation of the Relationship Between Childhood Traumatic Experiences and Assertiveness in University Students
Authors: Onay Budak, Sevil Merve Baser

Board: 8D
Abstract # 209
Title: Current Situation and Issues Surrounding Support System for Youth at Age 16 or Over with History of Maltreatment in Japan
Authors: Hiroko Hanada, Sumihisa Honda, Miwako Hoshi, Masaharu Nagae

Board: 9A
Abstract # 113
Title: Psychiatric Assessment Of Adolescent Crime Offenders
Authors: Özlem Şireli, Çağatay Uğur

Board: 9B
Abstract # 369
Title: Psychiatric Assessment And Follow-Up Of Child Abuse Victims: Experience Of The Last Four Years
Authors: Çağatay Uğur, Özlem Şireli, Zeynep Esenkaya, Hülya Yaylalı

Board: 9C
Abstract # 493
Title: Building Multidisciplinary, Interagency and Intersectoiral Partnerships to Protect Children from Abuse in Belarus and Region of Western CIS
Authors: Andrey Makhanko, Vladimir Yanchuk, Serhiy Polianski

Board: 9D
Abstract # 38
Title: A National Multidisciplinary Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
Author: Lance Emerson

Board: 10A
Abstract # 145
Title: Multidiciplinary Approach to Suspected Neglect and Abuse Cases
Author: Selda Polat

Board: 10B
Abstract # 146
Title: Multidiciplinary Aproach to Physically Abused Children Of Broken Families
Author: Hakan Kar

Board: 10C
Abstract # 264
Title: Categories of Filicide
Author: Anne Kauppi

Board: 10D
Abstract # 220
Title: Practitioner Narratives of Involvement in Non-accidental Injury and Child Deaths
Author: Sonia Jenkins

Board: 11A
Abstract # 46
Title: Child Homicide and Failure to Protect: from Evolutionary Theory to Legal Strategies for Protection
Author: Brenda Midson

Board: 11B
Abstract # 489
Title: Infant Suffocation in the Sleep Environment: Are these Deaths Child Neglect? Should They be Prosecuted?
Authors: Patricia Schnitzer, Theresa Covington

Board: 11C
Abstract # 395
Title: Ten Year Experience Of The First Hospital Based Child Protection Center In Turkey About Munchausen By Proxy Cases
Authors: Nehir Oznur Muz, Figen Sahin, Nahide Dogrucan, Figen Pasli

Board: 11D

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 124
Title: Two Cases of Unexplained Bleeding: Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy
Authors: Funda Kurt, Betül Ulukol, Filiz Şimşek Orhon

Board: 12A
Abstract # 175
Title: From the Zone of Risk to the Zone of Resilience: Narratives of Resilience among Child Protection Workers in Argentina, Canada, and Ireland.
Author: Dermot Hurley

Board: 12B
Abstract # 117
Title: Knowledge And Experiences Of Guidance Counselors In Izmir About Child Abuse And Neglect
Author: Oya Halicioglu

Board: 12C
Abstract # 440
Title: Medical Social Workers' Experiences in Managing Child Abuse
Authors: Ming-Chu Feng, Hsin-Yi Chang, Jui-Ying Feng

Board: 12D
Abstract # 237
Title: Improving Social Work Provision for Abused and Neglected Children
Author: Adriana Pacheco

Board: 13A
Abstract # 518
Title: The Role of Paediatric Dentists in Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse in Turkey
Authors: Elif Gizem Aktepe, İlknur Tanboğa, Didem Kural, Burak Kıtıki

Board: 13B
Abstract # 391
Title: Child Abuse and Dentistry: Oro-facial Aspects of Cases of Child Abuse on File at a Child Protection Police Department
Authors: Didem Kural, İlknur Tanboğa, Elif Gizem Aktepe, Burak Kıtıki

Board: 13C
Abstract # 515
Title: Compare Knowledge Level and Approach to Child Abuse and Neglect in Pediactic Asistant, Pediatric Specialist and Practitioners in Ankara Province
Authors: Deniz Caliskan, Ozlem Kara, Emine Suskan

Board: 13D
Abstract # 89
Title: Child Abuse and Neglect: Student Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude
Author: Wafaa Elarousy

Board: 14B
Abstract # 296
Title: Children's Testimony in Child Abuse Cases: Should the Law be Relaxed or Tightened?
Author: Zulfakar Ramlee

Board: 14C
Abstract # 525
Title: Judicial Decision Making in Child Abuse Cases: Meanings and Perspectives from Judges and Public Prosecuters
Authors: Catarina Ribeiro, Celina Manita

Board: 14D
Abstract # 435
Title: Judicial Intervention in Child and Family at Risk: Systematic Analysis of Case Files
Authors: Raquel Matos, Catarina Ribeiro, Claudio Reis, Ana Alves

Board: 15A
Abstract # 1
Title: Cross-Cultural Exemplars of Risk and Resilience Among Youth: The Perspective of Child and Adolescents from Different Backgrounds
Author: Chinedu Oraka
Board: 15B

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 29
Title: Ethnic, Cultural Subgroup and SES Differences in Child Abuse And Neglect
Author: Aylin Ilden Kockar

Board: 15C
Abstract # 67
Title: Cultural Norms and Perceptions of Palestinian Physicians Related to Child Abuse and Neglect.
Authors: Samia Halileh, Anita Abdulah

Board: 15D
Abstract # 445
Title: Child Care and Protection System Building in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)
Author: Kawthar Almughrabi

Board: 16B
Abstract # 421
Title: Multidiscipline Priorities for Child Abuse Educational Programming: A Delphi Study
Authors: Yi-Wen Chen, Susan Fetzer, Chiao-Li Lin, Jui-Ying Feng

Board: 16C
Abstract # 338
Title: The Incidence of Spontaneous Retinal Hemorrhages in Critically Ill Children Due to Abusive Head Trauma Versus Other Medical Conditions
Authors: Gwen Erkonen, Alina Dimitrescu, Susannah Longmuire, Resmiye Oral

Board: 16D
Abstract # 314
Title: Predictive Value of Early Radiological Findings in Inflicted Traumatic Brain Injury
Authors: Koji Tanoue, Kiyoshi Matsui

Board: 17A
Abstract # 164
Title: Monitoring of Frequency of Occurrence of Violence among the Population of Belarus
Authors: Irina Vinokurtseva, Elena Jukovskaja, Vladimir Yanchuk

Board: 17B
Abstract # 286
Title: Research into the Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect in Romania
Authors: Kevin Browne, Maria Roth-Szamoskozy, Imola Antal

Board: 17C
Abstract # 226
Title: Into Care, Out of Care, and Into Care Again: Trajectories in the Danish Out of Home Care System
Author: Mads Bonde Ubbesen

Board: 17D
Abstract # 363
Title: Presence of Emotional and Behavioral Problems in Children in Residential Care in the Province of Catalonia in Spain and the Influence of Time
Author: Lorena Delgado

Board: 18A
Abstract # 304
Title: Psychodynamic Interventions in Residential Care with Abused and Neglected Children
Author: Lee Frank

Board: 18B
Abstract # 331
Title: Entry to Care: A Plank in the Continuum of Support?
Authors: Julie Taylor, Thomas Rahilly

Board: 18C
Abstract # 106
Title: Analysis about the Current Situation of Child Maltreatment in Europe: Legal Framework, Good Practices and New Proposals
Authors: Jorge Garcés, Francisco Ródenas, Stephanie Carretero, Ascensión Doñate-Martínez

Board: 18D

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 349
Title: Improving Accuracy and Consistency in Child Maltreatment Severity Assessment in Spain
Authors: Ignacia Arruabarrena, Joaquin De Paúl, Silvia Indias, Maria Ullate

Board: 19A
Abstract # 313
Title: Towards Higher Quality of Decision-making on Child Maltreatment. Effects of Structured Decision-Making in the Netherlands
Authors: Cora Bartelink, Ingrid ten Berge, Leontien de Kwaadsteniet, Tom van Yperen

Board: 19B
Abstract # 260
Title: Responding to Child Maltreatment in Canada: Context for International Comparisons
Authors: Barbara Fallon, Nico Trocme, John Fluke, Melissa Van Wert

Board: 19C
Abstract # 98
Title: Can Improving the Quality of the Birth Experience Indirectly Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect Through Influencing the Duration of Breastfeeding?
Author: Mark Erickson

Board: 19D
Abstract # 236
Title: Do Home-visit Programs for Mothers with Infants Reduce Parenting Stress and Increase Social Capital in Japan?
Author: Takeo Fujiwara

Board: 20A
Abstract # 203
Title: Predictors of Family Discipline Strategies with Babies in their First Year of Life
Author: Julie Lawrence

Board: 20B
Abstract # 173
Title: Safe and Stable Families Project: An Empirical Test of Two Models of Parent Education
Authors: Alice Lieberman, Bethany Roberts

Board: 20C
Abstract # 93
Title: Determining the Rights of Foster Parents Within the Context of Children's Rights
Authors: Joe Pickard, Justin Ross, Kerry Simpson

Board: 21B
Abstract # 437
Title: Promoting Child Rights to End Child Poverty: A Case Study of Plan Pakistan Program Unit Chakwal – Children and Youth Network Initiative
Author: Zeeshan Ahmed

Board: 21C
Abstract # 509
Title: Eight Years of Collaboration between Child Mental Health Service and an Orphanage in Izmir, Turkey
Authors: Taner Guvenir, Tülin Demirsoy

Board: 21D
Abstract # 430
Title: Working in Partnerships in a High Rise Public Housing Estate to Promote the Needs of Vulnerable Children
Authors: Len Baglow, Nicole Grimwood

Board: 22A
Abstract # 473
Title: Every Child Matters: Promoting Local, National and International Partnerships for Protecting Children
Author: Kirthi Hettiarachchi

Board: 22B
Abstract # 481
Title: Can't Live With You, Can't Live Without You - Moving Towards Productive Interdependence
Authors: Peng Peng Eng, Tabitha Ong, Ravina Binte Said Abdul Rahman

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Board: 22C
Abstract # 14
Title: Gender Sensitiveness in the National Child Protection System in Vietnam
Authors: An Nguyen, Coppens Sven

Board: 22D
Abstract # 79
Title: Gender Differences of Abuse and Neglect among School Students in Saudi Arabia: Utilization of the ICAST-C
Authors: Majid AlEissa, Sereen AlMadani, Shiekha AlAnazi, Mohamed Qayad

Board: 23A
Abstract # 155
Title: Forgotten Children: The Extent of Child Abandonment in Europe
Author: Kevin Browne

Board: 23B
Abstract # 213
Title: Waiting to be Picked up from the Street: Abandonment of Abandoned Children and how Formalization of Children can Help Prevent Abuse
Author: Suman Khadka

Board: 23C
Abstract # 292
Title: Does Caregiver Language Influence Child Welfare Service Provision? Findings from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2008 (CIS-2008)
Authors: Jennifer Ma, Melissa VanWert, Kristen Lwin, Barbara Fallon

Board: 23D
Abstract # 282
Title: Ethno-racial and Language Status of Caregivers to Young People with and without Delinquency Related Behaviours
Authors: Melissa Van Wert, Jennifer Ma, Rachael Lefebvre, Barbara Fallon

Board: 24B
Abstract # 380
Title: Reflections on Paul Steinhauer's Least Detrimental Alternative: Challenges for Clinicians Writing Parenting Capacity Assessments Reports in Care Proceedings
Authors: Mark Allerton, Susan Blacker

Board: 24C
Abstract # 221
Title: aftERcare: Amsterdam Follow-up of Troubling ER-visitors' Children; Assessment and Referral to External Help
Author: Eva Hoytema van Konijnenburg

Board: 24D
Abstract # 341
Title: Paediatric Assessments in Child Protection: How Can We Measure Quality?
Authors: Rose Crowley, Ellie Day, Deborah Hodes

Board: 25A
Abstract # 284
Title: Mapping the Child Protection System at Community Level - Lessons Learned
Authors: Tamara Tutnjevic Gorman, Aimyleen Gabriel

Board: 25C
Abstract # 356
Title: Mental Health Symptoms and Health Risk Behaviors Associated with Childhood Abuse in HIV Positive Young Women
Authors: Gretchen Clum, Susannah Anderson

Board: 25D
Abstract # 498
Title: The Study of Effectiveness of Beckâs Cognition Group Therapy and Deshizerâ™ Solution - Focused Therapy on Increasing the Mental Health among Violence Women in Bandar Abbas City
Author: Maryam Sadeghifard
Board: 26A

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 77
Title: Suicide among Children and Adolescents in Aydin, Turkey
Authors: Ozlem Erel, Selim Ozkok, Berk Gun, Musa Dirlik

Board: 26B
Abstract # 390
Title: An Analysis on the Self-Destruction and Suicide by Those who have Experienced Sexual Abuse, Depression and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder though Scales
Authors: Didem Behice Oztop, Sema Ekmekçi, Fatih Yağmur, Meda Kondolot

Board: 26C
Abstract # 11
Title: Professional and Public Perceptions of Child Abuse and Neglect in Singapore: A Comparative Cross-Sectional Study
Author: Jacky Chin Gee Tan

Board: 26D
Abstract # 9
Title: Public Perceptions of Child Abuse and Neglect in Singapore: Differences in Perceptions among Singaporeans
Author: Qingrong Chan

Board: 27A
Abstract # 110
Title: Analysis of Bullying and Cyberbullying Consequences: Risk of Engaging in Violent Behaviors
Authors: Gordana Buljan Flander, Dragana Mateskovic, Ivana Cukovic Bagic

Board: 27B
Abstract # 452
Title: Communicating with Children Using Computers - their Natural Media
Author: Liza Bingley Miller

Board: 27C
Abstract # 290
Title: A Survey about Child Abuse and Neglect Incidence in Turkey Using ICAST-R Instrument
Authors: Meltem Koc, Figen Sahin

Board: 27D
Abstract # 279
Title: Pilot Testing of ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tools-Child (ICAST-C) in Turkey: A Sample of High School Children
Authors: Fulya Aydin

Board: 28A
Abstract # 450
Title: The Future Tasks in Japanese Municipal Child Abuse Prevention Network from the Case Study
Author: Yoko Kato

Board: 28C
Abstract # 230
Title: Suspicion: A Paradox of Objectivity
Authors: Rochelle Einboden, Trudy Ridge

Board: 28D
Abstract # 372
Title: A Mother with Paranoid Disorder and her False Allegations of Incest (a Case Report)
Authors: Bora Buken, Zerrin Erkol, Erhan Buken

Board: 29A
Abstract # 336
Title: Childrens Traumatic Experiences and Attachment Disorders: a Program Addressed to Both Family and School
Authors: Gloriana Rangone, Sara Petoletti

Board: 29B
Abstract # 192
Title: Retrospective Research on Incest Victims: Prospects and Limitations
Authors: Peter Lachman, Helene Romano, Jacques Argeles, Adeline Gouttenoire
Board: 29C

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 48
Title: Some Australian Legal Professionals Views about 'Lawful Correction' of Children and the Need for, and Desired Approaches to, Law Reform
Authors: Bernadette Saunders, Bronwyn Naylor, Renata Alexander

Board: 29D
Abstract # 99
Title: Law Reform and the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Exploring the Relationship between Law Reform and the Maltreatment of Children
Authors: Lucien Lombardo, Karen Polonko

Board: 30A
Abstract # 142
Title: Welfare of the Child as the Paramount Consideration in Custody Cases: A Comparative Study of Civil and Islamic Laws in Malaysia
Author: Normi Abdul Malek

Board: 30B
Abstract # 101
Title: Parental Abduction: A Child Abuse
Author: Aruna Venkat

Board: 30C
Abstract # 180
Title: Grandmothers as Kinship Care Providers: Predictors of Elevated Psychological Distress
Authors: Susan Kelley, Deborah Whitley, Peter Campos

Board: 30D
Abstract # 295
Title: Parental Concerns about Safety Restriction of Outdoor Play and Children Overweight Relationship
Authors: Erhan Buken, Bora Buken, Kumru Didem Atalay

Board: 31A
Abstract # 219
Title: Healing Process of Child Physical Abuse Survivors
Authors: Hsin-Yi Chang, Jui-Ying Feng, Ren-Mei Tseng, Joh-Jong Huang

Board: 31B
Abstract # 273
Title: Prevalence of Child Physical Abuse among Adults: Does the Gender Matter? A Meta-analytic Review
Authors: Vanessa Azevedo, Angela Maia, Carla Martins

Board: 31C
Abstract # 505
Title: Study On Children For Whom A Health Injunction Has Been Made Under The Child Protection Act
Author: Ummu Aydin

Board: 32A
Abstract # 276
Title: How CAN Research can Pin Down Real Life CAN Phenomena: A Case Study
Authors: George Nikolaidis, Kiki Petroulaki, Antonia Tsirigoti, Fotini Zarokosta

Board: 32B
Abstract # 418
Title: Demographic and Clinical Features of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases: Three Years Experience of a Hospital-based Child Protection Team in Izmir, Turkey
Author: Feyza Koç

Board: 32C
Abstract # 178
Title: It's about the Relationship: Building Resiliance and Leadership Skills
Authors: Marilyn Casley, Jennifer Cartmel

Board: 32D
Abstract # 250
Title: Building the Evidence: An Innovative Approach to Providing Services, Meeting Family Needs, and Achieving Positive Outcomes
Authors: Scottye Cash, Stephanie Ingram, Jordan Ross, Robert Oats
Board: 33B

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 399
Title: The Psychometric Properties of the Portuguese Version of the Child Abuse Potential Inventory
Authors: Joana Gomes, Diogo Lamela, Barbara Figueiredo

Board: 33C
Abstract # 329
Title: When Impassioned Pleading for Improved Healh Service Access is not Enough: Exploring Factors that Aid or Inhibit Australian Health Professionals in Managing the Health of Children in Out-of-home Care
Authors: Susan Webster, Meredith Temple-Smith

Board: 33D
Abstract # 327
Title: Characteristics of Injuries in Children Presenting to Queensland Emergency Departments
Authors: Debbie Scott, Kirsten McKenzie, Jennifer Fraser, Michael Dunne

Board: 34A
Abstract # 353
Title: Implementation Status of Legal Action Against Suspected Physical Abuse Cases in Shizuoka Children's Hospital and Current Situation in Japan
Authors: Yui Yamaoka, Hiroyuki Kato

Board: 34B
Abstract # 232
Title: The Incidence of Childhood Injury Following an Inland Tsunami: The Experience of Toowoomba
Author: Melissa Kaltner

Board: 34C
Abstract # 112
Title: Child Rights
Author: Ahmed Alruzayq

Board: 34D
Abstract # 148
Title: An Analysis of the South African Legal Framework on Child Abuse and Neglect
Author: Gugulethu Nkosi

Board: 35A
Abstract # 160
Title: Workplace Abuse and Economic Exploitation of Working Legally Working Young Workers in Ankara, Turkey
Authors: Erhan Buken, Bora Buken, Elif Durukan, Rengin Erdal

Board: 35B
Abstract # 600
Title: Necio – Playing Online Together
Author: Lukasz Wojtasik

Board: 35C
Abstract # 245
Title: Status of Children in Japan Who have not Received Pediatric Health Examinations - Need for Child Abuse Prevention By Using a High Risk Approach
Author: Takuyo Sato

Board: 36A
Abstract # 104
Title: Donor Mandatory Child Protection Standards: What Does this Mean for Partners and How will These Standards Increase the Protection of Children in the Delivery of International Aid?
Author: Kate Eversteyn

Board: 36B
Abstract # 228
Title: Child Protection a Reality: Learnings from Child Sex Offenders
Author: Linda Naidoo

Board: 36C

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Abstract # 21
Title: Black Teenage Mothers - Understanding the Effects of Maltreatment on their Coping Style and Parenting Practice: A Pilot Study
Author: Claudia Bernard

Board: 36D
Abstract # 392
Title: The Assessment of Forensic Cases Applied to Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department
Author: Isik Gorker

Board: 37A
Abstract # 306
Title: Discharge against Medical Advice in a Tertiary Hospital in Oman: How Much Do We Know?
Authors: Muna Al Saadoon, Khalid Al Shamoosi

Board: 37B
Abstract # 408
Title: The United States Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Program: Working to Provide Safety, Well-Being, and Permanency for Foreign-born Children
Author: Harmony Johnson

Board: 37C
Abstract # 429
Title: Kids Caught in the Political Scramble for Justice and Equity in Public Education
Author: Betty Surbeck

Board: 37D
Abstract # 502
Title: Child Abuse and Neglect Scenario in an Ambulance Rally
Author: Zeynep Sofuoglu

Board: 38A
Abstract # 524
Title: Let the Children be Heard: Utilising Participatory Evaluation Methods as Mechanism for Empowerment of Child and Adolescent Recipients of Community Programmes.
Author: Hester-Louise Henderson

Board: 38B
Abstract # 22
Title: Human Trafficking Routes In Argentina
Authors: Maria Lourdes Molina, Alejandra Barbich, Jesica Benel, Florencia Romero

Board: 38C
Abstract # 362
Title:(Poster Presented In Spanish) La Interacciã"N Abusador/ Vã Ctima En Abuso Sexual Infantil: Algunos Aspectos Singulares Fenomenolã"Gicos Y De La Estuctura
Authors: Virginia Berlinerblau, Irene Intebi

Board: 39A
Abstract # 126
Title: Sexually Abused Children With Mental Retardation
Author: Gözde Bahar Kars, Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Nilüfer Keser, Filiz Daşkafa, Elif Odabaş, Didem Yazıcı, Fayık Yurtkulu, Burcu Alan Ersöz

Board: 39B
Abstract # 135
Title: The Risk Factors for Child Sexual Abuse
Authors: Filiz Daşkafa, Fayık Yurtkulu, Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Elif Odabaş, Nilüfer Keser, Gözde Kars, Betül Ulukol, Didem Yazıcı, İbrahim Yılmaz

Board: 39C
Abstract # 414
Title: A General View to the Crime of Sexual Abuse (Exploitation) of the Children in Terms of Law and Forensic Sciences
Author: Bilge Sayici Pehlivan

POSTER (INTERACTIVE) PRESENTATIONS

Board: 39D
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Title: Mother-Son and Father-Son Incest Cases
Author: Didem Yazıcı, Fatma Aslan, F. Yüksel, S. Çelik, Nilüfer Keser, Elif Odabaş, Gözde Kars, Fayık Yurtkulu, Filiz Daşkafa, Betül Ulukol
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Abstract # 381
Title: The First Year Experience of Ankara Child Follow-up Center
Authors: Fadime Yüksel, Betül Ulukol

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Title: The Experience of the Child Protection Unit in Ankara University Hospital
Authors: Betül Ulukol, Filiz Orhon

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Abstract # 122
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Author: Nurdan Duman

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Authors: Gozde Durmus, Ayse Beyazova, Atike Zeynep, Melda Akbas

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Title: The Frequency of Shaken Baby Syndrome in Children Who Have Intracranial Hemorrhage Signs
Authors: Gül Kazancı, Betül Ulukol, Filiz Orhon

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Authors: Fatma Yücel Beyaztaş, Celal Bütün, Feride Çağlar, Bahadır Özen

SOCIAL PROGRAM

We are pleased to present an exciting and varied Social Events Program throughout the Congress.

Welcome Reception: *Sunday, 9 September*

The Welcome Reception is being held at the Harbiye Cultural Center & Museum. The Welcome Reception is where old friends meet and new acquaintances gather for an enjoyable conversation. Refreshments will be served.

Time : 18:30 – 20:30
Venue : Harbiye Cultural Center & Museum
Cost : Included in the registration fee.

Cultural Evening: *Tuesday, 11 September*

Join us for dinner at the historical campus of Istanbul University and experience the amazing beauty, delicious food, and spectacular history that define Istanbul. Evolved from two madrasahs that were established in 1453, when Mehmet the Conqueror conquered Constantinople, Istanbul University, is one of the oldest educational institutions in the world. While on campus, you will not only eat the best food Istanbul has to offer, but will have a chance to indulge in the history of Istanbul itself. This will include visiting the University presidential building, which was formerly the palace of Mehmet the Conqueror, as well as the 50m high Beyazit Tower a key Istanbul landmark built for fire watchers. Make sure you bring your camera to memorialize the unforgettable vistas you will witness during your tour of the campus and from the wooden Beyazit tower, which offers a superb overview of the city from its upper landing, accessible via a wooden staircase.

Time : Celebration begins at 19:30
Venue : Istanbul Universtiy Recorate Campus
Cost : Developing Country fee : 30€
Developed Country fee : 40€
All Accompanying Persons : 40€

Shuttles will leave at 18:15 from the Harbiye Cultural Center & Museum to Cultural Evening venue.

EXHIBITION

The exhibition is located in the Foyer

Exhibition Hours:

Monday	September 10, 2012	11:00-11:30, 13:00-14:00, 15:30 -16:00
Tuesday	September 11, 2012	09:45-10:15, 13:00-14:00, 15:40 -16:10
Wednesday	September 12, 2012	10:25 -10:55

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KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS

Title: Cultural Sensitivity in Addressing Child Protection Issues: ISPCAN Contribution to Walking the Talk
Presentation time: Sunday, 9 September 2012, 17:30 -18:30
Author: *Irene Intebi, ISPCAN President*

Abstract: Child abuse and neglect is a problem that transcens nations and cultures. Though the concept seems easy to understand, it has deep implications for the dissemination of best practice guidelines and for the professional training of child protection stakeholders. The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), founded by Dr. C. Henry Kempe in 1977, has made ongoing contributions to multicultural work all over the globe, at national, regional and international levels. A brief summary of ISPCAN history and a description of its activities will be provided.

Title: The Intersection Between the UN Convention on the Rights of Child and Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 9:00 – 10:00
Author: *Yanghee Lee*

Abstract: Twenty-two years ago, the first legally binding human rights instrument devoted to children and their rights entered into force. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereafter referred to as CRC) was adopted in November of 1989 and entered into force in record speed in September of 1990. The CRC provides legal framework for promoting and ensuring the rights of all children. Most importantly, Article 19 of the CRC offers a comprehensive conceptualization of child protection, emphasizing the importance of prevention of violence and maltreatment of children. The CRC puts great emphasis on the identification, treatment, recovery, as well as prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. In doing so, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the body monitoring compliance to the CRC, offers authoritative interpretation to Article 19 and guidance to State Parties and all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of this particular provision. Freedom from all forms of violence is the key message delivered through the Committee's General Comment. Prevention of all forms of violence against the child is not only a policy, nor a social prerogative, but a human rights imperative. This Keynote address will present a brief historical background to the CRC and how it addresses issues of Child Abuse and Neglect from a human rights perspective. Brief illustration of achievements as well as remaining challenges for the prevention of child abuse and neglect will be provided. Implications of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on Individual Communications will also be discussed.

Title: How We started and Where We Got in the Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect in Turkey
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 8:45 – 9:45
Author: *Sezen Zeytinoglu*

Abstract: Turkey is currently passing through a very exciting period in recognizing and developing mechanisms to deal with the different manifestations of child abuse and neglect. One aim of this presentation is to highlight some of the important developments taking place in different governmental and nongovernmental sectors and the serious efforts to achieve a coordinated system. My second aim is to mention some struggles lying ahead in this challenging road. Creating mechanisms for early identification, increasing services for prevention and intervention in kind, quality and accessibility, evaluating their effectiveness, assessing prevalence and incident rates, developing a counting mechanism, widening inter-disciplinary team work to all agencies involved and creating sound mechanisms of inter-agency coordination are among such challenges. In fact, they are the very same struggles faced by many other countries. To reckon and appreciate developments achieved, I will reflect on how the situation was in the beginning of 1990s (not that long a time for persons around my age) when the problem was totally denied or regarded as "nothing can be done before the country develops economically" attitude. I will give examples of the limitations of several institutions such as social service departments, hospitals, legal practitioners and universities in understanding and responding to the problem.

Title: Lessons Learned: 50 years Since Kempe's Publication of the "Battered-Child Syndrome"
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 12:00 – 13:00
Author: *John M. Leventhal, Kempe Lecturer*

Abstract: In this address, Dr. Leventhal will highlight 6 important lessons for professionals working in the field of child maltreatment:
1) counting matters
2) the importance of getting it right;
3) paying attention to emotional maltreatment;
4) viewing maltreatment as a chronic problem;
5) the need to focus on treatment, and
6) the need to improve models of prevention.

Title: Child Abuse Deaths: The Role of Child Fatality Review in Prevention and Intervention
Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 10:55 – 11:55
Author: *Robert W. Block*

Abstract: Although the formation and ongoing efforts of child fatality review process will vary from country to country, the ultimate goals of multidisciplinary review of child deaths will include policy recommendations for prevention of child deaths from abuse, neglect, and other causes, as well as recommendations to agencies for improving child protection processes. Physicians will be necessary members of review teams, as they are trained and experienced in forensics, public health, and recognition of violence. However, the force behind recommendations from the review team comes from its members who bring a variety of perspectives and experiences to the process. Hence, teams will include law enforcement, social services, legal professionals, first responders, policy developers, and others who bring valuable information to the discussion. The ultimate outcomes of the review process are an accurate assessment of the cause and manner of death in individual cases, and suggestions for prevention of deaths from a variety of causes.

ABSTRACTS

Abstract # 1

Title: Cross-Cultural Exemplars of Risk And Resilience Among Youth: The Perspective of Child and Adolescents From Different Backgrounds

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Chinedu Oraka*

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To examine evidence available by considering the exemplars or indicators of categories in risk and resilience among youth as well as child abuse and neglect. Child abuse has become an international concern and has been discussed extensively in developed countries and regions, example of which is now being translated to the developing nations. METHOD: A retrospective cohort study of children and youths that visited the out-patients clinic both in Nigeria and Malaysia by accessing the hospital medical records and data was identified from linked de-identified population level data. Results were analysed on the patterns and views as well as trends in prevalence of assault, maltreatment, risk and resilience; which were further investigated. RESULTS: It is pertinent to note that "Youth and childrens disclosure of abuse is often affected by the culture in which they live, like filial piety and loyalty to parents. It was also noticed that some of their views on child abuse and neglect are uniquely their own and are markedly different from those of adults. Some of the views expressed by children, however, are very much akin to those of adults, such as the factors they would consider in deciding whether a case is child abuse or not. Youths do not have a homogeneous view on issues about the risk and resilience existing in child abuse and neglect, and their awareness and sensitivity to different kinds of child abuse are also different. CONCLUSION: There has been steady increase in the prevalence of assault and maltreatment. In order to continue to develop appropriate services and policies for vulnerable youth, it is necessary to continue definitional clarity for research in child maltreatment, in tandem with parental and child characteristics which can provide one source of evidence-basis to meaningful child protection case classifications.

Abstract # 2

Title: Community Assessment of Early Marriage in Rural Areas of Ifelodun Local Government Osun State, Nigeria

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Olubunmi Ashimolowo, Olowookere Opeyemi*

Abstract: This study assessed community's impression of child marriage as cursory observation shows that there is a high incidence of child marriage in Ifelodun local government area of Osun state, Nigeria. A total of one hundred and twenty (120) respondents were selected using snowballing method. Respondents were selected from the rural communities located in the study area.. A structured interview guide was used in collecting information from respondents and was later subjected to frequency distribution and Chi-square analysis. The study revealed that majority of the respondents was within the age group of less than 30 years (49.2%). In general, the study also revealed that the dominate religion is Christianity (53.3%). The most common occupation is trading (36.7%) and farming (34.2%) respectively. Majority of the respondent were of Yoruba tribe (84.2%) while 7.5% were from Hausa tribe and Igbo 8.3%. The income earner of 10 to 100, 101 to 201 dollars were found to be 20% and 12.5% respectively. It was observed that the major factors that led to early marriage are illiteracy (88.3%) and poverty (84.2%). Availability of social protection is high (68.3%) while 31.7% does not have social protection available to them. The findings revealed that there is significant relationship between the age of respondents(2= 46.40, p<0.05), sex (2 =7.50,p<0.05), marital status (Ï‡2 = 86.45,), educational level (Ï‡2 =61.53), family size (Ï‡2 = 12.90), family income (Ï‡2= 22.07), religion (Ï‡2 = 50.40) and the community assessment of child marriage at 0.05 level of significance. It was concluded that age, educational level and family income have effect on community assessment of child marriage. Future cases of child, marriage should be prevented and controlled through legislation on early pregnancy, early marriage while providing improved education for the girl child.

Abstract # 3

Title: Child Sexual Abuse in Southeast and Central Asia: Cultural Differences in Patterns

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Karen Polonko, Nicholas Adams*

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is widespread, reflects childrens relative powerlessness, and is associated with many adverse consequences (Pinheiro 2006). To date, scientific understanding of child sexual abuse (CSA) draws predominantly on findings for North America and Europe. These indicate that with rare exception, CSA is much higher for girls than for boys and the majority of perpetrators of girls and boys are males, underscoring the role of patriarchy in both CSA of girls and sexual violence against women. As early as 1994, Finkelhor pointed to the need for research on CSA in Africa, the Middle Eastern and Asia, countries with cultures that might yield different results and insights. In a review of research in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Polonko et al (2011) found evidence suggestive of a different pattern as CSA of boys in MENA was higher than that for girls in MENA and higher than that for boys in North America and Europe. Regarding CSA in Asia, regional experts continue to point to the need for research. A recent review by Pereda et al (2009) found data for only two countries in South East and Central Asia, although only one had data on males and females. This paper presents the results of a comprehensive review of research in scientific outlets, government and NGO documents on CSA for 10 countries in 2 regions-- South East Asia (Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) and South Central Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) . Our review confirms the paucity of research in these regions, the methodological limitations and the tendency to conflate CSA with forms of commercial child sexual exploitation (CSE). With the exception of one country in each region, patterns indicate that, overall, girls are more likely to be victims of CSA than boys. This is clear when restricted to studies of students. However, when children not in school (e.g., working, homeless, in institutions) are included, CSA rates do not differ by gender, reflecting CSA for girls and CSE for boys. Explanations are anchored in cultural differences in the expression of patriarchy and in the factors affecting the nature of CSE. Implications for CSA prevention in South Asia and globally are discussed.

Abstract # 4

Title: Addressing the Impact of Witchcraft on Child Abuse and Exploitation in the UK

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Debbie Ariyo*

Abstract: Increasing numbers of African children are suffering the consequences of being branded as witches or possessed by evil spirits. This is common in parts of Africa, Asia, Europe and the world at large thus making this a global phenomenon. Accusations of witchcraft within a community often lead to a litany of abuses: physical, emotional, and sexual; neglect resulting in maltreatment and torture; and in some extreme cases death. In some African countries, it has led to children being rejected by their families, forcing children as young as 5 years onto the streets where they are further exposed to other forms of abuse and exploitation. In the UK, there have been many recorded cases of children abused, exploited and harmed by their families because of their belief in witchcraft. A 14-year old child was recently tortured and killed in London following accusations of witchcraft. In response to the above, AFRUCA has been proving training courses to African parents, faith based organisations, social workers, UK government and other stakeholders in tackling this phenomenon. The need to understand the cultural and religious context within which this form of abuse occurs, identify the drivers of witchcraft branding and examine strategies to increase protection for vulnerable children has become necessary if we are to protect children from continuous harm. We provide hands-on support for children and young persons who have fallen victims to this form of abuse or exploitation through regular counselling, therapy and family support. The Survivors Forum and Theatre for Development help victims to cope with the aftermath of such terrible experiences through the use of drama and peer group support in a therapeutic way. In addition, we have launched a major campaign for changes in policy and the law to enable better protection for children at risk of being branded as witches.

Abstract # 5

Title: Differing Perceptions of Child of Child Abuse and Neglect?

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Margaret Lynch, Philista Onyango*

Abstract: There is plenty of evidence that abuse of children within families occurs though out the world. Yet, when reflecting on the history of the international recognition of child abuse and neglect first impressions are of a dichotomy between industrialized countries, where the emphasis has been on abuse and neglect occurring within families, and developing countries where the focus has been on abuses happening outside the home. Responses too have differed, with family dynamics assuming centre stage in the west while in developing countries the main remedy is often seen as strong advocacy for social change and legal protection. Differences can in part be explained by the perceptions of the professionals who have led the recognition of abuse; paediatricians and social workers versus social activists and lawyers. A number of other factors can also be identified as contributing to this apparent dichotomy. In particular the use of the term children in especially difficult circumstance deflected attention away from maltreatment in the family and concentrated on the current circumstances of children (e.g. on the street in the factory, brothel or army) and the focus of many interventions and programs became child rescue", without considering the failures of parenting or state provision which had precipitated the child's predicament. The successful promotion of child participation in some developing countries has further diverted attention from abuse of the very young child who can not speak out for themselves. In some circumstances it is that other priorities exist such as the overwhelming effects of extreme poverty, HIV, displacement or occupation. Yet it is children and families living under such conditions that most need support and protection. This must include a willingness to recognize and respond to violence within the family.

Abstract # 7

Title: Dangerous Boys or Boys in Danger?

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Esmah Lahlah*

Abstract: Objective: Ethnic minorities account for a large share in juvenile crime both in United States and Europe. In recent decades studies convincingly show that child abuse exposure is consistently linked to an increased risk of juvenile violent offending. In addition, research has identified several risk factors associated to child abuse, which are also prominent in ethnic minority families. However, only few studies have comprehensively examined the extent to which ethnic differences in levels of exposure to child abuse exist and if so, add to the differences in levels of violent offending. The current study seeks to expand our knowledge of the relationship between ethnicity, child abuse and violent delinquency in a sample of 477 Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch boys. Method: Information from self-reports was analyzed to determine whether prevalence of child abuse and violent delinquency varies by ethnicity and whether different types of child abuse mediate the effect of ethnicity on violent delinquency. Results: For all types of child abuse Moroccan-Dutch boys reported higher levels of exposure. In addition, these differences in exposure were of sufficient magnitude to partially explain the observed differences in levels of violent offending between Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch boys. Conclusion: A focus on both ethnicity and child abuse serves as a fertile ground for improving theory and research on juvenile delinquency. Cultural norms and values may serve to differentially expose adolescent boys to the consequences of child abuse. This information is essential for formulating proper intervention strategies to neutralize the consequences of child abuse.

Abstract # 9

Title: Public Perceptions of Child Abuse and Neglect in Singapore: Differences in Perceptions among Singaporeans

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Qingrong Chan*

Abstract: The Singapore Children's Society conducted a study to understand the prevailing attitudes of the general public towards child abuse and neglect (CAN) in Singapore. This paper explores whether and how socio-economic background of respondents is associated with and their perceptions of CAN, the seriousness of CAN incidents as well as their attitudes towards reporting CAN. Systematic random sampling stratified by housing type was used in this survey. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 500 participants. Findings revealed differences in the way respondents of different socioeconomic background perceived a potentially abusive act. Those of a higher socioeconomic background tend to be more tolerant of such acts There may therefore be a need for greater public awareness of CAN to be encouraged among those of a higher socioeconomic background.

Abstract # 11

Title: Professional and Public Perceptions of Child Abuse and Neglect in Singapore: A Comparative Cross-Sectional Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Jacky Chin Gee Tan*

Abstract: This is a comparative cross-sectional study of differences in perceptions and experiences of child abuse and neglect (CAN) between professionals working with children and the general public in Singapore. Data was collected from more than 1,000 professionals and 500 members of the public in 2011 and 2010. The data were analyzed to see if there was any differences in the perception towards CAN among the two groups. The study focuses on differences between professionals and the public in defining abusive behaviours towards children, in their assessment of CAN incidents, and in attitudes towards reporting CAN. The characteristics of CAN cases as personally encountered by respondents were also analyzed and are briefly reported. The results revealed differences among the two groups, suggesting that professionals and members of the public are divided in their perceptions. The data was subjected to loglinear analysis, correspondence analysis, ordinal regression and content analysis. Professionals perceived CAN behaviours to be more abusive than members of the public. But the differences were very small and were unevenly distributed among the behaviours. Out of 18 CAN behaviours, 13 behaviours were perceived by professionals to be more abusive than members of the public, one behaviour was perceived by professionals to be less abusive than members of the public, and four behaviours were perceived with similar abusiveness for both groups. These results suggest that public perception of CAN has lagged behind the professionals over the years with an ongoing need for public education in raising awareness of CAN in Singapore.

Abstract # 13

Title: Psychometric Testing of a Mandarin Version of the ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tools Childrens Home Version (ICAST-CH-M)

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Hsin-Yi Chang, Jui-Ying Feng, Chiao-Li Lin, Yi-Ting Chang*

Abstract: Background: The ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool – Children's Home version (ICAST-CH) is a multi-national, consensus-based survey instrument to explore children'sexperiences of child abuse in the home. It has provides valid and reliable measures allowing for accurate assessment of the scope and prevalence of child abuse. However, the absence of a Mandarin version of ICAST-CH has prohibited the understanding of the problem of child abuse, and its extent, in Chinese communities. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to conduct a rigorous translation of the ICAST-CH for Mandarin speakers, examine the cultural equivalence and the appropriateness of the ICAST-CH parameters, and establish the psychometric properties of the Mandarin version (ICAST-CH-M). Method: Forward-backward translation procedures were adopted in the translation process. Translation equivalence was tested by two monolingual doctoral-prepared raters. A total of 98 valid questionnaires from junior high school students were analyzed for the reliability tests. Translation equivalence, reliability and validity of the ICAST-CH-M were conducted. Results: Culturally appropriate items and phrases of ICAST-CH-M were reviewed and validated via congruence of research group responses. The inter-rater agreements were .90 - .91 for comparability of language and .89 - .94 for similarity of interpretability. The internal consistencies of subscales were .71 - .89. Forty-three (43.9%) respondents reported being exposed to violence at home. A total of 42.9% of respondents received at least one of the types of physical punishment listed, 53.1% experienced neglect, 54.1% suffered emotional abuse, and 18% were sexually abused in the past year. Conclusion: This study established the translation equivalent ICAST-CH for Mandarin speakers and demonstrated a valid, reliable, and highly usable measure for identifying childhood victimization. Further research is needed to use ICAST-CH-M on the assessment of the severity and prevalence of child abuse within Chinese communities.

Abstract # 14

Title: Gender Sensitiveness in the National Child Protection System in Vietnam

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *An Nguyen, Coppens Sven*

Abstract: This presentation aims to discuss the need of building up the national child protection system with gender sensitiveness in Vietnamese cultural and context. The below arguments are taken from a three year Child protection project funded by Plan Finland and implemented by Plan Vietnam from 2009 - 2011. The goal of this project is to establish an effective and gender sensitive national Child Protection System in Vietnam. Firstly, in Vietnam, changes in public attitudes are needed to reduce all kinds of gender based discrimination against girls. This relates to the unfair distribution of the work burden, boy preference prioritization in education, and to the incidence of violence. There has been progressive and important government legislation to protect the rights of girls and women, but changes will not come from legislation alone; it requires a transformation in attitudes, particularly within poorer and ethnic minority communities, who are still remaining patriarchal tradition. This requires actions through education and the media, amongst others. Furthermore, child protection services at different levels in Vietnam are commonly not gender sensitive. The differences of girls and boys in violence against children are not well acknowledged and analyzed by government actors and this has contributed to the ineffectiveness of child protection services. Therefore, the child protection system should work with men and boys to encourage their engagement around child protection issues, specifically those related to gender based discrimination. The system also needs to ensure disaggregated data about children'sissues and in measurement and evaluation of their changes throughout the time. When and where the difference between boys and girls is found considerable, careful analysis should be made to develop necessary interventions to reduce effectively these gaps. Particularly, the system should specifically look at how gender specific issues such as gender based violence can be targeted and better responded.

Abstract # 16

Title: Prevalence and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse of Ethnic Minority Youth

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Pinar Okur*

Abstract: Sexual abuse among minors is of all ages and occurs in all sectors of society (Pereda et al, 2009). However, little is known about the nature and extent of sexual abuse of adolescents with a non-Western minority background in Western societies. Clear figures are missing and the limited research that has been done so far, reported diverse results that are difficult to generalize (De Graaf et al., 2005; Lamers-Winkelman et al., 2007; Van IJzendoorn et al., 2007; De Haas, 2009) The present study aimed to determine the prevalence of sexual abuse of youth (m/f) from minority groups in the Netherlands and compare these results with data on the prevalence of sexual abuse as reported by native Dutch youth. In addition, the project aimed to provide insight into the context (risk markers) and background of abuse. To collect data, all vocational schools and universities of applied science in the Netherlands were contacted. Students (aged 18 and over) from participating schools completed a digital survey about hands-off and hands-on forms of abuse, the context of the abuse, and their responses to the abuse. By the end of March 2012, approximately 3,000 students will have completed the survey. At ISPCAN the first results of this study will be presented. Analyses will examine whether the prevalence of sexual abuse differs by ethnicity, gender, and religion and whether there are differences in the nature and background of the abuse among different minority groups and native youth. Word count: 243 Graaf, H. de, Meijer, S., Poelman, J., & Vanwesenbeeck, I. (2005). Seks onder je 25e. Seksuele gezondheid van jongeren in Nederland anno 2005. Delft: Eburon. Haas, S. de (2009). Seksuele victimisatie. In F. Bakker (Red.), Seksuele gezondheid in Nederland 2009. Utrecht: Rutgers Nisso Groep. Lamers-Winkelman, F., Slot, N. W., Bijl, B., & Vijlbrief, A. C. (2007). Scholieren over mishandeling. Resultaten van een landelijk onderzoek naar de omvang van kindermishandeling onder leerlingen van het voortgezet onderwijs. Duivendrecht: PI Research. Pereda, N., Guilera, G., Forns, M., & GÃ³mez-Benito, J. (2009). The international epidemiology of child sexual abuse: A continuation of Finkelhor (1994). Child Abuse & Neglect, 33(6), 331-342. IJzendoorn, M. van, Prinzie, P., Euser, E. M., Groeneveld, M. G., Brilleslijper-Kater, S. N., van Noort-van der Linden, A. M. T., et al. (2007). Kindermishandeling in Nederland Anno 2005. Leiden: Casimir Publishers.

Abstract # 17

Title: Cultural Perspectives on Coping with Child Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Pinar Okur*

Abstract: Seeking help after having experienced sexual abuse is not easy (Campbell et al., 2001). First of all, there is the fear of telling others what has happened to you and secondly, there is the chance of not being believed (Patterson, 2011). Lastly, things can get even more complicated when the perpetrator is someone you know. In youth with a non-Western cultural background, living in Western societies, cultural factors can also play a role in help-seeking behavior. The present study aimed to determine the help-seeking behavior after sexual abuse of youth (m/f) from minority groups in the Netherlands, predominantly from Moroccan, Turkish, Antillean and Surinamese backgrounds. We further aimed to compare minority youths help-seeking behavior with the help-seeking behavior after child sexual abuse of native Dutch youth. In addition, the project aimed to provide insight into the way youth perceived their experience (i.e. do they feel victimized). To collect data, all vocational schools and universities of applied science in the Netherlands were contacted. Students (aged 18 and over) from participating schools completed a digital survey about hands-off and hands-on forms of abuse, the context of the abuse, and their responses to the abuse. By the end of March 2012, approximately 3,000 students will have completed the survey. At ISPCAN the first results from this study will be presented. Analyses will examine whether there are differences in help-seeking behavior in minority groups and whether norms and values about sexual behavior are correlated with the perceptions of sexual abuse and help-seeking behavior. The discussion is whether youth feels victimized after experiencing sexual abuse or do they trivialize what has happened, amounting to negative coping styles. Word count: 272 Campbell, R., Wasco, S.M., Ahrens, C.E., Sefl, T. & Barnes, H.E. (2001). Preventing the second rape: Rape survivors experiences with community service providers. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16, 1239-1259. Patterson, D. (2011). The linkage between secondary victimization by law enforcement and rape case outcomes. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26 (2), 328-347.

Abstract # 18

Title: The U.S. National Strategy For Child Exploitation Prevention And Interdiction: Community Outreach Efforts

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Lou Ann Holland*

Abstract: In 2008, the U.S. Congress passed the Protect Act, which requires the Department of Justice to formulate and implement a National Strategy to combat child exploitation. The Act mandates that the National Strategy include: an assessment of the magnitude of child exploitation; a review of the current state and federal efforts to coordinate and reduce child exploitation; and a proposed set of goals and priorities for reducing child exploitation. The National Strategy seeks to effectively leverage assets across the federal government in a coordinated manner. Implementation efforts target training, global outreach, law enforcement, technical assistance, research, and community outreach. The National Strategy focuses on different forms of exploitation: child pornography; online enticement of children for sexual purposes; commercial sexual exploitation of children; and child sex tourism. This strategy builds upon the efforts of Project Safe Childhood, a comprehensive U.S. Department of Justice program designed to coordinate federal, state, and local resources to combat technology-facilitated sexual exploitation of children. This session will highlight community outreach efforts of the National Strategy implementation. The community outreach committee works to address two National Strategy goals: (1) increase collaboration with industry and NGOs on prevention and interdiction strategies; and (2) develop innovative prevention strategies for children, parents, and community groups. The presentation will feature public awareness campaign materials including public service announcements, web banners, radio ads, and print materials. Public service announcements are available in English and Spanish. Components of the public awareness campaign can be adapted for local use and distribution. Successful strategies in building broad community-based partnerships aimed at protecting children will also be offered. This session will illustrate how coalitions can engage a variety of partners dedicated to the issue of preventing sexual exploitation crimes against children. The prevention of child exploitation, and assisting young victims of exploitation, requires a community-wide effort.

Abstract # 19

Title: Safeguarding Children: a Comparison of England's Data with that of Australia, Norway and the United States

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Emily Munro*

Abstract: Child maltreatment (abuse and neglect) has received less attention than child well-being in international comparisons. This is an important gap since the effect of maltreatment on individual children cannot be understated (OECD, 2011, p.246). The Childhood Wellbeing Research Centre (CWRC) was commissioned by the Department for Education to undertake a study to draw together existing aggregate administrative data on safeguarding children and child protection and explore the availability and comparability of these data as a tool for comparing England'sperformance against that of other countries. The objective was to consider how different institutional and cultural approaches alongside different forms of provision and support may influence recognition of and responses to abuse and neglect. Published data on children coming to the attention of children'ssocial care services during the period 1999-2010 have been collated for England, Australia, Norway and the U.S. The paper will explore changes in patterns of referral, assessment and substantiation of maltreatment in these countries and how trends might be interpreted with reference to similarities and differences in child welfare systems and in the context of legal, policy and practice developments. The findings will highlight both strengths and limitations in the use of aggregate administrative datasets to facilitate cross-national comparison of approaches to safeguarding children from harm.

Abstract # 21

Title: Black Teenage Mothers Understandings of the Effects of Maltreatment on their Coping Style and Parenting Practice: A Pilot Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Claudia Bernard*

Abstract: Objectives/Purpose This paper reports on a pilot study conducted with black teenage mothers affected by different types of maltreatment histories to examine the likely impact on their coping styles and parenting practice. In the study, maltreatment is broadly defined, covering neglect, physical, sexual or emotional abuse, or witnessing domestic violence. The pilot study aimed to investigate the feasibility of research into how black teenage mothers create narratives of their childhood histories of maltreatment to develop insights into how such histories may affect the parenting their children. Method The study utilised qualitative methods and collected data through semi-structured interviews with 10 young mothers, aged 14-18. The criteria for being included in the research is to be of black Caribbean, African, or mixed-race origin; to have given birth to a child before the age of 18; and to have been victimised by multiple types of childhood maltreatment. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. Results: The results from the study indicate that a number of key areas impacted the young mothers",™ parenting, including the quality of their relationships with their carers, perceptions of their significant relationships, and their increased vulnerability to teenage relationship abuse. The findings revealed that the young mothers resisted seeing themselves as victims, and utilised an avoidance-centred coping strategy, which limited their ability to recognise how their own harmful childhood experiences may negatively affect their parenting behaviour. Conclusion The paper highlights some of the particular issues that emerge for young mothers that are on major life transitions to adulthood, whilst simultaneously grappling with the transition to motherhood. The paper concludes with some reflections on the implications and limitations of the pilot study.

Abstract # 22

Title: Human Trafficking Routes In Argentina

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Maria Lourdes Molina, Alejandra Barbich, Jesica Benel, Florencia Romero*

Abstract: Objective: Human trafficking is a crime against humanity. It takes place with the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs. It is crucial to know the sites where women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. This study shows some routes of this human traffic. Method: Data from Argentinean mass media from 2004 up today and NGO social workers was collected (n=255) to establish the points were victims were recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received. The routes will be shown in a map Results: the routes allows to identify high risk regions, the entry or exit points of victims in the country and the routes that are most frequently used. The recruited or received cities are described in order to establish the socio demographic characteristics that propitiate it Conclusions: These information is invaluable as an empirical diagnosis for governmental and non governmental offices to prevent and suppress this organized crime that usually maintain itself hidden, without any registration.

Abstract # 25

Title: Prevalence of Child Marriage and its Impact

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Burcu Küçük Biçer, Hilal Ozcebe*

Abstract: Purpose: Child marriage in Turkey is considered a major barrier to the adolescent girls, social and economic development, as well as a major women's health concern. The aim of this Turkish literature review is to determine reasons and effects of these marriages in order to offer solutions. Method: In the study, the scientific literature on child marriages was reviewed in conjunction with reports, regulations and practices at the country level. Results: In a report, 14% of girls under 18 are married in Turkey whose one fifth of population are children. In literature, there are numerous studies on adverse health effects of child marriages, including the effects on reproductive and mental health of children in Turkey. Family and community pressure (31.6%), social and economical needs, low educational status of the families, norms and values are some major reasons of child marriage in Turkey. The frequency of child marriage is different in the regions of Turkey. Honour and consangineous marriages are the main reason for some regions. Also some families think that early marriages can help girls to get used to marriage and become a good and trusted wife/mother. The health and social problems of mothers and children will be discussed in the presentation. Turkish criminal law gets consent from girls at 15-18 while prohibitting sexual intercourse under 15 years old. On the other side, a civil code gives permission for marriage after 16 together with family'sconsent. Families implement own marriage decision for their children in the social structure at society. Despite existing regulations and programmes to alleviate the adverse health effects of girl marriages, there is a need for further development, taking into consideration the best practices worldwide. Coclusions: While greater enforcement of existing policies are critical to preventing child marriage, education and support services regarding adolescent wives and their families are needed to solve this socially normative practice. The evidence-based recommendations will be offered from the pers pective of public health.

Abstract # 26

Title: Investigation of the Relationship Between Childhood Traumatic Experiences and Assertiveness in University Students

Presentation Time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Onay Budak, Sevil Merve Baser*

Abstract: Aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the traumatic experiences at the childhood and assertiveness. Material and methods: 102 freshman students have attended this study from the University of IstanbulGelisim studying at the department of child development. Average age of 102 female students who have attended to this study is 20,7 (ss= 3, 38). Research data are obtained by using The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Rathus Assortiveness Schedule and personal information form. ANOVA, t-test of inter-independent groups and correlation analyses are used to analyze the data. Results: The results show that there is no statistically significant relationship between the average points of The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (p>0, 01). When intersection point is taken as 105, it is found that there are no statistically differences between students who take high points and who cannot from Rathus Assertiveness Schedule on their three sub dimension of the traumatic experiences at the childhood. When it is investigated according to parents, education level, it is seen than parents, education level does not affect the degree of hardiness level of children. However, it is found that children of parents, who are illiterate, are exposed to emotional abuse higher than the others. When it is looked from the window of father's education level, it is found that the sexual abuse of children is increasing with the increase in father'seducation level. Discussion: There is no statistically difference between the traumatic experiences at the childhood and assertiveness. However, when the sample and its size are expanded the results may be different. If it is thought that awareness about abuse and neglect are raising when education level increases, significant difference between mother'seducation level and exposation of abuse may be an expected result.

Abstract # 27

Title: Comparison of Anxiety and Depression in Pakistani, British-Pakistani, and European University Students and its Relationship to Childhood Trauma

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Mehek Naeem, Linda Pring*

Abstract: Child abuse is an important issue in developed societies. In developing countries lack of appropriate infrastructure, economic difficulties and associated cultural taboos make it less noteworthy. This research highlights different shades of maltreatment in children by analyzing the implicit disturbed behavior in adults from different cultural backgrounds and how these modulate different forms of traumas. A questionnaire study conducted on university students from Pakistani, British-Pakistani and European backgrounds looked at the effects of childhood trauma on adult depression and anxiety. Open ended questions were also asked in order to best consider family and cultural support. In the Pakistani sample, there was a is positive correlation between Depression and Total trauma scores (r= .40, p <.001, n=63), Depression and Physical Abuse (r .28, p < .05, n=63), Depression and Emotional Abuse (r= .31, p<.05, n=63) and Depression and Sexual Abuse (r= .26, p< .05, n= 63). However no significant correlation was found between depression and total trauma scores or individual forms of trauma in the British Pakistani sample and the European (White) population. Furthermore, in the Pakistani sample there was a correlation between Anxiety and Sexual Abuse (r= .26, p< .05, n=63). There were also positive correlations between Emotional Neglect and Anxiety in the European (White) population (r= .46, p < .001, n=30) and Emotional Abuse and Anxiety in the British Pakistani population (r= .634, p<.05, n=30). More importantly, the multiple regression analysis looking at the relative influence of different factors in connection with emotional abuse showed that with other forms of trauma are also important, thus highlighting the presence of more than one form of abuse and its combined effects. This research will help to understand different perceptions on abuse and neglect in these cultures and put forward other issues regarding awareness and cultural taboos.

Abstract # 29

Title: Ethnic, Cultural Subgroup and SES Differences in Child Abuse And Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Aylin Ilden Kockar*

Abstract: Objectives: Considerable research on childhood maltreatment exists; however, very few studies have examined the role of ethnicity and culture in such maltreatment. Past investigations have focused on several ethnic groups and races without much characterization of cultural subgroup differences and their appearances of child abuse and neglect in different SES groups. It is now increasingly accepted that both physical and emotional abuse and neglect cause significant harm to the child'sdevelopment and that this harm extends into adult life. Thus, preventive interventions need to take into consideration the effects of culture, ethnicity and SES. The current study investigates the differences between physical and emotional abuse/neglect and their relationship to different SES and cultural subgroups. Method: A questionnaire on different forms of neglect and abuse has been administered by psychology students and psychology assistants to 95 families in an area in Istanbulwhere people have migrated from different cities in Turkey. Results and Discussion: The results show that there are ethnic and SES differences between different cultural subgroups. The results are discussed regarding the necessity for different intervention plans according to the form of abuse and neglect. Recommendations for future research are also presented.

Abstract # 33
Title: A Community Centre Model to Prevent Child Abuse
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40
Author: *Samia Bishara*

Abstract: I will present the Queen Rania Family and Child Center (QRFCC), a community center that provides integrated services to combat child abuse by strengthening the family unit in partnership with the local community and various stakeholders. QRFCC is located in Jabal Al Nasser, an area in the eastern part of the Jordanian capital, Amman, that has a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants of Palestinian and Jordanian origins, approximately 50 percent of whom are under the age of 18. Many areas within Jabal Al-Naser did not enter into the organization of lands, and therefore many houses were built illegally and unsystematically. Jabal Al-Naser represents an area of multiple challenges and risk factors, such as poverty, a high unemployment rate, overpopulation, inadequate access to basic services, and a lack of educational and recreational centers. The Center combines awareness, early childhood development, parenting, children'sself-protection, and professional training to build and strengthen the skills of local community members. Target groups include children, youth, parents and expecting parents, caregivers, local community organizations, counselors, professionals, paraprofessionals, and university students seeking practicum opportunities with emphasis on early childhood development, social services, counseling, and psychology. The presentation will also include the involvement of the center , strategies, challenges, and lesson learned.

Abstract # 34
Title: Two Threats against Child Health: Abuse and Neglect
Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45 – 10:25
Author: *Gülay Yilmazel*

Abstract: Child abuse and neglect have an loom large role between the risks that affecting of child'sgrowth, development, physical and mental health in each period. It is defined that physical and emotional mistreatment, sexual abuse, neglect of children, as well as to their commercial or other exploitation resulting with actual and potential damage to development of the child'shealth and life that carrying out by people who are in power and trust with child. Exploit events become with properties of the parent social issues, unhealthy family interaction and the child's developmental problems. Low socioeconomic level, narrow living area, larger family size, the existence of the phenomenon of migration, low education level, single-parent families, low marital quality, poor parent-child relationship, the presence of a parental history of substance use are showed as predisposing factors against to child abuse and neglect. According to a report of WHO in 1999, nearly 40 million children under age of 14 suffered from neglect and abuse in worldwide. Child neglect can be described as a major health and social problems and a huge burden on the economy and society especially in developing countries such as South Asia. In our country, child abuse has been accepted as a widespread social problem over the last decade. However, there is no data related to with the distribution and the frequency of confirmed and official cases. It will be a useful approach to minimize abuse and neglect suffered by the child with giving this issue to educators and health professionals in their undergraduate and postgraduate training, establishing the child protection and social services departments in all hospitals in nationwide, working with a spirit of team who is a health personnel in these units, undergoing training all of the public health leaders on the subject.

Abstract # 36

Title: A Global Perspective on Child Sexual Abuse: Meta-Analysis of Prevalence around the World

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Marije Stoltenborgh*

Abstract: Our comprehensive meta-analysis combined prevalence figures of childhood sexual abuse reported in 217 publications published between 1980 and 2008, including 331 independent samples with a total of 9,911,748 participants. We also investigated the influence of sample characteristics and design features. The overall estimated child sexual abuse prevalence was 127/1,000 in self-report studies and 4/1,000 in informant studies. Self-reported child sexual abuse was more common among female (180/1,000) than among male participants (76/1,000). Lowest rates for both girls (113/1,000) and boys (41/1,000) were found in Asia, and highest rates were found for girls in Australia (215/1,000) and for boys in Africa (193/1,000). Our findings indicate that self-report studies with better methodological qualities yield lower estimated prevalence rates. The results of our meta-analysis confirm that child sexual abuse is a global problem of considerable extent, but also show that methodological issues drastically influence the self-reported prevalence of child sexual abuse.

Abstract # 38

Title: A National, Multidisciplinary Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Lance Emerson*

Abstract: Reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect requires the implementation of prevention strategies, delivered by a wide range of practitioners and disciplines in contact with vulnerable children and families. Currently however, there are few common tools or processes to enable such practitioners, to identify and respond early to vulnerability, and provide them with the support these families need before problems escalate into abuse and/or neglect. For this reason, the Australian Government has funded the development of a Common Approach to Assessment, Referral and Support (CAARS) program, which provides a set of practical tools for practitioners and a way of working with children and families that is applicable in many settings. The intent of the program is to help practitioners in the primary and secondary prevention service settings to identify holistic needs with families and children, and to then build on the families strengths and capabilities to help them better need their children's needs. It promotes the use of a common language across different disciplines and service sectors, and cultural change toward a more holistic, child centred approach. This program is the main prevention strategy in Australia's National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020, and was the result of collaboration between the main professional groups in Australia working to improve child wellbeing. It is currently being piloted in four sites in Australia. This paper will present information the program development through a collaborative taskforce, the interim results of the formative evaluation of the pilot, including the successes so far, the way that different professionals and sectors have used the Common Approach, how it has promoted collaboration between professions, and the barriers to uptake in different settings and sectors. The paper will also outline the broader lessons from the trial for policy-makers seeking to implement a top down/bottom-up, prevention initiative, including the resources and support required to bring about systemic change.

Abstract # 39

Title: Improvement of Parenting at a Population Level: Public Health Strategies Contributing to Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Ron Prinz, Taner Guvenir*

Abstract: One of the key goals for prevention of child abuse and neglect is to reduce the prevalence of child maltreatment in the population. This presentation focuses on a comprehensive public health strategy to strengthen parenting at a population level, which has the potential for prevalence reduction. The presentation addresses: (a) what a public health approach to parenting intervention looks like; (b) why this type of approach makes sense for child-maltreatment prevention; (c) how to make this strategy viable and cost efficient by coalescing with other outcome goals (e.g., prevention of child social, emotional and behavioral problems; promotion of school readiness); and (d) cost effectiveness issues. One example of this type of approach, the Triple P Positive Parenting Program system, is used to illustrate how a population strategy can succeed. Triple P draws on a large and growing evidence base, including one of the only place randomization trials for child maltreatment. Cost-benefit data will be presented. Triple P is being implemented in 24 countries, with plans to expand to low- and middle-income countries. Population strategies like Triple P are promising but are not intended to obviate the need to address the ravages of extreme poverty, parental substance abuse, and inadequate access to healthcare. However, raising the quality of parenting in entire communities is in society's best interest, not to mention the well-being of children.

Abstract # 41

Title: The Trials and Tribulations of Children's Rights: the French Experience

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Gaby Taub*

Abstract: On March 15, 2011, the French parliament dealt a lethal blow to children'srights in France by suppressing the institution of the Children's Ombudsman. An independent authority of the French republic, known in French as the "Defenseur des Enfants" the Ombudsman had been responsible since the year 2000 for defending and promoting the rights of French children. Now, it was to be encompassed in the new Defender of Rights. After a brief summary of the history of Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the role of the CRC in preventing child abuse and neglect, this paper will focus primarily on the history and purpose Children's Ombudsman of France. Some clinical examples will be provided and special attention will be given to the role of the Young Ambassadors in bringing to CRC to French school children. The presentation will then go on to look at the accomplishments and failures of the French Children's Ombudsman on the basis of data and statistics collected during the eleven years of it existence. It will conclude with a glance at the perspectives for the future of children'srights in France under the authority of the new Defender of Rights.

Abstract # 45

Title: Child Abuse and Neglect in Palestinian Refugee Camps: Building Child Protection Mechanisms on Existing Institutional and Community-based Resources

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Samia Halileh, Khawla Abu Diab*

Abstract: To develop a cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary, community-based response to Child Abuse and Neglect in Palestinian refugee camps served by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) that is integrated in an emerging national system for child protection in the occupied Palestinian territory Method: Following a needs assessment, a training and system building initiative was introduced in four selected refugee camps in the West Bank comprising: 1- bringing together senior UNRWA officials and sector heads to recognize the need for a cross-sectoral and integrated national response to CAN; 2- implementing a two-fold training program in CAN using the ISPCAN Foundation Course model: A- a basic course for senior camp-based service providers (UNRWA), community leaders, relevant CBOs and popular committees B- an advanced sector-specific training course for UNRWA health professionals; 3- providing 6-months post-training support for system-building and case management with a model building approach. Results: Community-based, formal and structured mechanisms were formed in each camp to address CAN within a holistic framework of "family and child protection." Local Family and Child Protection Committees, supported by UNRWA, began a process of integrating the various service providers in the camps at the operational level, as well as community-based organizations capable of supporting preventive programs, identification, investigation and management of cases. Conclusions: Community Training for the recognition of CAN and support for protection remains a strategic challenge. The current phase of the project is aimed at producing a cohort of professional trainers in CAN, building on the experience and using materials compiled from the first phase.

Abstract # 46

Title: Child Homicide and Failure to Protect: from Evolutionary Ttheory to Legal Dtrategies for Protection

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Brenda Midson*

Abstract: Prevailing theories on child abuse, including child homicide, are primarily socio-cultural, focusing only on the immediate causes of such abuse, ignoring the role that evolutionary processes have had on abusive behaviour. Owen D. Jones (1997) has demonstrated that evolutionary theories such as the Parental Investment (PI) theory, the Discriminative Parental Solicitude (DPS) theory, and the Reproductive Access (RAT) theory have some degree of predictive power in the context of infanticide. Jones, claims are supported by empirical evidence which shows that children under the age of two are about 100 times more at risk of homicide by stepparents than genetic parents, and that an infant is more likely to be killed by a male stepparent than a female stepparent. This paper will analyse Jones, research, along with the evolutionary psychology perspectives of Daly and Wilson, and attempt to apply such theories in the context of failures by biological parents to protect children from stepparent abuse. In many cases in which a child is killed by a male stepparent, there is evidence that the victim'sbiological mother was aware of prior acts of abuse perpetrated against the child by the stepfather. The questions to be addressed in this paper are: 1. What role does the concept of free will play in evolutionary theories of child abuse; 2. How do evolutionary theories explain the failure by a biological mother to protect her child from abuse; and 3. In light of those theories, can legal strategies be adopted to protect children who are at risk from such abuse? This conceptual paper relies upon data from previous research (Jones, Daly and Wilson etc) to support its thesis.

Abstract # 47

Title: Child Abuse Prevention Service: Child Cyber Safety - Teens Come Home Project in Hong Kong

Presentation time: Tuesday 11, September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Wai Wah Novel Ng*

Abstract: The Internet enables us to connect to the world, access to a wide variety of information and knowledge and create new forms of social interaction. However, the Internet is not a safe place especially for children and young people with rising in numbers of ever-changing problems of the cyber world. These problems include but not limit to internet addiction, child pornography, exposure of violence, cyberbullying, hacking, password trafficking, fake auctions, etc. Even worse, some teenagers easily have conflicts with their family members resulting from their internet addictive behavior. Against Child Abuse (ACA) believes that prevention is important. To ensure child internet safety, it is necessary to promote safe and responsible use of the internet to help children and parents identify risk factors and to protect children from any harm and exploitations. The ACA implemented Child Cyber Safety - Teens Come Home Project in Hong Kong. Its aim is to provide comprehensive services to targeted teens with potential internet addiction and/or family conflicts, including positive life transformation activities, mentorship scheme by guardian angels, school visits, questionnaire survey, and on-line platform. It helps convey positive life values, enhance resilience of the teens and their families, and promote online competences and safety. Ultimately, the internet becomes a safer and more comfortable place for children and families. The outcome is positive and an intervention model is developed. The paper will present the intervention model, and its effectiveness and implications for service development.

Abstract # 48

Title: Some Australian Legal Professionals' Views about 'Lawful Correction' of Children and the Need for, and Desired Approaches to, Law Reform

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Bernadette Saunders, Bronwyn Naylor, Renata Alexander*

Abstract: In Australia taking seriously children's rights to protection from physical violence remains an unresolved challenge, despite ratification of the UNCRC in 1990. Tolerance of physical 'discipline' and control of children continues despite the banning of physical punishment in 31 countries, and regular comments by the Committee of the United Nations Convention the Rights of the Child reinforcing the unacceptability of violent responses to children to any degree. Parents and other adults responsible for children's care and protection in Australia are subject to inconsistent messages regarding the lawful limits of physical punishment producing confusion. This collaborative research was conducted by researchers in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, Nursing & Health Sciences at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. We sought to (i) identify the range of laws addressing physical discipline in Australia, and how they differentiate between lawful correction and criminal assault or severe child abuse; (ii) to explore the application of these laws in practice and identify key sources of confusion for legal practitioners; (iii) to propose legal reform and community education. We reviewed Australian court cases and legislation, surveyed some Victorian legal practitioners, and interviewed Victorian legal practitioners, including magistrates and judges. Legal professionals in Victoria, like members of the public, have differing perspectives on the acceptability of physical punishment. Many seek greater clarity regarding the boundaries of lawful correction while others believe physical punishment should be unlawful. Yet judicial discretion is highly valued, particularly in family law decisions. Some legal professionals resist reform. Quantitative and qualitative findings illustrate inconsistent outcomes in various jurisdictions, perspectives on law reform, and personal/professional views on this important issue. This research, together with other recent research on physical punishment of children, supports moves toward policy and legislative reform in Australia, as well as parent and professional education measures.

Abstract # 50

Title: A Study of the Harmful Effects of Domestic Violence on Children and Ways to Protect Childrens' Rights in South Korea

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Misook Cho*

Abstract: A study of 7,500 married women by the Korean Ministry of Health & Welfare in 2010 reported that 60% had been abused by their husbands, and 30% of that 60% experienced physical abuse. These statistics show that domestic violence is a serious social problem for the family, which is meant to be source of affection. In addition, domestic violence adversely affects all family members including the perpetrator and victim, and has a particularly deleterious effect on their children. Overall, studies in South Korea generally focused on fact finding, cause examinations and studies related to the wife as the victim of violence. Therefore, this study is examined the harmful effects of domestic violence of two groups of children, one group exposed to domestic violence situations and another not exposed. The paper reports how children exposed domestic violence are seriously affected, and presents possible solutions with the help of social work and preventive ways employing practical data to protect children'srights. As this study method, the Child Behavior Check List(CBCL) made by Achenbach and Edelbrock(1983) was used to measure the harmful effects of domestic violence on children of the subject in this research. Hierarchical Regression Analysis was used and the outcomes were applied to regression analysis. The significant difference and degree of influence between children in domestic violence situations and those not in such situations are presented as follows: aggressive behavior> depression anxiety> juvenile delinquency> academic performance> sociability. Based on these results, intervention to protect children exposed to domestic violence, using micro, mezzo, macro approaches can be suggested. These include group social work, family therapy, participation of school and community, and administrative policy to help repair the psycho-social maladjustment of children involved in domestic violence.

Abstract # 51

Title: Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect for the Prevention of Sexual Violence.

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Rachel Jewkes, Alessandra Guedes, Claudia Garcia-Moreno*

Abstract: Violence against women and children exists across all cultural and socio-economic contexts. Among the various forms of violence that children and women suffer, sexual violence is often the least visible and least reported. Throughout the world, men are largely the perpetrators of sexual violence, and girls and women primarily, but also boys are the victims. It is increasingly understood that men'suse of violence is generally a learned behaviour, rooted in the ways that boys and men are socialized, and experiences of violence and abuse during childhood. Primary prevention interventions for sexual and other forms of gender based violence must address root causes of this violence including, gender inequality; social norms; social determinants; harmful behaviours and child maltreatment and neglect. Over the past two years, with support from the Oak Foundation, the SVRI has been working to develop the evidence-base for a multi-sectoral strategy for rape prevention. As part of this process, the SVRI commissioned four desk reviews on: Risk factors and social dynamics underpinning rape and critique of best practice in rape prevention policy internationally; Prevention of rape perpetration for boys and young men; Parenting and the prevention of child maltreatment in low- and middle-income countries; and Parenting Interventions to Prevent Child Abuse in High Income Countries. This symposia presentation will present the findings of these reviews and discuss and debate the implications of these findings for national rape prevention policies globally, and the importance and challenges of working multi-sectorally and in a coherent manner to respond to and ultimately end the abuse of women and children.

Abstract # 53

Title: Father-Child Contact after Separation in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence. Does the Amount and Severity of Violence make a Cifference?

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Anna M Forssell*

Abstract: After separation between parents children often keep contact with the non-residential parent (often the father), even in cases including intimate partner violence. This contact can be both positive and negative for the child, but has also been shown to enable the perpetrator to continue control and violence against the mother. It has earlier been shown that violence in the family tends to be viewed as a minor issue, for example when making custody arrangements. The objective of this presentation is to describe the relation between the amount and severity of violence against the mother (and sometimes the child) and the amount of contact between the father and child after separation. Method The method used was interviews with 179 mothers, (who had been subjected to violence from the child'sfather) about their 245 children between 3-13 years. The on-going statistical analysis focuses on finding patterns in the father-child contact and its relation to the amount and severity of violence. Results Preliminary results show that direct child abuse is related to lesser physical contact between father and child, but out of these children, nearly 35 percent still had almost weekly physical contact with their father. At the moment, no other connections have been found. Conclusion From this analysis, two main conclusions are drawn: 1) The severity and amount of violence against the mother may have no impact on the amount of contact between father and child. This is notable since there is evidence for the risk of continued violence after separation, which may put both mother and child at risk. 2) Direct abuse against the child makes a difference on the amount of contact, but there are still many children among these, who stay in touch with their father.

Abstract # 54

Title: The Swedish Inquiry on Child Abuse and Neglect in Institutions and Foster Homes

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Anders Nyman*

Abstract: As has been done in several countries, Norway, Ireland, Australia, Canada, the Swedish Governement decided in 2006 to initiate an Inquiery on Maltreartment of Children in Institutions and Fosterhomes. Adults with experience of abuse and negelct in institutions and foster homes were invited to be interviewed by the Department of Social Welfare about their experienies of abuse and negelct in their childhood. Five years later 902 persons had been interviewed for two or three hours each. We developed a definition of maltreatment based upon the UN convention of the right of the Child. The results from the interviewes were categorised and registered in a database. The results showed among other things that harmful exploitation in work had been reported in 54% of the cases. Only 12 % of the interviewed had not been exoposed to physical violence or sexual abuse. 87% reported that they hade been exposed to severe neglect. A major part of the maltratment that was described, was at the time also acts of crime and violated rules and regulations for the social care of children. The inquiery showed also how the authoroties had been reluctant to carry out the surveillance and the follow up of the children that that they were responsible for. We also made a comparison between what was told in the interview with what was documented in the archive documents. It showed that to a large extent notes on maltreatment were not to find in the archives. It showed that there are limited possibilities of using files to verify or prove false allegations of maltreatment. As a whole the interviewed showed that maltreatment experiencies in childhood might cause lifelong suffering for the individual whith major losses of opportunitie and marginalisation. In the autumn 2011 it was decided that people with experienies of maltreatment in institutions and fosterhomes in their childhodd will receive an official excuse, which was carried out in a cermony in November 2011. Furthermore the victims of maltreament will be reimbursed with a sum, equivilent to 80 000 dollar, each.

Abstract # 55

Title: Elementary School Teachers Perceptions about Child Abuse and Neglect by Parents

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10 -17:40

Author: *Yasemin Karaman Kepenekci, K. Funda Nayir*

Abstract: Purpose: This study investigates perceptions of elementary school teachers, working in Ankara, on which behaviours are accepted as abuse and neglect by parents, toward their own children; the reasons and methods of dealing with them (according to teachers, gender, having a child or not, education level, class size, school'spopulation and school environment'slevel of socioeconomic status). Method: In this descriptive survey study, the scale of Child Abuse and Neglect by Parents, developed by Karaman (1993) is used. The population of the study is composed of 224 elementary school teachers working in Ankara. Factor loading of the scale varies between .873-.366, total explained variance is 39.190%-60.061%. Cronbach'salpha coefficient varied between .71-.91. Results and Conclusion: For the child abuse dimension, teachers mostly identified sexual abuse behaviours; and for the child neglect dimension they identified all kinds of neglect behaviours as child abuse and neglect. Teachers perceived parents, using drugs, believing their rights to physically punish their children and not having enough knowledge on child development as the main reasons for child abuse and neglect. While teachers completely disagreed for the items stating not to intervene; they agreed or completely agreed for the items sating to intervene the children abuse and neglect by their parents. In this dimension, teachers opinions varied based on their seniority, class size and school'spopulation. The main reasons for facing difficulties while dealing with child abuse and neglect are a) Teachers' not being knowledgeable about determining these children, b) Teachers, applications are not answered appropriately due to the limited number of organizations helping these children and their families, c) Teachers, efforts not being come true due to ineffective school counselling and guidance services. In this dimension, teachers opinions varied based on their seniority and class size.

Abstract # 56

Title: A Legal Perspective: When- if Ever- is the Child-Therapist Privilege Waived in the Context of Termination of Parental Rights Litigation?

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Kerry Simpson, Joe Pickard, Justin Ross*

Abstract: When dependency and neglect cases are opened, a treatment plan for both birth parents begins. The child may also receive treatment, often including therapy. As the case progresses, major decisions about parental visitation, and ultimately termination of parental rights, are based on the recommendations and input of the child's therapist. When a therapist gives an opinion to the court; and/or is called to testify regarding his/her opinion, does that constitute a waiver of the therapist-child privilege? Should the respondent parents and/or their counsel have access to the therapist's complete file and/or notes for the purpose of possibly challenging the therapist's conclusions? Who is the "holder" of this privilege and how deeply can it or should it be pierced? These are legal questions currently in dispute; and there is legal argument on both sides. This workshop will be a discussion of the above-listed questions; and include ideas on how therapists may be able to protect themselves and their clients from disclosure of privileged information. I am currently representing a respondent mother in an appeal to the Colorado Supreme Court regarding this very issue. Part of my discussion will surround that specific case.

Abstract # 57

Title: Can Natural History Inform Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse?

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Mark Erickson*

Abstract: To explore how a growing understanding of the biology of incest avoidance offers insight into the causes of incest and how it may be more effectively prevented. Summary: In recent decades behavioral biologists have observed that incest is rare in virtually all non-human mammals. It is widely accepted that an innate capacity to avoid incest was selected because of the morbidity and mortality associated with close inbreeding. Anthropologists have similarly found evidence for a homologous incest avoidance adaptation in humans in studies of marriage preference on Israeli kibbutzim and of simpua marriage in Taiwan. These findings contrast with epidemiological findings on the prevalence of incest and child sexual abuse. How can these seemingly contradictory bodies of data be reconciled? A variety of evidence shows that incest avoidance is not hard-wired at birth but rather dependent on two environmental conditions for its adaptive manifestation: (1) close early life association between kin and (2) adequate parental care (Erickson 2005). Close early association establishes the direction of incest avoidance (who will be found not sexually attractive). Adequate parental care supports infant attachment. Adequate attachment is essential for development of the neural capacity to distinguish familial from sexual affiliation - as seen in mammals throughout nature. Both conditions are routinely met in the environment of evolutionary adaptedness, explaining the rarity of incest in nature. These conditions are often not met, however, in historically modern human cultures (post hunter-gatherer). Much incest may be due to the disruption of the biology of incest avoidance by anomalous social circumstances of recent human history. More effective prevention of incest may depend on supporting conditions that undergird the biology of incest avoidance. Reference: Erickson, M. (2005). Chapter in Inbreeding, Incest and the Incest Taboo: The State of Knowledge at the Turn of the Century. Ed. A.P. Wolf, Stanford University Press.

Abstract # 58

Title: Ten Steps To Creating Safe Environments For Children And Youth: How Organizations And Communities Can Prevent, Mitigate And Respond To Interpersonal Violence

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Sinha Wickremesekera*

Abstract: The Red Cross will conduct an interactive, participatory workshop on the "Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments", resource to help organizations create protective systems to prevent violence against children. Virtually every child interacts with or is dependent on the care or services provided by institutions. Whether the nature of the institution is education, health, spiritual, or recreation each has an essential role in addressing interpersonal violence. However, most institutions across Asia lack concrete, user-friendly or evidence-based systems to reduce risk of violence against children. In Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Australia and now starting in the Maldives and Indonesia the Red Cross is collaborating with schools and communities to help develop, implement and maintain protective systems through a resource called "Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments for Children and Youth." The resource has emerged from a combination of research findings, testing and piloting and consultations and feedback with communities. The steps: 1. Understand the problem 2. Recognize children'svulnerability and resilience 3. Define protection instruments 4. Create a prevention team 5. Complete a risk assessment 6. Develop policies and procedures 7. Educate adults, youth and children 8. Respond to disclosures of violence 9. Meet the challenges 10. Maintain safe environments The "Ten Steps", resource is structured to provide concrete direction while providing communities and institutions like schools space to identify their own needs, gaps, strengths and to design interventions that are culturally appropriate and contextual. Key resources for "Ten Steps", are 20 hour training for senior leadership; a three hour workshop for managers; a manual for step-by-step guidance; and templates for agencies to adapt or create their own institutional resources.

Abstract # 59

Title: Children's participation in the courts

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Fred Seymour*

Abstract: Is children's participation in the Courts accommodating of child needs and abilities? In the last 30 years children'sparticipation has increased in both criminal and family courts. In the criminal courts this has been in response to increased willingness to prosecute crimes of child abuse and domestic violence. Changes in the law to accommodate children include removal of prejudicial warnings by judges about child testimony reliability, and introduction of CCTV and screens in courtrooms that shield the witness from the alleged perpetrator. In the family courts increased child participation appears to stem from changes in societal attitudes to children'sstatus: from being regarded as mere possessions of adults without independent rights, to the present day where they are regarded as having independent rights, including the right to participate in decision-making concerning post-divorce living arrangements. Such changes are laudable. But closer observation of the processes by which such participation takes place raise questions about how appropriate legal processes are from a child perspective. How well do provisions for child participation accommodate developmental needs of children? Are children willing participants in such processes? Several New Zealand research projects inform this discussion: interviews with children about their experience of child sexual abuse investigation and litigation processes, analysis of transcripts of child sexual assault trials and surveys of trial participants, and interviews with children about their experience and views about participation in decision-making following their parents, separation. Recommendations are made for more appropriate child-oriented processes, by which better evidence can be adduced, and fairness and justice better served.

Abstract # 62

Title: German E-Learning Prevention Programme about Child Sexual Abuse as Training Tool for Educational and Health Care Professionals

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Hubert Liebhardt, Jörg M. Fegert*

Abstract: Purpose: Related to the matter of child sexual abuse, it is important that professionals working with children are able to detect sexual abuse as early as possible and to take suitable measures to help to minimize the likelihood of further abuse and the long-term health and social conse-quences. The suspicion of child sexual abuse is a delicate and difficult situation to handle for any professional though. Consequently, they must be equipped with practical tools and theo-retical knowledge they can refer to in a possible case of child sexual abuse. This calls for spe-cial training of professionals. Method: We are developing a German E-Learning prevention programme about sexual child abuse in the context of further child protection in educational institutions and health care services (funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)). Main goal is to establish certificated and evaluated training resources for professionals who are working with children and adolescents, especially teachers and medical-therapeutical staff. Results: Five modules with a total of 22 units offer theoretical and practical knowledge which will be transferred amongst others through texts, video clips and case-related exercises. Contents of the curriculum are for example "conspicuity and indications", "documentation", "dealing with affected children", and "network and knowledge of further assistance". In all units a specific focus will be put on matters of self-reflection and legal rights in practice. Conclusion: Despite the lack of evaluation data of outcome, we believe that the presentation of our con-cept constitutes a valuable impulse for the training of professionals and may encourage others to take similar means to improve the qualification of people working with children. Especially the application of E-Learning to the field of prevention on sexual child abuse offers the possi-bility to train professionals on a broad basis independent of time and location.

Abstract # 63

Title: Youth Participation for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Tuesday 11, September 2012 14:00-15:40

Author: *Emre Gungor*

Abstract: Youth is the one who is going to create the future of our society. Participation of young people in social responsibility projects and increment of their awareness of child abuse and neglect will grant hope for the future. Taking part in such a project will have positive effect on the perspective of future professionals to work with children. With this aim, was composed of two parts. First of all, 12 training seminars were given to all members of youth division by experienced professionals working in the area of child rights, child abuse and neglect and child development. Following the training seminars, a group of university students were asked to go to a suburban primary school to apply the coaching programme to 5th grade students of a primary school (11 year old children). The coaching programme consisted of 8 modules which aims to raise awareness about health, emotions, conflict resolution, child rights and child abuse and neglect. While training primary school students, more than acting as teachers, the university students tend to act as someone children can look up to. At the end of this training programme, children are expected to be able to speak up for themselves, say no to abuse. Thus, by being trained by young people, children who are in pre-puberty period will be able to have a role model to connect to. At the end of this project, focused group interviews were held with the university students, children and their parents participated to the project to receive feedback about the effectiveness of the programme.

Abstract # 64

Title: International E-learning Centre on Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church: A Training Resource for Pastoral Professionals

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Hubert Liebhardt, Jörg M. Fegert, Hans Zollner*

Abstract: Objectives: The Centre for Child Protection was founded as a cooperative between the Institute of Psychology at the Gregorian University (Rome), the Department for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of Ulm University Hospital, and the Archdiocese Munich and Freising. Its main task is the creation of a global e-learning training centre in academic resources for pastoral professionals (priests, deacons, parish members, volunteers) responding to the child sexual abuse, taking into account multilingual and intercultural issues. Methods A feasibility study was conducted and involved meetings with decision-makers in the project group and potential sponsors and partners, and a focus group survey with stakeholders and target group members. Decision-making analysis and target group analysis were carried out to assess ideas and issues for the concept of the e-learning centre, as well as working frameworks under existing conditions. Results: The Centre for Child Protection will be established for three years (2012-2014) to develop and implement an e-learning program totalling 30 hours in four languages (English, Spanish, Geman, Italian). This program will incorporate an emphasis on the cultural and theological diversity of the Catholic Church. Eight partners will be included to participate worldwide (Argentina, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Italy, Indonesia, India, Germany), taking an active role in participant recruitment, certification and the ongoing evaluation of the training program. Conclusion The greatest benefit of a web-based training centre on dealing with child sexual abuse for the Catholic Church lies in its function as a resource that can be used at anytime, anywhere in the world. This allows for the development of a global education strategy which can be adjusted to meet regional requirements. The challenges will be to adapt the different cultural understandings of sexuality and interaction between adults and children.

Abstract # 65

Title: SOS-ELIZA: An Innovative Short Term Therapeutic Residential Program for Abused and Neglected Pre-school Children in Greece: A Child Rights Approach

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Helen Agathonos, Panagiota Alexandridou, Andreas Bozonis, Konstantinos Papadimitropoulos*

Abstract: Introduction: Scientific evidence suggests the importance of primary relationships during the first years of life and the high vulnerability of young children when that is not provided. Research outcomes in the EU suggest that children <3 years should not be admitted into residential care for >3 months without a parent or a primary caretaker. Insufficient child care and/or abuse of a child may lead to damages in its development and personality that may last throughout a lifetime or be intergenerationally transmitted. The early identification of parental disorders and the subsequent interventions may revert negative outcomes on the child. The above findings, in connection with the recommendations of the UNCRC, suggest the need for a re-orientation of preventive policies as well as child protection. The program: SOS-ELIZA was created in 2008, a partnership of SOS Children'sVillages - Greece and NGO "ELIZA-Against Child Abuse". The model is based on key elements of innovative child protection, namely: partnership and integration of resources, a wholistic multidisciplinary approach, a child rights orientation and a focus on skills development. The Home caters to 8 children 0-5 yrs., victims of abuse/neglect of all types, with consequences such as attachment disorders, developmental delay, organic and neurological problems, cognitive impairments, behavior disorders. The purpose of the Home is a) immediate protection during crisis, b) assessment and intervention based on the provision of reparative experiences within a therapeutic milieu, c) rehabilitation of children in a family environment within 18 months, stay. Special emphasis is given to the selection, training and empowering of staff, whereas "living-in mothers", take care of the children, assisted by scientific staff. The presentation will focus on the experience gained during the first three years of SOS-ELIZA Home. The difficulties encountered, mostly systemic in nature, will be discussed while future prospects will be shared.

Abstract # 66

Title: Old Wine in New Bottles? Digital Citizenship: a New Approach to Empowering Children, Parents and Childcare Professionals?

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Ana Rotta, John Carr, Marie Bach Drivsholm*

Abstract: The internet and many of the devices which can connect to it are major channels through which children and young people live out important parts of their lives. What adults often refer to as the virtual world is part and parcel of children's and young people'sreal world. In lots of contexts it can therefore be completely meaningless or unhelpful, potentially harmful, to try to make distinctions between the offline and the online worlds. Events or incidents in a child's or young person's life at school or the youth club, perhaps also at home, will be discussed, replayed and developed when they go online. Events or incidents which take place online similarly will be discussed, replayed and developed in the playground, the youth club or also at home. The emergence of sexting and online bullying underscores some of the negative ways in which these things can develop. This has important implications for public policy. Professionals and parents who do not understand the role the technology plays cannot have a full appreciation of how children and young people live today. They may be failing children not through deliberate neglect but by omission. But have we allowed the wizardry of the technology to obscure important underlying aspects of childcare and good parenting? Is the alienation or worry felt by many parents and professionals avoidable? How do we convey to parents and professionals that they have not been de-skilled, that while they may need to learn and use a few new words to discuss or describe the online space this is only a matter of geography. The underlying challenges of bringing up or mentoring children have not changed in any important ways. Can a new notion of digital citizenship, which starts from a child'srights perspective help us navigate a new path?

Abstract # 67

Title: Cultural Norms and Perception of Palestinian Physicians Related to Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Samia Halileh, Anita Abdulah*

Abstract: Objective: To Explore/Assess Physicians Perception and Understanding of Child Maltreatment in the West Bank, occupied Palestinian territory. Method: A cross-sectional survey was conducted. The questionnaire included 12 scenarios of child abuse and neglect, adapted to the local context. Answers were: always agree, most of the time, sometimes and don't agree. Comments made by physicians were collected and analysed. Results: 629 interviews were available with a response rate of 93.8%. The results were grouped into three categories; the first revealed four scenarios where most of the physicians "always agreed", they were considered child maltreatment: hitting a child with an object; talking badly about the child to others in front of him/her; not sending the child to school in order to help mother or father; withholding food from the child as punishment. Another set of 4 scenarios wrere considered child maltreatment by more than half of the physicians interviewed (always agreed): sending a child to work; pushing or shaking a child; sending a child to school without breakfast; and cursing or insulting a child. In the remaining four, less than half of the physicians interviewed "always agreed", that these scenarios represent child maltreatment: touching a child's body by an adult person relative or non-relative; yelling at the child; hitting a child with the hand; and not controlling child's exposure to TV and the internet . Comments made by physicians highlighted the culture in maintaining relations of love and discipline with the child, e.g. children need to be touched to feel loved. Teaching him/her to be responsible if his family is poor, e.g it is OK for the child to work during the summer. Conclusion: Cultural norms are important to address in order to initiate and maintain a protective environment for children.

Abstract # 68

Title: Are Special Education Teachers Prepared? Their Readiness to Serve as Mandated Reporters of Child Abuse

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Yu-Ri Kim*

Abstract: Purpose: All teachers need to have the capabilities to fulfill their role as mandated reporters of child abuse. The purpose of the present study was to explore the perceptions of special education teachers regarding child abuse of children with developmental disabilities and reporting procedures, a topic rarely explored in research. Method: Two hundred and sixty teachers, who were currently working at special schools in Korea, were administered the survey which contained questions on knowledge of signs of child abuse and reporting process. Results: The results of the study showed that the special education teachers were very aware of all types of abusive behaviours including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse as well as neglect. However, 25% of the teachers did not know if there was a legal obligation to report and most teachers were uncertain which legal authorities should receive reports of suspected cases. In addition, about 50% of the teachers reported having received no training about child abuse. Most teachers indicated a need for information on prevention and intervention of child abuse. Conclusion: Collectively, the study provides insights into special education teachers, knowledge of child abuse and reporting procedures, which may affect their ability to report suspected cases. The findings of the study have practical implications for enhancing competences of special education teachers to identify symptoms, to become familiar with reporting procedures, and to manage child abuse.

Abstract # 70

Title: The Same Children: Why the Child Protection and Juvenile Justice System does not Always Successfully Protect Young People

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Morag McArthur, Peter Camilleri, Lorraine Thomson*

Abstract: The impetus for this paper comes from the findings of a study that examined the challenges facing the Children'scourt in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The conundrum that has bedevilled Children's Courts in many jurisdictions is also experienced in the ACT - what is the best way to respond to children and young people who have been traumatised and are now engaged in criminal activities? The focus is on the deed, and while the needs, are looked at, the young person is viewed is through a youth justice lens. Set against these findings an important question remains: who is best placed to respond to the issues facing these young people? The paper examines the backgrounds and experiences of a cohort of young people who have been in juvenile detention and show how child protection and juvenile justice systems conceptualise these children as different, often with negative outcomes. We argue that the focus on risk has meant significant attention has been given to younger children. This is for a range of reasons including; the extreme vulnerability of small children, the focus on early intervention, how much harder it might be to engage young people and how difficult it is for the child protection system to assist with the risky behaviour young people may engage in. This research highlights how young people often fall between services systems and as a result remain extremely vulnerable. There are increasing numbers of children coming to the attention of child protection authorities but it is often left to the justice system to provide assistance. However young people often receive little or no help even when it is requested. This research points to the need for a rethink about how to best support young people.

Abstract # 71

Title: Strengthening Community Based Child Protection Systems to Prevent Child Labour

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Radha Chellappa, Neha R.Naidu*

Abstract: The Census of India, 2001 estimates around 13 million child labourers. However, this number does not include children working in agriculture, which accounts for around 70 percent of total child labour. The present child labour law in India does not recognize agriculture as a hazardous occupation, thus, a large number of children fall out of safety net. These children are not only deprived of a normal growth and development but also are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. States of Gujarat and Maharashtra in Western India are two large cotton producing states and a large number of children, mostly belong to marginalized communities, are employed for cotton picking and other allied processes. Save the Children, India has been working closely with the communities in 2000 villages in both the States and strengthening community based mechanisms. A comprehensive approach has been adopted and includes formation of community groups such as Children's Group, Child Protection Committees, awareness generation and building linkages with local government bodies. The principles of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and rights based programming approach is the crux of the interventions. The present paper will look at the above intervention as a case study and talk about how a strengthened community based child protection systems with active participation of children, parents, communities, government officials leads to creation of a protective environment for children at the community level and safeguard rights of all children including right against economic exploitation (child labour). It will also talk about how the interventions are being linked to the overall strategy at state and national level to make it more sustainable The paper will also look at individual cases studies and challenges.

Abstract # 73

Title: A Child-Centred Approach in the Implementation of Risk and Safety Assessmant Tools in the Field of Child Protection Services

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Gloudien Spies*

Abstract: The assessment of child safety and protection risks plays a vital role in child protection. However, globally many issues and concerns have been raised and discussed concerning risk assessment practises. Amongst these issues are a lack of consensus regarding the scope and purpose of risk assessment technology in the field of child protection, poorly defined concepts, a lack of sound methodological design and development of risk assessment tools and practice procedures and among many others, a number of ethical and legal issues related to risk assessment. The best interest of the child standard (Children'sAct, 38 of 2005) requires that when a child is part of a process of intervention, a child centred approach must be adopted as part of the theoretical framework. A child-centred approach creates a safe environment that provides the child with empathy, unconditional positive regard and respect. Objectives: To undertake a comprehensive study on practice models of risk and safety assessment tools and training materials, on a national and international level to identify the gaps in the current national and international training environment. Method: In collaboration with the University of Pretoria in South Africa, a comprehensive literature study on existing risk and safety assessment tools on a national and international level was undertaken which include an assessment of it as well as interviews with relevant role players in the child protection field in South Africa. Results and conclusions: Most of the assessment tools were not based on a sound theoretical framework and was more focused on the gathering of information during the assessment process to arrest a perpetrator than the best interest of the child standard. Very few assessment tools adopted a sound child centred-approach as part of the theoretical framework. The study demonstrates that there is a serious gap in the training of social workers to create sound risk and safety assessment tools which adopt a child-centred approach during the implementation of it.

Abstract # 74

Title: Communicating with Children to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse: Exploring Perceptions and Practices of Malaysian Parents

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Wan Yuen Choo, Mary Joseph Marret, Sajaratulnisah Othman, Irene GS Cheah*

Abstract: Objective: Parent-child communication about sexual abuse in Asian countries particularly in Malaysia has not been fully explored. This study aimed to determine patterns of communication between parents and children on personal safety and child sexual abuse (CSA), and what influences their communication practices and acceptance of prevention programmes. Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 1218 parents was conducted in 14 randomly selected primary schools in the state of Selangor. Respondents completed a questionnaire via face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire included items on sociodemographic background, parental perception of abuse, content and timing of communication with children about CSA or reasons why the subject was not discussed with children. Results: More than half reported communicating with their children about safety and sexual abuse. Most parents had done so when children were between 7-9 years old. Among parents who did not discuss the subject with their children, the perception that children lack the capacity to understand was the most commonly cited reason. Two-thirds parents supported introduction of sexual abuse education in schools and felt that this should be begin at primary school level. Conclusion: The findings indicate that many parents do communicate with their children about CSA although a significant proportion are reluctant to do so. Parental support for CSA prevention programmes is greater than what is perceived by policy makers.

Abstract # 75

Title: International partnerships to advance the rights of indigenous children

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Emma Sydenham, Anton Blank*

Abstract: SNAICC (Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care, Australia) and Ririki (a national Maori child advocacy organisation, New Zealand) are collaborating to facilitate a session on the Indigenous Sub Group of the NGO for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Indigenous Children'sRights Working Group). The Indigenous Children's Rights Working Group connects the experience of human rights violations of children and youth around the globe to the international normative framework of the CRC and related human rights mechanisms to hold states accountable for our children's rights. We see this as a powerful focal point to build collective voice for Indigenous children's rights and to strengthen national and international advocacy for the realisation of the fundamental rights of Indigenous children and youth. The purpose of the Indigenous Children's Rights Working Group is to: Build the profile of indigenous children'sissues at an international level; Increase pressure on national governments to prioritise redress of critical human rights concerns of Indigenous children and youth; Facilitate exchange and learning of innovative advocacy strategies that are demonstrating outcomes for indigenous children and youth rights; Develop a strategy to improve the human rights outcomes for indigenous children and youth globally thorugh international partnerships and action. This proposed session will build on a workshop hosted as a side event by the Indigenous Children's Rights Working Group with NGO actors at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York in May 2012. Indigenous delegates, and delegates working with indigenous children are invited to this interactive workshop, to engage on effective advocacy international and national strategies for improving accountability for Indigenous children and youth rights and to contribute to the development of a strategy for the Indigenous Children's Rights Working Group.

Abstract # 76

Title: Child Maltreatment Prevention in Saudi Arabia: Are we Ready?

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Maha Almuneef, Mohamed Qayad, Majid AlEissa, Fadia AlBuhairan*

Abstract: There has been an increase in awareness and attention of child maltreatment in Saudi Arabia in recent years. Much of this attention is towards child protection rather than prevention. This study was conducted to assess the readiness of Saudi Arabia to implement large-scale child maltreatment prevention programs. Methods This cross sectional study was conducted in Saudi Arabia in 2011. Through convenience sampling, key informants, who were key decision makers and senior management were invited to participate in the study. A questionnaire was developed in collaboration with the WHO and six other low-middle income countries to assess the following dimensions: 1) attitudes, 2) knowledge, 3) scientific data, 4) program implementation and evaluation, 5) legislations, mandates and policies, 6) assessment of the strength of the will to address child maltreatment problem, 7) institutional links and resources, 8) material resources, 9) human and technical resources and 10) informal social resources. Each key informant as well as the researchers, who were considered to be experts, completed the questionnaire. A scoring system was developed, and a total score for the items in each dimension and its mean score were calculated. The overall mean of the 10 dimensions for both the key informants and experts were also calculated using SPSS. Results Forty-one key informants participated in the study. Thirty one were from the government sector, 8 from non-governmental organizations, and 2 from international agencies. Twenty three were males and 18 were females. Four and seven dimensions had a mean score of 5 or higher for the key informants and experts respectively. The readiness scores were found to be 44% and 60% for key informants and experts respectively. Conclusions The experts and key informants indicate that the country is moderately ready for implementing large scale child maltreatment prevention programs. Smaller programs need to be initiated and evaluated.

Abstract # 77

Title: Suicide Among Children and Adolescents in Aydin, Turkey

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Ozlem Erel, Selim Ozkok, Berk Gun, Musa Dirlik*

Abstract: Suicides among children and adolescents are tragic events. The suicide cases of children and adolescents examined between 2005 and 2011 made by Department of Forensic Medicine, Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Medicine were retrospectively analyzed. This search revealed 18 respective suicides involving 11 male (61.1%) and 7 female (38.9%) victims. The age ranged from 9 to 17 years. Mean age was 15.56. The most frequent suicide method was hanging in 10 cases (55.6%) followed by firearms in 6 cases (33.3%). 16.7% of the decedents were known to have made a prior suicide attempt. With a solid understanding of the circumstances, it may be possible to predict, and hopefully prevent, future cases of child and adolescent death.

Abstract # 78

Title: Child Abuse and Neglect Registry in Saudi Arabia: Developing a National Data Collection Tool and Future Implications

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Saad AlSayyari, Maha Almuneef, Majid AlEissa, Mohamed Qayad*

Abstract: During the two decades following the recognition of child abuse and neglect (CAN) in Saudi Arabia, there has been an increased awareness and increment in the number of cases detected across the country. However, until 2010, there was no national data available to provide precise information on the magnitude and characteristics of CAN in Saudi Arabia. In an effort to establish a systematic method of registering and maintaining records of all cases of CAN in the country, the web-based National Family Safety Registry (NFSR) was developed. Data collected from 40 hospital-based child protection centers nationwide are registered in this registry in order to have nationally representative data that will inform policy and decision making. The NFSR was established in October 2009 at a prestigious national research center experienced in running different national registries. Several training sessions were provided to registrars. Administrative, financial, ethical, technical, and human resources challenges were faced. In 2010, ISPCAN'sexpert team in administrative data was invited as external evaluators, and based on their recommendations, major changes were implemented in the data collection form and data verification process. OBJECTIVE: The objective of this presentation is to describe the process of developing a national CAN registry and to discuss challenges that have been faced during this process. Some of the lessons learned may help other countries in setting up or evaluating their own registries. Trends found in the Saudi Arabian national data will also be presented.

Abstract # 80

Title: Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults in Saudi Arabia

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Maha Almuneef, Alanoud AlMutairi, Sarah Inam, Mohamed Qayad*

Abstract: Recently there has been increased concern about a potential relationship between childhood exposure to maltreatment and risky behavior and ill health during adulthood. The international Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) study was initiated to examine the consequences of abuse and household dysfunction on adult health. In a country where child maltreatment has been addressed in only recent years, Saudi Arabia lacks national data on prevalence of all sorts of maltreatment and abuse. This study was conducted to assess thee magnitude of exposure to adverse childhood experiences and its relationship to risky behavior and disease in adulthood in Saudi Arabia. Methods: This cross-sectional study was initiated in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and data collection began during January 2012. Eligible participants included adults who lived their first 18 years in Saudi Arabia. They self responded to the international ACE questionnaire along with questions assessing their health appraisal, risk behaviors and mood. The study is ongoing; only preliminary analysis of collected data is presented in this abstract. Further data and analysis will be presented at the time of conference. Results: To date, there has been 173 participants. The majority were females (84%); government employees (38%); married (46%) and 30-44 years of age (36%). The percent of the participants who reported living with a household member who was alcoholic/drug abuser, depressed or jailed during childhood was 10%, 15% and 11% respectively. Around 17% of the participants had lived with parents who were separated or divorced, and 65% reported that they were either neglected or abused in childhood. The majority of participants (73%) reported some form of depressed mood in the last six months. Conclusion: A large number of adults in Saudi Arabia have been exposed to adverse experiences during their childhoods. Relationship to risky behaviors and ill health will be assessed and their implications discussed.

Abstract # 83

Title: Children Witnessing Intimate Partner Violence: Patterns of Mental Health Service Use and Need

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Tanja Hillberg*

Abstract: Children's exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global public health problem, with approximately 40-60% of the IPV-exposed children exhibiting clinical levels of symptomatology and in need of specialized mental health care (Gewirtz & Edleson, 2007; Grych, Jouriles, Swank, McDonald & Norwood, 2000). To our knowledge, there is no published study to date investigating which characteristics distinguish between children (and their families) who are referred only once to mental health services and those that are re-referred on more than one occasion, using a non-child welfare population of children witnessing IPV. Therefore in this study, the files of 329 children (aged 11 months to 17 years) who were referred to a Swedish Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Service specializing in outpatient treatment of children witnessing family violence were examined. Nearly all the children (93%) had witnessed the IPV directly, while one in 14 either overheard or was aware of IPV. About half of the total sample (48.6%) had also experienced concurrent child maltreatment in addition to witnessing IPV. A 38.6% re-referral rate to mental health services existed within this sample, however when abuse characteristics was considered children who were re-referred on more than one occasion were significantly more likely to have experienced concurrent child maltreatment alongside their exposure to IPV than those who were referred only once. Marked family and environmental characteristics were also demonstrated between the two groups. Of importance, the findings revealed a significant deterioration in childrens, level of psychosocial functioning between referrals. The findings of this study shed light on the multifaceted and sometimes long-term need of mental health services among children witnessing IPV. The findings of characteristics associated with initial and continued service involvement will be discussed in the light of child protection issues and practice implications.

Abstract # 85

Title: Why Lavender Hill Struggles with a Child Rights Approach

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Shane Lentoor, Tiffany Joseph*

Abstract: The "Children Are Precious - CAP" project is an ecological community-based model aimed at the prevention of child maltreatment. CAP worked on individual, family, school and community levels to build resilience of children and reduce risks of child abuse in the Greater Lavender Hill community in South Africa. The community level services focussed on communications of social change by building networks of support to change the perceptions of the community relating to children and their rights. Community workers engaged directly with leadership and members of community organisations; parents as well as youth and children's groups. Community workers engaged directly with each community based organisation to recognise children as rights bearers. Parenting training was instrumental in building parent activists of children's rights. Children were engaged directly by working with community-based aftercare, church groups and from service provider referral systems. Children participated actively to articulate messages of social change reflecting on their life experiences and aspirations for the future. Performing arts were the main methods to develop and disseminate these social change messages. The children used drama, dance, singing and visual arts as forms of expression. The children participated in the design of a mural, developed dance routines, acted in dramas and compiled a compact disc of six songs themed "Lavender Hill for Life". These performing arts productions were shared with the community as a "taking it to the streets", campaign. Community workers learnt that organisations work in a survivalist rather than strategic manner and therefore a children'srights approach was difficult to apply. Parents lack support to practice and consolidate positive parenting within their homes due to other factors that undermine their role. Children grew in consciousness but continue to be challenged by their contexts.

Abstract # 86

Title: Lessons Learnt from Utilising Community Support Workers as Para-professionals in Tertiary Level Child Abuse Prevention Services

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Merle Swartz*

Abstract: RAPCAN implemented the Children Are Precious (CAP) pilot project as a community based model of child protection from 2009-2012. This ecological model operated on three levels: community, school as well as individual/ family levels. This project consisted of tertiary prevention interventions in the form of individual and group therapeutic services for children on the individual/family level. The therapeutic services were facilitated by 9 trained community support workers (para-professionals), supervised by a social worker and implemented in four schools in Lavender Hill, South Africa The three intervention tools were: 1) A Mapping assessment tool 2) A Healers Package developed to facilitate healing with children who have been sexually abused. 3) A Hero'sWorkbook which was used as both a resilience building and assessment tool. Lessons learnt from using support workers • They need to be based in the community where the model is being implemented as they are then more grounded within the dynamics of that community. • They need to be comfortable in one tool before they start training and using a second tool. They need to be encouraged and supported at all times. • It is crucial for the support workers to be trained on how to work with the caregivers of the children that they support • The case manager needs to be hands-on for support worker supervision. Challenges for Support workers: • The support workers found it challenging to work within professional boundaries • The community mapping should be done with children and parents. • There was uncertainty within the community of the support workers, role. • Working conditions were not ideal and the support workers were let down by government.

Abstract # 87

Title: Prevention of Maltreatment before Birth for Women at Risk

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Hiromi Tsujii, Tomoe Koizumi, Mari Kasahara, Makiko Okuyama, Maki Kagami, Kyoko Maekawa*

Abstract: Child maltreatment has been a rapidly growing issue for the last two decades in Japan. The number of reported cases has increased more than 40 times during that time. Nearly 60% of deaths are cases in children in their first year of life. Over 60% of the perpetrators are biological mothers. One of the most critical factors involved in the incidents is the mothers' psychological well being that affects their ability for child rearing. In recent years, not only postpartum depression, but also developmental disorders such as Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD), Attention Deficit and Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), and other such tendencies in mothers/mothers-to-be are identified as risk factors for maltreatment. It is imperative to identify those risks and provide preventive care before child birth, considering the vulnerability of new born babies and infants. The National Center for Child Health and Development has launched a program to identify psychological needs of pregnant women and follow up with appropriate care and referrals. Questionnaires were handed to patients in their midterm to make an assessment of clinical/subclinical mood disorders and developmental disorders. Out of 763 participants who completed the questionnaires between February through July, 2010, 269 (35.3%) showed some risks. Out of the risk group, 53 patients sought to see therapists who followed up with assessments, psycho-education, and appropriate referrals. Among 7 patients who were referred to community support services for child care, 2 were at high risk for child maltreatment. In cases that have shown possible developmental disorders, patients were less likely to seek support unless they had other psychological needs such as depression and/or anxiety. The program suggests that preventive care for those who may have developmental disorders should be developed in order to better serve their needs.

Abstract # 89

Title: Child Abuse and Neglect: Student Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Wafaa Elarousy*

Abstract: Child abuse and neglect is a significant global problem with a serious impact on the victims, physical and mental health, well-being and development throughout their lives and, by extension, on society in general. The World Health Organization Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention distinguishes four types of child maltreatment which are physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional and psychological abuse and child neglect Nurses interact with children and their families or caregivers at all levels of healthcare. It is important for nurses to have a clear understanding of what child abuse and neglect are, how to identify risk factors and then how to intervene to provide competent and comprehensive healthcare for children who are at risk for or have experienced child abuse and neglect. Nurses therefore require adequate educational preparation to equip them with the required knowledge, skills and attitudes to manage child abuse adequately and effectively. The purpose of this descriptive - correlational study is to describe the knowledge and attitude on child abuse and neglect of student nurses in College of Nursing, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Science -Jeddah and to explore the interrelationship between knowledge, attitude and their biographical variables. A structured self-report data collection method was applied. The questionnaire was collected from 156 female students (response rate 70%). The preliminary results indicated that senior students, who already completed courses related to the studied issue, showed better level of knowledge than junior students in relation to the risk factors for child abuse and neglect, the national and international efforts regarding child abuse and neglect, and nurses' role the reporting. Statistical significant difference was found between senior and junior students regarding their attitude toward child abuse and neglect. It was concluded that completed courses related to the studied issue benefited students in improving their knowledge and attitude about child abuse and neglect.

Abstract # 90

Title: Historic Abuse in Residential and Foster Care: Historical Justice, Acknowledgement and Accountability

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Andrew Kendrick*

Abstract: The main contexts for historical justice are framed by genocide; and racial, ethnic and colonial wars and oppression. These have been categorised in terms of "confict", "post-conflict", and "non-conflict", situations. In most of these situations, the experience of individuals is framed by an over-arching identity; be it racial, ethnic, national or political. Another context for historical justice, however, consists of situations where individuals have suffered abuse and injustice, and it is this very experience which identifies them as a group. One example would be individuals who experience illness or disability because of medical negligence or the ill-effects of drugs; for example, the victims of thalidomide. Another such group of individuals consists of those who have experienced abuse in residential and foster care, and, in particular, those who experienced abuse as children and whose abuse has only recently come to light. These claims for historical justice reach back over 80 years in some cases. However, it is only in the last 10 to 15 years that there has been a real acknowledgement of the issue, and steps have started to be taken to address the injustices that have occurred. This paper draws on a range of research and consultancy undertaken by the author on developments in historical justice for survivors of abuse in Scotland. It will locate these developments both in relation to international responses to abuse in residential and foster care, and in relation to developments in different contexts of historical justice. In this way, this paper intends to make a contribution to broader conceptualisation and theorisation of historical justice situations; the way in which individuals in differing circumstances are affected; and the implications for policy and practice for both adult survivors of abuse in residential and foster care, and children and young people currently in out-of-home care.

Abstract # 91

Title: International Adoption on the Internet: A Revisit

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Shihning Chou*

Abstract: This study partially replicates Chou, Browne & Kirkaldy (2007), comparing the current practices of adoption agencies operating online against the UNCRC and Hague Convention principles. A systematic search was performed on Google. After eliminating broken links, duplicates and irrelevant sites, data was collected on 120 adoption agencies, using a pre-defined data extraction sheet and a set of criteria derived from the UNCRC and the Hague Convention. Four of the identified agencies were located in Canada and the rest located in the US. There were 42.5% of agencies in breach of the UNCRC and the Hague Convention principles, as 37.5% of agencies displayed either photos or personal information about the adoptable children and 13.3% of agencies specifically stated that they allowed parents to select the child they wanted to adopt. A further 25% of agencies stated that they allowed parents to give preferences which would be taken into account during the selection process and 60.8% of agencies did not mention how they matched children to parents. Popular donor countries were more likely to be non Hague-accredited. Of all the agencies reviewed in this study, 46.7% withheld the cost of adoption from the online viewing public. Of the 53.3% of agencies which disclosed fees, 85.5% of agencies charged above $20,000 with 38.9% of these agencies charging above $30,000, a significant rise from 2004. The results suggest that international adoption still needs urgent reform and the level of UNCRC breaches identified in Chou, Browne and Kirkaldy (2007) remain similar. Practice issues will be discussed in the context of the current legislations or regulations.

Abstract # 93

Title: Determining the Rights of Foster Parents Within the Context of Children's Rights

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Joe Pickard, Justin Ross, Kerry Simpson*

Abstract: Currently in the United States, foster parents do not have any specific rights conferred as to the care, custody, and control of the children in their care. This applies even when the biological parents' parental rights have been terminated and the child is well bonded to the foster parent(s). Consequently, it is possible for a child to be placed with a foster family, bond with the foster family, and taken from the foster family's custody without any determination as to the child's best interest. Such has already occurred in at least one specific case which is currently in appellate litigation (the foster parents are represented by the Presenters).

Abstract # 94

Title: Examining the Nexus of Immigration and Child Protection: Recommendations for Policy and Practice

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Kristyn Peck*

Abstract: Tens of thousands of children travel alone to the United States (U.S.) each year-- from countries as close as Mexico and Central America and continents as far away as India and West Africa. These children are fleeing situations of poverty, violence, familial abuse or neglect and are seeking educational or employment opportunities or reunification with family. The U.S. government apprehends approximately 8,000 of these children annually due to their lack of immigration status and places them in federal custody while they await the outcome of their immigration proceedings. The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, department of Migration and Refugee Services (USCCB/MRS), in partnership with the U.S. government, provides an alternative to detention by assisting in the reunification of unaccompanied, undocumented children with their families and other caregivers in the U.S. Through a community-based model, USCCB/MRS provides home studies to assess the suitability of the sponsoring family and post-release services once children are reunified with caregivers to ensure the safety, well-being and permanency of the placement. In its 17-year history of providing family preservation services to thousands of unaccompanied, undocumented children and their families, USCCB/MRS has identified promising practices as well as gaps in care in the U.S. response to this vulnerable population. Through evaluation of our agency'sown caseload, and support from related literature, this paper will examine the risk and protective factors of this vulnerable population, the effectiveness of the U.S. response and will provide recommendations for an inter-country response to better ensure permanency, safety and well-being of migrating children.

Abstract # 96

Title: Evidence of Capacity for Local and National Partnerships for Child Protection in Seven of the World's Least Developed Countries

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Andrew Ware*

Abstract: Research purpose: The purpose of this research across seven countries is to promote partnerships for child protection by identifying systemic gaps and weaknesses requiring resolution. The research is for a DFID funded programme and has three focal areas: 1. Abuse experienced by children. 2. Child protection policies, legislation and nature of implementation nationally and locally. 3. Child protection systems, with a particular focus on the local capacities for partnership and collaboration between partner agencies. Methodology: The research has piloted World Vision'sinnovative Assessment Toolkit for data collection and analysis which is aligned with UNICEF'sAssessment Toolkit for national policy mapping. It introduces participatory approaches to identify local stakeholders and potential partners and explores issues with them and also with children as key informants. Results: Provisional results highlight several common weaknesses in partnership capacity, indicate some potential opportunities and suggest how some contexts are more amenable to partnership building: • Government child protection agencies are typically under resourced and responsibilities are poorly coordinated across several Ministries. • Civil Society Organisations perform some child protection roles, but partnerships between organisations and also with state duty-bearers are often weak. • Communities sometimes exhibit strong customary protection practices, but prefer to resolve cases through traditional justice mechanisms as most official child protection structures are not trusted. Conclusions: These provisional results indicate that a successful programme for promoting partnerships for child protection must address the key systemic weaknesses identified and build up the existing strengths and capacities depending on country specific situations. Comparisons will be made between countries and finally programming solutions will be highlighted.

Abstract # 97

Title: Attitudes and Ideologies Linked with Approval of Corporal Punishment in the U.S.: An Online Comment Content Analysis

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authord: *Catherine Taylor, Shawna Lee*

Abstract: Purpose: To increase understanding of beliefs and attitudes that favor the use of corporal punishment, a strong risk factor for child physical abuse. Method: A research study linking the use of corporal punishment with increased child aggression led to multiple news stories that generated substantial online commentary. Online comments (n=500) that followed one of these stories were analyzed. A codebook was developed and two rounds of coding ensued, including a content analysis and a grounded theory approach to uncover ideological nuances. An initial set of codes was developed by the PI. Then two RAs coded all comments independently and then met to reach consensus about the codes. New codes were added as needed. Results: About 70% of the comments reflected approval of spanking while 19% reflected disapproval. The most common justifications for condoning spanking included beliefs such as: "I was spanked and I'm OK (or I'm not aggressive)", (26%), spanking improves child behavior (e.g., respect for authority), (25%), other forms of discipline aren't as effective (22%), spanking is discipline not abuse (19%), and "I spanked my kids and they're OK" (16%). About 74% of the comments were ideological in nature such as: today'sgeneration is worse off than previous ones (21%), there should be no interference with parenting (21%) particularly from government (9%) or science (8%), a belief that single rather than multi-factorial etiologies explain complex outcomes such as criminality (20%), religious justification for spanking (13%), and children already have too much power (10%). Conclusion: Beliefs about positive outcomes and lack of harm associated with corporal punishment are common and linked with its approval. This approval is often conditional by situation, yet rooted in more macro beliefs about society and parenting. Implications for primary child physical abuse prevention efforts will be discussed.

Abstract # 98

Title: Can Improving the Quality of the Birth Experience Indirectly Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect Through Influencing the Duration of Breastfeeding?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Mark Erickson*

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is (1) to review findings showing that a longer duration of breastfeeding may prevent child abuse and neglect and (2) to present a review of research of interventions that are associated with a longer duration of breastfeeding. Such interventions may indirectly prevent child abuse and neglect. Summary: Neuroendocrine research shows that breastfeeding influences the maternal brain through release of hormones and neurotransmitters known to promote bonding and caregiving (e.g. oxytocin, dopamine and prolactin). A longer duration of breastfeeding may then prevent child maltreatment through its psychological influences. This possibility was recently tested by Strathearn et.al (2009) who showed that breastfeeding > 4 months was associated with a 4.8x reduction in verified maltreatment at 15 year follow up of a cohort of 5,890 mother-child dyads. After controlling for 18 potentially confounding variables breastfeeding > 4 months was still associated with a 2.6x reduction in maltreatment. A review of research on breastfeeding duration was undertaken (US National Library of Medicine). Implementing a Baby Friendly Hospital (WHO initiative), doula support, skin-to-skin contact immediately post partum, access to a lactation consultant and rooming in are interventions associated with increased duration of breastfeeding. Breastfeeding classes and pamphlets have little impact with the exception of programs in which teaching is interactive. The duration of maternity leave is also associated with increased breastfeeding duration. These findings suggest that relatively inexpensive changes in health care delivery, particularly those related to the quality of a mother'sbirth experience, may increase breastfeeding duration and, as a consequence, reduce rates of child maltreatment. Reference: L. Strathearn et al. (2009). Pediatrics v123: 483-93.

Abstract # 99

Title: Law Reform and the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Exploring the Relationship between Law Reform and the Maltreatment of Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Lucien Lombardo, Karen Polonko*

Abstract: While the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is over 20 years old, very little is known about the degree to which the CRC is being implemented globally, the processes involved and which aspects, if any, of the implementation actually increase children'saccess to human rights. Descriptive reviews of law reform (one of eight General Measures of Implementation) and the CRC have stressed the urgent need for more reliable and systematic research on the implementation and monitoring of law reform and its impact on the lives of children (Alston and Tobin, 2005; IRC 2004, 2006, 2007). In addressing this need, our study aimed to: (1) develop indicators of law reform related to implementation of the CRC; (2) explore the extent of varying types of law reform globally; and (3) see which aspects of law reform impacted children'slives and rights. Measures of law reform were based on information in the reports submitted to and prepared by Committee on the Rights of the Child including State Party Reports, Alternative NGO reports and Concluding Observations for 179 countries. Drawing on reviews of legal reform generated by the IRC, a number of measures of law reform were developed: (1) measures related to the process of law reform: constitutional and / or legislative; (2) measures related to the place of the CRC in national legal processes: self-executing; can be invoked in court; precedential status in relation to national law; and (3) measures related to type of substantive law reform: child rights legislation (e.g., protection from violence (Article 19); transitional rights legislation (e.g. birth registration, marriage age, FGM, child labor, child soldiers, juvenile justice), and child-caring/development legislation (e.g., health care, education, etc.). Every indicator of law reform in relation to the CRC was examined in relationship to prevalence as well as impact on children's lives-child caring (i.e., rates of under age 5 child mortality) and child rights (i.e., percent beaten, drawing on "Voices" data). Preliminary results indicate that while most State Parties (SP) have engaged in some form of law reform, implementation of the CRC with respect to type and level of reform varies considerably. For example, 84% of SPs have engaged in some type of legislative reform regarding children, although change was far more likely on child development than child rights areas and degree of change was relatively small. Constitutional reform was far less common than legislative reform. Only select aspects of constitutional and legislative reform were related to child caring and rights measures, although it is not clear if the source of our data is partly responsible. Of particular interest was the negative impact on both measures of child well being of "having customary law, traditional codes and/or religious codes that hinder the process of law reform."

Abstract # 100

Title: Protecting Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Legislative Strategies from the U.S. State of California

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Colleen Henry*

Abstract: In the United States, approximately 16% of children are exposed to domestic violence each year. Emerging research finds that children exposed to domestic violence exhibit higher rates of emotional and behavioral problems and are at greater risk for child maltreatment than their non-exposed peers. These findings have led some to conclude that children exposed to domestic violence are victims of child maltreatment and in need of state protection. To date, few U.S states have chosen to define child exposure to domestic violence as child maltreatment in law, however, new legislation in diverse areas of law have been enacted in an effort to provide legal protections for children exposed to domestic violence. This paper examines legislative responses to child exposure to domestic violence in the United State's most populous state, California. While California has not gone so far as to define child exposure to domestic violence as child maltreatment, examination of California statutes enacted between 1995-2010 finds that significant changes have been made to the criminal, civil, family and government code that specifically address the welfare and safety needs of children exposed to domestic violence. These changes include enhanced legal protections, financial provisions, and social support services for victims of domestic violence and their exposed children. Together, these new laws may provide greater protection and support for children exposed to domestic violence and offer child welfare systems, criminal justice organizations, courts, and community organizations new means to protect children.

Abstract # 101

Title: Parental Abduction: A Child Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Aruna Venkat*

Abstract: The consequences of parental kidnapping which is also known as child stealing are profound. The parent who loses the child has to deal with a precipitous loss beyond the feelings related to the marital breakup or divorce itself. The child who is kidnapped must cope with the shock of the kidnapping, the sudden loss of a parent and social circle, and an abrupt adaptation to a new environment. The child also often has to deal with lies that the snatching parent tells about the other parent, for example, "Mommy doesn't love you anymore", or, "Your father is dead". It is now generally agreed that the frequency of parental child stealing is increasing. The debate over the issue of whether it is possible to charge a parent with a crime against a child has led us to understand that parents can be, should be, and must be charged with child abuse when they have committed crimes against a child. This whole area of children's rights has been assessed within the context of maltreatment, serious neglect, physical and sexual abuse of children. We now must conceptualize parental stealing/ abduction/ kidnapping as child abuse of the most flagrant sort. Therefore, child abduction is child abuse, but the abusers are the parents themselves. They are traumatized, they need help and care, and not punishment. It is a wrong but to call it a crime like the US does, in my opinion, is not the solution at all. Parents need counseling and help to overcome the situation of a breaking home. Let us look at the possibilities of a reunion of the parents. This alone is the only solution to the problem called parental abduction.

Abstract # 104

Title: Donor Mandatory Child Protection Standards: What Does this Mean for Partners and How will these Standards Increase the Protection of Children in the Delivery of International Aid?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Kate Eversteyn*

Abstract: AusAID is the first donor to have a child protection policy and mandatory compliance standards. The presentation will explore how a child safety policy can postively contirbute to strengthening child protection systems at the field level. Working in complex environments where there are no formal systems or government authorities child safety policies are critical.

Abstract # 106

Title: Analysis about the Current Situation of Child Maltreatment in Europe: Legal Framework, Good Practices and New Proposals

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Jorge Garcés , Francisco Ródenas, Stephanie Carretero, Ascensión Doñate-Martínez*

Abstract: In spite of the advances in setting out the basic human rights of every child, nowadays there is still social acceptance of some kind of violence against children in the educational process at home and school. In this sense, Polibienestar Research Institute from the University of Valencia (www.polibienestar.org) is currently working with an interdisciplinary team of professionals in the project entitled "BE Supportive, NOT violent! Positive parenting for happy children!" funded by the European Commission within the III Daphne Program that aims at raising awareness on the negative effects of corporal and psychological punishment of children, as well as at promoting positive parenting and non-violent raising of children in all environments. The present transnational and comparative study shows an updated picture of the situation at several European countries (Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Spain and Sweden) about children maltreatment through two main points: 1) a search of current framework about the legislative situation and of the national good practices existing at these countries against violent punishment of children; and 2) a research on minors, and parents, attitudes and ideas of violence against children through interviews and questionnaires. The main results show that all the countries have a specific legal framework related to children'srights. Regarding to the analysis of good practices, it is reported a few initiatives addressed direct and specifically to children. Moreover, through the research with direct sources, children and parents, it becomes evident the necessity to improve some parenting skills to raise children daily, as well as to improve their relationship spending more time and doing more things together. Through this research it is deduced the necessity to spread to the main target groups information of relevance: a) spreading their basic rights for children; b) training parents in positive parenting resources and abilities; and c) to emphasize the importance of working in good practices aimed to prevent child maltreatment and to promote positive discipline addressed to policy makers.

Abstract # 107

Title: Late Adolescents Physical Abuse Risk and Future Parenting Style: Gender-Matched versus Cross-Gendered Similarities and Differences

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Anjali Gowda, Christina Rodriguez*

Abstract: Principles of social learning theory suggest that behaviors are learned through modeling and imitation of significant others. Parenting style and parental discipline practices are also widely believed to affect child outcomes. Parents using harsh physical discipline and authoritarian parenting styles are considered to model maladaptive parenting strategies that sway children'sfuture parenting abilities, potentially contributing to the intergenerational transmission of physical abuse. However, previous research relies heavily on single informant reports of parenting practices. Including multiple reporters (i.e., both parents and child) would help clarify the impact that parenting received as a child may have on future parenting and abuse risk. This approach allows for the examination of gender effects to address whether maladaptive parenting and abuse risk from mothers and fathers relate differentially to an emerging adults, abuse risk as well as the examination of gender-matched relations. For example, parenting attitudes and abuse risk may be more strongly transmitted across gender matched parent-child pairs (e.g., mother-daughter) rather than cross-gendered pairs (e.g., mother-son). The current study examined the connection between multi-informant reports of history of parenting style (mother, father and late adolescent report) and parental abuse potential with adolescents, abuse risk and self-report of future parenting behaviors. Participants were 110 undergraduates, ages18-20, and their parents (109 mothers, 80 fathers). Adolescent participants provided responses to estimate their own abuse potential and their perception of parenting style experienced from both caregivers, as well as what parenting style they expected to use in the future. Both parents reported on their parenting style as well as abuse potential. Findings indicated that differential gender effects exist in the relation between parenting style and abuse potential across generations, wherein same gendered dyads had the most pronounced association with late adolescent outcomes. Discussion will include implications of findings on more gendered considerations in preventative treatment approaches.

Abstract # 109

Title: Functionality of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in Turkish Formal Education

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10 - 17:40

Authors: *Nuray Sevinç, Sibel Taşci, Kenan Sevinç*

Abstract: This paper is a literature review on the legal arrangements made after the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Turkey. The data obtained were evaluated, and the formal education system arrangement according to the provisions of the convention were discussed. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by UN General Assembly in 1948, it is expressed that childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. Then, UN adopted Declaration of Rights of the Child in 1959. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has been the policy text which gives the power of international law to children's rights referred in this declaration. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989 with unanimity. Turkey signed the convention with reservation on some articles relating to minorities, and the convention was approved by Parliament in 1995. Some of the countries signing the convention has legislated new laws for adaptation to the convention. Turkey has made some legal arrangements in favor of children since the date when has accepted the convention. However, it can not be said entirely that the formal education system has been revised according to the convention, because the vast majority of legislation are prepared before 1995. Therefore, the legislation of Ministry of Education should be reorganized to incorporate functionality to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Turkey. In addition, it should be made appropriate arrangements in school buildings and parts to the children's rights. The views of students and parents should be considered when these arrangements deciding.

Abstract # 110

Title: Analysis of Bullying and Cyberbullying Consequences: Risk of Engaging in Violent Behaviors

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gordana Buljan Flander, Dragana Mateskovic, Ivana Cukovic Bagic*

Abstract:THIS STUDY AIMS TO:1.Determine if there are differences between three groups of children: those who have not been exposed to any violent behaviors in school, those who experienced several violent behaviors in school, and those who experienced bullying or cyberbullying on regular basis, regarding internalizing (depression, loneliness) and externalizing (anger, fighting) symptoms. 2.Determine if children who experienced some kind of violent behavior (occasionally or on a regular basis) show greater tendency to act violently toward other children, when compared to children who have not experienced violent behavior in school. METHOD: The sample included 562 children, aged between 13 and 15, equally girls and boys. Data was collected in Croatian elementary schools, 7th and 8th grades, in rural and urban areas. RESULTS: Results show that children exposed to bullying or cyberbullying are feeling more depressed and lonely and show greater anger then children who haven`t experienced bullying. More often violation is, greater the consequences. When compared to children who have not experienced violent behavior in school, children who experienced any kind of violent behavior (several or constant) have greater tendency to be violent toward other children in the same way they were victimized. CONCLUSIONS: 1.Consequences of violent behavior among children are more severe as children are more often exposed to inappropriate peer behavior. 2.Even occasional exposure to peer violent behaviors can lead to greater possibility of continuing such behaviors toward other children.

Abstract # 111

Title: Access to HIV Information: the Challenge of Hearing Impaired Adolescents in Rivers State, Nigeria

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Yetunde Akani, Charlse Tobin-West, Jozabad Ibiroma, Nancy Chidi-Nwankwo*

Abstract: Background: Hearing impaired and normal adolescents are equally vulnerable to HIV infection in developing countries yet HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, completely exclude the hearing impaired. There is very little HIV or sexuality education in schools for the hearing impaired, especially for adolescents. They therefore have much less knowledge and awareness of HIV transmission and prevention. This paper assesses the HIV knowledge and risk perception among hearing impaired in-school adolescents in Rivers State, Nigeria. Methods: A cross sectional survey was carried out among 220 in-school adolescents in the 5 special schools for the hearing impaired in Rivers State between December 2011 and January 2012. A stratified sampling design proportionate to size of the schools and educational level of the participants was used to select the study participants. Data was analyzed using Epi Info ver 6.04d statistical software package. Confidence limit was set at p=0.05. Results Participants consisted of 113 (51.4%) females and 107 ((48.6%) males. Awareness about HIV infection was reported by 135 (61.4%) and the major sources of information were the school teachers 88 (40%) and civil society groups 91 (41.4%). Almost all the adolescents 209(95%) received their HIV information in sign language. However, as much as 154 (70%) of the adolescents did not understand how HIV infection was transmitted, while 120 (54.5%) did not know how HIV can be prevented. Furthermore, 103 (46.8%) did not assessed themselves to be vulnerable to HIV, while only 21 (9.5%) knew their HIV status. Conclusion Hearing impaired adolescents had limited knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The inclusion of HIV education in their school curriculum and targeted training on HIV/AIDS for sign language teachers to address needs of hearing impaired adolescents in Rivers State are advocated. Key words: HIV information, Rivers State, Nigeria

Abstract # 112
Title: Child Rights
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: *Ahmed Alruzayq*

Abstract: The first workshop in Saudia Arabia about children rights, we mentioned their rights and create a radical change on them.

Abstract # 113
Title: Psychiatric Assessment of Adolescent Crime Offenders
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Authors: *Özlem Şireli,Zeynep Esenkaya,Hülya Yaylalı, Çağatay Uğur, Nagihan Saday Duman,Betül Gül,Merve Günay, Hilal Tuğba Kılıç, C. Kağan Gürkan, Birim Günay Kılıç*

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to evaluate psychiatric diagnoses in adolescents who were crime offenders. Methods: Nineteen adolescents who referred to Ankara University, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry for forensic assessment between 2008 and 2011 were included in the study. All of the adolescents committed a crime and some of them are also child abuse victims. Psychiatric diagnoses of adolescent crime offenders were determined according to their retrospective chart review. Results: The mean age of referral was 15.1-1.7 [12-18] and 89.5% (n=17) of the cases were boys and 10.5% (n=2) were girls. Psychiatric disorders or behavioral problems were detected in 84.2% (n=16) of the adolescents. Mental Retardation was present in 63.2% (n=12) of the patients. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder was the most frequent Axis 1 diagnosis (26.3%, n=5) according to DSM-IV. Conclusion: The findings of our study suggests that the rate of psychiatric disorders are high in adolescent offenders which may pave the way for them to be pushed into crime and also become a child abuse victim.

Abstract # 114
Title: Factors that Affect Ppsychological Well-being in a New Zealand Sample of Maltreated Children
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30
Authors: *Sarah Wolstenholme, Fred Seymour*

Abstract: Many children and young people who have experienced maltreatment subsequently develop a range of psychological difficulties. This study aimed to investigate what demographic, abuse, and child/family factors related to the psychological wellbeing of maltreated New Zealand children/adolescents. Over a four month period, data from 180 children/young people who presented to Puawaitahi, a multi-agency child abuse service, was analysed and coded. Psychological wellbeing was assessed by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), and details of background variables were obtained from file information. Analysis of SDQ scores indicated that a large proportion of the sample had emotional, behavioural, or concentration difficulties, and this exceeded rates that would be expected in the general population. Statistical analyses indicated that being male was associated with greater externalising symptoms, and older age at presentation was associated with higher scores for emotional difficulties. A greater delay between the first abusive event and the identification of the maltreatment, and lack of parent belief were linked with greater symptomatology. Children/young people who had allegedly been sexually abused had higher scores for emotional difficulties than those who had been referred due to other concerns. By comparison, children and young people had behavioural difficulties and low pro-social behaviour scores when physical abuse had been alleged. Impact was greater for children/young people who were living with a non-kin caregiver, compared to those living with their biological parents. Additionally, children who had been in child protection care less than a month were particularly vulnerable to emotional difficulties. This study indicates what factors may place maltreated children/young people at greater risk of psychological difficulties, and highlights a need for psychological support for many of these children/adolescents.

Abstract # 115

Title: Using Mapping Technologies for Accountability in Violence against Children

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Adem Arkadas-Thibert, Gokce Gul, Ozkan Yildiz*

Abstract: This presentation will outline how using newly emerging crowdsourcing technologies may be used for mapping for accountability in violence against children. It will highlight how to link international initiatives with national ones, how to involve children and public in general in child rights advocacy through reporting and monitoring violence against children, and how to use mapping data as a research tool to show where and which forms of violence happens against children in a given locality, in our case Turkey. International Children's Center in its quest to address violence against children in Turkey was in touch with a Kenyan technology initiative which claimed international recognition: Ushahidi (http://ushahidi.com/). Having got necessary permissions and technical support, Violence against Children Map in Turkey was created with a view to monitor violence against children in Turkey as an early warning tool to address problems before they escelate in certain parts of the country (http://www.cocukhaklariizleme.org/harita/?l=fr_FR).

Abstract # 117

Title: Knowledge and Experiences of Guidance Counselors in Izmir about Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Oya Halicioglu*

Abstract: Objective: To increase the public awareness about child abuse and neglect (CAN), it is a necessity to know its definition and possible risk factors. For this reason, teachers have some important responsibilities as they have a close relationship with pupils. Our aim in this study was to investigate the knowledge and experiences of guidance counselors about CAN. Methods: A training program was planned for the guidance counselors working in the schools of Konak, Izmir. Before this training, a questionnaire with 10 questions about the definition and possible risk factors of CAN and case reporting was administered. The analyses were conducted using SPSS 16. Results: 43 guidance counselors with an average age of 38Â±6.6 were attended to the research, 67,4% of them were female. All of the counselors have the basic knowledge about the definition of CAN and types of abuse; however 35% of them did not have adequate knowledge about the risk factors. 20% of the counselors did not know that it was obligatory to send a report about CAN cases, and 25% of them did not know where to report. In addition, 51% of the teachers reported that they have encountered CAN cases before and 14,3% of them did not reported it. There was no significant difference between detecting and reporting of abuse and years of work experience and the gender of counselor (p>.005). Conclusion: The guidance counselors that are working in Konak, Izmir have the basic knowledge about the definition of CAN, nevertheless they do not have satisfactory fund of knowledge about risk factors and reporting. Standardized training programs with algorithms high level of participation are needed to enhance the awareness about CAN.

Abstract # 118

Title: Childhood Marriage

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Elif Odabaş, Nilüfer Keser, Didem Yazıcı, Gözde Kars, Fayık Yurtkulu, Filiz Daşkafa, Betül Ulukol*

Abstract: Child marriage (younger than 18 years old) is an important problem of public health in Turkey and the entire world. Child marriage is associated with low socioeconomic level, low education, poverty, and cultural differences. Whatever the reason of child marriage, marriage of an individual who has not yet completed sexual maturation leads to biological, psychological, and social problems in the progressive period. In addition, due to the fact that child marriage is not legal in Turkey, legal challenges arise in the process. Again, dropping out of school because of marriage bring about limits of child'seconomic freedom in the community and lowers her/his social status. The aim of study is to investigate child marriage which is generally ignored in Turkey. 465 children with suspected to be sexual abused by forensic interview in one year (November 2010-October 2011) 383 children of them were diagnosed as sexually abused by forensic interview. In this study, early marriage cases among children were analyzed. The findings indicates that 40 (10.4 %) children aged 13-17 have early marriage and 26 (65. %) of them were pregnant. Approximately seventy percent of this children 27 (67.5%) reported to judicial authorities from hospitals where children went to make the inspection during pregnancy. Moreover, fifteen children (36.5%) were married escaping from the house, 5 (12.5%) children were married without the consent of her and 5 (12.5%) children were victim of the sexual abuse in an earlier time. Five (12.1%) children had only complained to judicial authorities. Finally, six (15%) of them were placed in orphanage. In this study, the risk factors of child marriage were discussed to eliminate child marriage, examining legal and social dimensions of early marriages in Turkey.

Abstract # 119

Title: Mother-Son And Father-Son Incest Cases

Presentation Time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Didem Yazıcı, Fatma Aslan, F. Yüksel, S. Çelik, Nilüfer Keser, Elif Odabaş, Gözde Kars, Fayık Yurtkulu, Filiz Daşkafa, Betül Ulukol*

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is the use of a child for sexual gratification by an adult or older, more powerful person, including an older child. It is called incest when it happens between family members. Studies show that proportion of incest was between 10% and 32% of all sexual abuses. Although the amount of incest cases is high, the proportion of mother and father as perpetrator is low in literature. Especially, mother-son incest is the most rare incest type. The aim of the study is to evaluate and contribute the studies in Turkey and worldwide by analyzing two sample cases. In 465 abused children applied to Child Follow-Up Center for forensic interview in one year (November 2010-October 2011), there were only two boy cases (mother-son and father-son incest). First case is a 17 years old male child who has been subjected to sexual abuse for a long time by his birth-mother. The case was from a well socioeconomic status and the sexual abuse has come to light after his telling it to his care-giver. Second case is 8 years old, who is the youngest of 4 siblings who were all subjected to sexual abuse by their own father. It has been observed that destructive father had history of alcohol use and physical violence towards the family members. Consequently, this case reports showed that because of being a secret and socially unacceptable, mother-son and father-son incest cases which have been submitted to judicial process is less than sexual abuse cases in Turkey.

Abstract # 122

Title: A Forensic Interview In The Hospital Room

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Nilüfer Keser, Fadime Yüksel, Elif Odabaş, Safa Çelik, Gözde Kars, Betül Ulukol, Didem Yazıcı, Fayık Yurtkulu, Filiz Daşkafa*

Abstract: Ankara Child Follow-Up Center (Cocuk Izlem Merkezi CIM) is a center located at one of the teaching hospitals within the Ministry of Health network in Ankara. This center, fully funded by the Turkish Ministry of Health was established to assess child victims of acute and non-acute sexual abuse in a child and family-friendly environment. Services currently provided at this center include family interview and psychosocial assessment, forensic interview of the child, forensic and medical examination of the child and psychological evaluaiton of the child. While forensic interview is conducted in a child-friendly interview room, via a two-way mirror, law enforcement officer, prosecutor, guardian ad litum, and CIM staff are able to observe the interview that allows them to contribute to the interview process. All forensic interviews are videotaped and transripted reports are submitted to the court system via the prosecutor present during the interview. This study reports a case of sexual abuse that had to have a forensic interview in the hospital room where she was hospitalized due to end-stage leukemia instead of at the CIM. Although the interview overall went well and the child did disclose anal and vaginal penetration by a married adult on multiple occasions, certain complications occurred such as pain, scream, etc. Due to this experience, guidelines have been written to interview such inpatients who will not be able to travel to the CIM for forensic interview.

Abstract # 123

Title: Psychosocial Analysis of Revictimization in Childhood Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Elif Odabaş, Nilüfer Keser, Fadime Yüksel-Okur, Safa Çelik, Filiz Daşkafa, Gözde Kars, Didem Yazıcı, Fayık Yurtkulu, Betül Ulukol*

Abstract: This paper attempts to analyse psychosocial aspect of revictimization. This study has examined 465 cases seen at Ankara Child Follow-up Center between 01 November 2010-31 October 2011. It has been found out that 36 children (7.7%) of above mentioned cases are revictimized. 91.7% of children were female and 8.3% were male and the average age of the first victimization is 12.4Â±3.1. In the first victimization, while 30 of the victims (83.3%) were abused by familiar persons, 6 victims (16.7%) were sexually abused by a stranger. It has been detected that the percentage of abused by strangers in the revictimization is 13.9%. 58.3% told the experiences they had with other people after the first victimization and 36.1% reported to the judicial authorities. In addition, %8.3 were suffered from mild mental retardation and there was psychiatric disease story in the family history in the 66.7%. The problems of revictimized children; • Not benefit social support mechanisms 77.8% • Not participate in the psychiatric follow-up 44.4% • Stigmatization 25% • Engage in a sexual intercourse randomly 25% • Leave home 22.2% • Not believe the narratives / Not take seriously 19.4% • Become addict to drug or alcohol 13.9% • Attempt to commit suicide / self-mutilate 11.1% • Force to prostitution 8.3% • Marry unofficially 8.3% • Get pregnant 5.6% After the interviews with the families, it has been discovered that children had problems in their relationships. The family relations of these children; • Have problems with the family 58.3% • Problems between parents 50% • Domestic violence 41.7% • Physical abuse 38.9% The results of this study have displayed that it is significant to support victims, mental health, reinforce social support mechanisms and provide social rehabilitation for them. Keywords: Childhood sexual abuse, revictimization.

Abstract # 124

Title: Two Cases of Unexplained Bleeding: Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Funda Kurt, Sevgi Başkan, Özdecan Bezirci, Gürol Cantürk, Zarife Kuloğlu, Filiz Şimşek Orhon, Sinan Oğuz, Emine Suskan, Deniz Tekin, Betül Ulukol, Fatoş Yalçınkaya*

Abstract: Munchausen syndrome (MBP) is a psychiatric disorder where children were unnecessarily treated or investigated for medical conditions that were falsified by their caregivers, usually the mother. The diagnosis of MBP must be kept in mind in conditions where there is no underlying organic pathology in a bleeding patient. We report two MBP cases, who have been brought to our hospital due to hematuria and gastrointestinal beeding. CASE 1: A 30 -months -old female was admitted to the emergency department with the complaints of abdominal pain, hematuria, dysuria for the last 4 months. Our patient was admitted to many hospitals for complaints of hematuria, had undergone many investigations, and all of investigations were normal except renal cortical cyst demonstrating in the ultrasonographic examination. The patient was consulted by nephrology department and she was hospitalized for further evaluation. The investigation of her revealed no abnormal results. After the ten days of discharge from hospital, she was again brought to the emergency department for hematuria. Physicial examination revealed the presence of small amount of blood in her perineum but also, her urinary evalution was normal. CASE 2: A 4 -year-old male was admitted to our hospital with the complaints of bloody stool. Physical examination was unremarkable. A complete blood count, stool examination including cultures revealed normal findings. During his hospitalisation there was no episode of bloody stool. After one day, she left the hospital without permission. We learned that she was readmitted for another hospital. Detailed evaluation of past medical records indicated that she was previously evaluated in various hospitals and the hematological, radiological and biochemical investigations were normal. MBP should be included in the differential diagnosis of a child with complaints which are irrevelant to patient'sgeneral health state and cannot be explained by medical professionals as in our cases.

Abstract # 126

Title: Sexually Abused Children With Mental Retardation

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Gözde Bahar Kars, Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Nilüfer Keser, Filiz Daşkafa, Elif Odabaş, Didem Yazıcı, Fayık Yurtkulu, Burcu Alan Ersöz*

Abstract: Mental retardation is a condition of medical, educational, and social problem. There is a growing recognition that children and adolescents who have intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse. Having mental retardation is a risk factor for sexual abuse, too. In this study, 465 children with suspected to be sexually abused children who were admitted to the Child Follow-Up Center for forensic interviews in one year were analyzed for mental retardation. The findings indicates that 50 (13%) children had mild and moderate mental retardation among 383 sexual abused children. These children were 39 girls (78%) and 11 boys (22%). Forty percent (n=20) of these children were exposed to vaginal and anal penetration, thirty percent (n=15) of them were exposed to sexual violence. In addition, thirty percent (n=15) of sexually abused children with mentally retardation were threaten by perpetrators. In this study, we presented and discussed the other social-demografic features of mentally retarded children who were sexually abused. Suggestions for future research in the area of mentally retarded children sexually abused were discussed.

Abstract # 127

Title:Violation of Children's Right to Privacy in Residential Care Settings

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Ceyda Dedeoğlu, Mehmet Aközer*

Abstract: Article 16 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child underlines the right of a child to privacy by stating that "No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence..." Although the statement is in line with the human rights perspective, it has been a subject of debate since the initial discussions of development of the convention, as there is a very sensitive line between the child's right to privacy and the parents,/caregivers, duties and responsibilities to protect the child. Violation of privacy right is being frequently rationalized with the intention for "protecting" the child from abuse and neglect. Residential care institutions, including correctional ones, are the environments where these violations are mostly evident. Simultaneously, these institutions are places where children are expected to learn the concept of "privacy" and internalize how they can "protect themselves" from unwanted behavior by setting the limits. We will discuss whether the adults, / professionals, (un) intentional or unjustified interference with the privacy right has the potential to make children more prone to abuse, by compromising the development of sense of privacy. We will also delineate conditions in which caregivers, use of their right and duty to supervise children might devolve into a form of child abuse through violation of their privacy. We will focus on the situation in care institutions. Although all the standards developed for residential care, including the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, underline the right to privacy, research is scarce that investigates its implementation and consequences of violation. Legal dimensions of the dilemma are duly emphasized, while its impact on the development of child is understated. We aim to discuss different perspectives with consideration of children'sbest interest, pointing out areas for further research.

Abstract # 128

Title: Child Abuse in Printed Media and a Case Study

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Duygu Yumurtacı, Fevziye Dolunay*

Abstract: Child abuse is a serious societal and psychological problem which has to be taken into consideration while reflecting it to the public in the media. As media has a great impression on society, it is essential that where it places the problem. This study aimed to find how the child abuse reflected in printed media. News selected from three national newspapers, Cumhuriyet , Harriyet and Zaman, covering years of 2010 January to 2012 February. Related news analyzed by using method of content analysis considering the type of the abuse, causes and consequences of the fact, features of the victims and perpetrators. In addition to the news, a specific case has been selected to analyze more deeply. The twelve year old girl has been raped by 31 people in Mardin, Turkey. Although the abuse occurred in 2003, the legal process ended in 2010 and the case was referred to the Turkish Supreme Court because the penalty decision wasn't seem suitable by lawyer. Results indicated that sexual abuse reported more frequently than physical abuses and emotional abuses. Differently than other cultures in the Turkish news, getting married in early adolescent period according to moral laws and making children take a part in TV series and commercials were encountered. In accordance with these results, the application and protection of child rights should be put into practice.

Abstract # 130

Title:The best Russian child abuse prevention practices: research outcomes

Presentation time: Monday September 10, 2012 11:30-13:00

Author: *Alexander Spivak*

Abstract: The research has been undertaken by the National Foundation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as part of the "Compass for Childhood" Program funded by USAID. The purpose of the research was to identify the practices and approaches proved to be the most efficient for abuse prevention and protection of children",™s rights given Russian cultural and educational context. The objectives of the research include: 1 "," collecting of the most complete knowledge base on the technologies and services applied in the Russian child welfare system for abuse and neglect prevention; 2 "," listing of the recommended preventive services for child abuse and neglect prevention. The criteria for the selection of the practices were: ", innovational approach; ", over 1 year of practical experience; ",ability to be disseminated; ", available description; ",evidence-based results; ", compliance with the main needs of target groups. The basic methods of the research were: documentation analysis, structured experts interviews, focus groups and roundtables. The research was unique due to its geographical scope and involvement of government authorities as well as state and public sectors. Inquiries for data were submitted directly to the governors of 83 regions of the Russian Federation; over 90% of them were responded. The research team processed over one thousand of obtained practices descriptions. The results of the research include annotated description of over 300 of cases of regional-based abuse prevention practices, further summarized into 50 service descriptions. To put these into practice the NFPCC now develops detailed standards and guidelines of such services.

Abstract # 133

Title: ICT-related Sexual Abuse of Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Helene Jansen, Anne Wodschow, Anette Baadsgaard, Pia Rathje*

Abstract: Background New possibilities of interaction between people in networks and chatrooms, offered by ICT (Information and Communications Technologies) have enabled new forms of child sexual abuse. The question is whether ICT-related sexual abuse of children differs from non ICT-related sexual abuse. Objective Differences and similarities between cases of children expoxed to ICT-related sexual abuse and cases of non-ICT related sexual abuse? Method Characteristics of 28 children aged 11-15 exposed to ICT-related sexual abuse were compaired to characteristics of children at the same age exposed to non ICT-related sexual abuse referred to treatment in same period of time. Results In 75% of the cases of ICT-related sexual abuse the abuse has been disclosed by and referred from the police. In comparison 47% of the non ICT-related sexually abused children are referred from the police. The risk of the abuse involving penetration is 2.7 times higher if the abuse is ICT-related. 70% of the ICT-related abused children and 45% of the non-ICT related abused children come from families not known by the social authorities before the abuse. After ICT-related sexual abuse the psychological treatment period is significantly longer. Conclusion The study indicates that cases of ICT-related sexual abuse differ from other cases of sexual abuse of children in various ways. One interpretation could be, that children exposed to ICT-related sexual abuse to a greater extend feel responsible for the abuse because of their curious involvement in the interarction on the internet. Furthermore, the ICT-related abused children more often come from well functioning families. The results calls for treatment programs taking these differences into account in order to promote sufficentiel recovery.

Abstract # 134

Title: Discourses Regarding Child Sexual Abuse of Local Teachers of the City of San Antonio, Chile

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Paula Moreno*

Abstract:T his presentation will announce the results of my undergraduate thesis research (to qualify for the professional title of sociologist). In this investigation I analyzed the discourses of local teachers about the problem of child sexual abuse, not only to investigate their knowledge about it, but also to analyze their conceptions on childhood and child sexuality. Firstly, the purpose of this study was to determine if there was any kind of prevention on this issue, and secondly, was to establish if limiters or facilitators exist on teachers, pre-conceptions that can help their students if the teacher has a feeling that sexual abuse is present. The theoretical framework for this investigation was a constructivist perspective of language, specifically a pedagogical discourse, were discourses create and modify realities. The perspective of the sociology of childhood also takes relevance as well as gender perspective. The methodology used was a semi structured interview to primary school teachers and pre-school teachers, and it was analyzed from a discourse analysis technique. Results have shown that the government doesn`t have any kind of teaching plan for the prevention of child sexual abuse, this is one explanation why schools don`t have a prevention program of child sexual abuse, although there have been many cases related to this issue. Teachers don`t know how to act if any of those students is abused (sexually). There isn`t any kind of coordination between schools and all institutions (locals, national or international) who work for preventing child sexual abuse or works for providing psychosocial treatment for it. Teacher`s conceptions about childhood will also be discussed, in which exist a dichotomy between a general conception of it and a childhood conception of their students. Finally, sexual education will be considered as part of this issue, because it is also influenced by gender differences.

Abstract # 135

Title: The Risk Factors for Child Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Filiz Daşkafa, Fayık Yurtkulu, Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Elif Odabaş, Nilüfer Keser, Gözde Kars, Betül Ulukol, Didem Yazıcı, İbrahim Yılmaz*

Abstract: In this study, the family interviews of sexually abused children were evaluated in Ankara Child Follow up Center between November 2010 and February 2012. After the interwievs with the families of abused children,the risk factors had been considered and than the intervention plans and service models had been figured out. Risk factors had been collected using the data gained by the patient evaluation forms, which including the conditions about early age marriage, unemployment of the parents, economic poorness, domestic violence, seperated families, disabled member in families, mental or physical illnesses, drug and alcohol tenancy, undesired pregnancy, death of parents, number of children, educational level of family members, stepparents, conflicts in families prostitution at home, jailed conditions of parents, gambling games, etc. parameters. The datas gained are considered to be useful for the academic literature and to be useful about preventing children from abuse and neglect.

Abstract # 136

Title: Preventing Child Maltreatment: A Role for Child Healthcare Professionals

Presentation time: Wednesday, 10 September 2012, 08:45 – 10:25

Author: *Howard Dubowitz*

Abstract: This workshop will focus on the Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK) model of enhanced primary healthcare for children, involving special efforts to identify and help address common psychosocial problems facing many families - parental depression, substance abuse, partner violence and major parenting stress. Most countries offer families of young children (0-5) routine health care. Generally this involves a good relationship between professionals and families thus providing an excellent opportunity to address the above problems. The workshop will include a description of the SEEK model. The promising results of two large randomized controlled trials and cost effectiveness of the model will then be presented. These include modifying the thinking and behavior of health professionals as well as helping reduce the rates of child abuse and neglect. The final part of the workshop will involve a discussion of how the model could be adapted for different child healthcare settings.

Abstract # 139

Title: Health and Risk Behaviours among Youths with Documented Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Angela Maia, Ricardo Pinto*

Abstract: Objectives: Every year several children are identified by Child Protective Services (CPS) as a result of being at elevated risk of abuse and neglect and are targets of different protective interventions. However, the later functioning of these children remains unclear by the comparison between targets of different measures, and with other youths who were not identified. The aim of this study was to assess the current health among youths who were abused or/and neglected as a child and had received one of two different protective interventions (home vs. institutionalization). Methods: We assessed the childhood adversity, psychopathology, physical complaints and health risk behaviours among 136 youths who had received one of two different protective interventions, and we compared them with 80 youths who had not received intervention. Results: The groups were similar in terms of psychopathology, global index of risk behaviours, and physical complaints. However, some of the risk behaviours were associated with different groups as following: Failure to brush their teeth and early initiated sexual intercourse were associated with belonging to the group that received home interventions; self-mutilation behaviour and risk of attempted suicide were associated with institutionalization; and, finally, sexual intercourse without a condom and alcohol abuse were associated with the comparison group. Conclusion: The literature has shown that abused and neglected children have a higher risk to develop health problems later, but our results suggest resilience most likely due to the CPS intervention. However, researchers and professionals concerned with the prevention of child abuse and neglect need to reconsider the strategies for health promotion and prevention of risk behaviours in view of different young populations, as well as different protective measures applied in childhood.

Abstract # 140

Title: An Example of Child Participation in Media: "Children Have A Say" Radio Program

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gozde Durmus, Ayse Beyazova, Atike Zeynep, Melda Akbas*

Abstract: Children can become full members of the democratic society only when they participate in social,
economic, cultural and political fields and participation is possible with full recognition of the children's rights to citizenship and good governance. However in Turkey similar to most of the countries, the children are regarded as not yet fully developed or inadequate persons or citizens within the society; they are rather regarded as citizens of tomorrow; hence they can't fully enjoy their participation rights. Their agenda and position is most often disregarded by the society in general. Even though they make-up a huge portion of the audience, children's opinions and their position are most often disregarded by the media. Moreover, the children are underrepresented within the media. Media could be transformative power of children's rights and child participation. The aim of this radio program is to focus on the children's agenda about child rights to provide for realization of right to participation and to create a model about child participation in media. The radio program has been streamed weekly in Açık Radyo, a Turkish radio channel which mainly serves for adult audience, since May 2008. The radio program has been developed by 10 children who are aged between 12-18. They have been directly empowered as for children's rights and radio programming. Each program have been a specific theme from the child rights (education system, child justice, child abuse or neglect, best practices from NGOs, etc.) and one or more experts or relevant persons (an adult or a child) have been invited to discuss about the theme with one or two members of young radio producers. Awareness about children rights towards listeners of Açık Radyo has been raised via this radio program.

Abstract # 141

Title: The Mediator Role Of Parenting Behaviors Between Children Witnessing Interparental Violence And Children Coping With Interpersonal And Academic Stressors

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Özge Sarıot, Hürol Fışıloğlu*

Abstract: The study aims to investigate the role of parenting behaviors as a mediator, between children's witnessing of interparental violence and coping ways of children with interpersonal and academic stressors. With the10-12 aged sample group which involved 343 elementary students, the relationship among witnessing interparental violence, perceived parenting behaviors, and coping ways with the interpersonal and academic stressors were tested through mediation analysis. After determination of the mediators, four path analyses were conducted in order to test the convergence between the mediation models and the data obtained in the study, via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Results revealed that perceived emotional warmth, rejection and comparison behaviors of parents have mediator roles between witnessing interparental violence and ways of coping with the interpersonal stressors. Additionally, perceived emotional warmth and rejection from parents also mediated the relationship between witnessing interparental violence and ways of coping with academic stressors. In conclusion, the relation between witnessing interparental violence and coping of children with different stressors is affected from parenting behaviors.

Abstract # 142

Title: Welfare of the Child as the Paramount Consideration in Custody Cases: A Comparative Study of Civil and Islamic Laws in Malaysia

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Normi Abdul Malek*

Abstract: In general, both civil and Islamic laws are in agreement that the welfare or interests of the child is the paramount consideration in deciding disputes relating to custody. Factors such as physical and emotional well being, age, wishes of both the children and parents, preservation of status quo, conduct of the parties and religion are among the factors that will be taken into consideration in determining the interests of the child. The question arises as to what extent child neglect will have an impact on the interests of the child which forfeits the right of the parent to its custody This paper attempts to discover whether the laws in Malaysia i.e civil law (which is applicable to non-Muslims) and Islamic law (which is applicable to Muslims) provide adequately regarding the matter. Suggestions and recommendations to improve the laws, whenever appropriate, will be made.

Abstract # 144

Title: The Evaluation of The Children Confronted With Sexual Abuse at Gaziantep University Medical Faculty Department of Forensic Medicine in The Period of 2003-2011

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Bekir Karaarslan, Murat Akbaba, Mehmet Ali Ak, Mustafa Kenan Asildaäž*

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is a complex and serious phenomena that causes short and long term debilitating effects on individuals and their quality of life and life satisfaction. Under 18 year old children that alleged to the sexual abuse which sent by the judicial authorities to the Gaziantep university medicine Faculty Forensic Medicine Department between 01.06.2003-30.12.2011 years were included to the research. Information of 341 files have been reached and evaluated. The mean age of all cases were 13.5 (min 2, max. 17) and 25.5% of cases (n = 87) were male and 74.5% (n = 254) were girls. August 7.0% (n = 24) and September 8.8% (n = 30) were the most common months of the events. The person who abused to the boys %49.1 (n:49) and to the girls %70.1 (n: 178) was acquaintance (father, friend, relative, brother). 55.2% of the boys (n = 48) and 34.6% of the girls (n = 88) were raped, 5.9% of the girls (n = 15) have been exposed to incestuous intercourse. Child sexual abuse diagnosis and treatment needs a multidisciplinary study, all institutions have serious responsibilities in order to gain children to social life as an healty individuals.

Abstract # 145

Title: Multidiciplinary Approach To Suspected Neglect and Abuse Cases

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Selda Polat, Halis Dokgöz, Murat Yıldız, Hakan Kar, Fevziye Toros*

Abstract: Physical child abuse is defined as existing or future detrimental effects on the life, body, mental health or development of a child who is exposed to intentional physical force. In this study 38 children who were admitted to Mersin University School of Medicine Hospital and followed up with corporation of Departments of Social Pediatrics, Forensic Medicine and Child and Adolescence Psychiatry between 2009-2011 were evaluated descriptively. The mean age of the study group was 4.4Â±3.8 years, 57.9 % (n=22) of the cases were male and %42.1 (n=16) were female. All the children were residing with their family. There were 11 (28.9%) intoxications, 10 (26.3%) falls, 6 (21.1%) battered children, 5 (13.2%) burns, 1 (2.6%) occupational and 1 (2.6%) traffic accidents and in 1 case (2.6%) a heavy object fell on the child. The remaining three cases were grouped as others. Seventy two percent of toxic ingestions were household cleaning substances while 18.2% were drugs and 9% was a pile. Four children (10.5%) had lifethreating injury. Twenty five cases (65.8%) were identified with the final diagnose. Among these 25 cases, 5 (20 %) were neglect, 5 (20%) were physical abuse. Sixteen cases were consulted to local social service and field reserach were performed. The law guardianship of two sisters of a broken family was changed due to our reports. Suspected child abuse and neglect cases should be evaluated with multidiciplinary approach which includes forensic, psychiatric and pediatric examination and field research by social services to recognize the situation and to make true decisions considering benefits of children.

Abstract # 146

Title: Multidisciplinary Approach to Physically Abused Children of Broken Families

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Hakan Kar, Selda Polat, Halis Dokgöz, Fevziye Toros, Murat Yıldız*

Abstract: Divorce is the major risk factor for all kinds of abuse or neglect of children. This case is presented to draw attention to the importance of multidisciplinary approach to abused and neglected children of broken families. Parents were divorced in 2008, court gave the parental rights of two children to the mother but the father has been met with the children among this period regularly. He saw some bruises with two children at their last meet and gave complaint to the police and took them to the hospital. The court decided to send the children to our Department of Forensic Medicine to investigate whether there was abuse of children or not. We evaluate cases with multidisciplinary approach which includes forensic, psychiatric and pediatric examination and also field research by social services. At the result we report to the court that; both cases should be evaluated as "Child Physical Abuse" and mother and stepfather should undergo to a trial, children should live with the father for their psychological wellbeing. As a result we think that; divorce is the major risk factor for all kinds of abuse or neglect of children, abuse and neglect must be kept in mind by physicians while evaluating traumatic lesions of the children of broken families and suspected traumatic lesions must be evaluated with multidisciplinary approach which includes forensic, psychiatric and pediatric examination and also field research by social services.

Abstract # 147

Title: Child Representation in TV News in Turkey

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Ayşe Beyazova, Gözde Durmuş, Hikmet Melda Akbaş, Zeynep Kılıç*

Abstract: Attitudes towards children are highly influenced by images, conceptions and values related to the nature of the child and childhood prevailing in a society. Media, as a primary battleground for child rights, frames the child image from the established cultural mindsets, justifying and reproducing the dominant ideologies. Media imagery and rhetoric influences the way the adults view youth and the policies developed in accordance. Underlying the importance of child representation in the media, this research aims to reveal the child images constructed within television news and contribute to child rights journalism in Turkey. News messages on chief tv news are rating highest, producing meanings through representation. Chief news bulletins on TRT 1, Kanal D, ATV and Samanyolu TV Channels streamed during Oct 1st to 15th in 2009 are studied. The research is carried out with a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodology and 208 news involving children or relevant to them (coded 'child news') are analysed. Type and subject of child news; the visibility, context, position, role and participation of the child, the news message and the language are analysed to reveal the child images as well as the conceptions and values assigned. The language is analyzed by critical discourse analysis. The news coverage for the child is limited to % 0,16 and child news has low priority. Even when they are covered, children are not treated as rights owning individuals. They are objects of adult actions rather than being the subject of their own, they are objectified as 'simple' beings. They are presented as an object of pity, anxiety or fear mostly. The child news is negatively biased where the context is negative and the child is passive. Child views on the news message are mostly disregarded and sometimes they are consulted though the consultation is against their rights.

Abstract # 148

Title: An Analysis of the South African Legal Framework on Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Gugulethu Nkosi*

Abstract: An Analysis of the South African Legal Framework on Child Abuse and Neglect GNkosi (UNISA). Introduction South Africa is progressive in advancing the interests of its children. It adopts a radical approach in eradicating prejudicial laws relating to children. In 1983 the South African legislature repealed the racially biased Child Protection Act and enacted the Child Care Act. Later, the Child Care Act proved to be ineffective in certain respects. Firstly, the Act was promulgated before the Constitution came into effect and therefore did not embody the principles of the Constitution; secondly, it was not attuned to the values contained in international instruments ratified by South Africa subsequent to the coming into effect of the Constitution in 1996; and finally, the Child Care Act was not flexible enough to accommodate the diverse needs of South African children in that it did not adequately respond to the emerging socio-economic challenges and the impact these challenges have on children. For instance, vast numbers of children are left parentless owing, amongst other things, to AIDS. In many instances, this state of affairs compels these children to become heads of households. The review of the Child Care Act by the South African Law Reform Commission resulted in the passing of new legislation on matters relating to children, namely the Children's Act of 2005. The new legislation adequately assimilates the principles contained in the Constitution, and international instruments ratified by South Africa. Improvements noted in the new Children's Act include the following: unlike the Child Care Act, the new Children's Act gives detailed provisions on foster care and other forms of alternative care. The various alternative care options are individually provided for and not interlinked with each other as was the case in the Child Care Act. In addition, the Children's Act makes reference to child-headed households. he Child Care Act does not contain such a provision.

Abstract # 149

Title: The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Education on Knowledge and Skills of Grade 4 Elementary School Pupils in a Rural Area of Henan Province, China

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Jingqi Chen, Xiaona Du, Man Zhang*

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the impact of CSA prevention education on knowledge and skills of grade 4 elementary school pupils in a rural area of Henan province, China. Methods: Two hundred and ninety-two pupils in grade 4 of 7 elementary schools, in a rural area of Henan province, were enrolled. The pupils were divided into education group (girls 78, boys 99) and waiting education group (girls 60, boys 55) by school. The CSA prevention education time was 4 school-hours. Pre-test, post-test and follow-up test was completed before education, one week after education, and five months after education respectively. The pupils in waiting education group were educated after follow-up test. Results: In pre-test, there was no significant difference in the scores of knowledge and skills of pupils between education and waiting education groups. One week after education, the increases of the scores of knowledge and skills of pupils in education group were significantly higher than the score increases of knowledge and skills of pupils in waiting education group. Five months after education, the increases of scores of knowledge and skills of pupils in education group were still significantly higher than the increases of scores of knowledge and skills of pupils in waiting education group. Conclusion: School CSA prevention education can improve pupils, CSA prevention knowledge and skills. The findings from this research provided practical experiences for CSA prevention education in Grade 4 pupils of elementary school of the rural area, China.

Abstract # 150

Title: Children Rights Games

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Hikmet Melda Akbaş, Ayşe Beyazova, Zeynep Kılıç, Gözde Durmuş*

Abstract: Children Studies Unit aims to increase awareness concerning children's rights and empowering children and other relevant parties in their environment for their protection and aims to develop and disseminate innovative learning materials within the field of children's rights. In the light of these aims Children Studies Unit developed 3 different games for children aged between 7-14 years old. 1-Children Have a Say Game is a board game for the 10-15 age group aiming at the development of children's knowledge on children's rights and their skills on linking their rights with their daily life experiences. Game designed in May, 2009 and revised with children consultant team in 2010. Board Game has been disseminated to more than 200 NGO's, 500 primary schools and community centers and reached more than 5000 children since 2009. 2-Gender Equality Games are two different games for two different age groups (7-9 and 10-14 ages) in primary school aim to widen children's gender roles as to ensure an understanding of gender equality and aim positive attitude change towards its protection. Two Card games designed under Learning Gender Equality Project, and they published on March, 2012. Games are designed based on research findings of the same project. 7-9 ages game aims to make every child, to feel proud of being a boy or a girl and 10-14 ages game aims to make every child be aware of gender inequality put pressure on both sexes and embarrass them. Also game aims to tell each child if you want to be equal, you have responsibility to act as equal.

Abstract # 151

Title: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): e-www@i! a Program for Prevention of Risks when using Internet

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Myriam Caranzano, Lara Zgraggen*

Abstract: Background: A research done on 750 children in the Swiss-Italian part of Switzerland has demonstrated the important role of parents in the use of internet education. The boys that receive advices by adults behave in a more prudent way: they don't chat with strangers, they don't publish personal information on-line and the stay connected in the net every day from 15 to 30 minutes. The longitudinal study conducted in 2001 confirms these data and the details of the results will be published by June 2012. AIM: Internet is a gateway to the world and often the kids are faced with dangerous situations, especially child sexual abuse and cyber victimisation that may effect their emotional and social development. It is not possible to consider the virtual world as a dimension in itself but it'sintegrated into our daily lives, influencing the way we live and communicate. This tool should be used with caution in the knowledge that everything we do on the network can be forever and the consequences of our actions are real. One of the major objectives of this program is to develop and increase in children some skills to protect themselves and avoid ICT linked dangers. METHOD: During one half school-day, students and teachers are involved in common activities based on role games (interactive theatre), peer to peer education and theoretical reflection starting from situations that really happened to participants. RESULTS: A first result of this project is the interest of educative agencies, and a high level of satisfaction of teachers and students involved in this program. e-www@i! started in 2009 and until now more than two thousand students of secondary school, have participated. CONCLUSIONS: The results of this pilot experience should set the bases to integrate child abuse prevention in the school program of secondary school students, and in a second moment in that of primary school pupils. The program has been named e-www@i! because it embodies the abbreviations commonly used in internet and in a metaphorical level implies a positive outlook towards technology. M. Mainardi, L. Zgraggen (2009). Minori e Internet, Dipartimento Scienze Aziendali e Sociali (SUSPI), Manno.

Abstract # 152

Title: Why Boys Run Away from Home and How They can be Successfully Repatriated in their Homes - An Experience of 200 Boys from Lahore, Pakistan

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Naeem Zafar*

Abstract: PAHCHAAN (Protection And Help of Children Against Abuse and Neglect) has repatriated 206 boys over a period of three years. These boys were mostly from distant villages of Punjab province in Pakistan. They had run away mostly due to severe physical abuse, or a perception of not being cared for, besides poverty and other push factors. They had been staying on the streets of Lahore, the provincial capital for variable period ranging from days to years and had been physically and sexually abused. They were mostly working as helpers in small restaurants or shops. PAHCHAAN community workers counseled these boys, and when they were ready to go home, their residences were traced and parents were also counseled before reuniting them. The locals including relatives, friends, teachers, religious leader, political leader and the youth were involved through community meetings and individual interviews. After repatriation the boys were followed up for three months before assessing the need for educational or entrepreneurship support. As a result of this support more than 90 percent boys were still home after a one year follow up. The model is now ready to be adapted by the government for improving their repeat run away ratio from current estimates of more than 50 percent from Nigehban (a social welfare department temporary home) and 20 percent claimed by the Child Protection and Welfare Bureau of Punjab. This paper presents the push and pull factors for boys running away from homes and discusses the challenges faced in their successful repatriation. It also discusses the hurdles faced by the government in applying this successful model despite agreeing to its principles.

Abstract # 153

Title: Challenges Faced in Managing Children in Emergency Situations in Pakistan

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Naeem Zafar*

Abstract: Protection And Help of Children Against Abuse and Neglect (PAHCHAAN) has provided relief and psychosocial rehabilitation in 3 major emergencies in Pakistan over the last 5 years, including the 2005 Earthquake, 2009 IDP crisis and 2010 floods. As its name implies PAHCHAAN works exclusively for children'sprotection rights, but because of frequent disasters had to incorporate children in emergencies as one of its program streams. It has provided relief through local fund raising in the first two disasters, and managed Static and Mobile Child Friendly Spaces and Women Friendly Spaces for more than 20000 children and 4000 women, providing them psychosocial rehabilitation and opportunities for education and vocational training. It also trained personnel on child protection and formed child protection committees in disaster stricken districts of Swabi, Buner, Taunsa and Dera Ghazi Khan in the most affected disaster areas. The projects included close coordination with Government Departments and other NGOs and involved working in districts. Providing relief and rehabilitation to children in emergency situations is fraught with difficulties and PAHCHAAN was no exception, We faced innumerable challenges, as diverse as project initiation and management issues, lack of experience of working in remote areas, local politics, local government inertia, donor expectations vs lack of support, logistic nightmares, financial and human resource constraints and the complete breakdown of project staff under stress. These challenges reduced the efficiency of the support being provided to the beneficiary child. Although the children and women were benefited, we could have done much more. This paper will record some of these challenges faced by PAHCHAAN in its emergency projects and how it (un)successfully managed to work against all odds. It will also provide some suggestions for organizations planning to work in disasters.

Abstract # 155

Title: Forgotten Children: The Extent of Child Abandonment in Europe

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Kevin Browne*

Abstract: Article 7 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) clearly states that every child has "the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents".When a child is abandoned, this right is violated. Infants and young children are those most at risk of being abandoned. A child deprived of a stable upbringing in his or her early years of life may experience difficulties in terms of emotional and behavioural development. As part of the current EU Daphne-funded project on child abandonment and its prevention, government departments from all 27 EU member countries were written to, requesting information in relation to open and secret abandonment. Of the 22 countries who responded, Slovakia had the highest number of children (aged 0-3) who were openly abandoned (4.9 per 1,000 live births), followed by the Czech Republic (4.1 per 1,000 live births), Latvia (3.9 per 1,000 live births) and Poland (3.7 per 1,000 live births). Across all 22 countries surveyed, there was very little information (if any) regarding the number of children abandoned outdoors or in public places. Where countries do keep records, Romania had the highest number of children abandoned per year at maternity units (3.6 per 1,000 live births), followed by Slovakia (3.3 per 1,000 live births), Poland and Lithuania (1.7 per 1,000 live births), and France (1 per 1,000 live births). Research has found that child abandonment is one of the key reasons why children under the age of three are placed in institutional care.

Abstract # 158

Title: Childhood Sexual Abuse History Among University Students (Turkey)

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12, September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Hilal Ozcebe, Bahar Guciz Dogan, Munevver Bertan, Dilek Haznedaroglu*

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse is one of the most important events to affect the person's future life. The relationship between childhood sexual abuse history and sociodemographic features of the families was evaluated in this study. The sources of their reproductive and sexual health knowledge were learned. In this study, a total of 5227 students from nine universities with the first and fourth graders were interviewed face to face. Among the first year students, 8.0% of male students and 5.1% of female students declared that they were sexual abused in their childhood. These figures for the fourth grade of students were 4.5% and 7.3%. Approximately six out of every 100 students indicated that they were sexually abused during their childhood. The family risk factors were found as fathers who was unemployment, low educational levels of mothers and fathers. Most of the sexually abused children did not share the knowledge and experience of reproductive and sexual health with their parents. Sexually abused children got their reproductive and sexual information mainly from internet, books, television and magazines. Sexual abuse history was more defined among low socio-economic level of the families. Girls with a history of sexual abuse shared their reproductive and sexual heath knowledge with their mothers, sisters and girl friends in their adolescent period. Also, girls got her reproductive and sexual health knowledge from media, school and health professionals. Male and female students would have preferred to have information on reproductive and sexual health from health professionals, media and schools. It is known that the main measure to prevent sexual abuse is to inform the people about the sexual and reproductive health and rights. The people with high level knowledge on reproductive and health could protect their own body and their children from sexual abuse. In particular, the families who have socio-economic disadvantage should be supported to avoid their children from sexual abuse.

Abstract # 159

Title: Cocukların Ev İçerisinde Yaşadıkları Şiddet araştırması

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 8:45 – 10:25

Authors: *Emrah Kırımsoy, Ugur Gülderer*

Abstract: Research is an activity of The Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Children Project which is developed by Genc Hayat foundation in partnership with International Children's Center and Children of Our Future Foundation and supported by Central Finance & Contracts Unit (CFCU) - European Union under the promotion of the civil society dialogue grant.Research aims, to analyse children's experiences with domestic violence and offers to learn children's suggestions an ideas about prevention of domestic violence. It is a descriptive research, which focuses on physical violence, emotional/ psychological violence, neglect and to bear witness to violence at home. In addition at the end of the interview children's thoughts have been asked about the interview and the questionnaire. The instrument that is used in the research was Child Abuse Screening Tool – Children's Version (I-CAST) conducted by the International Society of the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) which was adapted to Turkish by Association of Emergency Ambulance Physicians under Becan project, run under the auspices of the European Commission and co-funded by DG Research in the context of FP7-Cooperation. Interviews were made with 440 children in primary schools at the 6.7.8 class in İstanbul. The rates of domestic violence that children have once experienced in the past year was reasonably high (73.41%). 67.9% of children have experienced emotional violence once, 37% of children have experienced physical violence, 25.7% of children have experienced neglect and 20.5% of children have bear witness to violence once at home/in the family, in the past year.

Abstract # 160

Title: Workplace Abuse and Economic Exploitation of Working Legally Working Young Workers in Ankara, Turkey

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Erhan Buken, Bora Buken, Elif Durukan, Rengin Erdal*

Abstract: This study presents the prevalence of, and factors associated with workplace violence among 580 children'sages 14 to 17 working in various workplaces and who are enrolled six vocational training centers in Ankara/Turkey. The mean of age for students is 16.4Â±0.7, 59 % of them work as apprentice and the remaining work as headworker. 94.1 % of students are male. 93.3 % are graduated from primary schools. Students reported that they have been working for 5.4Â±3.5 years; 53.6 % of students stated that they had previous working experience. At the time of the study, 74.5% of students were working at service sector, 25.5% of them were in industry. The rate of prevalence of exposure at least one time within 12 months, to one of the physical, sexual, emotional or economic violence is 54.7. The percentages of prevalence of physical violence exposure are 34.0 %; emotional violence exposure is 41.4 %, and economical and sexual violence exposures rates are 17.6 % and 12.6 % respectively. The followings are not found to be statistically significant to be exposed to violence (p>0.05): gender; education; socioeconomic level of the student; cohabitation with the family; living in a single parent household; whether migrated from another city or not; daily working hours; whether being paid a salary or not; and liking his/her job. Difference between all forms of violence and forms of violence separately is not statistically significant for grouping by sector (p>0,05). Unlike other forms of violence, sexual violence mostly occurs at the workplace outside of working hours. Perpetrators are mostly hierarchically higher positions, like employer. The 90.2% of the victims not report to police this situation. Study revealed that 31.7% of the students think that "hit by others at workplace for children" is normal.

Abstract # 162

Title: Preventing Child Abuse through Child Rights Education for Professionals

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Sue Bennet, Gerison Lansdown, Adem Arkadas-Thibert, Arzu Koseli*

Abstract: The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends to every government in its concluding observations, following the examination of States Party reports, the importance of introducing child rights training for professionals working with children. The recently adopted General Comment 13 (on CRC Art.19) elaborates on the need for multisectoral professional training on a child rights approach to child protection. Such training is vital if progress is to be made in acheiving greater respect for the human rights of children and more effective violence prevention. Yet, to date, progress is extremely slow. The reasons are multiple indifference, crowded curricula, lack of awareness or expertise, lack of recognition of its importance. An international programme, Child Rights Education for Professionals (CRED-PRO), supported by the Committee, has been working for 7 years with professionals in a number of regions to help move the process forward. Three presentations will outline the methodology that has been developed to build partnerships and embed child rights into core professional training, and examine some of the opportunities, challenges and lessons learned from that experience in the different regions including Canada, Tanzania, South Africa, South America, South East Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States and Turkey. Gerison Lansdown presenting global experiences in child rights education for professionals including health professionals, early childhood development professionals and others with specific emphasis on Africa and South America. Dr Sue Bennett presenting child rights education for health professionals in Canada and also the child rights approach to child protection through GC13. Adem Arkadas-Thibert presenting child rights education for health professionals and ombuds offices in the South East Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States. Dr Arzu Koseli presenting child rights for health professionals including nurses in Turkey.

Abstract # 163

Title: Strengthening Community Caregivers - South Africa's First Line of Defence against Child Abuse

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Stephanie Murphy, Sonja Giese, Margaret Roper, Naomi Hill*

Abstract: Background: The USAID/South Africa funded Thogomelo project provides community caregivers (CCGs) in South Africa with three accredited skills development programmes: Psychosocial Support for CCGs, Child Protection and Supportive Supervision for supervisors of CCGs. CCGs have the potential to be one of South Africa'smost powerful resources in prevention, early intervention and identification of child abuse, yet insufficient knowledge of child protection and societal norms may be preventing this potential from becoming reality. Methods: A baseline questionnaire routinely conducted with learners attending the Thogomelo Child Protection training is expected to yield data on 250 CCGs. The questionnaire collects data on demographics, previous training, child protection knowledge, current practice and wellbeing; and is administered through mobile phone technology. Interim analysis of data on 167 CCGs has been conducted. Results: Sixty-four percent of CCGs identify vulnerable children through daily household visits. Only 55% of caregivers selected the "best interests of the child", as the principle which guides their work in child protection. The remaining CCGs selected "cultural and traditional practices", (23%); "parents right to privacy", (16%) or "views of the male-head of household", (6%). Considerable proportions of CCGs answered basic knowledge questions incorrectly in the baseline. Previous post-training surveys indicate a significant increase in knowledge, and qualitative data suggests strengthened responses to children. Conclusion The daily work of CCGs brings them into direct contact with vulnerable children, making them the first line of defence against child abuse, and an important component of a social service workforce. However, lack of knowledge of child protection amongst CCGs; exacerbated by societal norms that, often not in line with "the best interests of the child", may hinder child abuse prevention efforts. Similar situations are likely across the globe, making CCGs capacity building initiatives such as Thogomelo, an essential step in changing the face of child abuse internationally.

Abstract # 164

Title: Monitoring of Frequency of Occurrence of Violence among the Population of Belarus

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Irina Vinokurtseva, Elena Jukovskaja, Vladimir Yanchuk*

Abstract: INGO "Poimanie" (Minsk, Belarus) for more effective organization of preventive work has planned carrying out of some various researches of violence in Belarus. And one of this research is our project on a theme: Monitoring of frequency of occurrence of violence among the population of Belarus. The scientific supervise of the research work is a doctor of psychological science V. Janchuk. The monitoring purpose is revealing of frequency of distribution of violence among the population and degree of experiences; revealing of the most met kind of violence. The object of our research work is violence among the population and subject are frequency of occurrence of violence and revealing of the most met kind of violence. During research we used the questionnaire the Scale of cases from the childhood (author Edna B . Foa, PhD) which is developed on the basis of a diagnostic scale of posttraumatic stress. It includes six scales which reveal various kinds of violence, such as psychoemotional violence (divorces, scandals, death close, etc.); sexual violence (a sexual trauma, harassment, etc.); physical violence (violence from contemporaries, attacks, wound, etc.) and others. Now it has been interviewed 1000 young men and women at the age from 17 till 26 years of a various professional orientation (philologists, seamstresses, doctors, military, psychologists, workers of preschool education etc.). As a result of empirical research, it is possible to say that 86,7% interrogated have worried psychoemotional violence in the childhood. It is necessary to notice that 33,3 % of young men didn't share the experiences with others. One of widespread kinds of violence according to research is the physical violence which includes such events, as scandals, fights, violence from contemporaries, an attack, wounds and others. During research also cases of sexual violence have been revealed: so 7,5 % of respondents have noticed that have transferred a sexual trauma at the age from 3 till 12 years and have specified in high degree of experience. It is necessary to notice that a considerable part of respondents (41,4 %) from the given group didn't share the experiences. It is necessary to consider also that we known only about those cases which have been noted in the questionnaire, but we don't known, how many those who prefers to hide about it or owing to age features (from 0 till 3 years) can't remember it. The violence endured in the childhood quite often influences all further life of a victim as similar traumatic experience will form specific family relations and to "start" special vital scenarios.

Abstract # 165

Title:Oral Language Competence and Vulnerable Young People: Evidence from Adolescents in Contact with Youth Justice Services

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Pamela Snow, Martine Powell*

Abstract: Background: Oral language competence (OLC) refers to everyday skills in talking and listening, and encompasses a range of expressive and receptive skills. OLC emerges from infancy and continues to evolve across the lifespan. Being a proficient verbal communicator means being able to use and adapt communication skills in a wide variety of interpersonal contexts, ranging from simple requests for information, through to complex transfer of informational and emotional content in sometimes challenging circumstances. As well as supporting the development of culturally appropriate social skills, OLC underpins the transition to literacy in the early school years. OLC is, however, vulnerable to a range of developmental threats, including a history of maltreatment (particularly neglect), as well as the presence of sensory deficits, and/or developmental disability. Objectives To profile the extent to which OLC is compromised in vulnerable young people who might not otherwise be identified as "language impaired", i.e. young male offenders completing custodial orders. Method The study concerned 100 incarcerated young male offenders (mean age 19.03 years) in Victoria, Australia. Standardised oral language measures were administered, together with a measure of mental health functioning, and a measure of nonverbal IQ. Detailed biographical data was gathered via the use of a structured interview. A quantitative measure of offending severity (property and violent) was also applied. Results Nearly half (46%) were identified as language impaired using a conservative cut-off. Further, of the 29 participants who had undergone a period of foster-care due to child maltreatment, two-thirds were identified as language impaired. Language impairment was associated with a history of violent offending, but was nots explained by low IQ. Conclusion Language impairments are invisible handicaps that further compromise the developmental trajectories of vulnerable young people. Such deficits, however are invisible and may be misinterpreted as rudeness, disinterest and/or low intellectual functioning.

Abstract # 166

Title: Assessing Cultural Competence in Child Welfare: The Development of the Cross Cultural Child Protection Survey (CCCPS) 2007

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Jatinder Kaur*

Abstract: Objectives: Our goal was to examine how child protection practitioners assessed families from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds. Specifically, we explored the level of cultural competence of frontline child protection practitioners employed in the Queensland (Australian) child welfare system. Method: The Cross Cultural Child Protection Survey (CCCPS: Author, 2007) was developed to examine the level of knowledge, training and experiences of child protection practitioners and whether they were "culturally competent". Currently there is no survey assessment tool which explores cultural competence in child welfare. Results: A non-random purposive sample of child protection practitioners (N=66) who worked in investigation and assessment role was chosen to pilot the CCCPS. The CCCPS was shown to be both a reliable and valid survey instrument. Significant differences were found between those child protection practitioners who had more than 12 months experience and those who had less in the amount of child welfare training received and in the opportunities to learn about CALD communities. Those child protection practitioners who had completed both child welfare training and indigenous awareness training were associated with better preparedness for cross cultural child welfare issues than those who had not completed any training. Conclusions: There is very limited research which explores cultural competence of child protection practitioners and how they undertake assessments of culturally diverse families who come to the attention of the child welfare system. The CCCPS is an innovative assessment a tool which can provide child welfare agencies with evidence-based information on the training and the professional development needs of child protection practitioners when working with culturally diverse families.

Abstract # 167

Title: Victimization of Adolescents who Meet Face-to-face with Online and Mobile Phone Acquaintances

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Mary J. Marret, Wan-Yuen Choo*

Abstract: Objective : There is a lack of data from Asian countries about victimization of adolescents who encounter contact and privacy risks when using information and communication technology (ICT). This study aimed to determine contact and privacy risks encountered by adolescents when using the Internet and mobile phones and factors associated with risky behaviour such as disclosing personal information and face to face meeting with strangers as well as to estimate the prevalence of physical and sexual victimization during meetings. Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 3426 students was conducted in 16 randomly selected schools in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur. The questionnaire included items on individual and family background, supervision while using ICT and problematic experiences while using ICT. Results: Fifty-one percent of 3349 Internet and mobile phone users had been invited to meet an online or mobile phone acquaintance face to face and 58.8% (n = 1709) of these said they had done so. Fifty-five respondents experienced an assault and 18 (13 male) reported forced sexual intercourse. Male gender, Malay ethnicity, accessing the Internet at an Internet cafÃ©, viewing online pornography, disclosure of personal information and the absence of parental restrictions on visiting certain websites and meeting online acquaintances were significantly associated with increased odds of face to face meetings with strangers. Conclusion: There are similarities as well as important differences in factors associated with risk-taking behaviour compared to those of western countries which have important implications with regard to determining appropriate policies and intervention to minimize risk exposure and harmful outcomes.

Abstract # 169

Title: Rising Parental Mental Health Issues and the Impact of Child Maltreatment Risk

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Melissa O'Donnell*

Abstract: Background Across Australia there is evidence that mental health issues are continuing to rise (AIHW, 2010). This has important implications for children as parental mental health is an important factor in many of children'soutcomes (Mayberry et al, 2005). We have also seen in Australia rising rates of child protection notifications and out of home care (AIHW, 2010). Aims The aim of our research was to investigate the extent of the rise in parental mental health issues and the impact that parental mental health has on child protection involvement. Methods This research uses linked data from Health and Child Protection: including Birth Registrations and Midwives Notifications (1980-2005), the Hospital Morbidity Database (1970-2005), Mental Health Registrations (1970-2005), and Child Protection data, including child maltreatment notifications and substantiations (1990-2005). Annual prevalence rates were determined and odds ratios calculated to determine risk of child protection contact. Results Our results show that there has been a rise from 1980-2009 in parental mental health in and out-patient admissions, with specific diagnoses showing the most increase. We also found that even after controlling for many of the other factors that increase child maltreatment risk, maternal mental health issues increase the risk of substantiated child maltreatment by almost three-fold (OR 2.58, CI:2.22-3.01) while paternal mental health increases this risk by one and a half times (OR: 1.56, CI:1.26-1.92). Conclusions Our findings highlight the increase in parental mental health issues and the importance that mental health services need to play in the provision of counselling and support to improve child safety and reduce child maltreatment risk.

Abstract # 170

Title: ROBERT - Risk-taking Online Behaviour, Empowerment through Research and Training

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Lars Loof, Carl-Goran Svedin, Mare Ainsaar, Ethel Quayle*

Abstract: Paper 1: Young people sexually abused online: a qualitative analysis. Thirty young people from 6 different European countries gave consent to be interviewed about their experiences of being sexually abused online. These semi-structured interviews were transcribed and analysed using Grounded Theory Methods resulting in a model of the processes involved in the abuse and specifically how risk behaviours by young people interact with and reinforce inherent risk factors in the young person. The model highlights agency, beliefs about being in control and loss of control, and the critical role of technology as a moderating factor. To date there has been little empirical research that examines online sexual abuse experiences outside of work related to sexual abuse images (e.g. Svedin & Back, 2003; Leonard, 2010), and the majority of research has the offender as a primary focus. Where children have been interviewed (for example in the research by the Crimes Against Children Unit in the University of New Hampshire) these have been epidemiological studies using structured interviews with a large sample of young people, rather than qualitative research grounded in the accounts of those who have been abused. These interviews explore from the young person'sperspective the way they became involved with perpetrators online and the process leading to the abuse. Through the interviews it was also possible to identify factors that promote resilience and the contexts that enable the young person to seek assistance when he or she is troubled over how an online contact is developing, and how they can be empowered to deal with such instances. Paper 2: A focus group analysis of perceived risks in the online environment and how these are managed by young people who may have specific vulnerabilities. Focus group interviews have been conducted in seven European countries with young people between the age of 14-18 concerning their awareness and management of risks in the online environment. A number of these groups were with young people considered to be more at risk of sexual solicitation and possible harm online. This included children with physical and learning disabilities as well as children who identified themselves as gay, lesbian or transgender. The aim of the groups was to gain qualitative information from children and young people on their online behaviours, their wish to socialise, to communicate and to discover themselves and the world, especially those behaviours that lead to taking risks and their possible links with sexual victimization, while examining the strategies they use to avoid victimization itself. The interviews explored particularly the motivations that determine young people'suse of new media and that can be summarised within three main areas: o technology o impact (what they think) of internet and online communication o staying safe online Each main area was investigated with the focus group building on their experiences and knowledge. Paper 3: Research overview: Literature from Europe and the US on online sexually abusive behaviours. As part of the ROBERT project a systematic review of studies, with a focus on sexually abusive online experiences and offline sexual abuse that have started with an online contact has been made. A part of this analytical work gaps in research were analysed and some methodological problems in studying online sexually abusive behaviour were revealed. The presentation will focus on methodological issues of online sexually abusive behaviour research, including regional and methodological coverage of online child sexual violence literature. Perpetrators of online sexual offences against children and young people. Key workers from therapeutic and criminal justice programmes have interviewed 20 online offenders known to have made sexual contact with a child or young person online. These interviews have been analysed using Grounded Theory Methods and compared with a second data set, comprising chat logs of offender online grooming which were selected, and digitally reformatted to entirely protect informants. The data from both offenders and children have been integrated to compare and contrast accounts to inform on the interaction taking place and to identify turning points where possibly the child felt (s)he could not deny the perpetrator a meeting or an indecent image of her/himself. This allows for an examination of what cues are available in the online environment that afford exploitative and abusive practices and enable identification of the critical factors that lead to the commission of a contact offence against a child.

Abstract # 172

Title:Evidence-based Strategies for Improving Child Welfare Performance, Staff Retention, and Client Outcomes

Presentation time: Monday September 10, 2012 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Alice Lieberman, Ms. Michelle Levy*

Abstract: Supervisors are often touted as the solution to addressing difficulties experienced by workers in the child welfare systems, particularly in North America. However, it is not always clear what supervisors can do to enable workers to improve performance. This paper presents research and evaluation data from the Kansas Workforce Initiative, funded by the US Department of Health and Human Services, detailing specific supervisory actions that correlate with improved worker performance, staff retention, and client outcomes. As part of our presentation, we also include steps for planning for how such actions can be implemented cross-culturally. We begin with a brief review of the influence of supervision in child welfare, including the importance of quality and quantity of supervision, as per our findings from 125 supervisor respondents in Kansas. We will present evidence on the links between supervision and positive worker and client outcomes. Evidence-based core components of effective supervision include: (1) task assistance, (2) social and emotional support, and (3) interpersonal interaction. These elements are expressed differently cross-culturally, and we will describe these differences. We also will describe and demonstrate supervisor behaviors related to each of the core components of effective supervision to address a universal workforce challenge, job stress. The critical role of supervisors in secondary prevention of worker stress/trauma will be emphasized. Job stress comes from a variety of environmental sources, including job control, role and/or interpersonal conflict, organizational justice, work demand, etc. Explicit strategies, gleaned from our study, and tools for supervisor action to enhance workers' skills and knowledge in stress management will be shared. In our brief time, we will impart practical, evidence-based. and specific strategies. We will identify specific areas of difficulty or concern within each of the core components, listed above. We will demonstrate action planning to encourage transfer of learning to the participants' workplace.

Abstract # 173

Title: Safe and Stable Families Project: An Empirical Test of Two Models of Parent Education

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Alice Lieberman, Bethany Roberts*

Abstract: The Safe and Stable Families Project, a five-year experimental undertaking funded by the Children's Bureau of the US Department of Health and Human Services, was implemented to help new parents of children who had been adopted within an eighteen month period. Previous research has shown that family expansion through adoption, particularly of older children, or children with special needs, has unique challenges, and that these challenges place significant strains on the marital relationship. Divorce and/or adoption disruption are not uncommon, but avoidable outcomes. We sought to answer three questions: (1) does a weekend couples retreat, focused on developing commitment, friendship, conflict resolution skills, and shared meaning impact the health of the couple relationship? (2) Of the two models most commonly discussed in the literature, PREP (the Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program) and LCLC (Loving Couples, Loving Children, developed by the Gottman Institute), which is most effective? (3) Can any gains made over the weekend be sustained over a six month period? Over the period of the study, 360 couples were served by the project. Approximately 100 of these couples were administered the PREP model; the rest were given the Gottman model (the data that emerged shortly after the beginning of Year 2 revealed that the Gottman model had far higher consumer satisfaction; thus, we ceased providing that model to couples and exclusively administered the LCLC model). One significant improvement in our research model over previous efforts is that the sample size was large enough to build a highly specified model, and to avoid Type II errors. The collected data we describe here contains the two groups measured across two time points (pre-intervention and post-intervention). First, an appropriate CFA null model for longitudinal data was specified by having each manifest variable (e.g., item) load onto its own unique latent variable that is orthogonal to all other latent variables, equating the indicator loadings and means across time, and fixing the intercepts and residual variances to 0 (see Widaman & Thompson, 2003). Next, a confirmatory factor analysis measurement model demonstrating the relationships between the measured (e.g., manifest) indicators and the latent constructs was specified with 12 latent constructs, including the following six constructs: Confidence in parenting , Positive Bonding with partner, Dedication to relationship, Commitment to family, Constraint Commitment, Negative Communication Patterns, and a Global Satisfaction ratings for both the pre-intervention (i.e., Time 1) and post-intervention (i.e., Time 2) assessments. Results of our analysis will be presented. Our principal finding was that although there were no differences from pre-to posttest (taken at six months post retreat) on the first six constructs, there were significant differences for women in global satisfaction with the marital relationship from pre- to posttest, a finding not replicated in the literature in previous studies. Implications of this work for social work practice and policy will be detailed on our poster. Limitations and implications for this work crossculturally will also be discussed.

Abstract # 174

Title: Developing the Evidence Base: Involving Young People as Peer Interviewers in Child Protection Research

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Caroline Bradbury-Jones, Kate Sanford, Julie Taylor, Tom Rahilly*

Abstract: Research on children'sexperiences is often reported from adults, perspectives, rather than allowing children to have a voice1. Recruiting young people to collaborate with the research as peer interviewers using participatory research methods can addresses this imbalance2. The rationale is that involving young people as researchers is likely to gain improved data from respondents of a similar age, who have shared common experiences. In this presentation, we report on a study that used participatory methods in an attempt to strengthen the child voice. The purpose of our study was to understand how to better identify children at risk of going missing from care and identify the support that can be provided to those at risk to prevent (further) episodes of going missing. We held six focus groups comprising young people who had experience of the care system and going missing from care. Two young people (who had also experienced the care system and homelessness) were recruited as peer interviewers. They were provided with training and support from the research team and they facilitated the focus group discussions and took part in data analysis and dissemination. In this presentation we share our experience of recruiting and supporting peer interviewers. Specifically we explore the ethical and practical issues involved. We highlight the considerable gains from using participatory methods and we also illuminate some of the hurdles and challenges. The presentation should appeal to colleagues seeking ways of enhancing the participatory dimension of their research in a way that gives voice to young participants. References 1. Taylor J, Green L. Children, health and gender: recognition in nursing research? [Children and Young People Special Edition]. Journal of Clinical Nursing 2008;17:3226-37. 2. Lauder W, Taylor J, M. R, Burton C, O'Neill M, Abebe B. What makes me happy, sad and worried? Peer interviews with primary school children. Dundee: Angus Council, 2009.

Abstract # 175

Title: From the Zone of Risk to the Zone of Resilience: Narratives of Resilience among Child Protection Workers in Argentina, Canada, and Ireland.

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Dermot Hurley*

Abstract: This study explores the concept of resilience in Child Protection and looks at how child protection workers (CPWs) construct resilience in different cultural settings. It also examines the ways in which CPW's remain resilient themselves through a process of shared resilience with their clients. The study attempts to answer three basic questions. (1) How is the concept of resilience understood within child protection practice? (2) What do CPW's see themselves doing to promote resilience in children and families? (3) How do narratives of resilience help foster resilience in CPW's via a process of vicarious resilience? Interviews were conducted in three different countries allowing for diversity of culture, policy and practice in the delivery of child welfare services. Through a series of 60 one hour interviews, workers were encouraged to share narratives of resilience about their clients, and to reflect on how these shared narratives impacted their own sense of resilience. Although many similarities were identified, significant differences were found with respect to how resilience in constructed in each location. Findings from the study suggest that resilience is not a unitary concept and that the idea of collective resilience may be more meaningful for many CPW's than an individualized notion of resilience. It is hoped that the study will contribute to helping children and social workers become more resilient.

Abstract # 176

Title: Health Visitors' Assessment of Oral Health in Children: Investigating Dental Neglect Thresholds

Presentation time: Tuesday, September 11 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Caroline Bradbury-Jones, Julie Taylor*

Abstract: Abused and neglected children have higher levels of tooth decay than the general population. While dental neglect may exist in isolation, there is increasing evidence that untreated dental disease may be an indicator of broader child neglect. We know that health visitors use dental neglect as a proxy indicator of broader neglect in children. However, it is not known what health visitors actually do to assess for dental neglect. It is important to know this because their role in the accurate, timely assessment of children for dental neglect means that they are catalysts in securing a child's safety and well-being. This study investigates the oral health/ child protection dyad from a health visiting perspective in Scotland. It aims to understand health visitors' role in the assessment of oral health in preschool children in relation to dental neglect. Specifically it: 1. Explores how health visitors engage in oral health promotion 2. Gains insight into the manner in which health visitors assess dental neglect 3. Develops understanding of threshold levels of dental decay used by health visitors as indicators of the need for targeted health visitor support 4. Identifies the factors relating to dental neglect beyond which health visitors initiate child protection intervention This is an exploratory study of qualitative design using the Critical Incident Technique (CIT). We are interested in how health visitors actually assess oral health in children and what action they take when an assessment indicates a threshold level of dental decay. Health visitors (n = 15) are currently being recruited to the study (February/March 2012). Data are generated through 1:1 CIT interviews. We will use the conference to present our findings.

Abstract # 177

Title: "I Couldn't Stop Him from Beating Her, but I Could Stop Him from Killing Her". Children Living with Patriarchal Terrorism

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Carolina Overlien*

Abstract: The aim of this presentation is to conceptually develop and enhance our understading of children who experience domestic violence by empirically describe a subgroup called "children of patriarchal terrorism". In an exploratory qualitative interview study of 25 children who lived in shelters for abused women and who had experienced domestic violence, a subgroup of 10 children was identified. This subgroup differed from the rest regarding: severity and duration of violence, and strong feelings of fear. The questions asked were: what are the experiences of children living for long periods with severe violence? What, from the child's perspective is the nature of this violence? A thematic analysis of the interviews with the 10 children identified seven themes that describe the lifeworld of this group of children and that distinguish them from the rest of the group: a high degree of coercive control, exposure to "bizarre acts", severe and repeated violence, impossibility of physical interventions during the violent acts, violence permeating everyday life, strong feelings of fear and a constant state of readiness in case of new violent outbursts, and descriptions of life starting after the abusers leave the family. The results are discussed in the light of Michael Johnson's typology of domestic violence. The results urges researchers, clinicians and policymakers to better distinguish between subgroups of children who experience domestic violence in order to better target support and intervention.

Abstract # 178

Title: It's about the Relationship: Building Resiliance and Leadership Skills

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Marilyn Casley, Jennifer Cartmel*

Abstract: This paper reports on an Australian project seeking to explore the resilience and leadership skills of children in vulnerable circumstances. The findings not only alerted us to children'sunderstandings but also raised many questions about the preparedness of the adults who work with children to form relationships. How can adults have better relationships with children in out of home experiences? The project was conducted with undergraduate university students who were involved in action research projects during their field education experiences. The university students were assigned to school age child care services in a culturally diverse and low socio-economic community. In these settings they undertook what became known as "Talking Circles", with children aged between 5 and 12 years. The Talking Circles were a guided conversational process developed by the authors. In the circles children could learn to look within themselves to see their inherent capabilities and current reality; hear from others so that barriers between self and others dissolve and new perspectives are understood; and make connections enabling them to make positive change for themselves and their community. The University staff responsible for supervising the students used this opportunity to become involved in their own action research about the students, projects. The insights gained have lead to more questions and further research about the experiences of children in the middle years and their engagement with the adults in children'sservices settings.

Abstract # 179

Title: I Remember Him Getting Handcuffed. The Collateral Consequences of Parental Incarceration

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Julie Lawrence, Nicola Liebergreen*

Abstract: At any one time 20,000 children in New Zealand have a parent incarcerated. Parental incarceration is a strong risk factor for multiple adverse outcomes for children, including antisocial behaviour, criminal offending and mental health problems. This is concerning in the context of New Zealand'srising statistics on child and adolescent mental health problems which currently amount to a public health issue affecting up to 17,000 of children - a 14% increase since 2004. This paper will present findings from a research study conducted in 2011/2012 in the South Island of Aotorea/New Zealand. The researchers undertook a mixed methods study to explore children and their caregivers experiences of parental incarceration. In-depth interviews were conducted with children and caregivers in ten families. Measures of attachment and child behaviour were also administered. Analysis is being undertaken in the first quarter of 2012. Through the voices of children and their caregivers, the paper describes the collateral consequences of parental incarceration and the challenges faced. It looks at the children'ssupport network and, their perceptions and feelings concerning their relationships with their incarcerated parent, their parent/caregiver and extended family/whanau. Also, discussed will be the challenges to conducting research with the families of prisoners.

Abstract # 180

Title: Grandmothers as Kinship Care Providers: Predictors of Elevated Psychological Distress

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Susan Kelley, Deborah Whitley, Peter Campos*

Abstract: While the phenomenon of grandmothers raising grandchildren occurs throughout the world, the primary reasons accounting for this family arrangement vary by region. In the U.S., this form of kinship care is largely the result of parental abandonment, abuse, or neglect, as well as parental substance abuse and incarceration. Although custodial grandmothers demonstrate remarkable commitment to their grandchildren, the challenges they encounter may hinder their ability to provide a supportive family environment. Comparatively high levels of depression among custodial grandmothers are reported in the literature, raising concern for the grandchildren in their care. The purpose of this study is to determine levels of psychological distress in African American grandmothers raising grandchildren and to identify factors associated with increased distress. The study sample consisted of 516 predominantly low-income custodial grandmothers with a mean age of 57 years (range 35-83 years). On average, the grandmothers were raising 2.4 grandchildren. The vast majority of grandchildren experienced abandonment, abuse, or neglect by birth parents. Thirty-eight percent of participants scored in the clinical range on the Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis, 1993), indicating a need for intervention. Results of a hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that after controlling for select extraneous variables, increased child behavior problems, poor physical health, and lack of resources were associated with increased psychological distress. The model predicted 33% of the variance in psychological distress among custodial grandmothers. The extent of clinically elevated psychological distress found in this study raises considerable concern regarding the well-being of African-American custodial grandmothers, as well as their ability to provide a supportive family environment. Interventions are needed to decrease their psychological distress and to improve their physical health. Furthermore, grandmothers raising grandchildren need better access to resources, as well as treatment for the traumatized children in their care. Implications for multidisciplinary practice, policy, and research will be discussed.

Abstract # 181

Title: Getting Started with Child Abuse Research: Steps to a Successful Study

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *John Leventhal, Kim Oates*

Abstract: Many clinicians at the ISPCAN Congress are interested in clinical research. There are, however, significant challenges for these individuals to conduct a clinical research project, and seldom do these challenges get addressed at the Congress. The purpose of this 90 minute interactive presentation will be to highlight 8 steps that are necessary for beginning and completing a successful clinical research project: 1) asking a good research question, 2) designing the study, 3) asking collaborators to help, 4) getting IRB approval, 5) obtaining funding (if necessary), 6) conducting the research, 7) analyzing the data, and 8) disseminating the results. Each of these steps will be reviewed describing some of the challenges and pitfalls. Examples from the published literature on child abuse will also be used to highlight specific points. Participants will be able to: 1) describe the necessary steps to conduct a clinical research project and 2) have a clear understanding of the challenges and pitfalls of conducting a research project. This session will be appropriate for participants who are planning on beginning a research project.

Abstract # 182

Title: Efforts to Keep Families Together in Japan: The Implication of the Data from Two Nationwide Surveys on Family Preservation Services in the Japanese Child Welfare System

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Yukako Hatakeyama*

Abstract: Objectives/purpose: The aim of this presentation is to examine services and interventions for family preservation in Japanese child welfare. This study was designed to describe the nature of services and interventions provided in the two layers of Japanese child welfare service delivery systems; prefectural child guidance centers and municipal child welfare departments. Method: This study mainly consists of two nation-wide surveys with the subjects of which were; child welfare caseworkers who serve intact family cases of alleged child abuse and neglect from all 197 prefectural child guidance centers and case managers from all 1,969 municipal child welfare departments in Japan. The questionnaires used on these two surveys contained common questions asking to indicate the following 6 factors; 1) the amount of each service/ intervention for family preservation, 2) the degree of the importance on each intervention/service for family preservation, 3) the obstacle factors for family preservation services, 4) the essential factors for family preservation, 5) the general opinion about child's placement, and 6) the respondents, self-evaluation for general performance with family preservation. Results: The results show three main points;1) Service coordination with multidisciplinary agencies and service providers was the intervention used most by both child guidance centers and municipal child welfare departments, 2) Concrete services and skill training/development were the least provided services to intact families in the Japanese child welfare system, 3) The Japanese child welfare tends to hesitate to involve families in the service process and encourage family participation. Conclusion: The child welfare system and professionalism in child welfare are still underdeveloped in Japan. This research suggested that we need to develop a prototype for a practical model of family preservation in Japanese child welfare.

Abstract # 183

Title: Applying a Conceptual Analysis to the Outcomes of Child Death Reviews

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Author: *Helen Buckley*

Abstract: Child death review (CDR) processes have become a fundamental element of most child protection systems in Anglophone countries. This conceptual paper, written from the perspective of someone who chairs a national review panel, will reflect on two main concerns emerging from the establishment of CDRs. Firstly, it will demonstrate the gradual replacement of theoretically framed empirical research with findings from CDRs as tools for informing government policy in different jurisdictions. While the latter can provide factual information about child protection activity, particularly about compliance of practitioners, the rich contextualised representation of everyday practice provided by the former is missing. The second and universal concern is that CDRs can result in a multitude of recommendations that may lead to further proceduralisation and regulation but may not necessarily improve outcomes, as they tend to contribute to pressure rather than provide creative solutions. Rather than over viewing the findings from CDRs in terms of policy deficits and practice weaknesses, this paper will consider a more theoretical approach to the analysis of findings. It will focus on systemic issues such as the dynamic nature of relationships between policy makers, managers, frontline staff and families, all of whom exercise considerable agency. It will also utilise sociological concepts such as gender and power. This paper will propose a bridging of the gap between theoretically based empirical research and the sort of quantifiable indicators of performance that emerge from CDRs, and show that an emphasis on key learning points over recommendations may promote better outcomes. Mindful of the challenges involved in knowledge transfer, the paper will also consider how these more conceptual findings from CDRs may be incorporated into the everyday work of child protection and thus become embedded in practice.

Abstract # 185

Title: 'Sexting': Young People Living in the Online and Offline World

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Jon Brown*

Abstract: Objectives: To explore how 'sexting' is practised and experienced by a diverse sample of young people. Our emphasis is upon understanding the qualitative dimensions of "sexting", and the meanings it is given by young people themselves. Sexting, is defined in a broad way combining a focus on mobile phones and internet usage to explore the exchange of sexually explicit content through mobile technologies. Method: This pilot study was conducted in two inner-city state schools in London, UK from June-August 2011. The researchers worked across years 8 and 10 with 8 single-gender focus groups, following up with online ethnography and 20 individual case study interviews. We conducted 10 school staff interviews. Results Findings suggest that 'sexting' is inextricably linked to offline experiences, with the sending, receiving, saving and sharing of sexually explicit pictures one of the ways hierarchies of gender and popularity are maintained in young people's social lives. 'Sexting' was differently experienced and understood in relation to social positions of gender, class and 'race'. It was found that technology was just one way that sexism and bullying were experienced, with participants equally concerned about incidents in the 'real world' such as sexual harassment (touching up, name-calling), peer pressure (to buy goods or be sexually experienced,) and violence (fighting). Conclusions: The study suggests that mobile technologies can be a useful tool for young people, but are bound up in relationships of power that exist in the online and offline world. Comparisons with research being conducted elsewhere suggests young people's experiences also vary by location. More research is needed to understand young people and 'sexting' across the UK. Some policy implications are the need for 'sexting' to be included in the recently announced review of Personal Health and Social Education in the school curriculum in England and for our developing understanding of the issue to inform the development of Sex and Realtionships Education in schools.

Abstract # 186

Title: Has the Incidence of Serious Physical Abuse in Children Changed in the U.S. from 1997 to 2009?

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *John Leventhal, Julie Gaither*

Abstract: Although U.S. child protective services data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) have shown a 55% decrease in the national incidence of substantiated cases of physical abuse from 1990 to 2009, no study has tracked the occurrence of serious injuries due to physical abuse in hospitalized children. The purpose of this study was to examine changes in the incidence of serious injuries due to physical abuse in hospitalized children from 1997 to 2009 in the U.S. We used the KID (Kids, Inpatient Database), which is an 80% sample of discharges from acute care hospitals in the U.S. and includes ICD-9-CM diagnosis and E-codes (external cause of injury) for each discharge. The KID has been prepared every 3 years from 1997 to 2009 by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Cases of serious physical abuse (eg, abusive head injury or fracture) were identified using injury codes (800-959) and codes for abuse (995.50, .54, .55, and .59), selected assault codes (E960-966, 968), or child battering (E967). To calculate the national incidence for each year of the KID, the weighted number of hospitalizations due to serious physical abuse was divided by the number of children at risk for that year based on census data. We used chi square for linear trend to compare over time the incidence for children <18 and <1 year of age. The incidence of hospitalizations due to serious physical abuse per 100,000 children <18 years of age increased 5.6% over time: 6.1 (95% CI = 5.4, 6.8) for 1997, 6.0 (5.2, 6.7) for 2000, 6.0 (5.3, 6.7) for 2003, 6.1 (5.3, 6.8) for 2006, and 6.4 (5.7, 7.2) for 2009 ($p < .01$). Approximately half of all hospitalizations due to abuse were in children <1 year of age. The incidence per 100,000 children <1 year of age increased 10.9%: 56.2 (95% CI 48.8, 63.5) for 1997, 60.5 (52.6, 68.5) for 2000, 62.1 (53.8, 70.4) for 2003, 57.5 (48.6, 66.4) for 2006, and 62.3 (54.1, 70.4) for 2009 ($p < .05$). Over 13 years when substantiated cases of physical abuse were significantly declining in the U.S., there was a small but statistically significant increase in the incidence of hospitalizations due to serious physical abuse in children <18 and <1 year of age. Data from child protective services (NCANDS) and hospital discharges (the KID) appear to track different aspects of the problem of physical abuse. These results highlight the challenge of using a single data set to track a complex problem, such as child physical abuse.

Abstract # 187

Title: Developing Home Visitation Guidelines and its Basic Training Program for NGOs in Japan: the Final Report of the 4-year Project

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Yumiko Kirino*

Abstract: OBJECTIVES The ultimate goal of this 4-year project was to take initiatives for NGOs in Japan to become more active in home visitation (HV) for child abuse prevention in collaborations with municipal governmental organizations (GOs) nationwide. Its objectives were 1) to explore the present state of HV for child abuse prevention in Japan on the parts of both GOs and NGOs, 2) to develop HV guidelines for implementing HV programs specifically for NGOs in Japan, 3) to conduct a pilot study in 4 locations to actually implement and evaluate the training program which is based on Kirkpatrick'sEvaluation Theory, 4) to conduct pilot studies in 5 locations to actually implement and evaluate the training programs, 5) to revise the draft for the framework after analyzing the pilot studies, training evaluations, and 6) to introduce the framework for the HV training and evaluation program to NGOs nationwide. METHODS 1,010 municipalities and 42 NGOs completed a questionnaire, and 6 NGOs were interviewed regarding their implementation of HV for child abuse protection. Also, training sessions for home visitors and their evaluation were conducted at 5 sites. RESULTS 1) They lack evidence-based HV practice in Japan. 2) Very Few NGOs have contracts with municipal governments to do HV in their communities. 3) At the pilot study sites, participants were significantly satisfied with the training, and their knowledge significantly increased after the training. Most participants tried the knowledge and skills they learned from the training and improved their behavior on the job. 4) A workshop was held for HV agencies to introduce our HV guidelines and the framework for training evaluation. CONCLUSIONS NGOs should continue to improve their evidence-based HV practice. Also, they need to ask the Central Government to encourage municipal governments to strengthen their partnerships with NGOs and entrust them with HV projects.

Abstract # 188

Title: Safeguarding Children in Whom Illness is Fabricated or Induced

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Jan Horwath, Chris Bools, Jenny Gray, Richard Wilson*

Abstract: This workshop will offer a descriptive overview of the English Department for Children Schools and Families, Training Materials, 'Incredibly Caring', which was published in 2009. These materials are designed to assist all professionals who may come into contact with or work directly with children and their families where there are concerns about FII. The materials support Guidance developed by the Department issued in 2008. A range of ways in which the materials can be used to develop practice will be discussed and participants will have an opportunity to sample the activities and explore the challenges associated with training on this topic . Using published research and experience the Training Materials address potential difficulties in maintaining child-centred practice with a focus on; roles & responsibilities, communication, record keeping, supervision, and planning. The materials consist of a film using professional actors with scenarios, training exercises with supporting PowerPoint presentations, designed to educate both practitioners regarding barriers to the recognition of FII, the identification of individual cases and the challenges of multidisciplinary collaboration and managers about the need for local policy and contingency planning. The accompanying Reader provides an overview of selected publications covering a range of issues including; the nature of the phenomena, impact on victims and responses by professionals.

Abstract # 189

Title: Engaging with Abusive Fathers

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Nicky Stanley, Brigid Featherstone, Stephanie Holt, John Devaney*

Abstract: This presentation explores why we need to locate calls to'engage fathers'within an understanding of the contemporary fragmentation of fatherhood to develop practices that are able to recognise complexity in families with child protection concerns. Fathering practices are often fragmented across households and different men; interrogating fragmentation and its social processes may develop understanding of risks to children and women. Post-Separation Fathering & Domestic Abuse: Challenges and Contradictions Dr Stephanie Holt This presentation challenges constructions of mothers, fathers, childhood and family life that sustain the often unmonitored presence of abusive men in post-separation families. The paper asserts the need to recognise domestic violence in child contact cases and prioritise the construction of fathers as "risk, in post-separation contact, whilst finding ways to ensure that abusive men can be "good enough" fathers. Shifting the mandate for change through engagement - Holding men to account in domestic violence Dr John Devaney. There is increased awareness of the impact on children of exposure to domestic violence. Violent men are often hard to engage and the onus falls on women to protect themselves and their children. The transtheoretical model of behaviour change may assist some men to seek earlier help, and interventions may be better targeted at those who are both able and ready to benefit from such approaches. Strength to Change: Engaging fathers who perpetrate domestic violence Professor Nicky Stanley. This paper draws on research to inform a social marketing campaign and an evaluation of a new programme for male perpetrators of domestic violence in Northern England. These studies found that men'sidentities as fathers functioned as extrinsic and intrinsic types of motivation, enabling men to recognise their abusive behaviour and engage with a process of change.

Abstract # 191

Title: Childhood Victimization Experiences of Young Adults in Russia

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Olga Bogolyubova, Roman Skochilov, Lyubov Smykalo, Galina Uraeva*

Abstract: Childhood victimization experiences are traumatic events which can severely affect individual'swellbeing and behavior over the course of his/her life. The prevalence of various victimization forms has been studied in many regions of the world. In Russia the existence of child abuse and victimization was not recognized until early 1990s and two decades later research in this area remains limited. The purpose of this paper is to present results of two studies aimed at assessing childhood victimization experiences in a sample of young Russian adults. Study 1 was conducted in a sample of university students in St-Petersburg (n = 743, age 19 - 25) by means of retrospective anonymous questionnaire. High rates of victimization were found in this sample. Experiencing at least one type of childhood maltreatment was reported by 51.62% of the study participants, with physical and emotional abuse reported most frequently. Sexual assault by a known adult was reported by 1.4% males and 5.1% of females. Sexual assault by a stranger was reported by 1.8% males and 7.3% of females. Study 2 was conducted one year later in a sample of university students in four Russian cities (St-Petersburg, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Archangelsk) and via a web survey. Participation was anonymous. The total sample was 904 adults aged 19 "," 40. In this sample childhood physical and emotional abuse were reported by more than 30% of participants. Sexual victimization by a known adult was reported by 4.44% of the sample and sexual assault by a stranger was reported by 5.33%. Peer sexual assault was reported by 16% of the sample. Witnessing violence and exposure to community violence were also prevalent in both studies. These studies provide new information on the scope of childhood victimization experiences in Russia. Further research is warranted, including epidemiological research with representative data across the country.

Abstract # 192

Title: Retrospective Research on Incest Victims: Prospects and Limitations.

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Peter Lachman, Helene Romano, Jacques Argeles, Adeline Gouttenoire*

Abstract: In 2011, the Docteurs Bru Association initiated a research on young women victims of incest. The NCA Psychology Laboratory (EA 4306) " Individual and Family Trauma Team", Clinical Psychology Department of Rouen University is in charge of conducting the study. The aim of this research is to compare various populations of young women victims of incest during their childhood or adolescence (0 to 15 year old). The main objective is to better understand the incidence of care on the construction process of their representation of parenthood, whether or not they became mothers at the time of the interview. Here, the term "care" means court ordered placement, either in a shelter controlled by the Youth Welfare Office, in a foster home or in a in specialized structure. It is a randomised, retrospective, controlled, multicenter study that includes three categories of care: • Young women who, during childhood, were admitted to the Jean Bru Home, in Agen, specializing in care of girls victims of incest ; • Young women who, during childhood, were referred by the Regional Council to a Youth Welfare Office home, in the context of incest; • Young women victims of incest during childhood, who were never assisted. The study is still ongoing. Our aim is to present the constraints we faced during cohort creation, in order to comply with the ethical guidelines, and to prevent "over-victimization", risks. First, we will present the objectives of the research, then its organization. Finally, we will talk about the difficulties met in the cohort creation, and the limits imposed by ethical guidelines.

Abstract # 194

Title: Every Child has a Story: Listening to Narratives of Trafficked Children

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Ajwang' Roseline Warria*

Abstract: Objective: Child trafficking is a multiple-human rights violation and a global public health and social issue. Although the exact numbers and demographics of children trafficked in, out of and into South Africa is unknown, reports reveal that more than a third of all South African children are engaged in child labour and that 60% of trafficking victims in South Africa are children (South African Law Reform Commission, 2006; StatsSA, 2002: United States Trafficking-In-Persons Report, 2010). The aim of this paper is to outline post-trafficking narratives shared by trafficked children. Method: A qualitative approach was used. In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 trafficked children using the narrative research design. The data was audio-recorded (with the children'sconsent) and where necessary, illustrations were used. The researcher transcribed all data collected. This will then be analyzed using thematic analysis, resulting in identification of themes, sub-themes and categories. The data will be subjected to literature control enabling verification, comparisons and contrasts to be made against existing body of knowledge. Results: The results received thus far indicate that child trafficking presents grave risks to the psychosocial development and well-being of children. Once out of a trafficking situation, the children'sstories indicated that immediate response should ensure that the child'sbasic needs are met, even before any formal assessments can be undertaken. Due to the nature of trafficking, trafficked children are still victims of serious crimes and regular risk assessments, safety arrangements and procedures are necessary. Conclusion and implications: The study supports the notion that every child matters and every child'sstory is important. The findings highlight social work'ssignificant role in advancing child trafficking interventions and lobbying for effective policies. The interventions should address the immediate needs of the trafficked children in the short term and broader fundamental socio-economic issues; whilst responding to the local conditions and specific psychosocial issues.

Abstract # 195

Title: Judicial Outcomes in Suspected Cases of Children Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Patricia Jardim, Teresa Magalhães*

Abstract: There is a paucity in research in the legal procedures and outcome of pediatric sexual abuse cases in Portugal. This study was conducted to better characterize the forensic evaluation practices and legal proceedings related to and legal outcomes of child sexual abuse in Northern Portugal. Forensic examination and legal charts from 2004 to 2008 of victims (n=185) under 18 years of age, allegedly sexual abused/ assaulted and managed through the Forensic Medicine Institute, North Branch and judiciary in Northern Portugal were reviewed. The subjects were divided into two groups for statistical analysis based on perpetrator conviction status. The average time span between the forensic examination and the final judicial decision was 11 months in non-prosecuted cases and 22 months in prosecuted cases. In approximately one third (30.8%) of the cases, the perpetrator was charged and tried, and 86.0% of such perpetrators was convicted (27.0% of the total cases). Being convicted was correlated ($p<0.05$) with: (a) victim at school age (b) credible victim disclosure of the abuse, (c) availability of eyewitness account(s), (d) chronic, recurrent abuse, (d) detection of the suspect'sgenetic profile on the victim's body and/or clothes, (e) reference to diagnostic or suggestive sexual contact in medico-legal conclusions. We conclude that medico-legal and forensic intervention significantly contributes to the judicial decision.

Abstract # 196

Title: Child Homicide: A Study of Police Records in Victoria, Australia

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Chris Goddard, John Frederick*

Abstract: Objective: This paper will report on an examination of the records held by Victoria Police gathered during their investigations of all child homicide cases over the past 20 years. Homicide squad investigations are comprehensive and detailed, offering an invaluable source of data for examining the circumstances surrounding the death of a child. The goal of the research is to contribute to the knowledge base about child homicide in Australia and to identify risk factors which can help inform prevention initiatives. Method: The research approach used was a qualitative in-depth examination of the case files. The data were reviewed in three stages, using different forms of coding. The first was "open coding", where themes were discovered and initial codes assigned to condense the large amount of data into categories. The second was "axial coding", where relationships between themes and data were noted. The third review of the data was "selective coding", where data were analysed for examples which consolidated the themes. Results: The category which included most children was "severe physical assaults" with the following key themes arising in this category (1) previous injuries; (2) previously seen by professionals; (3) "complex" families; (4) unwanted/ sick/disabled/ premature children; (5) alcohol and other drug abuse; (6) mental illness/intellectual disability/ history of abuse; (7) criminal history/involvement; and, (8) legal issues in relation to evidence. Conclusion: Most of these child deaths could have been prevented. A preventable death is one in which an individual, community or system could have reasonably done something that would have changed the circumstances that led to the death (ICAN Los Angeles 2009). A particular concern is the lack of reporting to child protection authorities by professionals and other responsible adults in many cases where children were clearly at risk.

Abstract # 197

Title: The Recognition of Child Sexual Abuse in the Countries of the Southern Caucasus

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Margaret Lynch, Ketevan Davitishvili, Armine Gmyur-Karapetyan, Kamala Ashumova*

Abstract: One of the aims of a project currently being implemented in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan is to increase the acknowledgment of Child Sexual Abuse as an important issue, among professionals, general public and policy makers in each of the three countries. As part of a wider assessment of the capacity building needs of 30 organisations (10 in each country) working with children and families were asked about the recognition of child sexual abuse. Only 10 had ever encountered CSA and only 29 cases had been identified in the last year. In contrast they had identified 441 cases of physical abuse, 600 cases of psychological abuse and 784 cases of neglect. When asked about the characteristics of sexually abused children only Azerbaijan had experience of sexual abuse of boys and the great majority of children were in the age group 12 - 18 years. The most common reported forms were rape or attempted rape. To further explore the knowledge and views of society and professionals a series of focus groups are being held in each country with professionals, parents and young people. The groups are asked for their views on the nature and extent of sexual abuse, likely perpetrators and the consequences of the abuse for the child. Participants are also asked about any relevant services known to them. Preliminary results show that while sexual abuse is not denied by either professionals or the general public, they have limited information about its nature and what to do if they know of a case. The data when fully analysed will inform awareness raising, training and an advocacy campaign to develop services for sexually abused children and their families.

Abstract # 199

Title: Juvenile Offenders' Delinquent Experiences: The Exploration of Self-identity.

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Tzu-Yi Huang, Jui-Ying Feng*

Abstract: Background: The development of adolescent's personality and identity is deeply influenced by their experiences in family. Adolescent's delinquency is reported to relate to family dysfunction. The consequences of adolescents, delinquency are devastating to adolescents, life, their family and the society. It is important to investigate how family experiences influence adolescents, perception and explanation on the delinquent behaviors. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore how family experiences cultivate delinquent adolescents, life. Method: Hermeneutic Phenomenology was conducted in this qualitative study. Purposive sampling was used to recruit 13 juvenile offenders from a juvenile detention house in southern Taiwan. Data were collected by individual in-depth interviews. Each interview lasted 60-100 minutes. Data were analyzed by thematic analysis. Results: Three themes were merged from 21 interviews: (1) lacking of self-respect; (2) exploring self-identity through delinquency; and (3) searching a dim light in the tunnel. Adolescents suffered from family dysfunction or child abuse. In the journey of exploring their self-identity, adolescents experienced disrespects from others and strived for respect, attention, and care by being delinquent. In the delinquent world, adolescents obtained temporary respect and self-identity, and felt a sense of belongingness. On the other hand, adolescents also experienced a conflict between self value and social norms, and struggled to escape from the dark tunnel. The unconditional love and support from families are the foundations to assist adolescents keeping hope and courage to overcome any possible obstacles in the future. Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest professionals working with juvenile offenders need to be sensitive to observe and realize the real needs and deficiencies of adolescents, delinquent behaviors, and assist adolescents to find a positive self-identity, to connect with their family, and to rebuild positive relationships with families and society.

Abstract # 200

Title: Using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire to Answer Questions about the Prevalence and Characteristics of Child Victimization: The U.S. National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV)

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *David Finkelhor, Heather Turner, Sherry Hamby*

Abstract: The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire, the core of the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), uses an innovative, comprehensive approach to victimization assessment. More than 40 types of youth victimization are assessed across five modules: conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer and sibling victimization, sexual victimization, and witnessing and indirect victimization. The objective of the JVQ is to overcome the fragmentation of the child protection and exposure to violence field, and give researchers and practitioners a way to ask simultaneously about exposure in a variety of settings in a variety of ways with a variety of perpetrators. Findings with the JVQ show that there is enormous overlap across various categories of victimization. Participants will learn how to enhance clinical practice, program evaluations, needs assessments, and research through comprehensive victimization assessment using the nationally-normed Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. The freely available JVQ has multiple formats that can be adapted to many needs.

Abstract # 201

Title: Staff Training Makes a Difference: Improvements in Neonatal Illicit Drug Screening and Intervention

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Resmiye Oral, Shanon Sullivan*

Abstract: Objectives - Perinatal illicit drug exposure (PIDE) and related screening and intervention have been a challenge for perinatal care providers. This study was conducted to assess the impact of staff training on the rates of neonatal screening, positive testing, and missed opportunities for testing on the rates of intervention related to PIDE. Methods: Controlled retrospective chart review of mother/newborn dyads that obtained prenatal and delivery services at the University of Iowa Children's Hospital in 2006 and in 2009 was conducted. Between 2006 and 2008 structured staff training took place to increase staff compliance with the new perinatal illicit drug screening protocol. Dyads from 2006 represented the pre-training control group (PrT-G), those from 2009 the post-training study group (PsT-G). The rates of illicit drug testing of newborns and mothers; positive test results; referral to social work, substance abuse evaluation/treatment, mental health evaluation/treatment were comparatively reviewed between the two groups. SAAS program was used to analyze the results. Results: Charts of 1186 and 1861dyads were reviewed in 2006 and 2009, respectively. Screening rates increased by 250% for the mothers and 60% for the newborns ($p<0.001$). Positive test rate increased by 280% for the mothers and 1500% for the newborns ($p<0.001$). Referral rates to social work increased by 300% ($p<0.001$), to substance abuse evaluation by 400% ($p<0.01$). Referral to substance abuse treatment, mental health evaluation and treatment was not statistically different. Conclusion: Structured in-service training increased the rate of drug screening of newborns and their mothers increasing in turn the identification of exposed infants allowing the provision of services and child protection to these families.

Abstract # 202

Title: Protecting International Child Victims of Human Trafficking in Community-Based Settings: A Longitudinal Study of Adapted Service Models and Safety, Permanency, and Well-being Outcomes

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Anne Mullooly*

Abstract: There is a gap in knowledge in the United States about what works with assisting international child victims of human trafficking in a community-based setting. Not much is known how programs help these children heal from the trauma of exploitation while assisting their integration into society, and how the children fare long term. The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops/Migration and Refugee Services (USCCB/MRS) has been collaborating with a national network of Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) programs to place and serve foreign-born children in community-based foster care for over 30 years. The URM programs specialize in caring for migrating children in need of protection, including refugees, asylees, and victims of trafficking. This URM network is the only one of its kind in the world. USCCB/MRS is engaged in longitudinal empirical research of victims placed into URM foster care over a five-year period (2006-2011) to learn how the programs have adapted their service models to protect these children and meet their unique needs. USCCB/MRS is interviewing URM program staff and foster families to understand the importance of partnerships and collaboration in protecting these children. The research also involves an evaluation of outcomes related to safety, permanency, and well-being. Indicators collected from reports and case files include: immigration remedy, education attainment, family reunification within the country and internationally, independent living skills, placement stability, collaboration with law enforcement, access to culturally-appropriate mental and physical health services, social adjustment, and emotional connection to adults and peers. The quantitative and qualitative research will assist with sharing promising practices and approaches among the national URM network and wider public child welfare systems. The findings are relevant to other countries implementing services for international child victims of trafficking, and key components will be shared for assisting vulnerable child migrants in need of protection anywhere in the world.

Abstract # 203

Title: Predictors of Family Discipline Strategies with Babies in their First Year of Life

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Julie Lawrence*

Abstract: Disciplinary practices in families is a controversial topic which has been debated for centuries, and which are known to have life-long effects on the well being of children (Straus, 1994). The nature of the discipline used in families is clearly influenced by the context of risk or support within communities (Garbarino, 2001). Poverty, parental mental illness and unemployment, for example, are all factors which impact unfavourably on how families interact with their children, and these factors are influenced by the policies, institutions, laws and values of the wider society. There is limited knowledge about the strategies parents use during the first year of a baby'slife and, utilising data from a longitudinal randomised control trial, this paper describes the strategies that 805 New Zealand families use in the task of guiding their children to behave appropriately. It describes the prevalence and the psychosocial predictors of 805 mothers and their partners, use of discipline strategies with their babies at age 6 and 12 months. Collection of the twelve month data will be completed in March 2012 and analysis will then be undertaken. The findings are particularly interesting in the context of New Zealand where in 2007, the passing into law of the Crimes Amendment (Substituted Section 59) Act, changed the policy framework for families and their children.

Abstract # 205

Title: Bound By the Clock-Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Presentation time: Monday, 10, September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Don Fuchs, Linda Burnside*

Abstract: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is increasingly recognized as a serious disability affecting a significant number of children in child welfare care. Since 2004, researchers in Manitoba, Canada have examined the experiences of children in care with FASD, learning about their placement experiences, health care needs, educational outcomes, and financial costs to the system. This workshop will provide a brief overview of the results of this research, with an emphasis on the researchers' most recent study: the experiences of youth with FASD as they transition to adulthood from child welfare care.

Abstract # 206

Title: Be Safe! Child Personal Safety Program - To Discuss The Results Of A Research Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of A Child Personal Safety Program In Sri Lanka

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Sinha Wickremesekera*

Abstract: The Red Cross in partnership with the Sri Lanka Ministry of Education and the National Child Protection Authority launched a child personal safety program called "Be Safe!" in 2009. "Be Safe!" is a school based program for primary aged students and their teachers and parents, designed to prevent violence against children. The program is delivered by trained government primary school teachers using a resource kit which contains 12 lesson cards and is currently being implemented in over 1500 schools in 19 districts of Sri Lanka. A research study was conducted in 2011 to assess the effectiveness of the "Be Safe!" programme in empowering children to recognize key messages and safety rules covered in the program and their ability to demonstrate appropriate responses in risk situations. The study adopted a cross sectional comparative design. A total of 536 girls and boys aged 5-9 years attending school in grades 2-4 who had completed all lesson cards (12) of the program were compared with a control group of children who were not exposed to "Be Safe!" A large number of indicators reflecting the knowledge and attitudinal dimensions targeted by the "Be Safe!" program were measured by conducting child friendly, participatory in-depth interviews. The study demonstrated clear indications of improvement of students, knowledge and attitudes related to preventing child abuse after "Be Safe!" training. The proportion of "Be Safe!" trained students, showing desirable responses to risk situations was also higher than that of the control group of children. A regression analysis was conducted to find out the relative contributions of factors: age, sex, exposure to the "Be Safe!" program to the Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of students on child abuse. The findings showed that 26% of the overall KAP of students could be attributed to the impact of "Be Safe!" training.

Abstract # 207

Title: Survey of the Japanese Organizational Net Work for the Child Abuse: Resource of the Handicapped Children and Juvenile Delinquent

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Shinobu Iwase, Sumihisa Honda, Masaharu Nagae, Hiroko Hanada*

Abstract: The purpose of research: The number of child abuse is rapidly increasing and severely abused cases often reported in Japan. Clarifying the organizational network for the abused children with handicapped or delinquent problems is need to reorganize the support systems for the children and co-workers to get better solutions. Method: The description correlational design was chosen for this survey. The first step was a descriptive research to child guidance centers and public health nurses in local government to make the questionnaire. Then we recruited participants of the research and excluded earth quake area from recruiting. The questionnaire were sent participant and collected by postal mail. The data was analyzed by the logistic regression analysis of the SPSS 19. Results: The questionnaires were mailed to 695 participated organizations and 616 questionnaires were collected. The rate and network of the experience with abused handicapped children was different among city size. The abuse with psychiatric problem in the large city with over 150 thousand populations has 4.841 odds ratio (Exp(B)). And related organizational services were medical facilities, police, schools and public health centers. The odds ratio in abuse with the intellectual disability was 3.815 in the designated cities and 3.016 in the middle size city with 50 to 150 thousand populations. Organizational support was used social welfare division. The odds ratio developmental disability without intellectual disability was 4.237 in the middle size city and 4.134 in the large city. Organizational supports were medical facilities and public health centers. Abuse with juvenile delinquency was 3.048 in the large city and 2.362 in the designated cities. Organizational support was police. Conclusion: These abused children with handicap uses different types of organizational resources. The professionals in the local government use different type of services to the handicapped children in the community.

Abstract # 209

Title: Current Situation and Issues Surrounding Support System for Youth at Age 16 or Over with History of Maltreatment in Japan

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Hiroko Hanada, Sumihisa Honda, Miwako Hoshi, Masaharu Nagae*

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Due to the Revision of the Child Welfare Act in 2005 in Japan, the follow-up system for child maltreatment has been dramatically changed in the way that municipalities take a major role in prevention instead of the Child Welfare Office. As a result, youth with the history of maltreatment, especially those of sixteen and above, tend to be left out from the official support system and do not appear to receive enough supports. Since adolescent maltreatment has been increasingly recognized as a potential impact on the later life, the purpose of this study is to investigate the current situation and issues related to support system for those youth in Japan nationwide. METHODS: Among 1751 municipalities in Japan, 695 agreed to participate in this study. A survey questionnaire and consent form were sent to these municipalities, and 611 (88%) returned the survey. It should be noted that due to the catastrophic earthquake which happened in March last year, municipalities in the three prefectures with the greatest damage were excluded from this study. The questionnaire was designed to explore current support systems for maltreated youth and system/service differences among municipalities. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were used to analyze data. Answers to open ended questions were analyzed thematically. The present study was approved by the ethical committee of Nagasaki University. CONCLUSION: A total of 426 municipalities (70%) actually offered continuous supports for the maltreated youth. In addition, it was found that municipalities which include clinical psychotherapists, medical social workers, and child welfare counselors in the support system tend to significantly offer the greater level of help for maltreated youth. Results of this study indicated that effective support system for Japanese maltreated youth may require the involvement of various human resources and organizations.

Abstract # 211

Title: Promising, but not Good Enough - Evaluation of Community-based Interventions for Children in Sweden Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Against their Mothers

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Kjerstin Almqvist, Karin Grip, Ulf Axberg, Anders Broberg*

Abstract: In 2007, the social services in Sweden got responsibility to ensure that children who have witnessed IPV receive the support they need, and since then the number of community-based services for exposed children has grown rapidly. In 2008, the University of Gothenburg was commissioned by the National Board of Health and Welfare to evaluate the effects of existing support interventions on children'shealth and wellbeing. Children recruited from eight units offering interventions to children exposed to IPV, were compared with children exposed to IPV recruited from ordinary services (social services, family law and child psychiatry). In all 219 mothers with 315 children (3 - 13 y) were included. The study was based on measurements at three times; at the start of the intervention (pre-test), at the end of the intervention about 6 months later (post-test), and one year after children started the intervention (one-year follow-up). Measures included the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC), and measures of emotion regulation. Among children who had been in contact with agencies providing support directly to children, levels of difficulties (SDQ-total) were significantly decreased at the one-year follow-up, while children who had been in contact with agencies not providing support aimed at children had, on average, the same high degree of difficulties as at pre-test. In addition, children who had got support improved their emotion regulation (i.e., their ability to react to and regulate feelings of anger, sadness, and fear), while no equivalent improvement was found among the other children. However, effect sizes were small, and at the one-year follow-up mothers still rated their children's psychological symptoms considerably higher compared to "children in general".

Abstract # 213

Title: Waiting to be Picked up from the Street: Abandonment of Abandoned Children and how Formalization of Children can Help Prevent Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Suman Khadka*

Abstract: Welfare in the developing world is left to the informal sector (Gough and Wood, 2004). "Welfare regime theory" argues instead for formalization of wellbeing through State systems. A PHD case study on "analysis of children's welfare regime in Nepal" was undertaken from a political economy perspective using welfare regime and welfare state frameworks to recommend national social policies for children. It involved interviews with children, guardians and key informants and documentary analysis. While the notion of "welfare state, is not new and has been successful in combating child protection issues in the West, it is rarely applied in the South and the findings show its usefulness in developing countries. This paper focuses on three findings- the informal status of any child (de-facto citizenship-less status); the lack of comprehensive identification, referral and case management for vulnerable children; and the rise of NGOs and unpaid community/kinship support at the cost of professional social workers to address welfare issues of children. The first is linked here to lack of formalization of children'srelation with the state and in turn citizenship itself, arguing that citizenship is more than belonging to a territory and needs some formalization such as through registration and access to essential services. Secondly there is no additional system to detect children at risk including at the first site of abuse/neglect mostly the family. NGO efforts of picking up abandoned children from the street only attracts more children onto the streets. Children in other forms of informal care are not registered at all- their status remains precarious. Thirdly, efforts in protection of children has been dominated by the informal sector including I/NGOs leading to informalisation of welfare. The paper argues that children'sabuse is closely linked to their informal status leading to "abandonment of abandoned children". Future resources should ensure their formalization.

Abstract # 214

Title: Schools at the Heart of Collaboration: Promising Practice and Innovative Partnership to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence in School Settings

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Deborah Fry, Anne Stafford*

Abstract: Aims: Sexual harassment, harm and sexualised violence can be a significant issue in schools. These are bullying behaviours that demean, intimidate or harm another person because of their sex or gender and can include verbal and physical harassment, slander and even forced sexual acts and abuse. These behaviours have tremendous impact on children (including poorer education outcomes, increased truancy and negative health and mental health outcomes). Many countries are grappling with these same issues. Methods: This study utilised a systematic review approach to examine school policies from the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom and research published in the last five years in peer-reviewed journals on approaches to addressing sexual violence in school settings. More than 50 national education, public health bodies and key practitioners were contacted. 600 articles were reviewed; and 60 met the inclusion criteria. Additional unpublished policies and interventions were also identified and included in the review. Main Findings: This presentation will cover the key themes of promising practices in the area of collaboration and developing partnerships for responding to these behaviours in school settings. The key themes include: 1) innovative school-police partnerships, 2) innovative school-health partnerships, 3) innovative school-third sector partnerships, and 4) promising practice in organising, managing and sustaining interagency partnerships with schools. This presentation will highlight specific case studies and how these examples have developed and maintained successful partnerships. Conclusions: Given the significant impact on children and the school environment of this type of harm and in a climate of budget cuts, staff shortages and austerity measures, there is a need now, more than ever, to focus on promising practice and to build the evidence base for addressing these issues in school settings.

Abstract # 215

Title: Child Protection Across the UK: Emerging Themes in the Context of Cuts in Public Spending and Changing Political Priorities

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Anne Stafford, Deborah Fry*

Abstract: Aims: The period since May 2010 in the UK has been influential in terms of child protection--it is the first time that the four administrations of the UK have been so different in terms of political make-up, coupled with austerity measures and spending cuts and the large child protection review conducted in England and published in 2011. This study tracks how these new political contexts impact on child protection "," in particular, how the devolved countries interact with developments in England and highlighting divergence or other factors that could lead to differences in the quality of protection for children in different parts of the UK. Methods: This study utilised mixed methods qualitative, policy analysis and desk research to examine recent policy developments and reactions of key stakeholders to these developments in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Thirty key informant interviews were conducted with senior level child protection stakeholders in the four nations and two information gathering four-nation events were held with over 100 participants. In addition, key policy, research and other documents from each of the nations were examined and included in the study. Main Findings: A major finding of the Review of Child Protection in England has been the balance between a tightly specified child protection system versus a more flexible one where professionals are more able to exercise their professional judgement. The recommendations in the Review are explicitly intended to shift from a system which has become over-bureaucratised and focussed on compliance to one that values and develops professional expertise. Even prior to government response to the Review, change in this direction was already underway. Many of the newer features of the wider safeguarding system in England that grew up under New Labour and were closely associated with the Every Child Matters agenda have already been dismantled, are in the process of being dismantled or are under review. These include the ContactPoint Data Base; Children'sTrusts; the role of LSCBs; the Vetting and Barring systems. Notably, the adoption of some of these specific measures were either not adopted or adopted with rather less alacrity in other parts of the UK. This presentation will highlight case studies of these emerging themes in child protection in the current context. Conclusions: Increasing austerity including major spending cuts coupled with significant child protection reviews and changing political landscapes means that we must now, more than ever, continue to monitor these changes and the impact they will have on children'slives.

Abstract # 216

Title: Child Reported Effects of Community Based Treatment for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Karin Grip*

Abstract: Using a repeated measures design we examined self-reported quality of life, post-traumatic stress, and psychological problems in children 9 to 13 years of age exposed to male-perpetrated intimate partner violence before and after a community-based intervention. Post-traumatic stress and psychological problems decreased, but quality of life did not change. The reliable change index (a measure of clinical significant change) showed significant improvement in 15% to 20% of the children and low deterioration rates, but most children were unchanged on all measures. Amount of contact with the perpetrator was not related to symptom load at entry or to changes following treatment. Direct victimization by the perpetrator was associated with higher symptom levels, but not with changes in post-traumatic stress or psychological problems. Greater exposure to violence was associated with greater reduction in psychological problems.

Abstract # 218

Title: Parents Who Kill their Children as an Act of Revenge: Integrative Review

Presentation time: Monday ,10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Julie Taylor, Anne Stafford, Diane Jerwood*

Abstract: Whilst child killings always evoke strong responses, those perpetrated by parents rank amongst the worst forms of child maltreatment. The reasons why a parent may kill a child vary and seem to be perpetrated with equal frequency by men and women. However, the underlying causal mechanisms are arguably different along gendered lines. This is particularly stark in cases where revenge appears to be a motive. Media reports, summaries of serious case reviews (UK reports where children have died or come close to dying due to maltreatment) and child death overview reports for all nations of the UK 2005-2011 were identified and interrogated systematically. A coding frame was developed to assist replicable data extraction and information was organized according to pre-determined categories. Emergent themes were tested in one to one authenticity and audibility, interviews with a range of experts and key stakeholders. Cases where revenge appeared to be a factor were analysed further to ascertain whether patterns could be determined and whether there were intrinsic and extrinsic differences across a range of factors. 329 child deaths were initially identified from homicide reports in the period. As reported by UK media, 73 deaths appeared to be motivated by revenge. Congruent with findings from other countries, there were differences in motive, characterised particularly by altruism and psychosis. Media handling of men and women perpetrators was different, with more sympathy extended towards men. Men were more likely than women to commit suicide as part of the act. Pivotal points and warning indicators were often apparent in retrospect. Whilst it is impossible to predict the killing of a child by a parent, especially for reasons of revenge, there have been sufficient cases to allow meaningful analysis. Child protection services can be informed by this analysis in order to exercise particular vigilance at critical points.

Abstract # 219

Title: Healing Process of Child Physical Abuse Survivors

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Hsin-Yi Chang, Jui-Ying Feng, Ren-Mei Tseng, Joh-Jong Huang*

Abstract: Background: Child physical abuse has continuously and severely damaged survivors, physical and psychological health and self-concept. Healing from child abuse is an essential process that helps survivors reorganize the meaning of trauma and pursue for a normal life. The essential elements in survivors, healing process within the social context are needed to understand and clarify. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore child physical abuse survivors, perceptions and interpretation on the process from trauma to healing within the social context. Method: The research design is Grounded theory. Snowball sampling was used to recruit 10 to 15 survivors who were physically maltreated or exploited as children and perceive experiencing healing. Individual semi-structured in-depth interviews were used to collect data. Data was analyzed by open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Results: The preliminary result was analyzed from 4 participants. The survivors, healing process was a cumulative life experience from trauma to healing. For survivors, the childhood trauma was a helpless suffering and "home", represented a kind of despair. When survivors emerged awareness from the impact of trauma and understood their values of self-existence, the healing process began. Healing from child physical abuse was a process to find the answers to their lives. Although there were a number of obstacles in the healing process, the survivors continued their healing via the inner strength and establishing relationships with self, others, or the supernatural beings. Within the social context, it was a challenge for survivors to confront conflicts of the gender roles between social role expectation and self-role perception during healing process. Conclusion: This study suggests professionals understand the survivors, struggle against childhood trauma in the healing process. Professionals working with survivors need to find out their inner strength and positive beliefs to help support them to go through the healing process.

Abstract # 220

Title: Practitioner Narratives of Involvement in Non-accidental Injury and Child Deaths

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Sonia Jenkins*

Abstract: The research is being carried out within a hospital paediatric setting in London. It explores and compares the individual experiences of practitioners of child death and extends this to include serious injury in child maltreatment cases compared to those in palliative (oncology) care and the emotional impact on staff of working with cases from these defined groups of children. It aims to enhance and enrich our understanding of the complexities of and ways in which the anxiety of child death and maltreatment is thought about and managed across professional groups and the impact on continuing work with children. It uses existing research by Menzies Lyth (1988) as a basis of understanding how this impacts on staff and manifests within organizations. The methodology used is qualitative using interviews based on the free association narrative interview method as proposed by Holloway and Jefferson (2000). Data is from in depth narrative style staff interviews from the groups identified using a Single Question Inducing Narrative (SQIN) from the Biographical Narrative Interpretive Methodology (BNIM) to guide interviews and to elicit the told story of the interviewee/narrator. The sample group of interviewees represents nursing, medical staff, social work and allied health professionals. Analysis will be undertaken using the psychoanalytical approach of thematic analysis which is an integral component of the methodology. Preliminary findings indicate that practitioners working within child maltreatment use a number of organizational and individual defences to be able to manage the emotional impact of child protection work and that this area of child protection which is under researched. The research provides rich data which will also provide insight into the working lives of child protection staff and will be useful to students, new and experienced practitioners as well as training institutions. The research is due to be concluded in July 2012.

Abstract # 221

Title: aftERcare: Amsterdam Follow-up of Troubling ER-visitors' Children; Assessment and Referral to External Help

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Eva Hoytema van Konijnenburg*

Abstract: Introduction: In 2007, a new policy to identify child abuse and neglect (CAN) was developed in 2007 in The Hague, the Netherlands. This policy identifies CAN by screening parents instead of children. All adults who visit the emergency department because of domestic violence, substance abuse and/or a suicide attempt are asked whether they have children. Each time this is the case, these children are referred to child protection services (CPS). In Amsterdam, the Netherlands, following a somewhat adapted policy that was developed in 2010, children are identified in the same manner as in the The Hague policy. However, instead of referral to CPS, they are obliged to visit the outpatient pediatric clinic (OPC). During this visit a form of voluntary support can be arranged. If parents refuse to cooperate, children will be reported to CPS. Both policies are now being used, but effects on the wellbeing of children are unknown. We hypothesize that the Amsterdam policy can decrease involvement of CPS and that both policies contribute to an improved wellbeing of children. Aim: To evaluate the effects of both policies on the wellbeing of children. Methods: Patient characteristics of the first year of the Amsterdam policy were collected. Furthermore, a research protocol for a multicenter, prospective follow-up study was designed. Outcome measures are: child abuse reports to CPS, wellbeing of children at 1 year follow-up, the opinion of parents and cost. Results: 55 children were referred, mostly because of domestic violence of parents. Referral to the CPS was prevented in 75%. Results of the follow-up study are not yet known. Conclusion: Based on this pilot study, the Amsterdam policy is effective in identifying child abuse and decreasing involvement of CPS. The long-term effects on the well being of children are not yet known. A prospective follow-up study is currently performed.

Abstract # 222

Title: New and Emerging Research on Children Exposed to Violence

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Caroline Piotrowski, Sandra Graham-Bermann, Nicole Letourneau, Eamon McCrory*

Abstract: Purpose: Exposure to violence is widely acknowledged as a key risk factor for a variety of psychological and social problems in childhood and beyond. The purpose of this symposium is to bring together four international scholars to share their latest research findings on factors that mediate these impacts, and interventions that ameliorate them. Dr. McCrory will present on the impact of violence on affective brain systems in children. Dr. Piotrowski will present on the association between sibling relationship quality and child adjustment outcomes, and Dr. Letourneau will present on the association between maternal-child relationship quality and child development. Dr. Graham-Bermann will present findings of a randomized control trial designed to assist both mothers and children in violence-affected families. Methods: Dr. McCrory used functional magnetic resonance imaging to measure brain response to facial expressions in maltreated versus non maltreated children. Dr. Piotrowski used standardized measures of sibling relationship quality and child adjustment in 47 school-aged sibling pairs. Dr. Letourneau investigated maternal-child interaction and other family characteristics in 51 families with children under the age of three. Dr. Graham-Bermann used standardized measures to assess outcomes for 120 mothers and their 4-6 year old children using random assignment to either a treatment or a waitlist condition. Results: Children exposed to violence showed atypical neural processing of affect, which may constitute a neurobiological risk factor later psychopathology. Sibling adjustment and the quality of the sibling relationship mediated children'sadjustment outcomes. Mother-infant interaction was compensatory in some families, but not in others. The clinical trial was successful in that children showed significant improvement. Conclusions: Each of the four presentations will provide unique yet complementary findings that significantly add to our knowledge based concerning the effects of exposure to violence on children, and enable us to design and implement more effective preventive and treatment programs.

Abstract # 223

Title: Characteristics of Children Referred for Concerns Regarding Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Katharine Jamieson, Michelle Zalkin, Deborah Hodes*

Abstract: Objectives To ascertain the number and type of clinical findings in a clinic cohort between 2009 and 2012. Methods Retrospective analysis of 125 children reviewed in a tertiary centre with possible sexual abuse (25 boys (pre-pubertal)/ 100 girls (67 pre, 13 peri and 20 post-pubertal). Children were divided into pre (tanner stage 1) peri (tanner stage 2/3) and post pubertal (menarchal). Results Ano-genital signs (any) were seen in 24% (30/125) of the cohort, in 32.8% (20/61) reporting any abuse and 42.9% (15/35) reporting penetrative abuse. Anal signs (any) were present in 11.2% of the cohort and Reflex Anal Dilatation (RAD) in 3.2 % (all in pre-pubertal girls, 75% of whom had alleged anal penetration). Hymenal notches/ transections were observed in 9% of the cohort, in 17.6% in those with any allegation and 29% alleging penetration. These were seen in 2 peri and 7 post pubertal girls but not in pre-pubertal girls. Signs were more likely to be in the lateral hymenal rim (66.7%) than the posterior (25%) or superior (8.3%) rim. Of 6 transections, 4 were at 3/9 o,clock, one superior and one posterior; of 6 notches, 4 were at 3/9 0,clock, 2 posterior. Conclusions This cohort identified more physical signs than reported in other recent studies of historic abuse. Notches/ transections were more common in later puberty, and allegations of penetrative abuse; they were absent in pre-pubertal girls despite 53.7% alleging penetration/ touching. Anal signs were the most common finding in the pre-pubertal girl. In contrast to other studies, hymenal signs were more commonly seen laterally than posteriorly. Physical signs in boys were rare. The significant number of ano-genital signs suggests these persist and examination is an important adjunct when the child alleges historical sexual abuse.

Abstract # 225

Title: Therapeutic Alliance with Parents Involved in a Parent Training Program in a Child Welfare Service

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Marie-Jose Letarte, Isabelle-Ann Leclair Mallette, Luc Touchette*

Abstract: Purpose Therapeutic alliance (TA) is critical in parent training programs (PTP) if the partnership with parents and the goals of improving their parenting practices and promoting children'spsychosocial development are to be reached (Jenson et al., 2009; Kazdin et al., 2006). In a child welfare context, building TA with clients is challenging for many reasons (Ross et al., 2008 ; Webster-Stratton, & Reid, 2005). This study aims to contribute to the improvement of practices by exploring TA with parents involved in a PTP in child welfare services. Method Parents being followed by child protection services for neglectful behaviours took part in the "Incredible Years" PTP which lasts 16-weeks. Facilitators (n=6) and parents (n=52) evaluated TA for each parent after the 3rd meeting, with the French version of the Working Alliance Inventory Short form (WAI; Tracey & Kokotovic, 1989) (alphas .88 and .93; CorbiÃ¨re et al., 2006). In addition, after each meeting, parents indicated their appreciation of the session and facilitators rated parent'sparticipation. Results Descriptive statistics showed that TA varied considerably between parents (min=58%; max=100%; mean=83%; s.d.=10%). Parents and facilitators had a similar evaluation of TA. Indeed, their perceptions were highly correlated (r=.53; p<.001) and at-test (paired sample) showed they were not significantly different (t=1,372; p=.179). Correlations between TA and parents, participation suggest that the facilitator'sevaluation is associated with parent engagement in the group and the parent'sevaluation is associated with meeting attendance. Conclusion Results of the study showed that TA, after the 3rd meeting, is a good predictor of parent'sparticipation for the whole 16-week program. They also confirm the importance of building a partnership with parents, in order to encourage attendance at meetings and increase the chances for obtaining program benefits. Factors that enhance or impede the development of TA in child protection services are discussed.

Abstract # 226

Title: Into Care, out of Care, and Into Care Again: Trajectories in the Danish Out of Home Care System

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Mads Bonde Ubbesen*

Abstract: Objective/purpose: Maltreatment is a main reason for placing children in out of home care. When children reunify with their family of origin and reasons for placing the child in out of home care is no longer present we speak of a good outcome. Unfortunately some children experience re-entry into care after reunification. Such cases exemplify trajectories in the out of home care system, which are to be avoided. The purpose of this register based study was to describe rates of reunification and re-entry for children placed in out of home care before their third birthday. Furthermore the purpose was to study whether individual and family characteristics could predict reunification and re-entry. Method: Data was obtained using personal identification numbers to link several registration systems. The study population was defined using all children entering the Danish out of home care system from birth cohorts 1981-1999 (N=8116). A categorization of short term and long term stay in care was used. For those placed in short term care re-entry was studied within a six year follow up period. For those placed in long term care re-entry was studied within a two year follow up period. Graphs of cumulative incidences were used to describe the processes of reunification and re-entry. Cox regression was used to analyze the impact individual level factors and family level factors in two separate statistical models. Results: 48 % of those experiencing short term care re-enter within six years. 23 % of those experiencing long term care re-enter within two years. Results further identify complex patterns of risk factors. Having a single parent is associated with risk when combined with unemployment and psychiatric diagnoses. The role of the mother's age shifts over time from risk factor to protective factor. Immigrant background was identified as a protective factor.

Abstract # 227

Title: Child Sexual Abuse Material, So Much Smoke Where are the Fires?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Allan Watt*

Abstract: Child pornography existed prior to the birth and growth of the internet. Can the internet therefore be blamed for a growth in the creation and distribution of child pornography? (Child pornography is now known as child sexual abuse material or CSAM). Due to the lack of proactive investigations, the incidence of offending is only identified when an offender is apprehended. Research has shown that many of those apprehended for possession or trafficking in CSAM have resulted from internet honey traps or discovery through others having accessed the end user'scomputing device. It is believed research in to children trafficked for sex and/or for the creation of CSAM, should be carried out as one project since both are aspects of the same problem. The number of children involved in these activities is unknown, as is the quantity of victims that exist beyond those that are located through the apprehension of a predator, is unknown. With this research, contact was made directly with some of the agencies who supplied the information directly and for others the information was obtained from their websites. Research was then gathered on the functions these agencies perform such as, investigations, research or coordination and awareness functions. These were looked at from both an international, regional and local perspective, within many countries, where reliable research material was available. From the research it is clearly seen that a serious approach to combating CSAM exists around the world and some agencies are attempting to gather and promulgate proactive intelligence. The problems exist though with language barriers, different laws and the amount of time and money an agency has or is prepared to spend on CSAM investigations, the communication pathways between agencies around the world need to be open so far more sharing of knowledge ocurrs.

Abstract # 228
Title: Child Protection a Reality: Learnings From Child Sex Offenders
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: *Linda Naidoo*

Abstract: When children are sexually violated they bear horrendous psychological harm that may in some cases, never dissipate. Children have also been exposed to disbelief and denial by family members when their disclosures were made, which prolonged the reporting and management of cases. The conviction rate in South Africa varies from 2.5% to 7%. Understanding and hearing the strategies of offenders may assist in the protection of children. Society'slack of understanding and acceptance of the reality of abuse and exploitation of children often results in failure to disclose and even denial of victimization; a lifetime of victim shame, embarrassment, and guilt; offenders with numerous victims over an extended period of time; ineffective prevention programs that also make the first 3 problems even worse. The researcher will conduct a pilot study leading to a further series of studies. The pilot study will be set in a framework of social justice. A video containing testimonies by child sex offenders of how they groomed and abused their victims, will be shown to a group of parents whose children had been abused, and did not initially accept their childrens disclosure. The purpose of the research would be to determine if the parents would have responded more appropriately if they were exposed to the video prior to the abuse. The research will be conducted in 3 phases using action research, and is a pilot for a Ph.D. in Social Work. Stage 1: A video of the testimonies of child sex offenders will be developed Stage 2: Questionnaires will be administered Stage 3: Analyses of questionnaires to determine the impact of the video The composite of the video, and analyses of the questionnaires; the value of the research for child protection will be discussed.

Abstract # 230
Title: Suspicion: A Paradox of Objectivity
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Authors: *Rochelle Einboden, Trudy Ridge*

Abstract: In many states, mandatory reporting legislation requires suspicions of child abuse and neglect to be reported to child protection systems. Suspicion is positioned as the trigger for initiation of child protection interventions, and thus plays a fundamental role in responses to child abuse and neglect. Given this role, there is a curious lack of theoretical discussions of suspicion in the health literature. Further, the criteria for reporting legislation varies considerably, for example in some jurisdictions a report of any suspicion is required, while in others the requirement is reason to suspect, reasonable suspicion, or reasonable cause to suspect. Efforts to elucidate suspicion within discourses of objectivity paradoxically remove the key indicator of suspicion, which is "a feeling". Moving beyond traditional conceptualisations of emotions as only dangerous and confused, affective experiences also might be appreciated for alerting us to and providing insights into situations that require full attention and careful consideration. This paper offers a conceptual analysis of suspicion, guided by Deleuze'sideas of signs and referents and Spinoza'sphilosophies of knowledge and the limits of human perception. These philosophies appreciate how affective dimensions are useful to better understand suspicion, and how suspicion is structured within social contexts. This analysis provides a theoretical framework for critical analysis of contemporary responses to child abuse and neglect, innovative conceptualisations of suspicion and alternate possibilities for responses. Examples from interviews with nurses will be used to illustrate how nurses engage affective experiences in their practices that address child safety. This analysis offers a distinct departure from medical and legal discourses that in efforts to frame suspicion objectively, confound the definition.

Abstract # 231

Title: Predictors of development of vulnerable children in protection and prevention services

Presentation time: Tuesday September 11, 2012 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Claire Chamberland, Carl Lacharité, Marie-Eve Clement*

Abstract: The structure and quality of the home environment and emotional support are positively associated with indicators of child development. Conversely, young maternal age at childbirth, number of children in the family, and economic insecurity are associated with low cognitive, social, or behavioural performance in children. Moreover, emotional negativity (anger, hyperactivity), parental stress, and family conflict are strongly related to risk of maltreatment (MT); child victims of MT are more likely to have physical, psychological, cognitive, and behavioural problems. However, it is the accumulation of risk factors more than individual risk factors that makes a difference. The aim of this study is to identify the best predictors of social-emotional and cognitive/ language development from a group of vulnerable children and their families who participated in an intervention project implemented in QuÃ©bec. The sample consisted of 184 children aged between 2 months and 120 months recruited through institutions providing protection and prevention services. Socio-demographic and economic data (family structure, income, number of children, education), parental stress, victimization potential, quality of the home environment, and social support were the factors of risk and protection measured. Bivariate analyses indicated a significant relationship between, on the one hand, parental stress, victimization potential, and quality of the home environment, and on the other hand, social-emotional and cognitive development. Hierarchical multivariate analyses allowed estimating the weight of and relationships between the different variables. Avenues for action are discussed in light of the data presented. Given the realities of families and the complex needs of vulnerable children, an ecosystem approach and a harmonization of protection and prevention services are recommended (Barlow & Stewart-Brown, 2005; Wulczynn, Daro, et al., 2010).

Abstract # 232

Title: The Incidence of Childhood Injury Following an Inland Tsunami: The Experience of Toowoomba

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Melissa Kaltner*

Abstract: Emerging evidence highlights the negative psychosocial impact of natural disasters. This psychosocial sequelae of natural disaster exposure places additional stress on families, which has in turn been hypothesised to result in an increased experience of childhood injury. Limited evidence suggests peaks in accidental and abusive childhood injury following natural disasters. Given the paucity of research in the area and conflicting findings to date, authors have highlighted the need for further studies to examine the association between natural disaster and child injury in order to best inform injury prevention strategies. As such, the current study examines physical injury in Toowoomba and Lockyer Valley children pre- and post- flash flooding to explore the impact of this natural disaster on child injury incidence within the area.

Abstract # 234

Title: Cognitive Profiles of Children Exposed to Interpersonal Trauma and Neglect: Results of a Systematic Literature Review and Implications for Intervention

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Sara McLean, Lisa DeGregorio*

Abstract: Children who are placed in out-of-home care can display significant levels of challenging behaviours, emotional disturbance, and self-harm. Violence and aggression, in particular, can appear entrenched and the child with these challenging behaviours can enter a cycle of recurring placement and school breakdowns. There is a critical gap in our knowledge about how to improve the efficacy of therapeutic interventions for this population. Recent empirical research on the neurobiology of chronic interpersonal trauma and its effect on brain development, memory, attention, and language offers a more systematic way of thinking about the support needs of children. This paper details the results of a systematic literature review conducted by the authors at the Australian Centre for Child Protection. The paper articulates the cognitive changes that may mediate exposure to trauma and subsequent violent and aggressive behaviour. It profiles the learning, memory and language issues amongst children who have been subject to early interpersonal trauma or neglect. In particular, the paper identifies specific changes in practice that might enhance the effectiveness of conventional behavioural interventions with this population of children.

Abstract # 235

Title: Reaching In and Reaching Out: Supporting Young People's Transition from Youth Detention

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Tim Moore, Morag McArthur*

Abstract: Young people leaving youth detention have been shown to experience serious difficulties in returning to their communities and are often at greater risk of poor psychosocial outcomes including limited school attainment, poor physical and mental health, increased social isolation and family difficulties. When unsupported, many young people fail to sustain the changes in their lives that may have occurred due to detention and return to their negative peer networks, re-engage in a range of risk-taking and criminal behaviours. This may ultimately result in a return to detention after relatively short periods of time. How to best support young people has been left relatively unexplored, particularly in regards to the way that young people are approached and supported to access supports. As a result, it would seem that many supports and services remain inaccessible or irrelevant to young people who often do not have the skills or opportunities to seek out or engage in programs that might assist them to manage their reintegration and to sustain positive outcomes. This paper reports on an eighteen month qualitative study carried out in Canberra, Australia with a group of young people who have been in juvenile detention. The project aimed to explore how young people experience detention and to understand the transition from detention back to the community. The paper focuses particularly on the nature of the relationships young people believed were necessary for them to make positive change and to effectively transition back into the community.

Abstract # 236

Title: Do Home-Visit Programs For Mothers With Infants Reduce Parenting Stress And Increase Social Capital In Japan?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Takeo Fujiwara*

Abstract: Background: Distress during child rearing is known as a risk factor for child maltreatment. In addition, it is known that the social capital can be a preventive factor for child maltreatment. The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether the home-visit program reduces parenting stress and increases the social capital in the community. Methods: The home-visit program was implemented when the infants were 1-2 month of age (by public health nurses or midwives) and/or 4 months of age for those mothers who agreed to a home visit by trained community staff. Self-administered questionnaires on parenting stress scale and social capital were sent to all mothers who delivered a baby between August and November 2009 in 2 cities in the Aichi prefecture, Japan. Results: Among 936 mothers, 347 mothers (follow-up rate: 37%) completed both questionnaires. Scores on parenting stress scale scores at 4 months were lower than those at 1-2 months among the four groups (no home visit, home-visit at 1-2 months, home visit at 4 months, and both). The social trust scores at 4 months were higher than those at 1-2 months in every group; however, multivariate regression analysis showed that there were no differences in the reduction of the parenting stress scale scores and increase in social trust between the four groups. Conclusion: The home-visit program conducted once or twice by public health nurses or trained community staff for mothers with infants showed no substantial reduction in maternal stress and no increase in social trust.

Abstract # 237

Title: Improving Social Work Provision For Abused And Neglected Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Adriana Pacheco*

Abstract: The Every Child Coalition for Children Without Parental Care is currently engaged in a major programme of research around the role of social workers in supporting vulnerable families and children outside of parental care. This analysis includes an examination of the approaches used in social work, exploring the relative merits of case management approaches commonly used in the West as compared to more community based approaches used in other settings. It explores the functions of social workers, examining whether the often scant resources allocated to social services are invested in the areas likely to lead to maximum benefits for vulnerable children. Finally, this analysis looks at the support that social workers receive, and explores whether social workers are receiving sufficient support and training to fulfil their roles well. The paper is based on an extensive literature review (see: Making Social Work Work) and on case study research in several settings, including Brazil and Bulgaria. This case study research combines country level desk-based research with an appreciative enquiry approach, which aims to build on strengths within social work systems. This includes focus groups with children.

Abstract # 238

Title: Coping And Depression Following Childhood Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Turkan Yilmaz Irmak*

Abstract: Research evidence indicates that individuals with histories of childhood abuse are at risk for wide range of psychopathology. Despite the developmental risks of child maltreatment, several studies suggest that some individuals exposed to childhood abuse are able to develop with few if any difficulties. Such individuals are defined as resilient. Most studies examining coping and adult adjustment have focused on global psychological distress. Some investigations have focused on more specific aspects of psychological functioning such as depression and posttraumatic stress. Maladaptive coping strategies appear to be commonly used and have repeatedly been linked to increased levels of distress and symptoms in sexually abused individuals. Objectives: The goal of this study was to investigate contributions of self-esteem and coping strategies to the depression levels of sexual abused individuals. The sexually abused group was divided into two groups according to their Beck depression points (resilient and non-resilient). Coping strategies and self-esteem points of these two groups were compared though logistic regression. Method: A sample of 1055 undergraduate students from Ege University participated in this study. Of the total participants, 12% (n= 128) reported sexual abuse experience before the age of 18 years. Data were collected through, Beck Depression Inventory, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Coping Style Scale, and Sexual Abuse Questionnaire. Results: Resilient and non-resilient groups of childhood sexual abuse differed in their coping strategies and self-esteem points. Resilient group used more problem solving strategies and had higher self-esteem. Conclusion: Results were discussed in terms of their implications for understanding the characteristics of resiliency of childhood sexual abuse victims.

Abstract # 239

Title: The Epidemiology Of Child Homicides In South Africa: Is There A Link To Child Abuse?

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Shanaaz Mathews*

Abstract: Background and Objectives: There is a lack of national data on child homicides in South Africa. Child abuse is considered to be a major problem in a country plagued by violence. Nevertheless there is a limited understanding of the relationship between child deaths and abuse. This study aims to describe the characteristics of child homicides and the factors associated with such deaths due to child abuse. Methods: A national retrospective study at a proportionate random sample of 38 mortuaries was conducted to identify all child homicides (until 18 years) for the year 2009. Data was gathered from mortuary files, autopsy reports and police interviews. Results: South Africa has a child homicide rate of 5.5 per 100 000 (under the age of 18). The age pattern indicates a bimodal age distribution with child homicides more likely to occur in the age group 0-4 years for females (8.1 per 100 000), while males were more likely to be victims during adolescence with a rate of 23.2 per 100 000 in the 15-17 age group for males. Just under half (45%) of all child homicides are due to child abuse, with such murders more likely to occur in the 0-4 age group. Children who were killed due to abuse were more likely to be killed at home with 64% of these children killed by a mother. Importantly mothers of children who had a child abuse related death were significantly younger compared to other child homicides. Conclusion: Rates of child homicide in South Africa are higher than the global average in particular for younger children with such deaths more likely to be child abuse related. There is a lack of a coordinated response to child homicides indicating the need for a child fatality review process.

Abstract # 240

Title:Building Links: Exploring district level child protection structures and services as sustainable means of linking informal community based child protection mechanisms and national child protection systems in developing countries.

Presentation time: Monday September 10, 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Carmela Tassone, Patricia Ray*

Abstract: In the last five years the international child protection sector has reoriented its approaches in developing countries to a greater focus on working with governments to build coherent formal national child protection systems with the aim of addressing the protection rights of all children. At the same time there has been a focus by development agencies to support the establishment of informal community based child protection mechanisms aimed at building local capacity to identify and address abuse, neglect and exploitation of local children. The findings of child protection systems mappings and assessments point to the importance of linking informal local mechanisms to the formal national system for both to be truly effective and sustainable. To date such linkages have proven difficult to achieve. Based on the authors",™ own observations and experience, predominantly in Asia and Africa, and a preliminary search of the literature, district child protection structures and systems have the potential to play an important key role in promoting linkage. This paper presents the results of a project undertaken to explore current policy, practice and thinking concerning district level child protection structures and services in supporting community based child protection mechanisms and as a key component of national child protection systems. The project consists of a literature review and qualitative analysis of interviews with child protection specialists working in key organisations in the international development sector. The project proposes next steps both for research and practice to improve the evidence base on model(s) for district level systems that effectively link community based protection mechanisms into national child protection systems. Given the recent refocusing of child protection work in international development, and the dearth of evidence for guiding practice, the presentation is designed to stimulate ideas and motivate much needed further work.

Abstract # 241

Title: School Violence And Life Satisfaction: Evidence From 10 Southern Countries

Presentation time: Tuesday, 12 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Cesar Bazan*

Abstract: Satisfaction with life is a highly researched topic. Nevertheless, the literature that links this construct to school violence in the global South is either scarce or non-existent. This study aimed to inform "Learn Without Fear" campaigners with robust evidence to help reduce the prevalence of school violence in 10 countries. It measures to what extent school violence (psychological, physical and against property) and related risk factors (at individual, household and school levels) have an effect on children's life satisfaction measures. It also tests the validity of the instruments for international comparative research. Data comes from a cross-sectional and child-sensitive study conducted by Plan International with 8,533 school children from Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, North Sudan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines and Rwanda. Participants completed the "Satisfaction With Life" Scale (Diener et al, 1985) and Plan International's version of the AVC (Aggression, Violence & Competencies) questionnaire adapted from Velasquez, A.M. and Chaux, E. 2006. Results support a model in which physical and psychological victimisation and certain demographic variables have a direct effect on life satisfaction. Descriptive and multivariate statistics show that girls are happier with their life than boys, that low secondary school is the most sensitive period of time and that being sponsored by Plan makes children feel happier. It also shows that trust and fairness in the application of school discipline rules predicts satisfaction with life. Drawing from this study, this oral presentation finishes with some conclusions and recommendations for future research, policy and practice in this area.

Abstract # 245

Title: Status of Children in Japan who have not Received Pediatric Health Examinations - Need for Child Abuse Prevention by Using a High Risk Approach

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Takuyo Sato*

Abstract: [Objective] In Japan, according to the Maternal and Child Health Law, when a woman becomes pregnant, by submitting a pregnancy notification form to her local municipal office and obtaining a maternal and child health handbook(MCH handbook), her child can receive pediatric health examinations (PHE.generally consisting of: (1) 4-month examination, (2) 18-month examination, and (3) 3-year examination). Although the rate at which children received these PHE is high ((1): 95%, (2): 94%, (3): 91%), the rate at which children who have died as a result of abuse in Japan is 4 to 6 times higher. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine measures for preventing abuse by determining the actual state of children who do not receive PHE. [Methods] The subjects were children who hadn,t received PHE performed in all 39 municipalities in Nara prefecture (population: approx. 1.4 million) in 2009, and departments responsible for administration of maternal and child health in those municipalities confirmed the status of those children. [Results] A total of 401 infants did not receive the 4-month PHE (unexamined rate: 5.2%), and this was confirmed for 124 of those infants (30.9%). Opportunities for making this confirmation included preventive inoculations (46.2%) and home visitations (39.6%), and only 70.8% of their mothers received their MCH handbooks by week 11 of pregnancy, indicating that these mothers receive their books later in comparison with the nationwide level of 86.9%. Abuse was suspected for 10 infants during the course of confirming examination (2.5%). A total of 958 infants did not receive the 18-month PHE (unexamined rate: 12.3%), and this was confirmed for 346of these infants (36.1%). The rate at which these infants received the prior 4-month PHE was low at 76.5%, and abuse was suspected for 12 infants during the course of confirming examination (1.3%). A total of 1,106 children did not receive the 3-year PHE (unexamined rate: 13.0%), and this was confirmed for only 299 of these children (27.0%), due in part to the increased difficulty associated with confirmation resulting from the children attending nursery schools and the like. Abuse was suspected for 13 children during the course of confirming examination (1.2%). [Discussion] The percentage of children who were suspected of suffering child abuse among those children who hadn,t received PHE was determined to be 1.2-2.5%. It is necessary to confirm the total number of these children through home visitations by public health nurses and the like by assuming that parents and children who don,t receive services typically used by large numbers of parents and children present a high risk for abuse. In addition, mothers of children who don,t receive or receive MCH handbooks later ,frequently don,t receive subsequent PHE . It is therefore necessary to establish a system for determining those persons unlikely to utilize public services and provide support through collaboration with health care facilities and other institutions starting in pregnancy.

Abstract # 246
Title: Sexual Offenses Perpetrated by Children
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30
Author: *Patricia Jardim, Diana Alves, Teresa Magalhães*

Abstract: Sexual violence is still often little associated with younger offenders. This study is a retrospective analysis of 238 suspected cases of sexual offenses perpetrated by children, whose victims were observed at the northern services of the National Institute of Legal Medicine of Portugal, between 2004 and 2010. These cases represent 10.7% (n=238) of the total sexual offenses observed over this period. The alleged offenders were majority males (98.3%) with, in average, 14.4 years-old (Min=2; Max=17; SD=2.6) and known to the victims (34.9% family and 62.6% acquaintance). The victims were, in average, 11 years-old (Min=0.5; Max=82; SD=6.9) and mostly females (64.3%). The first suspicion was, in 59.2% of the cases, based on the disclosure made by the victim and was reported to health services (39.1%) or police (28.6%). The alleged offense was repeated at least in 14.7% and it took place at the offenders and/or victims, home (46.6%), under verbal threats (24.4%) or physical violence (47.9%), with intrusive sexual practices (vaginal, anal and/or oral penetration - 42.9%) and fondling (26.1%). In 72.7% of the cases, medico-legal examination took place more than 72 hours after the last offense and did not revealed physical (72.7%) or biological evidence (95.4%). Judicial outcomes analysis revealed that 57.4% of the cases had been filed because of complaint withdrawal (55.6%) and lack of evidence (37%), although, in the accused cases, 16.7% were acquitted and 83.3% had been convicted, generally with the application of educational measures. These results, when compared to studies with adult offenders, revealed lower intra-familial abuse and recurrence rates as well as higher prevalence of physical violence and intrusive sexual practices, even though similar legal outcomes. It will be discussed the cases of "alleged offenders" under 12 years (12.6%) against who had been made the complaint.

Abstract # 248
Title: Linking Child Welfare Administrative Data: What? How? Why?
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40
Authors: *Barbara Needell, Emily Putnam-Hornstein, Melissa O'Donnell, Lil Tonmyr*

Abstract: Historically, administrative data were maintained as paper records and their utility for purposes of research and policy analysis were quite limited. Paper records were burdensome to compile, expensive to share, and frequently fraught with clerical errors. Technological advances in computing, however, have made administrative records an increasingly popular (and reliable) source of data for research. The strengths of administrative data are numerous. They offer complete coverage of a given population, can often be configured longitudinally, and cost relatively little when compared with survey data. Yet, an inherent limitation of administrative data is the scope of the information contained in any one database. Since administrative data are collected during the normal course of agency operations, with recorded information typically confined to only that which is directly relevant to that agency'sadministration of programs and services, key variables of interest are frequently missing. Fortunately, just as computers have streamlined the once onerous process of compiling and managing administrative records, computers have also allowed for the labor intensive process of record linkage, and the low match rates between databases, to be largely overcome. Information captured for individuals in one database can be extended with information captured for those same individuals in another database, allowing much more to be gleaned about a given population than can be found in independent databases. This symposium will present data linkage efforts from three jurisdictions California, USA-- Linking child protective service records to population based data: An introduction Western Australia-- Using linked data for monitoring and early intervention: Developing collaborations between researchers and government departments Ontario, Canada--- Child maltreatment and onset of emergency department presentations for suicide-related behaviors Presentations will review the fundamentals of the data linkage process and provide examples of how data linkage efforts are currently being used internationally. Representatives from countries and localities at any stage of child maltreatment data collection are encouraged to attend: either for planning purposes or to share a summary of their own efforts in this area during the discussion portion of the symposium.

Abstract # 249

Title: Researching Abuse and Neglect: The Impact of Analysing Narratives of Abuse and Neglect Upon Researchers

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Sharon Jackson*

Abstract: It has been widely acknowledged that researchers who explore emotionally challenging topics such as child abuse and neglect may expose themselves to emotional distress and psychological trauma. As a consequence researchers are often faced with the challenge of maintaining emotional equilibrium during the research process. Despite this recognition discussion on the emotional impact of researching child abuse has occupied a peripheral place within the experiential accounts of researchers. This paper draws upon the presenter'sexperience of researching child abuse and neglect and highlights the ways in which researching in this area can impact upon the emotional and psychological wellbeing of researchers. In doing so the presenter will draw upon theoretical thinking within the sociology of emotions and the field of traumatology to explore and analyse how difficult emotions are managed during the research process and the psychological impact that researching in this area can have upon individual researchers. The paper will argue that research teams and institutions need to consider the support needs of researchers who explore distressing topics such as child abuse.

Abstract # 250

Title: Building the Evidence: An Innovative Approach to Providing Services, Meeting Family Needs, and Achieving Positive Outcomes

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Scottye Cash, Stephanie Ingram, Jordan Ross, Robert Oats*

Abstract: Objective: Targeting services to individual'sneeds is a cornerstone of social work practice. In child welfare, direct service workers are faced with the daunting task of providing effective, creative, and targeted services. Untargeted services may place a child at continued risk of subsequent maltreatment and may lead to poor outcomes. Minimal research has been conducted on the match between services, needs, and outcomes. The purpose of this presentation is to describe a tailored service planning process that was implemented within an in-home family services (IHFS) program. Method: The study evaluated the service planning process and corresponding outcomes for this program. The sample consisted of 389 families who were served by an IHFS program in the southeast. The service planning process was assessed by monitoring family goals and objectives. Family functioning was measured using the Strengths and Stressors (SS) Instrument at intake and departure. Results: The most prevalent types of goals, objectives, and services focused on supervision and discipline (54%), domestic violence (35%), and income/finances (24%). Goals were indeed matched to family needs at intake. A paired samples t-test compared mean SS scores at intake with departure scores. Results indicated that there was a statistically significant change from intake to departure on the SS in the goal areas identified and effect sizes for these changes was moderate to large (range .42 to .71). Conclusion: The evaluation demonstrated that there was a match between family needs and services and that there was a reduction in stressors from intake to departure. The findings support the emerging nature of the evidence base for this program.

Abstract # 253

Title: Utilization of Child Maltreatment Surveillance Data by Child Welfare Administrators

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Susan Jack, Lil Tonmyr, Gabriela Williams*

Abstract: Background: The Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) is one of the Public Health Agency of Canada'snational health surveillance programs. The CIS captures data on child maltreatment, the extent of its harm, the source of allegation, short-term investigation outcomes, child and family characteristics, and child functioning. Objectives: 1) To examine child welfare administrators, perceptions and awareness of the CIS; and 2) explore their utilization of the CIS in child welfare policy and practice decisions. Method: A sequential mixed methods study, that included a survey of 98 senior decision-makers from child welfare agencies in Ontario, Canada and in-depth qualitative interviews with a purposeful sub-sample of 27 of these administrators to measure and describe their awareness, perceptions and utilization of CIS surveillance data. Survey data were analyzed by examining bivariate and multivariate relationships; all qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. Results: The majority of survey respondents were aware of the CIS data. Decision-makers stated that these surveillance data were relevant for determining resource allocation, understanding reported maltreatment trends and confirming local observations and hypotheses about child maltreatment investigations in their own agencies. Despite reporting high awareness and relevance of the surveillance data, decision-makers indicated low levels of using the data in decision-making. Although, urban and mixed (urban/rural) agencies used data in decision-making more than rural agencies. Conclusion: The CIS provides important data on a highly vulnerable population of young people who face risk factors with potential lifelong consequences. There is recognition of the significance of child maltreatment surveillance data in influencing policy, program development and practice at all levels. This triangulation study has been the first to analyze the utilization of maltreatment surveillance data among decision-makers. It identified a high appreciation of the CIS. Strategies for improving all aspects of the surveillance cycle to promote higher rates of uptake will be discussed.

Abstract # 255

Title: Applying for Funding in the New Evidence-Based Culture Guidelines and Tips

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Lisa Jones*

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: There is a growing appreciation that evaluation needs to play a central role in developing effective programs to combat the problems of child abuse and children exposed to violence (CEV). New guidelines are being developed and promulgated by funders to help funding recipients improve on the evidence base. Expectations are increasing that applicants should be able to describe the research support behind their programs and present a plan for evaluation. This interactive workshop will provide NGOs with guidance on effective ways to incorporate research and evaluation into applications and how to increase their use of evidence-based practice. METHOD/RESULTS: Presenters will cover topics such as: how to search for and describe relevant research; tips for collecting good outcome data; the differences between various evaluation methodologies; how to access evaluation resources such as measures; and how to pay for evaluations. Attendees will also provide feedback on the developing funding guidelines and their utility for NGOs. CONCLUSION: The workshop is designed to help ensure that programs offered to victimized youth across the globe are based on solid research evidence, and to provide NGOs with concrete skills to add to knowledge about the most effective and successful strategies.

Abstract # 257

Title: Childhood Disclosure of Child Sexual Abuse: The Relationship with Betrayal Trauma and Future Sexual Revictimisation

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Nadia Wager*

Abstract: The aim of this study was to identify new treatment targets, in order to develop more empirically informed initiatives to prevent sexual revictimisation. A retrospective web-based survey employing a mixed-methods design attracted a self-selecting sample of 481 community respondents, 183 of whom indicated a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). A snowballing method was utilised to include a diverse population. The majority of participants were female (74%) and their ages ranged from 16 to 69 years, mean age of 31.2 years. Betrayal trauma was indicated in cases where respondents had reported experiencing CSA by a perpetrator whom they had held in high regard (often caregivers). Disclosure experiences in childhood were reported though an open dialogue box and then coded as non-disclosure or, negative, neural or positive reactions from the recipient. Twenty-five percent of the survivors of CSA reported disclosing the abuse and 57% of these reported a negative response to their disclosure. "Double-betrayal" referred to cases of where both betrayal trauma and a negative response to a disclosure were evident. This group were 1.5 times more likely to report receiving a negative response to a childhood disclosure than those who experienced low betrayal CSA. "Double-betrayal" was found to be associated a significantly higher incidence of sexual revictimisation in both adolescence and adulthood, in comparison to non-disclosure and disclosures receiving positive or neutral responses. The findings have implications for educating the guardians of children about the prevalence and implications of CSA, and the importance of early recognition and appropriate responding.

Abstract # 258

Title: Case and Scale Development for Standardized Patients in Domestic Violence

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Jui-Ying Feng, Hsin-Yi Chang, Chiao-Li Lin, Tzu-Yi Huang*

Abstract: Background: The highly sensitivity and specificity of violence at home make it complicated for healthcare providers to identify and care for victims. Standardized patients (SPs) portray the specific symptoms, providing an educational strategy to improve healthcare providers, clinical competence. SPs-based training program in domestic violence (DV) is not constructed in Taiwan. Developing systematic and standardized cases and scales is the first step for clinical education. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to develop and establish the psychometric properties of cases for child abuse (CA) and intimate partner violence (IPV) SPs as well as scales for healthcare providers, clinical competence. Method: Cases were constructed based on literature review and experts, opinions. Olive et al., (1997)'s7-step process was used to develop cases for SPs. Expert validity, intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) and KR-20 were used to test the validity and reliability. Results: Four cases with different types of violence namely child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, child neglect and intimate partner violence were developed. Content validity indexes were .78 - .98 for cases, .91- 1.0 for expert rating scale, and .84 - 1.0 for SPs checklist. The ICC for expert rating scale was .65 and the KR-20 was .69 for SPs checklist. Conclusion: The cases and scales of SPs were established for healthcare professionals, clinical competences in DV. The psychometric properties were satisfied for both cases and scales. Further research is needed to build a SPs-based training program and test the efficacy of the training program.

Abstract # 260

Title: Responding to Child Maltreatment in Canada: Context for International Comparisons

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Barbara Fallon, Nico Trocme, John Fluke, Melissa Van Wert*

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to describe the major findings from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect, 2008 (CIS-2008), and to compare these findings to data from the U.S. National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) in order to examine differences in investigated and substantiated maltreatment, short term service dispositions and thresholds for investigation. The CIS-2008 tracked 15,980 maltreatment-related investigations of children under the age of 16 conducted in a representative sample of 112 child welfare organizations across Canada in the fall of 2008. Bivariate analyses were used to explore the differences in service dispositions, age, and referral sources by primary maltreatment category and risk. Rates per 1,000 children were compared between the United States and Canada. Half of the estimated 235,841 child maltreatment related investigations conducted across Canada in 2008 were substantiated, 27% were open for on-going services, and physical harm possibly due to maltreatment was documented in only 6% of investigations. Neglect and risk of maltreatment were the most common types of investigations. Substantiation rates vary for maltreatment types, with IPV having the highest rate of substantiation at 71% of investigations. The Canadian / U.S. comparison reveals that rates of investigated and substantiated maltreatment are nearly identical. The variation in substantiation and service response rates across forms of investigated maltreatment requires closer analysis and highlights the need for a detailed understanding of each form of maltreatment. The rapid expansion of reports over the last decade in Canada draws attention to the extent to which a protection response is appropriate for all cases which may not be optimal for addressing a broader array of needs. The complexity of comparing rates between Canada and the United States requires an understanding of both substantiation rates and thresholds.

Abstract # 263

Title: An Examination of Delinquency in a National Canadian Sample of Child Maltreatment Related Investigations

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Melissa Van Wert, Jennifer Ma, Barbara Fallon, Rachael Lefebvre*

Abstract: Few studies have examined the intersection of child welfare and youth justice in Canada, despite evidence suggesting that youth identified to both systems are particularly vulnerable. To address this gap, secondary analyses were conducted using data from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect, 2008 (CIS-2008). The CIS-2008 used a multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling strategy to collect information from child protection workers across Canada about their initial investigations. These procedures yielded a final weighted sample of 116,241 youth aged eight to 15 investigated for maltreatment related concerns in Canada in 2008. Delinquency related behaviour was defined by the presence of at least one of the following concerns about the youth: aggression, running, inappropriate sexual behaviour, alcohol/drug use, or formal justice system involvement. Bivariate chi-square analyses were conducted to examine relationships between delinquency related behaviours and relevant case characteristics. Numerous child characteristics (e.g., depression, suicidal thoughts, ADHD), household characteristics (e.g., frequent moves, insufficient income, caregiver functioning concerns), and case characteristics (e.g., history of child welfare involvement, maltreatment duration, substantiation level, transfers to ongoing services, placements in out-of-home care) were associated with delinquency related behaviours. A series of logistic regressions were then conducted to assess the impact of delinquency related behaviours on child welfare service provision. The results suggest that the presence of delinquency related behaviours does not impact child welfare service delivery when controlling for child, household, and case factors. Youth displaying delinquency related behaviours may struggle with mental health issues, poverty, and difficult family situations. These youth also may be at risk for chronic involvement in the justice system. However, delinquency related behaviour does not appear to increase the likelihood of child welfare service provision. Given the vulnerabilities of this unique subpopulation, it is important to consider specific programs and policies that will address their complex needs.

Abstract # 264
Title: Categories of Filicide
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: *Anne Kauppi*

Abstract: Objective: Filicide, child homicide committed by a parent, does not occur solely within the context of battering or neglectful family care but is also an act committed for motives that may be altruistic or driven by mental illness. Methods: A Sample of 65 filicides, other than neonaticides and filicide-suicides, were categorized by the parent'smotive, immediate provocative factors, and life-stress related factors. The categories set up were investigated and the demographics and living conditions of the victim and the perpetrator were described. Results: The parental schizophrenic psychosis and filicide filicides were committed under the influence of psychotic motives, while the psychosis and filicide filicides were sudden assaults, with no previous psychotic symptoms displayed by the parent. Both the depression and filicide filicides and the attempted filicide-suicide category had altruistic motives, although in the latter case the altruistic motive was a secondary one. In the single fatal battering and the recurrent fatal battering categories the filicides were "accidental", caused by violent outbursts of anger. The perpetrators in the single fatal battering category were young, whereas the recurrent battering cases occurred within a context of several child abuse risk factors. In the domestic violence and filicide category, in contrast, the child was a surrogate victim, and the real motive was to harm the mother of the child. Conclusions: Filicides occur under different circumstances, and categorization helps us to define the risk factors. The mental health of the parent, lack of support, low ability to cope with a child, domestic violence, and substance abuse are often found to be contributing factors but are predominant only in certain categories. Practice implications: Prevention should be focused on the provision of adequate maternal care, the prevention of child abuse, and the issue of domestic violence. The mentally ill or depressed parent'sworry about the child'swellbeing should be evaluated carefully and should be regarded as a warning signal.

Abstract # 265
Title: Safeguarding Children Across Services: Overview of Key Messages from 15 English Research Studies
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45
Authors: *Harriet Ward, Carolyn Davies*

Abstract: Safeguarding Children Across Services: Overview of key messages from 15 English research studies Harriet Ward and Carolyn Davies Introduction The paper presents the findings from the Safeguarding Children Research Initiative, a major programme, commissioned by the British Government following the tragic deaths of two children from abuse and neglect.The fifteen commissioned studies covered three areas: identification and initial response to abuse or neglect; effective interventions after maltreatment or its likelihood had been identified; and effective inter-agency working to safeguard children. Aims The Overview aims to distill the messages from this programme and highlights the main implications for professionals and policymakers. The purpose is to provide those who work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children with material that is relevant, evidenced and accessible. Methodology The studies covered by the Overview cover a wide range of methodologies. Findings based on robust scientific evidence were selected and discussed with lead experts and senior practitioners in the field. The studies and the Overview were all extensively peer reviewed. Key Findings Identification and initial response to neglect and abuse were hampered by: Insufficient training in child development; poor recognition of the long-term impact on children'slife chances; insufficient acknowledgement of the needs of adolescents. Effective interventions include population based preventative initiatives and specific, validated programmes to address the needs of families where abuse has occurred. Proactive, well managed social work interventions can be effective and most maltreated children do better in care than those who remain at home. Effective inter-agency work is hampered by insufficient agreement over thresholds; poor alignment between targeted and specialist services; insufficient integration between children'sand adult services. Conclusion The research reiterates findings identified over several decades. Practitioners and policymakers need to understand why it is so difficult to implement improvements.

Abstract # 266

Title: School Based Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse: Need Assessment of School Psychological Counselor

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Fevziye Dolunay, Ozgur Erdur-Baker*

Abstract: Schools are the most appropriate places for prevention efforts because schools where large numbers of families, teachers and children can be easily reached. Furthermore, school psychological counselors have the unique position relevant to programs aimed at preventing child sexual abuse. Therefore, school psychological counselors, with their ethical and legal reporting responsibilities, should have comprehensive knowledge and skills about child sexual abuse in terms of its short and long term effects as well as its intervention. Yet, due to limited training opportunities during pre-services and in service training for school psychological counselors, they may feel inadequate with respect to identify sexual abuse and they may feel the lack of counseling skills to intervene to sexually abused children. Therefore, this study aims to substantiate the needs of school psychological counselors in terms of knowledge and skills via a qualitative study. In order to reach this goal, focus groups are being conducted with school counselors working in different school types. Content analysis will be used to generate codes. Based on the defined needs of school psychological counselors, a psycho-educational program design to improve school psychological counselors, knowledge, skills and thereby self-efficacy on child sexual abuse may be developed. Key words: child sexual abuse, school psychological counselors, needs assessment

Abstract # 268

Title: Bullying Experience of School-Aged Children in South Korea

Presentation time: Tuesday, 12 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Yanghee Lee, Sangwon Kim*

Abstract: Objectives: Bullying is currently surpassing previous levels, both in its scope and range, to become a pervasive phenomenon in the lives of children and adolescents in South Korea, and the emergence of cyber bullying is contributing to this consequence. Thus this study was designed (1) To understand the full context of bullying in South Korea, and (2) to determine whether cyber bullying exists independent of other forms of bullying. Method: Literature reviews and expert group interviews were conducted to develop a questionnaire to understand violence experienced by school-aged children both offline and online. School-aged children between the ages of 10-17 were administered the questionnaire. Results: Analysis is currently in progress. Conclusion: The findings of this study provide evidence that online bullying is not an independent form of violence that is different from traditional school yard bullying, and that online (cyber) bullying produces complex consequences when combined with offline (school yard) bullying.

Abstract # 270

Title: Adverse Childhood Expereinces and the Risk of Attempting Suicide During Adolescence: A Survey Among Secondary School and University Students

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Marija Raleva, Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska, Izabela Filov*

Abstract: Introduction: Suicide is the third leading cause of death among adolescents. A strong, graded relationship between the number of adverse experiences in childhood (multiple forms of CAN and household dysfunction), and self-reports of attempted suicide in later life was reported. Objective: To assess the associations between ACE and suicidal attempts among girls and boys in a national ACE study in the Republic of Macedonia. Material and methods: A national sample of 1277 girls and boys (mean age = 18,5 years) was studied among secondary school students and first year university students on their experience. Results: Overall suicide attempts were reported by 2,8 % of respondents. Girls have attempted suicide in 4,7%, and by boys in 0,8%, which is statistically significant difference between sexes. The age when the suicide attempts were first enacted for both sexes was 14. In 1,2% of girls and 0,2% of boys the attempt(s) resulted in injury, which indicate that the attempt was very serious. 1,5% of girls and 0,4% of boys attempted suicide more than once. To assess the ACE as risk factors for suicide attempts during childhood and adolescence we examined the association between the type of ACE and suicide attempts. The extraordinarily strong and graded association is reported between the burden of adverse childhood experiences and the likelihood of childhood/adolescent suicide attempts. These findings are supported by studies of abused children and adolescents at high risk for suicidal behaviors. The impact of pain and anxiety caused by emotional, sexual and physical abuse or witnessing domestic violence are experiences that make them suffer in silence and suicidal attempt is perceived as the only way out or an appeal for help. Conclusion: it is necessary to prevent these long term consequences of CAN by early treatment of abused children.

Abstract # 271

Title: Gaps and Future Directions in Cyberbullying Research in South Africa

Presentation time: Tuesday, 12 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: Patrick Burton

Abstract: Young people have been bullying each other for generations. Research has consistently shown the relationship between bullying and other forms of anti-social behaviour, as well as the potentially long lasting impact on bullying victims. The rapid development of various social media platforms, including cell phones, facebook, MXIT and other forms of chatting and communication technology, has resulted in new forms of bullying. Cyber-bullying has been defined as "willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones and other electronic devices" (Hinduja and Patchin 2010). South Africa, which on its introduction reflected one of the fastest take-up of cellular and mobile technology in the world, is facing a number of challenges associated with these new forms of violence undertaken by, and against, children. This paper will present the findings of two pieces of research completed by the Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention (CJCP), the first a pilot study designed to determine the extent and nature of cyber-bullying in South Africa, the second a policy and legislative review relating to cyber bullying. The pilot study utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, including a series of focus group activities with secondary school learners, and a household-based population survey in four cities. The findings indicates that cyber violence is a problem of some magnitude in South Africa, and provides for the first time reliable data on the extent of various forms of online aggression. The paper will present the findings and a number of recommendations on how to prevent, and manage online bullying, and argues for appropriate attention to policies and strategies to deal with the phenomenon. Following this, the paper then presents the findings of a policy review undertaken in South Africa, and explores some of the gaps in policies, and highlights the need for targeted policies aimed at preventing online aggression, building the resilience of children in the ways that they respond, and to deal effectively with those who engage in online bullying.

Abstract # 272

Title: Juveniles Sexual Offenders and Delinquents Non-sex Offenders: Differences and Similarities

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Ricardo Barroso, Celina Manita, Pedro Nobre*

Abstract: In the last years researchers have establish their interest to the origins of adolescent sexual offending and their related risk factors. These studies could highlight the etiological aspects associated with juvenile sexual offending and, with that, provide improved risk assessment tools and design effective intervention and prevention procedures. A better method to accomplish this aim was using group specificity designs involving, in this condition, juvenile sexual offenders compared with other juvenile offenders. Dimensions and characteristics that significantly distinguish adolescent sexual offenders from adolescent nonsexual offenders are potential causal factors. This study examined a set of variables (e.g. family problems, exposure to violence, childhood abuse or neglect, antisocial tendencies, psychopathology, interpersonal problems, sexuality and atypical sexual experiences, cognitive abilities, substance abuse) and comparing male adolescent sex offenders (n= 141) with male adolescent non-sex offenders (n= 131) and juvenile non-offenders (n= 155). The findings of the comparisons based on self-reports and official records suggested that: a) the general delinquency explanations don,t seems to explain sexual offending and, b) adolescent sexual offenders had significant differences comparing to others offenders, specially in sexual development variables. The inferences of these findings are discussed in light of assessment concerning risk to reoffend and recommendations for treatment and prevention.

Abstract # 273

Title: Prevalence of Child Physical Abuse among Adults: Does the Gender Matter? A Meta-analytic Review

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Vanessa Azevedo, Angela Maia, Carla Martins*

Abstract: Research on child physical abuse has begun in the 60s; however, despite of many years of research, several questions keep emerging and controversies have come to light. Gender differences are one of the controversial issues in this field. When we review the literature, it is noticeable a trend to associate physical abuse to men and sexual abuse to women. Nonetheless, this pattern is not as linear as it seems at first sight. Therefore, through a meta-analytic approach, we analyzed gender differences on the prevalence of child physical abuse. Our sample included 15 studies about child physical abuse, which collected data through self-report measures, among adults from community. Based on this set of studies we concluded that "being victim of child physical abuse" is a common experience in both genders: specifically, the prevalence of child physical abuse for men was 0.35 (95% CI: 0.17/0.52) and for women was 0.21 (95% CI: 0.09/0.33). The Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test showed there were significant gender differences ($Z = - 2.197$, $p < .05$), namely men reported a higher prevalence of child physical abuse than women. This work provides informative conclusions, both for research and clinical purposes. Indeed, although we cannot change the past, we can intervene on the present. Being aware of the extent of child physical abuse among adults is a first step on this direction.

Abstract # 274

Title: To Tell or Not to Tell? Youths Responses to Unwanted Internet Experiences

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Gisela Priebe*

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate whether youth with unwanted online experiences were likely to tell someone, whom they told, reasons for not telling, whether the event was reported to any authority and how telling was related to characteristics of the youth or the incident and whether youth who perceived the experience as harmful were more likely to tell someone. Method: A national U.S. sample of 1,560 youth Internet users, ages 10 to 17, participated in a telephone survey, the 3rd Youth Internet Safety Survey. Sexual solicitations were requests to engage in sexual activities or sexual talk or to give personal sexual information that were unwanted or made by a person five or more years older. Harassment was threats or other offensive behavior, sent online to youth or posted online about youth for others to see. Unwanted exposure to pornography was being exposed to pictures of naked people or people having sex without seeking or expecting such pictures on the Internet. Results: Online harassment was the type of unwanted experience youth most often told someone about. This finding is in line with results from the EU Kids online survey (Hasebrink et al., 2011; Livingstone et al., 2011). Youth who had experienced online harassment and were upset had told someone more often. Youth told most often a friend or a parent about the unwanted experience. Youth who did not tell anyone often thought the experience was not sufficiently serious while few did not tell anyone because they thought they might get into trouble or lose Internet access. Conclusion: Internet safety programmes need to take into account that youth'sdecisions to tell or not to tell someone about unwanted Internet experiences vary depending on type of experience, perception of harm and characteristics of the incident or the youth.

Abstract # 275

Title: Using Qualitative Research to Develop Context Specific Interventions to Address Family Violence

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Susan Jack, Marilyn Ford-Gilboe, Harriet MacMillan*

Abstract: Background: The Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) is an evidence-based nurse home visitation program for low-income, first-time mothers that has been shown to improve maternal and child health including a reduction of injuries and child maltreatment. However, among nurse-visited mothers who are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) the beneficial program effect on child maltreatment has not been found, suggesting the need to develop more effective strategies for assisting women to address IPV within the context of the NFP. Objective: Qualitative research methods provide the tools required to develop interventions that are context-specific and tailored to meet the educational and practice needs of interventionists and respond directly to the needs of the targeted client population. We will discuss the process for developing an intervention to identify and respond to the issue of IPV within the home visitation context. Methods: A multisite qualitative case study was conducted within 4 NFP sites in the United States. Needs, problem and practice analyses were conducted through eight focus groups with NFP nurse home visitors (n=27) and multiple interviews with purposeful samples of NFP clients (n=20) (> 16 years old, first-time mothers, confirmed exposure to moderate or severe IPV) and community partners (n=22). The principles of conventional content analysis and constant comparison guided all coding and synthesis of the data. Results of these analyses were integrated with current theory, NFP competencies and research related to IPV to create an evidence-informed intervention. Results: A complex, community-based intervention was developed; it has five components: 1) curriculum for nurse education; 2) a manualized intervention; 3) reflective supervision guidelines; 4) an organizational checklist; and 5) regular coaching for the team.

Abstract # 276

Title: How CAN Research can Pin Down Real Life CAN Phenomena: a Case-Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *George Nikolaidis, Kiki Petroulaki, Antonia Tsirigoti, Fotini Zarokosta*

Abstract: Under the EU/FP7 program a large scale epidemiological research under the title BECAN has been implemented through the last 3 years in 9 Balkan countries. As a part of its field survey via applying the ICAST-C and -P questionnaires to children aging 11, 13 and 16 years old and their parents, some such research has been conducted in Crete region of Greece on spring 2011. According to overall methodology of the specific research initial sample for Crete included 2.848 children and their parents. 1903 children responded positively to participate in the survey (response rate: 67%). Since Crete is administratively divided into 4 prefectures, results were presented concerning these clusters of the sample. Surprisingly in one of those prefectures, namely Rethymnon, a substantial differentiation emerged distinctively deviating from respectful rates of all other Cretan prefectures specifically for the incidence and prevalence rates of "contact" (or, maybe more accurately "more severe") sexual abuse. Particularly, rates of severe abusive sexual experiences in Rethymnon were found to be around 12% for boys and 8% for girls, while in all other Cretan prefectures respectful rates were found to be around 7% and 8% respectfully. The significantly higher rates for males, abusive victimization experiences and the reversal of the excepted boys/girls ratio had to be explained either in terms of real differences in occurrence of the phenomenon under study or as some kind of technical error. However, on December 2011, probably the biggest case ever of the child sexual abuse in Greece was revealed; a children and adolescents, team basketball coach has been accused of abusing sexually more than 100 boys during the last decade in the town of Rethymnon (population of less than 30,000 inhabitants). This development advocated for truthfulness of field research results, indicating also the probable eventual validity of the project'sresearch methodology.

Abstract # 279

Title: Pilot Testing of ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tools-Child (ICAST-C) in Turkey: A Sample of High School Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Fulya Aydin*

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine ICAST-C high school children aged 16 years old. Methods: The translated (Turkish) and back translated (English) versions of ICAST tools were conducted in one high school in Izmir that was selected via convenience sampling. Total of 70 children were participated in the study. 42 (55%) of them were female. The ICAST-C consisted of exposure to violence, physical, psychological, sexual abuse and neglect questions. Results: Children'sexposure to violence was higher for verbal violence (45%). Psychological abuse prevalence was (30%), physical abuse was (17 %), neglect was (27%) and sexual abuse was (5%). In terms of perpetrators in psychological abuse, rates were 19% and 13% for adult females and adult males, respectively. Physical abuse perpetrators were reported as 10% for adult females and 6,5% for adult males. In terms of sexual abuse types, speaking in a sexual way was more common for males (6%) and females (3%). In contrast 77% of the children reported that they were rewarded for their well behaviors and they received an explanation for their wrong behaviors. Alpha values were .30 for violence exposure, .87 for psychological abuse, .75 for neglect, .85 for physical abuse and .66 for sexual abuse. Conclusion: ICAST-C can be used as an appropriate tool for searching CAN in high school children in Turkey. The children had easily understood questions and phrases. Higher rates of verbal violence may result from developmental stage of children in which adolescents frequently experience verbal arguments/conflicts with their parents.

Abstract # 280

Title: Researching CAN in Real Life Settings: the BECAN Project, Results and Conclusions

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *George Nikolaidis, Marija Raleva, Marina Ajduković, Fulya Aydin, Imola Antal*

Abstract: The BECAN project was an EU/FP7-funded epidemiological survey on CAN prevalence and incidence in 9 Balkan countries (Greece, Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYROM, Romania, Serbia and Turkey) including (a) a field survey in 11-, 13- and 16-year old schoolchildren and their parents by using a modified version of the ICAST-P and ICAST-C questionnaires (producing linked pairs of child-parent questionnaires identified by a single unique code while preserving anonymity of the survey) and (b) a respectful case-based surveillance study via a specifically developed data extraction form to measure CAN reports detected or submitted in authoritative agencies in participant countries. Design sample for the field survey was 61.776 children and their parents. Modified version of the ICAST tools were developed via consensus panel methodology as well as pilot testing in focus groups involving around 400 children and 100 parents. In the entire project's implementation 330 graduate professionals were trained and participated in applying the particular tools via a standardized methodology and protocol. Particular attention was given in ethical challenges in CAN field research by the creation of ethics national advisory boards and a central independent advisory board for supervising ongoing filed work. Response rates differ from country to country ranging in general within 50-80% for children's participation resulting in a final sample eventually more than 38.000 children and their parents. In this symposium, results of this study from participating countries are presented and discussed. Incidence and prevalence of CAN are found to exceed initial estimations sometimes reaching more than 85% for adverse childhood experience of psychological abuse, more than half of responding children for physical abuse and more than 20% for sexual victimization. In some particular clusters of the overall Balkan study CAN rates in general or in particular types of abuse were found to differ substantially from the overall image. BECAN epidemiological study on CAN is implemented throughout the last 3 years in 9 Balkan countries. It included two main research components as well as a number of other networking, dissemination, sustainability and ethical supervision counterparts. Main research components were (i) field survey via modified ICAST-C and â€"P tools in a sample of 61.776 11, 13 and 16 y.o. children and their parents (corresponding to 2-5% of the target childrenâ's population) with a supplementary respectful research on children that had dropped out schools and (ii) a case based surveillance study on registered reported or detected CAN cases in authoritative agencies in the participant countries. Field survey was piloted in a subgroup of 845 children (R.R.: 65,2%) and 628 parents (R.R.: 74.3%). Number of children eventually agreeing to participate exceeded 38.000 with response rates ranging in countries and age clusters (for 11y.o. R.R: 54% in BH, 61% in BG, 77% in HR, 54% in MK, 63% in RO, 51% in RS, 61% in GR, for 13y.o. R.R.: 53% in BH, 72% in BG, 73% in HR, 48% in MK, 66% in RO, 58% in RS, 67% in GR and for 16 y.o. R.R.: 91% in BH, 76% in BG, 85% in HR, 97% in MK, 66% in RO, 68% in RS, 74% in GR). Results confirmed a wide range of victimization experiences revealed by children. Case-based surveillance study included 370 agencies throughout the Balkans from which more than 2.500 and 5.000 cases of CAN reports respectfully for 11, 13 and

16 y.o. and 0-18 y.o. children were recorded through a specifically developed ICAST-structured standardized data extraction form. On top, in as much as 432 organizations entered BECAN networks in participant countries organizing scientific exchanging, awareness raising, dissemination, lobbying for child protection and releasing a respectful evidence-based national strategic plan for each participant country. Ethical requirements for conducting the BECAN epidemiological study on CAN in R. of Macedonia were adjusted to the international standards. Providing permissions and consents from various levels was in line to this procedure. Consents procedure comprised active parental consent and information letter for the children's participation in the study, parental consent and information letter for their own participation in the study and children consent for their own participation. But unfortunately we faced with low response rate from parents (35%), which was mainly in the bigger urban environments as well as in rural settings. Several factors contribute to this phenomenon such as: resistance towards school as institution representing the society, resistance towards written communication, resistance towards unpredictable and unknown questioning, not having trust and confidence in what is written and declared, and also trying to avoid disclosure of the fact of abuse and neglect of children. We have previously defined and prepared situations in case of revealed abuse: to inform the local Centre for Social Work and also the psychological-pedagogic service and the headmaster of the school. Field researchers have been trained in terms of noticing signs of distress during the field research, rejecting or not being able to continue answering the questions etc. The main dilemma is still pending: having satisfied the ethical requirements for the study doesn't necessarily mean that we have satisfied the ethical requirements for the children in terms giving them opportunity to speak for themselves. As a part of international BECAN project, epidemiological research on child abuse and neglect has been conducted throughout Croatia using a multi-stage stratified cluster sample of pupils in three age clusters (11, 13 and 16 years old) and their parents. Final sample includes 3644 children and 2808 parents and represents more than 2.65% of the targeted population. The study used ICAST questionnaires modified according to BECAN project and in Croatian version of the questionnaire additional questions were included, based on the focus groups that were conducted in the preliminary phase of the study. In the ICAST-CH questions regarding general assessment of victimization in the family, bullying, Internet usage and religious practices were added and the ICAST-P was expanded using questions on stressful events, assessment of the childâ€™s behaviour, own victimization, support in the upbringing of the child and attitudes regarding corporal punishment. Also, additional demographic questions were added to both of the questionnaires. The results show that the usage of aggressive parental methods is still quite common although 65.4% of parents are aware that there exists a law that prohibits physical punishment of children. The prevalence of physical punishment is 53.5%, 66.9% and 71.1% for 11, 13 ad 16 years old children, respectively. Physical abuse has the prevalence rates of 25.3%, 34.4% and 41.1%. The prevalence rates for psychological aggression are 56.7%, 77.7% and 83.4% and for psychological abuse these rates are 22.0%, 25.8% and 34.1%. The results also show that 4.8%, 10.9% and 16.4% of 11, 13 and 16 years old children have experienced some form of sexual abuse, respectively. The results that are specific for the Croatian questionnaire (i.e. experiences of children with peer violence, attitudes of parents towards physical abuse, etc.) will also be presented, along with the correlation analysis on various risk factors and socio-demographic variables. The sample was representative for the population of the 5th, 7th and 10th grade students (ages 11, 13 and 16 years old). 97 schools from 16 counties and from Bucharest were involved from urban and rural areas. Passive parental consent was required in the case of 5th and 7th grade students. Out of 8023 students from 366 classrooms 5955 completed the questionnaire and we got 4236 parental questionnaires. The time-frame of this study was the last year. According to both children and parents psychological abuse is the most prevalent CAN form (65,8% of children and 62,6% of parents reported it). Physical abuse has a high frequency as well, both according to the children (44,8%) and parents (46,8%). Neglect was minimized by parents (according to the parents 6,8%, while according to the children 19,4% suffer from neglect), especially in the case of girls (5,7% of parents vs. 20,7% of girls) and in the case of older children. Sexual abuse is minimized as well by parents (5,1% of children vs. 2,7% of parents), especially in the case of boys (5,5% of boys, 2,1% of parents). Contact sexual abuse is less known by the parents compared with the non-contact forms. The results of our research will be discussed in the frame of the national and international findings. Objective: This study was implemented under Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect (BECAN) Project funded by EU/FP7. The aim of this study was to record demographic characteristics of child abuse cases recorded in institutions in Izmir, Turkiye and to provide evidence for the recording quality of institutions. Method: Standardized case based surveillance extraction forms were constructed and used for the purposes of BECAN project. Demographic characteristics of the child, the perpetrator, the caregiver, the family and the characteristics of the incident were recorded. Data was collected from two central courts of law in Izmir and included cases that were recorded in selected time period. Results: Total of 391 cases were recorded; 83% (N=324) of them was from Izmir court of law, 75% of the children were female. Their ages ranged from 3 to 18. Thirty-two percent of the sexual abuse cases consisted of multiple incidents. Forty-five percent of them were occurred at home; while 21% of them were at public area. Twenty-two percent of the sexual abuse cases were co morbid with physical abuse. Seventeen percent of the cases were identified as sexual abuse because of the early religious marriage. Perpetrators were dates of children and strangers in 16% and %19, respectively. Conclusion: Courts of Law in Izmir have a high quality of recording CAN cases in terms of collecting consistent and structured data. However, the records of behavior problems, substance abuse history, and diagnosed disabilities of children, perpetrators and caregivers were deficient in these records although they are indispensable elements of evaluating cases. Additionally, multidisciplinary approaches are needed to provide more evidence of history of abuse and follow-up studies.

Abstract # 282

Title: Ethno-racial and Language Status of Caregivers to Young People with and without Delinquency Related Behaviours

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Melissa Van Wert, Jennifer Ma, Rachael Lefebvre, Barbara Fallon*

Abstract: Marginalized racial and ethnic groups are overrepresented in both the child welfare and youth justice systems in Canada. It is important to understand this overrepresentation in order to prevent it. This paper examines delinquency related behaviour in a national Canadian sample of child welfare investigations, which involve caregivers who speak English, French, and Other languages, and who are from a diversity of ethno-racial backgrounds. Secondary analyses of data from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2008 (CIS-2008) were conducted. This study used a multi-stage sampling design to randomly select child welfare organizations from jurisdictions across Canada, then to select cases within these organizations. Information was collected directly from investigating child protection workers. Data were weighted in order to reflect national annual estimates. The analysis focuses on delinquency related behaviours (i.e., aggression, running, inappropriate sexual behaviour, alcohol/drug use, or formal justice system involvement) in eight to 15 year olds investigated for maltreatment related concerns (N=116,241), specifically examining the language and ethno-racial status of the primary caregivers to these young people. Descriptive analysis on child, family, and case characteristics were conducted for each language category and each ethno-racial group. Bivariate chi-square analyses were then used to assess the differences across groups in delinquency related behaviour. The chi-square analyses reveal that investigations involving caregivers who are Aboriginal, White, or Latin American are most likely to note delinquency related behaviours in youth. Investigations involving caregivers who speak English are most likely to note delinquency related behaviours in youth. This paper concludes with a discussion of implications for research, policy and practice. The analysis presented provides important descriptive information about overrepresentation and can act as a basis for future research to be conducted.

Abstract # 283

Title: Experiences of Violent Victimization from Child to Adult in Sweden

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Asa Cater*

Abstract: The aim of the study was to gain understanding of life-time victimization of violence among young adults that had grown up in Sweden, based on a statistically stable sample. With an interviewer present, 2500 men and women of 20-24 years of age answered computer-distributed questions about victimization during their childhood and early adulthood. Results reveal how victimization clusters around some individuals. Results also indicate factors that may protect young individuals from being victimized to violence. Conclusions of special interest for practice are drawn.

Abstract # 284

Title: Mapping the Child Protection System at Community Level- Lessons Learned

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Tamara Tutnjevic Gorman, Aimyleen Gabriel*

Abstract: Purpose: World Vision (WV) is currently conducting assessment of the child protection system at community level in 6 Asian countries. The main purpose is to understand child protection issues and map the effectiveness of child protection system in selected communities. The research results will support WV programme interventions for strengthening of the system. Method: The assessment methodology was developed by WV. Trials proved it useful in assessing and identifying gaps in child protection system at community level. Data is gathered through combination of desk review and participatory research methods, including focus group discussions with children and community members, key informant interviews and community conversation workshops. Results: The assessment will be completed in August. However, preliminary findings indicate that community understanding of child protection risks differs from the understanding endorsed in the CRC. Actors that respond to child protection issues and effectiveness of the government child protection mechanisms also differ from community to community. Traditional community responses to abuse focused on preservation of family's honor and harmony rather than the best interest of the child are favored. There is apparent disconnect between the formal and informal mechanisms for child protection. Communities are not using available formal mechanisms because they are not aware of them or do not trust them. The greatest weaknesses in all assessed systems is lack of access to support services for children victims of violence and exploitation and low capacity of variety of service providers at community level (police, teachers, health workers and social workers). Conclusion: Preliminary findings on community understanding of child protection as well as on relationship between formal and traditional child protection mechanisms indicate the need to broaden the system assessment exercises and rethink current strategies for strengthening of national child protection systems.

Abstract # 286

Title: Research into the Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect in Romania

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Kevin Browne, Maria Roth-Szamoskozy, Imola Antal*

Abstract: Child maltreatment remains a major public health and social welfare problem in all countries but most information on the incidence and prevalence of child abuse and neglect is derived from high-income countries where child protection services and national surveys are more readily available. A review of the findings from high-income countries (Gilbert et al 2009) found that each year, approximately 4% to 16% of children experience physical abuse and 1 in 10 experience neglect or psychological abuse. During childhood, between 5% and 10% of girls and up to 5% of boys experience penetrative sexual abuse and up to 3 times this number are exposed to any type of sexual abuse. The incidence of substantiated child maltreatment as officially reported by child protection services was found to be approximately one-tenth of the prevalence figures above, which are based on victim self-reports from National surveys. This suggests that the vast majority of child abuse and neglect (90%) goes unreported. This notion has been investigated for Romania in a recent EU project involving countries in the Balkans. The latest National prevalence rates of child maltreatment observed last year are compared to an earlier National victim survey of 13 - 14 year old school children carried out a decade ago by the WHO and changes in response rates identified.

Abstract # 288

Title: Gender Equity Analysis for Primary School Age Children

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Atike Zeynep Kılıç, Ayşe Beyazova, Hikmet Melda Akbaş*

Abstract: Throughout its entire childhood and adolescence, the child seeks to find its identity through the process of socialization. The child, through family, friends, education, television etc. quickly becomes aware of the values of society, its norms and attitudes. And gender is the major determinant of these. The gender role is reinforced on early ages and the child initiates to be a girl/woman or boy/man and the demands and expectations. The gender equity research analyzed existing socio-cultural values and attitudes that are the foundation of gender discrimination or level of gender equity in the daily environment of children. It was carried out with samples of primary school children aged 7 to15 in Istanbul. Involving 12 focus groups with four age-groups (7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-15) and three different combinations (with girls, boys and mixed groups), the research analyzed: - The gender biases that the children had. - Openness of the children to equal and diverse experience for boys and girls. - The modeling of the child a positive attitude toward gender equality in every day actions and conversations. - The way and the level of intervention of the parents and the teachers in children'sattitudes, plays and activities to promote gender equity. - The influence of gender on the expectations of and interactions among children. Findings of the research show, all age groups have their own complications and also openness to work on gender equity. For example for age-group 7-8, gender diffences is so absolute but not hierarchical. When the age rise, differences become more "changeable" but more and more hierarchical. Findings also paved the way for the development of training tools (card games) for children to widen their gender roles as to ensure an understanding of gender equality and an attitude towards its protection.

Abstract # 289

Title: International Child Maltreatment Data Collection Programs: Context, Perspectives, and Prospects for Further Development

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *John Fluke, George Nikolaidis, Majid AlEissa, Hubert Van Puyenbroeck*

Abstract: There have been several calls for data collection to meet countries reporting requirements, for instance, the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Child maltreatment data collection, analysis, and expert interpretation for action are key components of such efforts. This workshop focuses on the development of national data collection programs drawn from the experiences of at least three countries including: Belgium, Greece, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The symposium will describe and discuss the national context of the service delivery that the data collection systems operate within, provide a brief history of the program, and a discussion of strategies that have improved the data collection program and their utility. The session will highlight the development of the data collection program in the context of differences in the sectors (health, social services, etc.) in terms of strengths and limitations between the abovementioned countries. Methods of data collection range from surveys to the collection of data from automated administrative sources. The workshop will conclude with discussion and questions regarding the future and sustainability of such systems within changing policy frameworks of child maltreatment. The importance of knowing the objectives, ethics, and limitations of data collection efforts before setting up a system will be addressed. Other concerns include legislation, appropriate methodologies, and the independence of data collection and analysis. Challenges include political, resource concerns, and considerations of cross sector responsibilities for addressing child protection.

Abstract # 290

Title: A Survey About Child Abuse and Neglect Incidence in Turkey Using ICAST-R Instrument

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Meltem Koc, Figen Sahin*

Abstract: Child abuse and neglect (CAN) is a very important issue in Turkey because of the diagnosing difficulties, the lack of statistical data and epidemiologic factors. Although there are some studies trying to evaluate the incidence of CAN in Turkey, they are mainly regional studies and their instruments are not standardized, so they can not be compared with each other. This study aims to determine the incidence of CAN in a pilot study population using the ICAST-R ("retrospective") instrument that is spesifically designed by The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) with the help of UNICEF and the Oak Foundation for collecting data about all forms of violence against children . It is designed to be used for young people aged 18-24 years. We translated the questionnaire into Turkish and aimed to test the reliability and validity of the instrument in Turkish population. We applied it to university students in Ankara who volunteer to work with the Turkish Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN) along with a questionnaire about socio-demographic factors. In our preliminary study we have 40 students and we found the incidences of emotional, physical and sexual abuse rates as 63%, 23% and 21% respectively. The reliabilty and validity of the ICAST-R instrument will be discussed at the congress.

Abstract # 291

Title: Use of Counseling and Health Services by Sexually Abused Female Adolescents in Imo State, Nigeria

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Ezinwanne Azfredrick*

Abstract: Reduction of gender based violence a major source of HIV among women is one of the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) with least progress in Nigeria and yet reduction of sexual abuse among adolescent girls is important in moving the MDGs forward. There is a dearth of information on the of use of counseling and health services by victims of abuse which means a poor evidence base for the development of feasible, sustainable policies for the prevention of sexual abuse and for strengthening the delivery of health, counseling, and other critical services to victims of sexual abuse. Guided by the theory of learned helplessness, this study intends to explore how sexually abused female adolescents utilize counseling and health services in Imo state Nigeria using a descriptive survey involving 742 sexually abused secondary school female adolescents between ages 13-19. A correlation analysis will show how locus of control of sexually abused adolescents influences their use of counseling and health services. The findings of this study has implications for the achievement of Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) 4, 5 of reducing gender based violence and increasing access to the use of reproductive health services by adolescents in Nigeria.

Abstract # 292

Title: Does Caregiver Language Influence Child Welfare Service Provision? Findings from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2008 (CIS-2008)

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Jennifer Ma, Melissa VanWert, Kristen Lwin, Barbara Fallon*

Abstract: Although high rates of immigration to Canada are well-documented, there is a lack of knowledge about immigrant families involved with child welfare. Specifically, the incidence and characteristics of child maltreatment related investigations among immigrant families identified to the child welfare system in the Canadian context are unknown. The purpose of this paper is to begin to address the dearth in the literature and in practice. Secondary analysis of data from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2008 (CIS-2008) were conducted. This study used a multi-stage sampling design to randomly select child welfare organizations from jurisdictions across Canada, then to select cases within these organizations. Data were weighted in order to reflect national annual estimates. An examination of child maltreatment investigations involving primary caregivers whose language is neither of Canada'stwo official languages, English or French, was completed with language acting as a proxy for immigration and settlement. Bivariate chi-square analyses were conducted examining relationships between primary caregiver language and relevant case characteristics. A series of logistic regressions were then conducted to examine the impact of language on child welfare service provision. Several child and primary caregiver risk factors (academic difficulties, aggression, victim of domestic violence and few social supports) were more likely to be associated with primary caregivers speaking a language other than English or French. Physical abuse was the most often investigated form of maltreatment. When controlling for the clinical concerns of the investigation, including substantiation, non-English and non-French speaking caregivers were less likely to be transferred to ongoing services than caregivers using an official language. Further research is required to better understand the trajectories of newcomer and immigrant children and families involved with child welfare. Specifically, an examination of the decision-making process and service provision of investigations involving newcomer and immigrant families is warranted.

Abstract # 293

Title: I'm not Beaten any Longer

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Cecilia Kjellgren, Doris Nilsson*

Abstract: Objectives physical abuse of children may be one of the most widespread forms of maltreatment. Despite the number of victims and the potential harm of being physically abused a limited number of specialized treatment programs are in practice to assist children that have been victims of physical abuse and parents who have abused their children. CPC-CBT (Combined Parent Child CBT for Families at Risk for Child Physical Abuse) have been presented by the CARES institute (Runyan et al, 2004) as an effective treatment model. The program was introduced in Sweden five years ago. Method Four teams (within child protection and child and adolescent psychiatry services) were trained to do the treatment work and started to use the program in Sweden. The program is a 16-session program where children and parents receive treatment in parallel groups as well as in joint family sessions. About 90 families have received the treatment so far in Sweden. A pilot study was set up in 2010 to evaluate the effects of the treatment. Twenty families (25 parents and 27 children) were invited to participate in the pilot study with a pre- and post treatment data collection. Result The preliminary results show significantly decreased symptoms of depression among parents. Further they report using less violent parenting strategies after treatment. Children initially reported high levels of having experienced trauma and high levels of symptoms of PTSD. After treatment the symptoms of PTSD as well as depression were significantly reduced. Children also reported after treatment that parents were using less violent parenting strategies. Discussion Treatment programs that target physical abuse of children seem to be a neglected area. In Sweden few children have received specialized treatment for their experiences of being physical abused as well as few abusive parents have been offered effective help. The promising results from the pilot study could indicate that a treatment program could be implemented that serves victims of abuse and reduce the long-term consequences and possibly prevent parents from using further violence against children. Additional implications will be discussed.

Abstract # 294

Title: Improvements in the Judicial Interviewing of Child Victims of Sexual Abuse in the Portuguese Reality - Does the Actual Practice Match the Theory?

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Celina Manita*

Abstract: In the context of criminal prosecution of sexual abuse cases in Portugal, the victims, testimony (and the psychological forensic assessment) often acquires a central role, due to the absence, in most cases, of eyewitness and of legal-medical/ biological evidences. Nevertheless, some national studies show that the childs interaction with the Judicial System and the child'sjudicial experience is often negative and produces "secondary victimization". In an attempt to improve the way of interviewing children and to reduce the risk of secondary victimization, the Portuguese Law established as mandatory, in 2007, a new judicial proceeding "Statements for Future Memory", which aims to record the children testimony in cases of sexual abuse. In this presentation we briefly describe this procedure and present the results of a study concluded in 2011, on the practices and perspectives of Forensic Psychologists and Judges and Public Prosecutors. It presents theirs perspectives of the best approaches to inquire children victims of sexual abuse that have to testify in judicial context/Court and the practical implementation of this new procedure. Adopting a qualitative methodology, we conducted 23 semi-structured interviews with professionals of these two groups and we analysed their practices and perceptions doing a content analysis. In spite of finding inadequate strategies by judicial actors when approaching children victims of sexual abuse, the overall results point towards a collective effort of these professionals to improve and readapt their practices. Results also show that this judicial proceeding does not completely correspond to its primary goals and that it'snecessary to rethink some aspects of it, such as the conduction of the interviews in the court or outside the court, the characteristics of the context where the interview are conducted and the role of the support person. The conduction of the interviews by judges or by forensic psychologists is also on debate.

Abstract # 295

Title: Parental Concerns about Safety Restriction of Outdoor Play and Children Overweight Relationship

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Erhan Buken, Bora Buken, Kumru Didem Atalay*

Abstract: The study objective was to determine whether parents who perceived their neighborhood as unsafe would be most likely to restrict their child'soutdoor play. This may one of the reasons for children overweight. A sample of parents of children aged 6 to 9 years were recruited from a private primary school in Ankara Turkey. Of the 208 eligible participants133sufficiently complete for analysis. Most were female (61.7%). Parent'smean age was 39.58. Children'smean age was 7.41. 20, 3% of the children were overweight. Most parents were restricted the time and area of outdoor play (65.4%). The restriction was because of the worried about crowded traffic (48.87 %), lack of playground for children near the home (47.37 %), due to their residential area where foreigners live in (33.83 %), due to neighbors are not sufficiently reliable in their settlement (5.26%). The duration of the permission given to the child for outdoor play was not correlated with the sex, age of the child. Parents self perceived fear of crime was questioned with "How safe do you feel walking alone after dark?" and "Did you withdrew to go anywhere due to fear of violent attack in your residential area" (correlation between two question was 0.82; p<0, 05). The perceived fear of crime related to their children were asked with two questions "do you worry if your children play alone at the outside at the day time? "at the dark?" (correlation between two question was 0.85; p<0,05). There was no correlation between the parents self and surrogate fear for children. But the duration of outdoor play and overweight of the children was correlated with parent'ssurrogate fear (0.55; p<0, 05). Decreased time of outdoor play at day time and children'soverweight were correlated with increased parental concerns about safety.

Abstract # 296

Title: Children's Testimony in Child Abuse Cases: Should the Law be Relaxed or Tightened?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Zulfakar Ramlee*

Abstract: In every litigation, the presentation of evidence is inevitable. One important type of evidence is witness testimony. Generally, the witness must be an adult. Children's testimony though relevant, sometimes deems to be inadmissible. In certain circumstances, the law requires child witness to be corroborated particularly in sexual offences. This paper intends to discuss the law on the admissibility of children testimony. No doubt that relying on the strict rule on the admissibility of children testimony will hamper the victims' rights as the abusers will be free from punishment. However, by relaxing this rule, it will jeopardize the suspects. Therefore, the issue on competency of a child as witness and the need of corroboration will also be high addressed. Keywords: child abuse, child witness, competency, admissibility, corroboration.

Abstract # 300

Title: Social Work Intervention for Commercially Sexually Exploited Victims in South India

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: K*umudini Achchi*

Abstract: The research study conducted to understand the roles, responsibilities and limitations of 32 NGOs working for victims of commercial sex trade in South India. To achieve the objectives, study adopts a descriptive and diagnostic research design. To elicit data from 389 respondents, a simple random sampling method is used. For qualitative analysis, case studies are considered; A Quality of life-scale, descriptive statistics, One-Way ANOVA and Contingency Co-efficient tests have also been used as statistical measures. The study reveals NGOs having programmes such as rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, prevention, development, advocacy and research, out of which rehabilitation is the key activity adopted by all NGOs. Prevention, reintegration/repatriation and rescue, development, advocacy/lobbying and research are the next most adopted activities respectively. The major obstacle they encountering are lack of legal, economic and social support to implement the programmes. The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act and The Indian Penal Code are the most recognized supportive legislative measures. However, tailored policies, programmes and legislation are unavailable for the issue. This situation discouraging NGOs to take up rescue programmes. The study also shows that NGOs have prioritized rehabilitation as an immediate requirement which curbs research and the development of evidence-based methods. The quality of life scale found that the life style of commercially sexually exploited has improved drastically. This indicates the social change occurring in the society after interventions of NGOs. In conclusion, the study highlights that the present legislation has to be amended in order to strengthen the NGO programmes and be tailored for sexually exploited women and children. The study also indicates the need for sustainable funding for NGOs and evidence-based methods.

Abstract # 304

Title: Psychodynamic Interventions in Residential Care with Abused and Neglected Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Lee Frank*

Abstract: This presentation will describe The Shusterman Emergency Center in Israel and discuss the therapeutic model of intervention used in working with the children and their families. Although the children reside in the Center for a short-term period (between 6 to 8 months) the working model is based primarily on psychodynamic principles. The Child is removed from his home by a Child Protection Officer with a court order in order to remove the child from immediate danger The goal is to work with the children and their families and return the children home. At the end of the child's stay at the Center a recommendation is made by the staff about what is the best future plan for the child Therapy at the Center is based on the psychodynamic concepts primarily being "Attachment" and "Containment". After 20 years of work in the Center it has been seen that change occurs when the child succeeds in identifying with a caregiver who is thought ful of him and in turn can begin to think about himself and his owm painful experiences. This change is measured through the child's ability to interact constructively with his environment and form healthy relationships. This conceptual presentation will give the opportunity to learn about a unique Center that works with a difficult population and succeeds in a short period of time to change the lives of the families it treats.

Abstract # 305

Title: Notification of Suspected Cases of Maltreatment, SQUH Experience

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Muna Al Saadoon, Ibtisam El Noor, Sumaya S Al Hadhrami*

Abstract: Violence has recently been officially recognized as one of the most important public health problems worldwide affecting all pillars of the society with enormous adverse ramifications to family, society and health care system. Aggression or violence perpetrated to other could manifest in many forms. However, those directed to people who are still in their tender age are known to have more pervasive and persistent impact on the victim, namely children. Child abuse can present in the form of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and emotional abuse (1). There is dearth of information on child abuse from Arabic countries apart from few publications, and from Oman only 2 case reports were identified. The Ministry of Health started at national level the process of notification of all suspected cases of child maltreatment since January 2007. Method: In this study all cases notified to the MOH by the child protection team in SQUH(Jan 2007-December 2010) were studied looking at the characteristics of the child, type of abuse and notification process. Results: There were 50 suspected cases of child maltreatment reported to the Ministry of Health during the study duration. The mean age of the patients was 26.4 months (range 0.3-144 months). 48% of the suspected cases were boys and the majority were less than 3 years old. 72% of the cases were brought to the hospital by one of the parents or both of them. For the 42 cases with avialble information 81% of the parents were living within a marriage relationship, 2.4% separated, 9.5% divorced and 7.1% had more than 1 wife. The types of child abuse were as follow: 78% were recognized as neglect (25.6% left against medical advice, 17.9% refusal of treatment/investigations and 12.8% abandon babies). The use of traditional treatment that resulted on complication to the child was reported in 4%. Emotional maltreatment in 10%, physical maltreatment in 32% (4% was wasam/branding), and sexual maltreatment was suspected in 1 case (2%). 44.7% of the cases were notified within the first 24 hours of being seen in the institute. 17% were notified within 24-48 hours, almost 80.9% were notified within 1 week of visiting SQUH. Eight cases (12.7%) were reported after 8 days. Conclusion: The range of cases indicates that child abuse exists in Oman and there is a need to explore the extent and depth of the problem by more studies at national level that also address the associated risk factors. There is also a need to raise both professional and public awareness about child maltreatment and a need for appropriate reporting. Advocacy and community awareness about children'sright and protection need to be encouraged. It is important to develop the local human resources in the field of child protection in all professional fields working with children to develop a child protection system to serve these children and their families. References 1. World Health Organization (WHO). 2002. World report on violence and health. Geneva:WHO

Abstract # 306

Title: Discharge against Medical Advice in a Tertiary Hospital in Oman. How Much we Know?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Muna Al Saadoon, Khalid Al Shamoosi*

Abstract: Discharge against medical advice (DAMA) is a major problem in health care delivery that needs to be studied. The aim of this retrospective study is to understand more discharge against medical advice among children in a tertiary teaching hospital in Oman and to evaluate the documentation of the events in the medical record. Methods: A retrospective survey of the medical record of patients discharged against medical advice over 2 years interval was performed. Results: There were 44 cases of DAMA out of a total admission of 11802 giving a prevalence rate of 0.37%. It was evident that the majority of the cases were infants 24 (63.2). In 57.9% of the cases the reason for discharge against medical advice was not reported in the patient medical record. Conclusion: Discharges against medical advice among children exist although the prevalence is low compared to other studies. It was evident that documentation of the DAMA process was poor. Policies should be laid down and implemented attempting to reduce DAMA among children in order to protect them from the consequences of such discharge.

Abstract # 308

Title: A Longitudinal Study On Intimate Partner Violence Against Pregnant Women And Child Abuse

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Edward K.L. Chan*

Abstract: Objective. (a) To assess the impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) against pregnant women on subsequent perpetration of child abuse and neglect (CAN) by parents; and (b) to test the mediation effect of recent IPV on the link between IPV during pregnancy and subsequent CAN. Method. This study was a longitudinal follow-up of a population-based study on pregnancy IPV conducted in antenatal clinics in 7 public hospitals in Hong Kong in 2005. Of all participants in the 2005 study, we recruited 487 women (with 184 having reported pregnancy IPV in the 2005 study) with newborn babies for a follow-up telephone interview in 2008. Participants responded to the Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS), the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale, and some questions assessing demographic information. Results. The most common form of physical violence was corporal punishment, with a prevalence rate of 75.1% in the preceding year and 75.4% over their lifetime. Physical maltreatment was less likely to be reported, accounting for 4.7% in the preceding year and 4.9% over their lifetime. The preceding-year and lifetime prevalence rates of neglect were 11.3% and 11.5%, respectively. Findings from logistic regression analyses showed that IPV experienced by participants during pregnancy was associated with greater odds of both lifetime (aOR = 1.74) and preceding-year child physical maltreatment (aOR = 1.78). Results of the regression analyses also provided supportive evidence for the mediation effect of recent IPV victimization on the relationship between IPV during pregnancy and recent CAN against children. Conclusions. IPV against women during pregnancy predicted subsequent CAN on newborns in Chinese populations. This underscores the importance of screening pregnant women for IPV in order to prevent CAN at an early stage. Home visitations are suggested to break the cycle of violence within a nuclear family.

Abstract # 309

Title: Re-Processing Children's Trauma Narratives in Cases of Serious Domestic Violence

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Dermot Hurley*

Abstract: Children who experience the trauma of serious domestic violence typically demonstrate a diminished capacity to cognitively and emotionally process the events to which they have been exposed. Violence is an assault on the assumptive world of the child, triggering profound anxiety, emotional dysregulation acting out behaviours and problematic identity conclusions. The author reports on clinical findings in therapeutic work with over 50 children who have witnessed severe domestic violence some of whom have lost a parent as a result of homicide or suicide. This work examines the narrative constructions children employ to make sense of living in a violent family and helps children process these narratives toward some degree of adaptive resolution. This work also explores children's narratives of resilience within the context of domestic violence.

Abstract # 310

Title: Long Term Effect and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Associated with School Victimization.

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012 16:10 - 17:40

Authors: *Lucia Williams, Paloma Albuquerque*

Abstract: School victimization may be inflicted by peers (bullying), and/or by teachers (child abuse). The consequences for victims range from physical symptoms, psychosomatic illnesses, to major social, emotional, academic, and mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder symptoms (PTSD). Despite the theme's relevance, few studies have examined the long term consequences of this type of victimization. The goal of this presentation is to characterize the violence suffered in Brazilian schools, and investigate long-term effects of victimization in this environment. Translation and adaptation to the Brazilian context of a scale specifically developed to measure student victimization (the Student Alienation and Trauma Survey - R - SATS-R) was conducted. The instrument aims at identifying what would be the worst events experienced by students during school, which of these events were more frequent, the existence of traumatic symptoms developed, as well as persistence of such symptoms. The authors initially translated the instrument to Portuguese with the author's consent. A subsequent back-translation was performed by a native English speaker. The Portuguese instrument was then sent to three researchers in the areas of school violence and trauma, and further adjustments were done. To analyze the quality of the translated instrument two pilots were conducted. Data from the second study involved 46 University participants of equal gender. According to retrospective data, 10.9% of students presented some PTSD symptoms; 4.3% of participants had scores falling in the clinical significant range for PTSD; and 13% had symptoms of depression. In addition, 80% of the participants who scored positively for PTSD in the past, also scored positively in the PCL-C presently, suggesting that individuals victimized in school may have some vulnerability for future PTSD. Results should be interpreted with caution given its pilot nature. This study is being presently replicated with approximately 600 students.

Abstract # 311

Title: Cross-cultural Validation of the Child Abuse Potential Inventory to Brazil: Preliminary Studies.

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Lucia Williams, Karyne Rios, Ana Carolina Patrian*

Abstract: This paper aims at describing some of the research efforts to cross-validate the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (CAPI) to Brazil. To evaluate the general and referential meaning or the items, a group of 6 researchers from two Brazilian Universities translated the Inventory to Portuguese. An English teacher conducted a back-translation of the Portuguese instrument, and subsequently 13 parents evaluated the comprehension of each item (89.4% of items did not need changes). This version generated 81.4% of agreement between area researchers in terms of referential meaning of items, and 12% of items were altered. In terms of construct validity, 135 parents were selected using a random sample procedure, and they answered the final version of the CAPI and a demographic questionnaire. Mean parent age was 35.9 years, female, married, less of four years of education, with 2.5 children. Demographic data was similar to North-American, except for years of formal education which was significantly lower in Brazil. Factor analysis showed similarities with the English CAPI, except for the discipline factor, suggesting that the Brazilian version may present an alternative factor structure. Crombach alpha of internal consistency was 0.95. In general, data showed positive results of semantic equivalence and content validity and realiability. The second study was aimed at performing the criterion validity assessment of the CAPI by comparing two groups of parents: a group of 20 parents reported to Child Protection Services for physically abusing their children, and a group of 20 non-offending parents of the same socio-economic and educational level. Results indicated that the instrument is refined to assess the differences between the groups, demonstrating to be a good tool for child protection services, intervention evaluation, assessment public policies and research in Brazil. Further studies are planned to increase the data base and complete the instrument´s validation in this country.

Abstract # 312

Title: The Dynamic Maturational Model of Attachment and Adaptation: Implications for Assessment and Interventions In High Risk Familes

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Victoria Lidchi*

Abstract: The Dynamic Maturational Model of Attachment (Crittenden 2008) an innovative approach to the study of attachment relationships particularly in relation to children who find themselves in dangerous family contexts. Drawing on current research in developmental psychology, neurobiology and information processing, as well as other psychological models, it explains attachment behaviours as strategic responses to danger and the absence of comfort, and outlines the different information processing strategies which underline these behaviours. As such it provides a new lens through which to view relational trauma After a brief outline of the model, the presentation will discuss the implication of the model for professionals working with families at risk including how to help structure interventions that may be more effective in terms of outcomes. Examples of how the model can effectively be used to structure assessments and interventions following court proceedings will be used using the experience of professionals working at the Monroe Family Assessment Service at the Tavistock Centre in London.

Abstract # 313

Title: Towards Higher Quality of Decision-making on Child Maltreatment. Effects of Structured Decision-making in The Netherlands

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Cora Bartelink, Ingrid ten Berge, Leontien de Kwaadsteniet, Tom van Yperen*

Abstract: Objective: The Dutch Advice and Reporting Centers on Child Abuse and Neglect (ARCCANs) investigate reports of suspected child maltreatment and decide on protective interventions. In 2008 the ARCCANs implemented a method for structured decision-making, ORBA. ORBA aims to increase transparency and decrease subjectivity in decision-making, by providing guidelines for systematic and empirically funded assessment and decision-making. This study investigated the effects of ORBA on the quality of decision-making. Methods: 100 Records and 60 case-reports from 2010 were compared to 60 records and 60 case-reports from 2005. 52 Workers from other child welfare and protection agencies were interviewed on perceived changes in quality of decision-making after implementation of ORBA. And a vignette-study compared 40 trained workers with 40 non-trained workers on interrater agreement on judgement and decisions. Respondents each judged 4 cases. In total, 16 cases were each judged by 20 respondents. Results: Records and interviews show that ORBA leads to significantly more systematic and transparent decision-making. Important information and analyses are present more often, especially regarding risk-assessment and factors contributing to child maltreatment. Conclusions and decisions are more transparent. However, the quality of decision-making is not consistently high, suggesting further improvement is possible. The vignette-study showed that ORBA does not significantly improve interrater agreement. Although trained workers agreed more on certain aspects, differences between trained and non-trained workers were small. Conclusion: Structured decision-making has a positive effect on the quality of decision-making on child maltreatment. It is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for less subjectivity.

Abstract # 314

Title: Predictive Value Of Early Radiological Findings In Inflicted Traumatic Brain Injury

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Koji Tanoue, Kiyoshi Matsui*

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the value of early radiological investigations in predicting the long-term neurodevelopmental outcome of patients with inflicted traumatic brain injury (ITBI). Methods: In 28 patients with ITBI, radiological investigations were performed during the acute phase of injury (0 - 3 days) and during the early postinjury phase (4 days to 1 month). The clinical outcome in survivors (n=24) was based on the Glasgow Outcome Score. Results: Four of 28 infants died and five were severely disabled. Six infants had moderate disability. Detection of changes in the basal ganglia ($p < 0.000005$) or brain stem ($p < 0.01$), diffuse edema ($p < 0.005$), transtentorial herniation ($p < 0.01$), subarachnoid hemorrhage ($p < 0.05$) or parenchymal injury ($p < 0.05$) by neuroimaging during the first three days, and detection of changes in the basal ganglia ($p < 0.0005$) or brain stem ($p < 0.05$) or parenchymal injury ($p < 0.01$) during one month were significantly associated with poor long-term outcome. Conclusion: Radiologic findings during the first month were significantly associated with the long-term outcome. Especially, basal ganglia lesions were associated with a poor outcome.

Abstract # 315

Title: E-academy The Next Page: Interactive E-learning on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Violence

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Krista Kruft, Marga Haagmans*

Abstract: Hundreads of thousand professionals working with children and families all over the globe experience the same problem: there is a general lack of knowledge on identifying child abuse and neglect. Even if abuse is recognised, acting on it or communicating about it to parents or care takers remains a challenge. Teacher colleges or medical residency programs pay ample attention to child abuse and neglect in their curriculum. This by passes the opportunity to build skill sets and behaviors amongst professionals to deal with child abuse and neglect in their careers. Continuing education, if offered on the topic, only reaches a small percentage of the professionals and is time and cost intensive. Augeo Foundation, a Dutch non profit, strongly believes that e-learning is a solution to this problem. The foundation founded The Next Page, an e-academy on child abuse & neglect. So far, over 20 courses have been developed, each on different steps in the process of identifying, acting on and communicating about child abuse and neglect. The e-courses are tailor-made to the needs of various target groups, such as General Practitioners, hospital Emergency Room and Pediatric staff , daycare professionals and teachers. Currently, 80% of Dutch hospitals are using The Next Page'se-courses to train staff while nearly half of all Dutch General Practitioners has comitted to using The Next Page'se-courses to upgrade their knowledge by the end of 2012. In close collaboration with the Dutch Ministry of Wellbeing, Health and Sports, The Next Page developed e-courses on the implementation of a new reporting code on child abuse. The Next Page is continuously developing new e-courses based on needs and specific requests. The courses are developed in partnership with professional associations, knowledge institutes, expert organizations and the Dutch government. The quality of the educational content of the e-courses is rooted in professional practice and benefits from the latest theoretical insights. A randomized controlled trial showed significant positive effects of the e-courses on the clinical performance of nurses: nurses that followed the e-courses asked parents and children more and better questions and made better use of their screening instrument. As a result, their scores on efficacy improved significantly. The study is published in Arch Dis Child 2011;96:330-334. The Next Page uses interactive didactic methodologies to: - transmit knowledge on child abuse neglect - build new skills sets on identifying and acting on child abuse, and - instill behavioral change of professional practices. As such, it distinguishes itself from other, general e-learning materials on child abuse and neglect available on the market. The courses use interactive multi-media techniques such as simulated case studies, illustrated by film clippings, polls and a data base that allows participants to interact with the responses of other participants. In addition, ample theoretical information and reference materials are offered in a digital library. The e-courses can be utilized in various ways: as part of a standard professional training course or as a separate refresher course within organizations. The Next Page has evolved from a ",˜project, within Augeo Foundation to an independent social business. The workshop aims to share the lessons learned from this project, such as: - Advantages and limitations of e-learning on child abuse and neglect compared to more traditional methods. How to decide if it'sworth the up-front investments? - Most existing e-learning programs on child abuse and neglect focus only on the transfer of knowledge. The Next Page has proven that acquisition of skill sets that involve complex emotional components (for example communication skills) can be augmented with e-learning! How to do this? - How to develop tailor made content on child abuse and neglect with individual experts, knowledge institutes, representatives of daily practice, e-learning experts? - Technology issues such as compatibility of software and hardware will be addressed. - How The Next Page could benefit other countries: discussion on partnership collaborations to expand the work internationally. Learning objectives: - To know the advantages and limitations of e-learning on child abuse and neglect - To get acquainted with The Next Page'se-learning materials that transmit knowledge on child abuse and neglect, address attitudinal changes and involves the acquisition of skill sets that involve complex emotional components, like communication skills - To understand the important features of a social business that successfully implements e-courses on child abuse and neglect and role that partnerships can play.

Abstract # 316

Title: Traumatic Stress Symptoms Mediate the Relationship between Violence Exposure and Externalizing Behavior Problems in Young Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Laura Miller, Kathryn Howell, Sandra Graham*

Abstract: Roughly 15.5 million American youth live in homes where intimate partner violence (IPV) has occurred at least once in the past year. Research has indicated that these traumatic exposures are related to a number of adjustment difficulties in children including problems in behavioral, emotional, social and cognitive functioning that can impede their optimal development. Children exposed to IPV are also at increased risk for developing traumatic stress symptoms and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). While much research has addressed the direct link between violence exposure and children'sconsequent mental and physical health problems, little research has examined indirect relationships between these constructs. In the current study, 120 children between the ages of 4 and 6 who had been exposed to intimate partner violence in the past two years were assessed. Mediation analyses were conducted to consider the impact of children'straumatic stress symptoms on the relationship between exposure to violence and adjustment problems. Results indicated a direct relationship between violence exposure and both Internalizing and Externalizing problems. However, these findings indicate that traumatic stress symptoms had a full mediating effect on Externalizing behavior problems, superseding the effect of exposure to IPV. No mediation effect was found for Internalizing problems. These results have a number of important implications for clinical work with these young children. First, it is essential that clinicians assess traumatic stress symptoms in young children exposed to violence as these symptoms may drive other difficulties in behavioral functioning. Second, if children exhibit both clinically significant levels of both trauma symptoms and behavior problems, the current study'sresults indicate that treatment approaches may need to address trauma symptoms first as behavior problems may reduce in severity following remission of trauma symptoms.

Abstract # 317

Title: Fostering Social Competence in Preschool Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluating the Impact of the Preschool Kids Club Intervention

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Kathryn Howell, Laura Miller, Sandra Graham-Bermann*

Abstract: Exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) can place young children on a trajectory toward increased aggression, struggles with depressed mood, and poor peer relations. There are some children, however, who follow a path of positive mood and behavior despite exposure to intense family conflict. These children show evidence of competence, as they appear to have adapted well despite challenges posed to their adjustment. Such variability in functioning has compelled researchers to more closely examine competence in children exposed to violence in the hopes of gaining an understanding of how interventions can foster positive functioning for those children who might have poorer outcomes following exposure to IPV. This study assessed whether participation in an intervention program, known as the Preschool Kids, Club, enhanced social competence in 113 preschool-aged children exposed to IPV. Child participants ranged in age from four to six years; there were 60 boys and 53 girls. Change in competence was evaluated over time from baseline to approximately five weeks later by comparing preschool children who did and did not receive intervention services. There were 46 families in the intervention condition and 67 families in the no treatment comparison condition. Additionally, this study assessed whether specific protective factors predicted change in competence for preschool children who participated in the intervention. After controlling for relevant demographic variables, it was hypothesized that increases in children'scompetence would be predicted by less severe violence, more effective parenting, and mothers, better mental health. Results indicated that children with the highest social competence pre-intervention exhibited a significant increase in their post-intervention scores, if they participated in the program. The extent of this change was predicted by a higher pre-intervention score and exposure to less severe violence. This study indicates that even short-term intervention may result in meaningful change on key aspects of child functioning.

Abstract # 318

Title: Evaluation Of The Datas Of Sexually Abused Children Assesed By Gaza University Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Department

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Hande Ayraler Taner, Elvan İşeri, Şahnur Şener*

Abstract: Sexual abuse can be defined as any activity with a child before the age of legal consent that is for the sexual gratification of an adult or an older child. Being handicapped (physcially-mentally), having schizophrenia - bipolar affective disease- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder increases the risk of sexual abuse. Also the children from unfunctional/ conflictual families have greater risk for sexual abuse. Sexually abused children had a great risk for early or late period psychopatologies. Children who are victims of sexual abuse can be referred to child and adolescent psychiatry clinic for therapy or for the purpose of forensic report. In this research we had assesed retrospectively the datas of children who was referred to Gazi University Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department directly. Their family charactheristics, relations with abuser, psychiatric history and psychopatology had evaluated. Patient group consisted of 43 children totally as 6 boy and 37 girls. 9 % of the children had been abused by a family member. Their age range was 7-17 and. 84 % of them had a psychopathology according to the DSM IV-TR criteria. 32% of the children had a psychopatology history before sexualy abuse. In this research risk factors for sexual abuse of children, sociodemographic properties and associated psychiatric problems had discussed.

Abstract # 319

Title: Forensic Intervention In Suspected Cases Of Child Sexual Abuse. Portuguese Protocol

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Teresa Magalhães, Patricia Jardim*

Abstract: Working with children victims of sexual abuse is a complex task, involving management at several levels including recognition, diagnosis, intervention, monitoring, and prevention, which must be well planned, outlined, and coordinated. In Portugal, this multidisciplinary management is not yet sufficiently organized. However, since 2011 some improvements took place, setting the grounds for the development of a "Child Advocacy Center" which model has to be adapted to the Portuguese legal context, where these cases are under the coordination of the Public Prosecutor Office. The purpose of this presentation is to provide and comprehensive and critical overview of the present model of intervention in cases of suspected child sexual abuse in Portugal. Authors will present the national protocol signed by the Ministries of Health and Justice, and the National Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People at Risk, which aims to give a timely response to these cases in terms of diagnosis, treatment and protection, with special emphasis on forensic intervention. Such a response is possible because the Portuguese Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences - officially responsible for the diagnosis of these cases -, provides a on-call 24/7 service for urgent medical forensic assessment, with collection and preservation of evidence that are likely to be lost or to quickly degrade over time. Portugal has clear professional awareness, knowledge base, pertinent laws, and trained professionals in order to protect children from sexual abuse and manage a case once it is diagnosed. The main weakness in the system is the difficulty of interagency collaboration, which sometimes leads to duplication of services, namely concerning child interview.

Abstract # 320

Title: Factorial Survey of Social Workers' Decision-making: The Consequences for Neglect

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Jackie Stokes, Julie Taylor*

Abstract: Background: Child maltreatment in Canada, and elsewhere, remains a serious social problem, with neglect arguably the most pernicious manifestation. Neglect is characterized by a chronic failure to provide for a child'sbasic needs and often co-exists with other forms of maltreatment. It usually occurs in a complex social environment where socio-economic disadvantage is rife and the family experiences numerous concurrent risk factors. The consequences of child neglect are pervasive and profound. Aims: To explore social workers, decision-making and intervention levels according to type of maltreatment with a particular focus on neglect. Methods: Secondary analysis of factorial survey data. Vignettes (n=327) depicting type of harm were rated by social workers. Analysis: Multiple regression. Two different statistical models were used to analyze the effects of the dimensions and levels within the vignette. The first model examined the effects of the dimensions on the dependent variables using an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test. A chi-square test identified independent variables that had a statistically reliable influence on the decision. Results: Based on a distribution analysis, it appeared that when neglect or emotional abuse was identified, the respondents attributed a lower level of risk, a less intense service provision and fewer contact hours when compared to the harm being physical abuse or sexual abuse. Conclusions: Neglect is most common form of substantiated maltreatment, but receives less attention than other forms of child maltreatment and fewer interventions. Underlying social conditions become invisible and systemic failure to address these leads to neglect of neglect.

Abstract # 321

Title: Interventions among Sexually Abused Children - A Meta-analysis

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Kirsi Peltonen*

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is a significant risk factor for psychopathology. Earlier reviews indicate that psychosocial interventions may be effective for some symptoms, but evaluations to date are limited (Putnam, 2003; Trask, Walsh & Di Lillo, 2011). In order to update the knowledge of earlier reviews, present systematic review analyses the newest evidence for effectiveness of psychosocial interventions among sexually abused children. We aim first, to examine the effects of interventions at reducing the mental health problems, second to assess the quality of evidence and third, assess the modality and allocation of the intervention. Out of 19 relevant studies published in the twentieth decade 17 quantitatively analyzed the effectiveness of intervention whereas two studies offered qualitative data for effectiveness. Only few of these studies shared common outcomes and had experimental designs strong enough to be included in the statistical meta-analysis. The preliminary results showed that psychosocial interventions were effective in decreasing trauma symptoms among sexually abused children. However, there was strong contentual and statistical heterogeneity between the studies, which hinders the reliable conclusions. Nine out of 17 studies were randomized control trials, three had quasi-experimental designs and five studies included no control groups. Eight studies assessed the effectiveness of individual interventions whereas six studies applied group based methods and three combined both individual and group processes. In two studies the group and individual interventions were compared. Ten interventions were targeted to sexually abused children with or without current mental health problems (focused interventions) whereas in eight studies only children with remarkable mental health problems were included (targeted interventions). One intervention was universal, targeted to all children in community. Interventions can be forwarded by tailoring the methodology according to the symptomatology of the children, and by filtering the most effective methods from wide array of preventive and treatment techniques.

Abstract # 322

Title: Profile of Child Maltreatment Perpetrators in Singapore: Characteristics that Could Increase Risk of Child Maltreatment

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Nuraisyah Rashid, Jamine Lim*

Abstract: In 2010, Singapore's KK Women's and Children's Hospital (KKH), had seen 651 children for non-accidental injuries (NAI). They are usually referred to the Medical Social Work (MSW) Department to ascertain the possibility of child abuse and establishment of their safety is of priority. Children, who were assessed to be at risk of child maltreatment by the alleged perpetrators, were referred to the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS), Child Protection Service (CPS), for the State'sintervention. A significant number of alleged perpetrators have presented themselves with various social risk factors, such as the presence of domestic violence, substance abuse, unemployment, and poverty. These risk factors are stressors which increase the risk of child maltreatment. Often, safety interventions, proposed by our social workers are guided by assessment of these risk factors. Studies have shown that it is necessary to understand this population of alleged perpetrator, so as to recommend effective interventions that aim to ensure child safety. There is scant research that details the study of alleged child maltreatment perpetrators in the Singapore context. This retrospective study seeks to examine the population of alleged perpetrators in Singapore. The case records of patients with NAI in 2010 will be reviewed. Particular attention will be given to identify specific characteristics of alleged perpetrators that will likely lead to a referral for the State'sintervention. Preliminary results showed that of the 683 patients that were referred to MSW, 23 patients had multiple episodes of alleged child abuse. Approximately 53% of the alleged perpetrators were immediate family members. Preliminary results also suggest that there is a significant positive correlation between referrals made to CPS for interventions and presentation of familial and social stressors in the population of alleged perpetrators. Further analysis is ongoing to determine the specific stressors that predict referrals made to CPS. Results from this study will not only help to identify the possible gaps in present services, it could guide in the formulation of preventive interventions targeted at the general population and facilitate the modification of established programs to focus on the identified factors associated with higher risk of child maltreatment, in order to prevent escalation of violence or to reduce the recidivism of perpetrators.

Abstract # 323

Title: Sexual Abuse and New Technologies

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gloria Soavi, Gloriana Rangone*

Abstract: Authors: Gloria Soavi, psychologist, CISMAI Vicepresident (Italian Coordination of Services against the Children Maltreatment and Abuse). Gloriana Rangone, psychologist, Member of CISMAI National Council. In Italy as in many other countries in the world the professionals, who are engaged in prevention and in evaluation of injury and treatment of victims, now have to face the challenge of new and more insidious form of abuse, due to new media. An increasing number of children surf the internet, chat online, send and make use of sexting material, participate in social networking sites, having better technological skills than those of their parents and more generally of many adults who look after them. This practice, interesting and enriching by one side for children, presents however many risks which tend to hit, once again, the most fragile and defenceless ones. CISMAI, which is a cultural association who operates in Italy since 1993, as ISPCAN Italian National partner, and who links many public and private-owned centres and services involved in preventing and combating the maltreatment and sexual abuse phenomenon and in protecting and caring of children and their families, in cooperation with Save the Children, has conducted a survey through structured interviews to psychologists and social workers of associated centres on situations of online sexual victimization. Age and gender of the victims have been analyzed, as their families of origin, the characteristics of personal vulnerability and the symptoms presented. Different ways of grooming by predators have been identified, as the age of them. Attention as been focused to the channels of transmission to the centres and how to take charge and care of victims with some observations on the faced difficulties. The contribution shows the results of the survey and outlines possible courses of prevention and intervention.

Abstract # 324

Title: Psychosocial Profiles of Children and Mothers Involved in an Intergenerational Cycle of Child Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Karine Baril, Marc Tourigny, Pierre Paillé, Robert Pauzé*

Abstract: It is estimated that 50% of mothers of sexually abused children in clinical populations have themselves been victims of sexual abuse. Considering the importance of the role of the mother in the support and adaptation of a sexually abused child, it is important to determine if mothers and children involved in an intergenerational cycle of sexual abuse show different psychosocial profiles than those who are not. The purpose of this study was to compare profiles of sexually abused children and their mother, depending if the mothers had been sexually abused or not. The sample included 87 French speaking sexually abused children aged between 3 and 18 years old, receiving social services of the province of Quebec (Canada), and their mother. They were compared, according to previous sexual abuse of the mothers (n=44), on variables concerning mother'spast family experiences, her life mental health, her present psychological distress, present family functioning, mother'sparenting, family resources, and child adaptation. For mothers, final logistic regression analysis shows that variables best predicting the childhood sexual abuse of the mothers (intergenerational cycle) are a high score of past child maltreatment, a lower score of mother cares in childhood, presence in life of an alcohol abuse problem, dysthymia and panic trouble. For children, a second logistic regression analysis shows that the child variables associated to the intergenerational cycle group are a clinical score of internalized behaviors, presence of oral sexual activities, and more children in the family. These results demonstrate that children and mothers involved in an intergenerational cycle of child sexual abuse present more deteriorated psychosocial profiles. This highlights the specific clinical needs in terms of assessment and treatment for this population, which represents nearly half of the families of sexually abused children in social services.

Abstract # 325

Title: Termination of Parental Rights in Extreme Cases of Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Beatrice Yorker*

Abstract: While the controversy continues regarding diagnosis of Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy, (also called Medical Child Abuse and Factitious Disorder by Proxy) in extreme cases, parental rights have been successfully terminated. This paper will present a case study of an 18 month old male who was admitted to the hospital with a fever of 105.2 F (40.7 C). Blood cultures were positive for E. Coli. The physicians and laboratory personnel suspected the E. Coli had been deliberately injected into the child'sbloodstream. Within 6 hours of being placed in a hospital room with monitored Covert Video Surveillance, the mother was seen taking a soiled diaper (nappy) into the bathroom, then injecting a syringe full of murky fluid into the child'sintravenous line. A nurse immediately went in to aspirate the IV line. The child developed splenomegaly, thrombocytopenia and almost died. The presenter interviewed the mother and the father then testified in both the Dependency trial and the Criminal trial. The mother was sentenced to two years in prison and parental rights were terminated. This presentation will discuss the evaluation of parental fitness and the outcome for the abuse child and his sibling. Testimony was upheld by the State Supreme Court following the parent's appeal of termination of parental rights.

Abstract # 327

Title: Characteristics of Injuries in Children Presenting to Queensland Emergency Departments

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Debbie Scott, Kirsten McKenzie, Jennifer Fraser, Michael Dunne*

Abstract: ED health professionals are often the first to be required to identify abusive injury and set in motion a system capable of intervention to protect those children. Understanding the characteristics of those injuries may help in identifying those children who are at risk. A state-wide injury surveillance database was used to identify cases for medical record review and data linkage to child protection data in order to examine concordance of ED injury surveillance data and child protection data and describe the characteristics of children who linked to a child protection database. Of those identified at triage as having an abusive injury 83.3% linked to a child protection record. Almost 30% of those identified as possibly abused and 22% of those identified as having an accidental injury linked to a child protection record. Children under 12 months identified as possibly abused were 8.6 times more likely than 15-17 year olds to link to a child protection record and those children where no specific activity was identified were 5.8 times more likely to link than those with a code for sporting activity. In those children identified as having an abusive injury, a lack of specific information about the injury event were more likely to link to a child protection record. These data provide an improved understanding of the type and context of injury associated with child maltreatment and may assist health professional in deciding whether or not an injury is likely to be abusive.

Abstract # 328

Title: Domestic Violence and its Association with Victims' Abusing their children

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Sajaratulnisah Othman, Wan Yuen Choo, Azah Abdul Samad*

Abstract: Introduction: Victims of domestic violence frequently visit health care facilities in view of health consequences related to the abuse experience. Research indicates that the negative implications of domestic violence extend beyond the victims to include their children. Objective: This study aimed to seek the prevalence of current experience of domestic violence among women attending urban primary care facilities in Malaysia and the association of domestic violence to victims, abusing their children. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in six randomly selected public urban health centers in the Federal Territory, Malaysia. A self-administered questionnaires consisting of socio-demographic background, abuse experience using Women'sExperience With Battering (WEB) scale, past history of family violence and practice of abusing children were distributed to adult women attending the selected health centres. Results: A total of 1306 women (98.5% response rate) aged between 16-80 years old participated. Of those women who have ever been in an intimate relationship, 22% reported of currently experiencing domestic violence. Women with current domestic violence experience were 35 times more likely to think that their life and their children'slife to be in danger. Women with domestic violence experience were more likely to physically abuse their children as compared to those in non-abusive relationship. There is a strong association between witnessing parental domestic violence and currently experiencing domestic violence. Conclusion: Domestic violence is highly prevalent among women attending urban public health centres in Malaysia. It is associated with victims abusing their children and past history of witnessing parental domestic violence. Health care providers should have a high suspicion for domestic violence in daily clinical practice and to ask for possibility of child abuse in the same household upon identification of domestic violence cases.

Abstract # 329

Title: When Impassioned Pleading for Improved Healh Service Access is not Enough: Exploring Factors that Aid or Inhibit Australian Health Professionals in Managing the Health of Children in Out-of-home Care

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Susan Webster, Meredith Temple-Smith*

Abstract: Objectives This paper is about addressing the health care needs of children and young people living in out-of-home care in Australia. The research objectives were to explore and explain the barriers and enablers in state-level systems around how health professionals:- • collect and maintain child health histories; • provide initial health screening; • provide comprehensive health assessments; • develop individual health care plans; • monitor the provision of assessment and treatment services. Method A four-part approach began with a preliminary, comprehensive review of published literature on relevant Australian research to 2010. This revealed a paucity of research attention to this important area and highlighted the need to further focus on Australia'sresponse to protecting the health care rights of abused and neglected children. The researchers convened a two-day national symposium of more than 100 experts who confirmed the need for further research. Embedded case studies were then used for an exploratory study, drawing on Check land'sSoft Systems Methodology for the design. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with more than thirty health professionals from diverse settings working with the out-of-home care population. Fourthly, an extensive document review analysed government and organisational policies, procedures and evaluative reports. This paper presents contrasts and controversies in how the health care needs of children and young people living in out-of-home care in various jurisdictions in Australia are managed and describes systemic factors which enhance or detract from the efforts of health care professionals. Conclusion Under new Australian standards for out-of-home care comprehensive health assessment and health care planning must be in place for all protected children by 2014. This paper not only highlights systemic issues which need urgent government attention but also explores core principles and values which influence the everyday decisions of health care professionals on whom jurisdictions must rely if these new standards are to be achieved.

Abstract # 331

Title: Entry to Care: A Plank in the Continuum of Support?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Julie Taylor, Thomas Rahilly*

Abstract: Looked after children receive significant attention in child protection debates, not least because they endure some of the worst outcomes for children. In this paper however, we argue that entry to care should be seen as part of an effective child protection system, providing those children who need it with protection from harm. In the UK there has been a significant rise in care applications and numbers of children entering care following high profile cases. Evidence suggests, however, that this does not represent a lowering of thresholds for significant harm or mean "unnecessary" cases are being brought to court. Instead it is indicative of a (previously) unmet need for protection and demonstrates a need for reform of the way in which decisions about entry to care are made. Variations in threshold levels (i.e. rates of children entering care) cannot be explained solely as a result of differing levels of need, thereby indicating requirement for a consistent and transparent approach to the use of care and of entry to care. Reflecting on the positive impact of the care system on outcomes for children and young people, we set out evidence of when it is in a child'sbest interests to enter care and when a child should be supported within their family. We examine the multiple adversities often faced by parents of children who are taken into care as well as the needs of children within such families. We discuss the lack of continuity and planning between care services and wider family support services. Using international examples of good practice, we examine the boundaries between the care system and earlier family support, arguing for more effective integration between care and earlier support. In this way care can more effectively become part of a continuum of support for the most vulnerable children.

Abstract # 333

Title: Evidence Based Practices Enhance Practitioners Effectiveness -Communicating with Children Using the 'In My Shoes' Interview

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Stephen Pizzey, Liza Bingley Miller*

Abstract: Child and Family Training UK has introduced the use of powerful quantitative and qualitative research based tools. The 'In My Shoes' approach is a computer assisted interview for communicating with children, young people and vulnerable adults.The interviewer and child work through a series of interactive modules using a lap top computer which helps facilitate communication about key experiences in the various settings of their lives. Images are used to represent people, places and emotions. Currently the approach is being developed as a series of apps for use with tablet computers - e.g. the ipads, which have been found to be effective in communicating with children. The following uses will be explored:

- Gathering children and young people's thoughts,wishes and feelings about the past present and future
- Talking about troubling experiences - maltreatment, separation and loss
- Experiences related to home, school, foster care, family and friends
- Educational, therapeutic life story work

The tool is highly versatile and can be modified to reflect ethnic, and language differences.

Abstract # 334

Title: Building resilience -Coping with Trauma while Breaking its Transgenerational Transmission

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Athanassia Kotronis, Eleni Messini*

Abstract: Attachment trauma in childhood is especially pernicious in hampering development, including the construction of resilience that would promote the capacity to cope with later intrapersonal and interpersonal dysfunctions. In this presentation, building resilience through attachment reparation and the capacity to cope with later traumas will be presented based on cases of children under five that reside in a care unit for victims of serious abuse and neglect. A theoretical overview of the general features associated with trauma will be briefly presented along with clinical material deriving from psychotherapeutic sessions and observations of three toddlers. The discussion will focus on the formation of these psychic processes, especially resilience.

Abstract # 335

Title: Reject Of Sexual Abuse Disclosure And Accomodation Syndrome Among Victims: A Controlled Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Gonca Celik*

Abstract: AIM: Child abuse is associated with long term psychiatric results. Not all abused children develop immedaitely after the traumatic event, someone was diagnosed adulthood. Disclosure of sexual abuse is difficult process as victims as families at first psychiatric evaluation. Victim may reject the early history and then interviewer may get false information. This phenomenon is called accomodation syndrome in literature. METHOD; The goal of this study was to compare social consequences of sexual abuse, traumatic symptom severity and other sociodemographic variables between two victimised groups. Group 1 which reject the first abuse disclosure although accepted by court and group 2 which insisted on the first report at the further evaluations. Two groups were analyzed with SPSS 16.0 program. RESULTS; Each two groups were include 27, totaly 54 children. All of the adverse social reactions after the sexual abuse, hiding abuse were higher in group 1 versus group 2 (p<0,0001). Repressive family approach were higher in group 1. Help seeking behavior were more common in group 2 versus group 1 (p<0,0001). Ä°ntrafamilial sexual abuse was more common in Group 1.(p<0,05). Repetution of sexual abuse was more common in Group 1 (respectively, 66% versus 30%) (p<0,05). Polyvictimisation was more common in Group 1 (p<0,05) Mean of Traumatic Symptom Index Score was higher than group 1(p<0,0001) CONCLUSIONS; In Turkey, abuse disclosure is shamefull process in patriarchial conservative sociocultural context. Although their victimisation, in favor of protecting family integrity, she/he should hide and do not report the abuse event . In this study, intrafamilial violence and first degree relationship with abuser was strongly related to denial of abuse. Additionally, psychiatric evaluation of post travmatic stres disorder is becoming more difficult and stressful because of these kind of different socioculturel contexts.

Abstract # 336

Title: Childrens Traumatic Experiences and Attachment Disorders: a Program Addressed to Both Family and School

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gloriana Rangone, Sara Petoletti*

Abstract: Children who don't receive sensitive care-giving from their parents and experienced severe neglect, sexual abuse, and maltreatment risk developing attachment disorders during their growth. Often they are not able to regulate emotions, to set health relationships, and to take advantage of new care contexts where they live at present. This happens in adoptive and foster families, who have the difficult task to help their children to change representations and strategies learned in their previous birth families. Furthermore many problems occur outside the familiy. Daily these children spend a lot of time at school and there they have learning difficulties and are in trouble in making and keeping friends. Educational staff are often discouraged with these children, even if they work very hard to improve children'scognitive and social skills. This was confirmed by an analisys of 30 adoptive families that asked for help to CTA (Adolescence Therapy Centre) in 2011: 70% of these families reported that their children had severe school difficulties and needed some specific support within the educational context. According to this request, we think that schools have a core role to help children with attachment disorders in facing these problems, and must be involved in clinical intervention. In order to reach this aim, we set a specialized Attachment Support Service that works not only with children and families but also with schools. In particular we offer: - clinical programs for children and parents involving educational staff; - brief training for educational staff about the effects of early traumatic experiences on childrens, emotional and cognitive development and about the role of teachers in supporting their pupils; - counseling for the educational staff about single cases. In this contribution our interventions, first outcome and some more challenges that must be faced in the future will be discussed.

Abstract # 337

Title: Cognitive Predictors Physical Child Abuse Potential beyond Maternal Mental Health and Social Support

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Christina Rodriguez, Meagan Tucker*

Abstract: The Social Information Processing (SIP) model of child abuse proposes that parents engage in cognitive processes which lead to physically abusive behavior. These stages include accurately perceiving a discipline encounter, interpreting and evaluating the disciplinary event, integrating relevant information to arrive at a decision, and selecting, implementing, and monitoring a disciplinary response. A parent's empathic perspective-taking ability can be critical for integrating information prior to selecting an appropriate discipline response; attributions explaining children's behavior are also considered important in a parent's interpretation of the situation. Such cognitive processes are theorized to exacerbate abuse risk against the broader backdrop of other challenges facing the parent that are external to the parent-child dyad, such as the parents, mental health and available social support. Understanding how cognitive elements may escalate abuse potential in the context of mental health and social support may clarify how such factors operate in tandem. This paper reports on findings from a study of abuse potential with particular attention to whether empathy and attributions uniquely predict parents, maltreatment risk beyond mental health and social support. Using multiple measures to strengthen estimation of underlying constructs, 95 mothers self-reported on empathic perspective-taking ability and attributions of child misbehavior, mental health (perceived stress, daily hassles, depressive and anxiety symptoms), social support (network size, satisfaction, loneliness), and abuse potential. Children also reported on their parent's positive and negative parenting to contribute to estimating physical child abuse potential. Findings indicated that the composite physical child abuse risk, comprised of parent and child-report, was predicted by poorer maternal mental health, moderated by greater social support, but also further predicted by low empathy and negative child attributions. Discussion will include how findings support components of the SIP model predicting mothers, physical abuse risk and encourage researchers to consider advancing the field by utilizing such multiple-indicator approaches.

Abstract # 338

Title: The Incidence of Spontaneous Retinal Hemorrhages in Critically Iill Children due to Abusive Head Trauma Versus Other Medical Conditions

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gwen Erkonen, Alina Dimitrescu, Susannah Longmuire, Resmiye Oral*

Abstract: Objective: Abusive head trauma (AHT) accounts for 80% of fatal and life threatening injuries attributed to child abuse. One of the cardinal findings of AHT is retinal hemorrhages (RH). 85% of children treated for AHT are found to have RH. Unfortunately, the incidence of RH in the general population of critically ill children has never been studied. The aim of this study is to identify the prevalence of RH in critically ill children. Direct ophthalmic examination in critically ill children who have undergone a variety of invasive medical procedures will clarify the role of medical interventions and disease states in the development of RH. Design/Methods: This is a prospective, descriptive study designed to document the prevalence of retinal hemorrhages in intubated PICU patients under the age of four years. IRB approval was obtained. Patients with retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), glutaric acidemia type I, trauma to globe or orbit, known Coats Disease, retinoblastoma, or documented retinal hemorrhages before the current admission were excluded. PRISM III scores were calculated upon admission. Once patients were deemed neurologically stable they underwent a one-time dilated retinal examination, which took place anywhere from 2-10 days. Results: Of the 70 completed exams, eight patients were found to have RH. Of those eight, six were diagnosed with AHT. The other two patients were the victims of severe accidental blunt head trauma. None of the patients with other diagnoses such as complex congenital heart disease, obstructive hydrocephalus, SMA, Crie du Chat, end stage renal disease, plastic bronchitis, and septic shock had RH. Conclusions: Our findings are consistent with the theory that RH occur only in the setting of AHT or other accidental severe head trauma. To date, critically ill patients in our study population diagnosed with complex diseases undergoing invasive procedures have not been shown to develop RH.

Abstract # 340

Title: Social Paediatric Aspects of Abusive Head Yrauma, Analysis of 68 Cases

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Tessa Sieswerda-Hoogendoorn*

Abstract: Objectives: To develop meaningful quality indicators in child protection and use them to evaluate paediatric assessment services in two areas of London. To use the data gathered to guide service improvement. Background: Child protection has lagged behind other areas of paediatrics and child health in the development of tools to measure the quality of services provided. Measurement of quality allows identification of areas of potential clinical risk and guides service improvement, and facilitates benchmarking between services. Methods: A menu of quality measures for paediatric assessment in child protection was formulated from the available guidance and evidence base. Ten indicators were selected by the local team for incorporation into the proforma for paediatric medical assessments for suspected abuse or neglect in two London boroughs (Camden and Islington).The indicators were chosen to be meaningful for the service and to include process as well as outcome measures, without being time-consuming for clinicians completing the proforma. The indicators include key actions taken by doctors undertaking medical assessments (e.g. offering the child the chance to speak to them alone) and important indicators of communication between health and social care (e.g. whether a health professional was present at strategy meetings), since interagency working has repeatedly been identified as an area for improvement in serious case reviews. Local teaching sessions were used to inform all doctors of the information being gathered. Results: The proforma for data collection has already been piloted and is a quick and easy way of collecting information about the quality of paediatric assessments. The results from initial cycles of data collection and quality improvement will be available at time of presentation. Conclusions: Quality indicators in child protection are not routinely used in the United Kingdom. We will present our experience of measuring quality in this work and how this can enhance service delivery.

Abstract # 341

Title: Paediatric Assessments in Child Protection: How can We Measure Quality?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Rose Crowley, Ellie Day, Deborah Hodes*

Abstract: Objectives: To develop meaningful quality indicators in child protection and use them to evaluate paediatric assessment services in two areas of London. To use the data gathered to guide service improvement. Background: Child protection has lagged behind other areas of paediatrics and child health in the development of tools to measure the quality of services provided. Measurement of quality allows identification of areas of potential clinical risk and guides service improvement, and facilitates benchmarking between services. Methods: A menu of quality measures for paediatric assessment in child protection was formulated from the available guidance and evidence base. Ten indicators were selected by the local team for incorporation into the proforma for paediatric medical assessments for suspected abuse or neglect in two London boroughs (Camden and Islington).The indicators were chosen to be meaningful for the service and to include process as well as outcome measures, without being time-consuming for clinicians completing the proforma. The indicators include key actions taken by doctors undertaking medical assessments (e.g. offering the child the chance to speak to them alone) and important indicators of communication between health and social care (e.g. whether a health professional was present at strategy meetings), since interagency working has repeatedly been identified as an area for improvement in serious case reviews. Local teaching sessions were used to inform all doctors of the information being gathered. Results: The proforma for data collection has already been piloted and is a quick and easy way of collecting information about the quality of paediatric assessments. The results from initial cycles of data collection and quality improvement will be available at time of presentation. Conclusions: Quality indicators in child protection are not routinely used in the United Kingdom. We will present our experience of measuring quality in this work and how this can enhance service delivery.

Abstract # 342

Title: Postraumatic Stress Symptomatology In Children And Adolescent Witnesses Of Domestic Violence: Results From A Three-And Six-Month Follow-Up Of A Group Intervention

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Mar Alvarez-Segura, Fernando Lacasa, A. Navarro, Eva Ortiz*

Abstract: Background: Exposure to domestic violence is a powerful risk factor for mental health, especially for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, lack of social adaptation (1) and intergenerational transmission of violence (2). A recent report indicates that 23% of children who attend mental health outpatient clinics in Catalunya'spublic system are witnesses of domestic violence (3), however this risk often goes undetected. Specialized therapeutic tools for these patients are very limited in our context. TREI is a 12-session cultural adaptation of a group therapy program for adolescents with history of trauma ("Skills Training in Affective and Interpersonal Regulation for Adolescents (STAIR), (4): Objectives: 1. To evaluate changes in global posttraumatic symptomatology and in re-experimentation, avoidance and hiperarousal subscales 3 and 6 months after baseline assessment. 2. To evaluate change in rates of PTSD 6 months following pre-intervention assessment. Method: 20 patients witnesses of domestic violence were evaluated (mean age 11.1, SD 2.4) at baseline (pre-intervention) and three and six months later, using the PTS-Reaction Index-Child Form (5). Results: Three months after initial assessment, we found a significant reduction in re-experimentation scores (M=3.35, SD=1.8 and M=2.3, SD=1.7 for baseline and three month follow-up, respectively, p = .025), but no significant change in global posttraumatic symptomatology (M=11.6, SD=5.3 and M=9.9, SD=5.3, for baseline and three month follow-up, respectively, p =.15). However, at 6 month follow-up, we found significant differences in the global posttraumatic symptomatology (M=6.9, SD 4.1, p=.001), and in all the subscales. A significant decrease in the number of patients with PTSD diagnosis also was found between the pre-intervention assessment (n=9) and 6 months follow-up (n=1, p=.008). Conclusion: Preliminary results show promise in the efficacy of the TREI program at reducing posttraumatic symptomatology six months later. Future research with a larger sample and a control group is needed to corroborate these preliminary findings.

Abstract # 344

Title: Cultural Enhancement of Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Indigenous Cultures: Honoring Children Mending the Circle

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Susan Schmidt*

Abstract: Children from indigenous cultures are at high risk for trauma exposure and trauma-related sequela. However, existing evidence-based child trauma treatment frameworks are limited in their support of Indigenous beliefs and practices regarding wellness, spirituality and healing. This presentation will introduce a cultural enhancement of Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, titled Honoring Children - Mending the Circle (BigFoot & Schmidt, 2006), that was designed for use with American Indian/Alaska Native children and families. Examples of cultural enhancements utilized within TF-CBT will also be shared during this presentation. The Indian Country Child Trauma Center (ICCTC) at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center partnered with the National Child Traumatic Stress Network and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to develop, refine, disseminate, and evaluate culturally relevant trauma intervention models for use with children and families in Indian Country. ICCTC utilizes existing evidence-based treatments for adaptation while building on common and tribal-specific cultural elements to provide therapeutic approaches that respect the substantial individual variability in Indigenous cultures. One model selected for cultural adaptation was Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT; Cohen, Mannarino & Deblinger, 2006).This presentation will provide an introduction to the TF-CBT cultural enhancement process. Honoring Children - Mending the Circle incorporates AI/AN traditional beliefs and practices regarding wellness, spirituality and healing into the child trauma treatment process. The HC-MC model remains flexible to accommodate individuals of diverse cultures and spiritual and religious beliefs. The HC-MC model can be customized to incorporate factors that are culturally relevant for participating families (e.g., culturally specific beliefs, practices, or customs). The guiding vision of this TF-CBT enhancement is that Indigenous children and families who are experiencing trauma will be able to access treatment that is structured and systematic, but also culturally responsive, promoting connection with, and pride in their community, their culture, and their heritage.

Abstract # 345

Title: Stress and Child Physical Abuse Risk: The Moderating Roles of Family Functioning and Social Isolation

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Meagan Tucker, Christina Rodriguez*

Abstract: Previous literature has implicated stress as a significant contributor to child physical maltreatment risk, but has studied the role of family and social supports to a lesser extent. Little empirical support clarifies how identified risk variables converge to influence physical abuse risk. The current study utilized an ecological approach to examine whether the relation between perceived stress and physical abuse risk was moderated by family functioning and social isolation. Questionnaires assessing parental subjective appraisal of stress, family functioning, social support, and abuse risk (using multiple indicators) were administered to 95 community mothers. Stress was hypothesized to strongly predict abuse risk and this relation was expected to be moderated by family and social supports. To test for moderation, confirmatory factor analysis was used to determine regression weights for the multiple indicators. Weighted factors were combined to create a composite variable for Abuse Risk, Stress, and Social Isolation, with family functioning treated as a manifest variable. Hierarchical multiple regressions were used to examine whether family and social supports reliably contributed to prediction of abuse risk, beyond stress. As expected, stress contributed to the prediction of abuse risk and this relation was moderated by social isolation and, at a trend level, family functioning. These findings validate stress, family, and social supports as important individual predictors of abuse risk and highlight the interactive effects of these risk factors, albeit at a trend level for family functioning. Thus, stress can be considered a catalyst that interacts with other risk factors which individually and in combination influence the decision to engage in harsh physical discipline. These findings highlight the need for community based interventions aimed at enhancing mothers, coping in response to various stressors in their environment. Further studies should continue to examine how other environmental factors may interact with personal vulnerabilities to elevate abuse risk.

Abstract # 347

Title: Interviewing Young and Reluctant Children to Assess for Sexual Abuse

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Viola Vaughan-Eden*

Abstract: The interview is a critical tool for gathering information in child maltreatment cases. Participants will understand the importance of developmentally sensitive interviews, the importance of establishing rapport and knowing the idiosyncratic differences in children'suse of language. Additionally, the best ways to assess child victims of sexual abuse including developmental, social, and behavioral considerations will be addressed. The updated APSAC Practice Guidelines on Forensic Interviewing (2012) will be discussed.

Abstract # 348

Title: The Medical Evaluation of Child Sexual Abuse: A Case Based, Interactive Workshop of Medical Providers

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Lori Frasier*

Abstract: The medical evaluation of children who are suspected of being sexually abused is a skill not taught in professionals schools or training programs. There is now an evidence based approach for evaluating children. The medical examination must be therapeutic, forensic, and yet clinically based all at the same time. This workshop will present the clinical approach to a child with concerns of sexual abuse. The interpretation of the genital examination, as well as anatomic variants and mimics will be presented using cases, and encouraging audience participation.

Abstract # 349

Title: Improving Accuracy and Consistency in Child Maltreatment Severity Assessment in Spain

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Ignacia Arruabarrena, Joaquin De Paãšl, Silvia Indias, Maria Ullate*

Abstract: Objectives: To test a new instrument aimed to reduce errors and increase consistency in the assessment of child maltreatment severity in Spanish Child Protection Services (CPS), and to assess the influence of caseworkersÂ´ variables (gender, discipline, professional experience) and the presence of stereotypes related to socioeconomic status and ethnic origin of the family on severity assessment. Method: A new instrument to assess child maltreatment severity in Spanish CPS was developed based upon an extensive review of the literature, and extended discussions with an expert group. Research focused on some of the scales of the instrument and used case vignettes. Different studies were conducted with CPS caseworkers and students. Results: When CPS caseworkers used their previous criteria to rate case vignettes maltreatment severity, very low and insufficient percentages of accurate ratings and inter-rater agreement were obtained. When the instrument was used, percentages increased significantly and reached adequate levels for half of the vignettes. Findings suggest an association between the degree of training with the instrument and the accuracy of severity assessment. No significant relationships were found between accuracy and caseworkersÂ´ professional discipline, gender, degree of dedication to CPS, and years of experience. Results about the presence of biases in the severity assessment process related to the socioeconomic status and the ethnic origin of the family will be also presented. Conclusions: Results support the hypothesis that availability of specific instruments and intensive professional training can contribute significantly to increasing accuracy and consistency, and improving decision-making processes. Attention should also be provided to other individual and contextual factors that can act as sources of errors and favor the emergence of biases in reasoning and decision-making processes.

Abstract # 350

Title: Mothering Difficulties Related to PDD Symptoms among Abusive Mothers

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Makiko Okuyama, Hiromi Tsujii, Mari Kasahara*

Abstract: In order to help abusive mothers stop their abusive behavior, we need to clarify the psychological mechanisms of those mothers. In recent years among abusive mothers, we have found that more of them have difficulties similar to Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD). Those mothers who have difficulties in child rearing have common characteristics. First of all they have difficulties in recognizing their children'sneeds. For example, though they are good at punctual feeding, they cannot spontaneously respond to their babies, cry for milk. The second characteristic is that they often stick to a particular food or diet, excessively sometimes, even though their children contract nutritional problems such as rickets. The third is the difficulty in changing their daily schedule to reach the needs of their children flexibly. Those mothers sometimes become panic when they should change their schedule due to their children's sickness or resistance in following. The fourth characteristic is that they show a difficulty in parallel processing, which is required in the most of domestic work and child rearing, though they are good at sequential processing. Most of the mothers in this group show good job performance in the market society. Some can also maintain, superficially, good relationships with colleagues Because of these abilities they adjust fairly well at work even though they are easily overwhelmed by domestic duties and child rearing. For this reason, their weakness does not surface until they become mothers. Therefore they have not been diagnosed as PDD. However, their symptoms are similar to PDD, and in addition, sometimes they have family members or relatives diagnosed with PDD. A program to help these mothers not to abuse their children must be different from mothers with depression or a history of having been abused in their childhood.

Abstract # 353

Title: Implementation Status of Legal Action against Suspected Physical Abuse Cases in Shizuoka Children's Hospital and Current Situation in Japan

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Yui Yamaoka, Hiroyuki Kato*

Abstract: Objectives: In cases of suspected physical abuse, to understand the difference between the cases in which the legislative action was taken and the cases in which it was not taken, with the investigation of clinical features and management. Back ground: Since Shizuoka Children's Hospital has Pediatric Intensive Care Unit and department of pediatric psychiatry, various severely injured cases and psychiatric diseases are transferred from all area of Shizuoka Prefecture. When we consider some cases have the possibilities of child abuse, we notify child guidance center after the examination in Child Abuse Protection committee in our hospital. Methods: A retrospective review of medical records in cases that child guidance center were notified as suspected physical abuse between April 1st, 2009 and March 31st, 2012 at Shizuoka Children's Hospital. We studied the determinants of legal action against those cases. And we also reported some difficult cases to estimate the need of legal protection in our hospital and real situation about child abuse in Japan. Results: In total of 45 cases, 27 cases were considered as suspected physical abuse including 18 cases of intracranial hemorrhage (2 cases were CPA on arrival), 3 cases of drowning, 2 cases of burns, 2 cases of rib fractures, 1 case of others and 1 case died. The patients were studied ranging from 0 month old to 14 years old and the proportion of less than 1 year old was 63%, preschool age was 26%, and school age was 11%. Child guidance center applied temporary protective custody to 9 cases in total. Conclusions: Children'sHospital with advanced pediatric emergency medicine has important role of early detection of child maltreatment. Based on the result of this study, we need to improve collaboration with actors outside of the hospital to protect children'slives.

Abstract # 356

Title: Mental Health Symptoms and Health Risk Behaviors Associated with Childhood Abuse in HIV Positive Young Women

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gretchen Clum, Susannah Anderson*

Abstract: Childhood abuse is associated with greater risk for adult victimization, mental health sequelae, and engagement in health risk behaviors. Child abuse is highly prevalent in women with HIV, and may contribute to poorer mental health and greater transmission risk behaviors. We explore the prevalence and associations of childhood sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, PTSD symptoms, family functioning, HIV stigma, sexual risk behaviors, and substance use in a sample of 100 HIV positive young women attending HIV clinics in 5 sites throughout the United States. Understanding how childhood abuse impacts these outcomes will inform intervention development to improve mental health and health risk behaviors in HIV positive women, and reduce secondary transmission of HIV. Results suggested that childhood victimization was high in this sample of HIV positive young women, with approximately 90% reporting some type of childhood victimization prior to age 18 using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. Approximately 40% reported childhood physical abuse, 48% childhood sexual victimization, 35% emotional abuse, and 20% neglect. The experience of childhood victimization was significantly associated with adult victimization including sexual and physical abuse since the age of 18. The experience of childhood victimization was also significantly associated with increased report of PTSD and depressive symptoms, family conflict, unprotected sex, marijuana use, and HIV related stigma. Models testing mediation and moderation in these variables will be presented, and implications for intervention development discussed.

Abstract # 357

Title: Qualitative Analysis Of Statistical Results Of Eight Years Of Experience In Central Millantuy Care Children And Teens And Grave Abuse Victim Of Child Sexual Abuse In The Province Of Chiloã, Chile

Presentation time: Tuesday, 10 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Marta Irene Andrade, Sandra Paola Villenas Obreque, Yonatan Alexis Bustamante Carcamo*

Abstract: Qualitative Analysis Of Statistical Results Of Eight Years Of Experience In Central Millantuy Care Children And Teens And Grave Abuse Victim Of Child Sexual Abuse In The Province Of Chiloa, CHILE. This worksheet tries to explain a historical review and qualitative analysis of the statistical results that emerged from the experience of 8 years in reparatory treatment of children and adolescents (NNA), victims of severe abuse and sexual abuse in the center of attention Millantuy de Castro, Chiloa. In recent years, the institutional mission has been a growing interest in supporting the exercise of the rights of children and the need to analyze the process of intervention to safeguard and promote the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents, deploy actions to generate new knowledge to respond efficiently to the demands and to the protection of the vulnerable childhood as part of public policy in our country. For that, we describe the historical context at which emerges Millantuy Center, and analyze the variability over time in the characteristics of the benefits of the intervention for children and adolescents and their families, and their perpetrators or offenders, the characteristics of the territory in which the center is located and the influence of specific cultural beliefs identified with this territory of the occurrence, unveiling and reporting the facts of Sexual Child Abuse (SCA) and transgenerational histories of SCA. Furthermore, we discuss some thoughts regarding the identification of indicators of SCA. Finally, we discuss on the one hand the problems regarding the care of child victims and offenders and on the other hand other practical considerations that have been implemented following these eight years of experience of Millantuy Center, in the process of diagnosis and treatment of child victims of SCA.

Abstract # 358

Title: Using Creative Tools to Engage, Educate and Collaborate with and Children and Family in the Journey of Recovery

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Sue Foley, Jenny Rose*

Abstract: This is a skills development workshop which seeks to increase the confidence of practitioners in being playful and specific in talking about serious issues, processing emotional triggers, developing a new narrative about themselves and repairing regulation capacity. The presenters have over 20 years experience with chidlren and families. They will use de-identified case examples and practical tools to increase the skills and confidence of participants.

Abstract # 359

Title: About Ritualism. A Checklist to Assess Techniques of Coercive Persuasion in Destructive Groups/ Organization

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Maria Lourdes Molina*

Abstract: Ritualism concept as an specific type of maltreatment and other related concepts will be discussed in the beginning. The current workshop pretends to contribute for the analysis of cases that fit on ritualism, named by the Argentinean criminal law as "reduction to servdom" as the consent given by someone who has been object of mental dominion is in fact fake and void his own free will. The author has a large experience of diagnosis and treatment of individuals who have been victims of coercive persuasion and thought reform in destructive groups such as cults, and those who have been in coercive one-on-one relationships such as cultic friendships and cultic dating relationships. From the comparative study of authors that conform the Argentinean doctrinal corpus, the author investigate on this specific subject, including concepts from the psychology and social sciences in order to understand the mental dominion phenomenon by which someone could be recruited to a coercive group/ organization. After analyzing 10 groups/ organizations which coercive persuasive methods/ techniques were probed, the author had developed a checklist with the techniques and the environment characteristics that can be taken place in the recruitment of an individual into a coercive group. This checklist is a useful tool to assess an at risk individual. The kind of manipulation and deception they have endured, the catastrophic personality changes that went through should be understand by the exposition of the tactics used by the perpetrator. The coercive persuasion and its techniques will be exposed and discussed. A checklist of this techniques, created by the author, will be exposed in order to be used to assess this particular kind of maltreatment, so frequent in destructive groups. The differences between ages in the diagnosis will be clearly considered.

Abstract # 362

Title: La Interacciã"N Abusador/ Vã Ctima En Abuso Sexual Infantil: Algunos Aspectos Singulares Fenomenolã Gicos Y De La Estuctura.

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Virginia Berlinerblau, Irene Intebi*

Abstract: Typically there is an unequal and complementary relationship 'naturalized' and abusive, whith no respect to intergenerational boundaries, places, or rights; where the abuser´s efforts are placed at the service of maintaining the relational status. The immobility in the relationship where escapes for the child are excluded, closes the outputs to the victims, who cannot imagine alternatives. Most cases occur without violence objective. Although the first abusive act is a violation, the victim lives in a kind of second state who reduce awareness. The abuser and the abused are locked into a world apart, the child is left without protection. Once installed this complementarity extreme, a child is just what his/her father /abuser you want it to be. The operators before the natural repulsion faced whith the unacceptable, censor themselves and divert the gaze, stopping the listening. The children suffer from unspeakable experiences, are deprived of the benefit of their experiences and knowledge from their own experience with peers, are automate at the body levels and are blocked at the cognitive level (thoughts) are accountable for the safety of the older adult with an alienating silence, their stories reveal a deep exhaustion and a progressive abandonment of all desire to understand, they lose the critical sense and perceive their situation as an inevitable, suffers from ideas torturous of impotence, destruction, shame, separation, suicide and death, present hidden fear of retaliation and/or the explicit threat, evil and its consequences are originate in the defensive action of the victim. Their situation is similar to that of someone who was tied up and run the risk of choke when trying to move. The children are deprived of their childhood, they accepted the sacrifice because they feel guilty and grow with a forced maturity forced. Are carriers of the secrecy, shame and guilty and are isolated from the outside world.

Abstract # 363

Title: Presence of Emotional and Behavioral Problems in Children in Residential Care in the Province of Catalonia in Spain and the Influence of Time

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Lorena Delgado*

Abstract: The prevalence of emotional and behavioral problems affecting children in residential care as well as the influence of the time of institutionalization, were analyzed. The sample consisted of 45 children in residential care and 100 children that lived with their families. age and sex of participants was controlled The data collection procedure used was the Behavior Assessment System for Children, BASC parent rating scale. Children in residential care were found to have more behavioural problems, as well greater difficulties in adaptation. These adaptative skills correlated negatively with internalizing scales in a more relevant way compared to children who lived with their families. The institutionalization time increases the behavioural problems and the aggressiveness.

Abstract # 364

Title: Characteristics of the Relationship between Practitioners and Fathers whose Children Receive Child Protection Services

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Annie Devault, Carl Lacharité, Marie-Claude Huard-Fleury, Francine deMontigny*

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to describe the relationship between fathers of children who receive child protection services (CPS) and practitioners of these services. According to Dubowitz (2009), because we know little about fathers who receive CPS, researchers should interview fathers in order to understand their specific role in the intervention and their involvement toward their children. The presentation is based on the qualitative analysis of 12 interviews conducted with fathers whose children receive services for negligence. The aim of the interviews was to examine how fathers experience their relationship with the practitioners, the dimensions that help or are obstacles to this relationship, how they perceive that being a man affect or not the relation. The results show that motivation, willingness to engage and compliance with the practitioners, requests are considered as helping the relationship between fathers and practitioners. In contrast, fathers don't feel good about this relationship when they think that the practitioners don't consider their point of view in decision regarding their children and tell them how to raise them. Some fathers feel that because they are men, practitioners don't listen to them, don't recognize their role and that they constantly have to prove to the professionals that they are able to raise a child, which would not be the case with mothers. These fathers report a lot of frustration because they have the impression that they are being threatened and blamed by their practitioners and that the professional is not transparent in the relationship. About half of the fathers reveal that their relationship with their practitioner is made of collaboration, respect and trust. In any case, fathers recognize the overwhelming power that CPS have in their family life. The discussion will engage participants in reflecting about interventions with fathers in CPS.

Abstract # 365

Title: Psychopharmacological Approaches For Sexually Abused Girls In Residential Treatment

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Gonca Celik, Aysegül-Yolga Tahiroğlu, Ayse Avcı*

Abstract: Objectives: Residential treatment centers (RTC), an alternative of psychiatric inpatient care, have been widely used for treating children and adolescent victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA). The Oguz Kaan Koksal RTC, the first institution in Turkey, was established in 2004 to care and treat for child and adolescent female victims of CSA. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the medication protocol and overall treatment effectiveness using data from sample from our RT setting. Method: Medical and clinical data were obtained by a retrospective chart review of 145 sexually abused girls over a five-year period. Trauma Symptom Checklist (TSC)-40 was used to assess trauma-related symptoms. Results: In total, 99 girls were included from analysis, while 46 were excluded for not providing complete/valid data. Of those, 34.3% were on monotherapy and 65.7% were on polytherapy. The most commonly used combination therapies were antipsychotics plus antiepileptics or antidepressants. Total group analysis yielded a significant improvement in symptomatology between the beginning and end of the treatment (pre/post-TSC-40: 42.0/23.5; p=0.0001). The analysis of medication subgroups revealed marked differences in TSC-40 scores. To receive Risperidone (37.9/23.8; p=0.0001), Aripiprazole (44.6/24.7; p=0.0001), SSRIs (47.7/30.4; p=0.003), Valproic-acid (42.6/24.2; p=0.0001), and Lamotrigine (32.0/22.5; p=0.012) as well as combinations of antipsychotics plus antidepressants (45.2/31.6; p=0.025) or antiepileptics (42.1/23.6; p=0.0001) were associated with significant reductions in TCS-40 scores. Conclusion: The treatment of trauma related symptoms in CSA victims often requires multi-modal approaches. In line with our results, the vast majority of youth who enter residential treatment programs have taken psychotropic medications, and polipharmacy. In literature, little is known about psychopharmacotherapy in PTSD youths, especially in residential programs. As a result, it is concluded that this naturalistic study involving vulnerable and gender specific adolescent group will contribute to future follow-up studies.

Abstract # 366

Title: Assesment Of Cognitive Functions In Abused Mexican Children

Presentation time: Tuesday, 10 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Amada Ampudia-Rueda*

Abstract: Exposure to traumatic events during childhood, especially child abuse, has important emotional implications for the painful experiences of the minor that generate problems of mental health, socio-emotional and cognitive, derived from bad treatment. The consequences it produces, affect children ranging from physical, psychological and behavioral. The aim of this study is to assess the cognitive functions in Mexican children that have been exposed to situations of abuse and aggression. METHOD: We considered 70 children (boys and girls) from 6 to 12 years of age, of a temporary shelter in Mexico, which were exposed to situations of violence and abuse. The Wechsler Intelligence scale for children-IV (WISC-IV) translated and adapted to the Spanish was applied individually to each. The instrument is composed of 15 subscales with reagents of increasing difficulty and each one measure different cognitive functions, and later grouped into four categories, which represent the index that measures the test. RESULTS: There is a decrease in the five total scores and index, being the most significant verbal understanding. Children who have suffered abuse tend to have negative responses that will prevent them to interact with their environment. CONCLUSION: The study can identify a poor performance in the WISC-IV in mistreated children; the most affected areas refer to the understanding of the language and social interaction skills. It is important to take into account that these children not only are affected by the emotional consequences of mistreatment, but also the poor affective interaction they have with their parents in their early years, which is reflected in the intellectual performance and adaptation.

Abstract # 367

Title: The Importance of Care Play: Analysis of Therapeutic Interventions for Maltreated Children

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Rie Mizuki, Mamiko Kyuzen, Akiko Wakamatsu, Satoru Nishizawa*

Abstract: The Center for Child Abuse Prevention in Tokyo, Japan, has been implemented a pilot program of psychotherapy focused on attachment and trauma for maltreated children. The program provides a joint play therapy session (60 min.), a consultation session (30 min.) and a free play session (30 min.) for 13 weeks to children under the custody of the Child Protective Services and their current caregivers (i.e. foster parents or care workers at group homes for children). The aim of this study was to examine what therapeutic interventions resulted in improvement of the children's symptomatic behaviors. Eight types of therapeutic interventions were identified by content analysis of the joint play sessions in a previous study (Wakamatsu et al., 2011). In the current study, the total frequency of each of the eight interventions utilized during the joint play therapy sessions was calculated. Also, the caretakers (n=23) who participated in the program completed a questionnaire on their child's symptomatic behaviors of abuse at three different points in time (i.e., pre-program, post-program, and follow-up). Regressions were conducted to examine the impact of each intervention on improvement in children's symptomatic behaviors of abuse. The result of bivariate regressions showed that engagement in care play was significantly associated with decline in symptomatic behaviors of abuse between the pre- and post-programs. The association between care play engagement and decline in symptomatic behavior was also significant when adjusted for covariates. However, none of the other interventions were significantly associated with changes in symptomatic behavior between pre-program and follow-up. In conclusion, the finding that children's engagement in care play has a significant and independent impact on symptomatic behaviors of abuse suggests that incorporating care play during joint play therapy sessions can have significant benefits for maltreated children who are separated from their parents.

Abstract # 369

Title: Psychiatric Assessment And Follow-Up Of Child Abuse Victims: Experience Of The Last Four-Years

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Çağatay Uğur, Özlem Şireli, Zeynep Esenkaya, Hülya Yaylalı, Nagihan Saday Duman, Betül Gül, Merve Günay, Hilal Tuğba Kılıç, C. Kağan Gürkan, Birim Günay Kılıç*

Abstract: To determine psychiatric diagnoses and follow up status of children and adolescents who referred to an outpatient unit of child and adolescent psychiatry due to child abuse. Methods: Data related to 172 children and adolescents who referred to Ankara University, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry for suspected child abuse between 2008 and 2011 was retrospectively evaluated. Additional 118 cases that were evaluated in collaboration with Ankara Child Protection Unit were not included in this study. Psychiatric diagnoses of child abuse victims and their post-assessment outcomes were determined according to their chart records. Results: The analysis included children and adolescents with all types of abuse. The mean age of referral was 12.5Â±3.6 and 26.2% (n=45) of the victims were boys and 73.3% (n=126) were girls. At their first visit, 91.3% (n=157) of the child abuse victims had a pychiatric or behavioral problem. According to DSM-IV criteria, 87.8% (n=151) of the cases were categorically diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder during their psychiatric interview. It was detected that 48.3% (n=83) of the patients did not come to follow up visit after their first assessments. Percentage of patients who came to their visits regularly was 31.4% (n=54) while 20.3% (n=35) of them irregularly attended. Conclusion: The results of this chart review study indicated that emergence of psychiatric and behavioral problems in child abuse victims is a rule rather than exception. On the other hand, attendance to psychiatric follow up visits rather low. Symptoms of psychiatric disorder occur lately in some of abused children during their life course. However, referral of children only forensic assessment by judicial authorities limits the attendance and benefit from psychiatric services effectively.

Abstract # 372

Title: A Mother with Paranoid Disorder and her False Allegations for Incest (a Case Report)

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authora: *Bora Buken, Zerrin Erkol, Erhan Buken*

Abstract: A mother with paranoid disorder and her false allegations for incest (a case report) Introduction: Incest is sexual intercourse between close relatives. At the present day, incest became into prominence by wide mass of community thanks to press organs. This situation is useful for coming out of the hidden cases. However, somebodies with paranoid symptoms may perceive and arrogate falsely about there is an incest case in her/his family as a result of her/his deliriums. We present a paranoid disorder case who realized two false allegations for incest and discuss it'sproperties according to literature data. Case report: A 35-year-old woman applied to the Public Prosecutor's Office with an allegation about her 8-year-old daughter was sexually abused by her husband. She told that she hasn't seen her husband's any sexual abuse behaviour to her daughter, but she has understood this incest situation by courtesy of television program. The physical and psychiatric examination findings of the girl were normal. Any evidence for sexual abuse couldn't been determined. After a year, the mother applied to the Public Prosecutor's Office with another allegation about her 11-year-old son was sexually abusing by her husband too. She told that a blood stain on her son's pants was a definite evidence of sexual abuse. The physical and psychiatric examination of the boy didn't show any finding for incest. Psychiatric examining of the mother revealed paranoid disorder, skepticism, lack of confidence and anxiety. It was thought that these incest allegations may be due to delirium as a symptom of paranoid disorder.Conculusion: Incest is not acceded in many communities and it is illegal or partially prohibited in most countries. This case shows us the importance of the examination not only the victim's but also the person who peached the cases. It may be beneficial for prevent damnification of the blameless person. Key words: Incest, psychiatric disorder, false allegation.

Abstract # 373

Title: Child Abuse And The Developing Human Brain

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Hoda Kattan*

Abstract: Researchers in the field of child abuse and neglect have confirmed a connection between all kinds of abuse and permanent neurobiological abnormalities in the brain and psychiatric problems that range from panic attacks to post-traumatic stress disorder as it occurs during the critical formative time when the brain is being physically sculpted by experience. Also, physically or sexually abused patients can experience symptoms similar to those experienced by patients with temporal lobe epilepsy including tingling, headache, numbness, dizziness, or vertigo and a large percentage can have brain wave abnormalities in the EEG. Resent studies have also confirmed that 30% of children with history of severe abuse meet the diagnostic criteria for ADHD. And finally, increased levels of catecholaminergic neurotransmitters and steroid hormones excretions were detected in maltreated children with post-traumatic stress disorder with associated brain atrophy. The data of the Saudi National Family Safety Registry will also be presented.

Abstract # 375

Title: A Patient With Self-Mutilation And Sexual Abuse History

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Filiz Şimşek Orhan, Ömer Faruk Akça, Dilek Akçora, Recep Akdur, Sevgi Başkan, Özdecan Bezici, Gürol Cantürk, Deniz Çalışkan, Ergin Çiftçi, Mehmet Çolak, Kağan Gürkan, Hamit Hancı, Efser Kerimoğlu, Birim Günay Kılıç, Halil Özdemir, Onur Polat, Emine Suskan, Deniz Tekin, Betül Ulukal, Runa Uslu, Aydın Yağmurlu*

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse is a complicated problem accompanied by physical and psychiatric findings such as self-mutilation, depressive and dissociative behaviors, extreme masturbation and other psychiatric problems. Recently, studies have found that the rate of sexual abuse is significantly higher among self-mutilators versus nonmutilators. In this case report, a girl aged 12 years with both self-mutilative behavior and sexual abuse history is reported. The patient, who was living at an official orphanage during the time of admission was brought to the Child Protection Unit of Ankara University with various complaints, which were said to have occurred during the last three months. Her symptoms included genital scratching, self-made wounds on her genital area, rectal prolapse, and serious excorie lesions, as well as scars on her genital area and hands. It was further found that the patient was experiencing various hallucinations, agitation and inappropriate behaviors in a depressive mood, such as touching her stool, putting her stool or paper napkin pieces into her anus and vagina. Following the first month of hospitalization, however, she stated a sexual abusive history upon the assuring attitude of the medical personals and the social worker toward her, according to which she asserted that her father and her father's friend kissed and touched herself. The genital lesions were treated medically, and psychiatric treatments including drug treatment and behavioral treatment were carried out for her psychiatric symptoms. After two months of hospitalization, her genital lesions, as well as the psychiatric symptoms disappeared completely, and thus she was discharged from the hospital and was placed again to an orphanage. Children who experience sexual abuse may show various psychiatric problems, such as depressive and dissociative behaviors, self-mutilation and extreme masturbation. Therefore, a complete evaluation of these children should be important in terms of their appropriate management, including psychiatric and physical procedures.

Abstract # 376

Title: Marriage: Can a Male Child be the Subject of Sexual Abuse?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gürol Cantürk, Sevgi Başkan, Özdecan Bezici, Deniz Çalışkan, Kağan Gürkan, Birim Günay Kılıç, Filiz Şimşek Orhan, Emine Suskan, Deniz Tekin, Betül Ulukol*

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse is defined as the exploitation of a child, who is immature in terms of psychosocial development, for sexual gratification of and by an adult. According to the Turkish Penal Code, any behavior with the purpose of sexual gratification performed on an individual without her/his consent, using methods, including force, threat, fear, fraud or deception, and making use of the her/his young age and/or mental illness, is considered within the scope of sexual offense. Sexual abuse might range from verbal abuse to rape. The studies show that men are the primary perpetrators of sexual abuse of children. The number of studies, which investigated the women offenders who committed child sexual abuse is limited. The majority of abusers are men. In about 15-30% of reported cases, the child sexual abuser is under the age of 18. Our case was a 16 years old man according to his birth certificate, having a 19-year- old wife and three children, two aged 2.5 and 1, and one being a newborn. The spouses were close relatives and married without a marriage license. The male spouse already referred to legal authorities to have his age raised. The children were registered under the mother's ID. In this case, the woman was 16 years old when she had her firstborn. The section concerning "Sexual Intercourse With A Minor" in the Turkish Penal Code states that the age of consent for sexual activity is over 15. Nevertheless, the male spouse was only 13 years old when the first baby was born, thus he was under the age of 15 and was not in a state to legally consent to sexual intercourse. Turkish Civil Law states that "Man or woman cannot get married until they have completed the age of 17 years". However, according to a regulation stating that "The judge may permit a man or a woman, completed the age of 16, to marry in exceptional circumstances based on a very important cause", a man or a woman at the age of 16 can get married in special cases. In practice, women under the age of 16 are married unofficially to adult men, and in such cases, legal action against the adult man is being taken in terms of the sexual abuse of a minor. Our case did not match the official age of marriage. Since the couple was not part of a civil marriage, this marriage has been aimed to be discussed in terms of a male child's sexual abuse.

Abstract # 378

Title: Preparing Reports for Care Proceedings: Suspending Judgement Using a Pathway / Stepping Stone Approach to Independent Assessments

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Sue Foley, Susan Blacker*

Abstract: This interactive presentation will explore the judgements and values of stakeholders and participants in care and protection proceedings which are seeking to understand what is in the best interest of the child. The clinician interacts with the legal process and legislators, the documents before the Court, the family members, their stories and beliefs; the care professionals, agenda, the individual lawyers and their dominant narratives and expected outcomes, and of course the decision makers who may be magistrates or judges. The goal of the report is a formulation that addresses: • the child or children's safety (rights to not being abused) • the child or children's welfare (rights to a good enough family) • the child or children's day to day care, and access to resources, health education, stability and wellbeing, in terms of the opportunity for them to adequately progress along their developmental pathways • predisposing factors for the child, their carers and their community and • the potential impact of monitoring and moderating factors. In preparing an independent report the clinician needs to "suspend judgement" in order to gather data to assist them in their clinical and legal assessment process and therefore prepare a report that will assist the court in improving the child'ssafety welfare and wellbeing.

Abstract # 380

Title: Reflections on Paul Steinhauer's Least Detrimental Alternative. Challenges for Clinicians Writing Parenting Capacity Assessments Reports in Care Proceedings

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Mark Allerton, Susan Blacker*

Abstract: This practical and interactive presentation will explore some of the challenges and dilemmas mental health professionals and clinicians face in conducting parenting capacity assessments for courts and when trying to balance the child's best interests and the rights of the child to live in their family. Clinicians writing parenting capacity assessment reports in child protection proceedings can be asked to provide recommendations to judicial decision makers about whether or not a child should be restored to his or her parents. At times, all of the options carry risks for the child's future wellbeing and clinicians will need to provide the judicial decision makers with a carefully considered formulation for the least detrimental alternative. Paul Steinhauer (1991) identified additional risks for abused and neglected children in child protection cases when decisions are pending about restoration, or transfer out of their family into a long term care placement. Steinhauer noted the importance of a careful assessment of attachment needs, the need to understand the potential for a child from a difficult home environment to develop conduct disorder and the importance of identifying any factors from the child's psychosocial experiences that might present risk to the stability of a long term placement., and included these as essential to understanding the least detrimental alternative.

Abstract # 381

Title: The First Year Experience of Ankara Child Follow up Center

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Fadime Yüksel, Safa Çelik, Filiz Daşkafa, Nilüfer Keser, Elif Odabaş, Didem Yazıcı, İbrahim Yılmaz, Fayık Yurtkulu, Burcu Alan Ersöz, Betül Ulukol*

Abstract: The aim of this presentation is to share the first year experience of the first CFC team in Turkey. Ankara CFC has been giving services in a children hospital since November 2010. It is a first reference center and only sexually abused children are admitted. In the beginning of the judicial procedures the forencis interview is practiced with the children by a trained professional in a child friendly condition. Then also psychosocial evaluation and forensic examination are performed and all data are recorded.A total of 465 children were admitted to the center between November 2010 - October 2011. The number of the children admitted to center with suspected to be sexually abused, has steadily increased over several months. Age and sex distribution was 13.0 Â± 3.8 years and 15 % male, 85 % female, respectively. Thirteen children were came only for forensic medical examination. The other 452 children were interviewed for evaluation for possible child sexually abuse. 383 (82%) children were diagnosed as sexually abused by the forensic interviews. 14 % of the children were male with a mean age of 9.6 Â± 3.6 years and 86% of them were female with a mean age of 13.8 Â± 3.2 years. 19 % of the exploiters were very closed family members and 74% of them were other relatives and friends. Only 23 % of the children were abused by the strangers. The rate of childhood marriage was 11%. 35 % of the events were occured in the house of exploiters and 18 % of them were in the victim'shouse.

Abstract # 382

Title: The Experience of the Child Protection Unit in Ankara University Hospital

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Betül Ulukol, Recep Akdur, Sevgi Başkan, Özdecan Bezirci, Gürol Cantürk, Deniz Çalışkan, Kağan Gürkan, Birim Günay Kılıç, Filiz Şimşek Orhan, Birgül Piyal, Onur Polat, Emine Suskan, Deniz Tekin, Runa Uslu, Aydın Yağmurlu*

Abstract: In Ankara University Medical School Hospital, a hospital-based multi disciplinary "Child Protection Unit-CPU", for abused children was established in 2004. This team is composed of pediatricians, forensic medicine physicians, child psychiatrists, pediatric surgeons, public health specialists, emergency medicine specialists, a social worker, and nurses. In this study, the cases referred to the CPU of Ankara University between January 2004 and December 2011 were cross-sectionally analyzed. A total of 414 patients were referred to the CPU during the study period. The first year only 2 and second year 17 cases were referred to the team. In subsequent years, the referral rate has steadily increased and in the last year 101 cases were referred. Child abuse and neglect (CAN) was ruled out in 46 (11%) cases. 92 (22 %) cases were evaluated as high-risk children and they were followed up. The remaining 276 (67 %) cases were diagnosed as "definite abuse or neglect". In this group, 51 % of the children were male with a mean age of 7.4 - 5.0 years and 49 % of them were female with a mean age of 9.4 - 5.5 years. The frequency of sexually abused children were 33.7 %, while physically abused children were 26.4 % and neglect cases were 37.7 %. In this study, the sociodemographic characteristics and the risk factors of child abuse and neglect were discussed in the framework of our data.

Abstract # 383

Title: The Frequency of Shaken Baby Syndrome in Children Who Have Intracranial Hemorrhage Signs

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Gül Kazancı, Betül Ulukol, Filiz Orhon*

Abstract: Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) is a clinical situation following up with intracranial and /or retinal hemorrhages caused by the physical violence especially on the children under 3 due to perpetrator'sloss of anger control. There has not been conducted any study regarding SBS incidence in Turkey yet. No matter how well the healthcare standards of countries, SBS is a great charge on economy with its high level of morbidity and mortality. Social-financial conditions, violence in family, divorced parents, uncontrolled anger of parents, prematurity and prolonged inconsolable crying are among the preparative reasons of SBS. It can be prevented to increase knowledge and to give educations for parents especially in earlier time after birth. This study aimed to find the frequency and epidemiology of SBS in children under 3 who have intracranial hemorrhage signs. In 16 months period, 10 patients included in this prospective study from Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, Children Health and Disease Department, Emergency and General Polyclinics, Neurosurgery Department. Three patients per 10 (%30) have been diagnosed of SBS. Patients have been evaluated according to SBS forms and families have been negotiated with social service specialist. We found that positive family history such as psychopathology in family, one of the epidemiologic features, has an important relation with SBS. In conclusion, determining the SBS incidence, risk factors of SBS and preventive applications are important approaches to reduce the development of SBS.

Abstract # 385

Title: Community Based Treatment for Children Witnesses/Victims of Family Violence in Republic of Macedonia

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Meri Boshkovska, Marija Raleva*

Abstract: Introduction: In the R. Macedonia family violence has became a very serious problem which came into the focus of multisectoral approach, but still leaving children out of specific interventions. There is a lack of accessible services for children and families, especially aimed for supporting mothers in their parenting role as a main support system for children witness and victims of family violence. Objective: To present the development of the counseling service for children and their mothers who have been identified as victims of family violence by the social services and to provide them early intervention and support of parenting and child development. MLSP has initiated opening of the Community based treatment service, supported by UNICEF office, Skopje, which would serve as a model of service aimed for prevention and early intervention in cases of family violence and child maltreatment. The team consists of a psychologist, pedagogue and social worker and child psychiatrist, who is an external consultant. The families are referred by the Centers for Social Work, which acts as a central body in the referral system, based on multisectoral approach. The programme includes components of services which are family centered (family counseling, parental support, parent-child interactive therapy), with a structured interventions within a time frame of 10-12 weeks, once a week. Conclusion: Supporting parents in their parenting role is a way to prevent consequences of family violence on children and to promote child normal development.

Abstract # 387

Title: Child Physical Abuse: The Role of the Pediatrician in Recognition, Intervention, and Prevention

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Nina Agrawal, Lyle Pritchard*

Abstract: Pediatricians and other health care professionals are in an ideal position to identify, treat, and prevent child physical abuse. According to the World Health Organization, twenty five to fifty percent of the world'schildren are physically abused.1 However, most go unrecognized. Failure to intervene places children at increased risk for severe psychological and physical consequences including re-abuse and fatality. The most common indicator of physical abuse is skin injuries. A comprehensive and thorough medical evaluation is essential in determining the likelihood of abuse. Key factors used to differentiate accidental from non-accidental trauma are history, developmental ability of the child, location and pattern of the injuries. Alternative medical diagnoses, which mimic inflicted injuries, need to be considered. In addition to diagnosis and treatment, pediatricians should use these opportunities with parents to promote disciplinary strategies other than corporal punishment. Discipline comes from the latin word, to teach. The three essential components of discipline are (1) fostering a positive parent-child relationship, (2) reinforcement of desired behaviors, and (3) providing consequences for undesired behaviors. All three components must be implemented in order for the strategy to be effective. Discussing non-violent discipline techniques with parents is a sensitive topic and can be difficult.2 Communication and problem solving skills are essential.3 Workshop participants will engage in role modeling exercises and case vignette discussions of common parenting challenges at various child developmental stages. Through general and targeted prevention, pediatricians and other health care professionals can play an important role in ensuring children live in safe, supportive, and nurturing home environments References: 1 World Health Organization Fact Sheet, August 2010 2 American Academy of Pediatrics, Guidance for Effective Discipline, Pediatrics, April 1998 3 Wissow LS, Roter, D, Toward Effective Discussion of Discipline and Corporal Punishment During Primary Care Visits: Findings from Studies of Doctor-Patient Interaction, Pediatrics, October 1994.

Abstract # 388

Title: Let Them Play: Bringing Parents / Caregivers and Children Together in Treatment of Trauma

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Edith Kriel*

Abstract: South African Children are amongst the most traumatized in the world. In a recent study conducted in the Western Cape, 91% of the children who were interviewed had been exposed to traumatic events, including violent crime, domestic violence, rape and child abuse. A staggering 38% of children reported trauma symptoms severe enough to be classified as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Trauma treatment in South Africa, when available, is mostly focused on the child and the parents / caregivers get little or no intervention or support. This may leave parents feeling disempowered in helping their child. Yet, keeping systems theory in mind, by supporting the parental subsystem it would directly impact on the child and their healing in a positive way. Family play therapy is an effective way of helping traumatised children and parents to connect and grow together in their healing. Children eagerly engage in this form of treatment, and it assists parents to interact with their child in a way that they may seldom make time for. Family play therapy is a useful assessment tool for the therapist and family to identify areas of growth and risks. Further, it provides a platform for genuine workable solutions in therapy to be generated. This process empowers parents to take a more active approach in the treatment of the child, shares the responsibility of healing and mostly leads to more effective interventions and treatment.

Abstract # 390

Title: An Analysis On The Self-Destruction And Suicide By Those Who Have Experienced Sexual Abuse, Depression And Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Though Scales

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Didem Behice Oztop, Sema Ekmekçi, Fatih Yağmur, Meda Kondolot*

Abstract: Introduction: It is now generally known that undergoing a sexual abuse may lead to self-destruction, suicide, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Our study aims at determining the rate of self-destruction and suicide among children who had experienced sexual abuse and determining the rates of depression and PTSD through scales. METHODS AND MATERIALS: The children aged 0-18 who had undergone sexual abuse and sent to Prevention of Child Abuse, Application and Research Center at Erciyes University between 01.01.2011-31.12.2011 to have a judicial report were analyzed retrospectively with regard to their age, sex, frequency of abuse, psychiatric diagnosis according to DSM IV-TR Diagnosis classification and leaving home or suicide behaviours. The children were made to complete Depression Scale for Children (DSC) and Response to Post-Traumatic Stress for Children (RPTS-CS) The total number of the applicant children is 654. Of them, 528 (80.7 %) were female and 126 (19.3%) were male and their mean age was 13,57-3,32. It was reported that of the 421, 137 (32.5 %) underwent sexual abuse for 5 times, 197 (46.8 %) of them for once, 45 (10.7 %) of them for twice, 32 (7.6 %) of them for 3 times and 7 (1.7 %) of them for 4 times. It was described that of the 510, 161 (31.6 %) had vaginal intercourse, 89 (17.5 %) of them had anal intercourse, 81 (15.9 %) of them had touch on special body points, 67 (13.1 %) had frottage and 112 (21.9 %) had sexual abuse such as verbal harassment etc. The diagnosis of 167 patients according to the DSM_IV diagnosis classification was obtained. While there was no psychopathology in 6 (3.6 %) of them, 60 (35.9 %) of them were diagnosed with PTSD, 46 (27.6 %) of them with adjustment disorder, 30 (18 %) of them with depression, 3 (1.8 %) had acute stress reaction, 3 (1.8 %) of them with Mild Mental Retardation and TSSB, 4 (2.4 %) of them with depression and PTSD. There was no risky behaviour detected in 76 (62,8 %) of the 121 cases. There was suicide attempt in 24 (19.8 %) of them, 15 (12.4 %) had the behaviour of self-destruction, 6 (5 %) of them had the idea to commit suicide. Of the 290 patients, 125 (43.1 %) had the idea to leave home in their mind. In the scales found, the mean score of the 87 RPTS-CS was 37,1Â±18,01 and for 34 (39.1%) of them it was significant. The mean score of 94 DSC is 18,6-12,4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION Sexual abuse is related to introverted and extroverted psychiatric disorders. One of the most important risks is to be a victim again. It is not only important to follow up closely the children who had experienced sexual abuse and to protect their mental health, but also it is very important to keep them away from being a victim again.

Abstract # 391

Title: Child Abuse and Dentistry: Oro-facial Aspects of Cases of Child Abuse on File at a Child Protection Police Department

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Didem Kural, İlknur Tanboğa, Elif Gizem Aktepe, Burak Kıtıki*

Abstract: Aim: Child abuse is a disturbingly common finding in society. Regarding to oro-facial injuries and dental lesions seen in victims of child abuse, we aimed to 1)find out the type and location of the oro-facial injuries, 2)assess the frequency of oro-facial injuries, 3) to increase the awareness of paediatric dentists in evaluating such conditions. Material and Method: The frequency of head, face, mouth, and neck injuries due to child abuse and neglect was investigated in a review of 10000 cases on file in the Police Department of Child Protection in Istanbul. Type and location of the injuries have been assessed. The study is still on progression, the statistical results are still being evaluating. Results: Despite the high number of injuries to the head and face, the reported number of injuries to the mouth was very low. The findings suggest the importance of involving dental professionals in identifying, reporting, and preventing child abuse and neglect. Conclusion: Because paediatric dentists have daily contact with children and their caregivers, the role of pediatric dentists in diagnosing child abuse is discussed. Paediatric dentists, position, diagnosis and contribution in rehabilitation, position and importance in multidiscipliner team are always backwards in the first and second protection steps. With this study, we aim to recognise the paediatric dentists in the position of child abuse protective steps and their active role in diagnosis the oral lesions seen in child abuse.

Abstract # 392

Title: The Assessment of The Forensic Cases Applied to Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Isik Gorker*

Abstract: Children and adolescents identified as forensic cases were evaluated in our Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department for the courts request of medical reports. We aimed to examine the characteristics of these children and adolescents between May 2007 and January 2012. Method: Interviews were conducted with 334 cases, aged 2 to 18 years (mean age 13.6 - 2.9), and also their families were interviewed separately. Psychometric tests were made to evaluate their intellectual levels. Separate interviews have been made by a social worker, and if necessary the families were examined within their environments. DSM-IV-TR were used for diagnosis. Results: We didn,t find any psychiatric disorders of 214 cases (64.1%). The cases were 11.9 % acute stress disorder and 11.7 % post traumatic stress disorder. 224 cases (67.1 %) of all cases were applied for evaluation of sexual abuse and 85.3 % were girls (‰.001). 76.3 % of sexually abused children diagnosed post traumatic stress disorder (‰ 0.05). 52.1 % of the sexual offenders were known by the sexually abused children before. Conclusion: 67 % of all cases were sexually abused in our study. The most common diagnosis was post traumatic stress disorder of these cases. In references, post traumatic stress disorder heve been stated as the correlate of sexual abuse in children.

Abstract # 393

Title: History of Childhood Victimisation of Battered Women in Shelters

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Sophie Boucher, Hélène Carrier*

Abstract: Many studies have exposed the pervasive impact of childhood maltreatment in later victimisation, including victimisation in intimate relationships. In fact, any form of maltreatment experience may increase the risk for future physical, emotional and sexual abuse (Parks et al., 2011), and the co-occurrence of different types of trauma may exacerbate this risk (Widom et al., 2008). However, researches examining the victimisation experiences of battered women requiring services from shelters rarely investigate prior victimisation experiences such as child maltreatment. These informations regarding trauma history may be crucial in dispensing adequate services to these women and taking into account possible long term consequences for adequate recovery (Herman, 1992). The aim of the current study is therefore to investigate childhood abuse experiences among women getting services from battered women shelters in Quebec, Canada. Hundred and fifty two women getting services from community shelters completed a battery of questionnaires including a measure of childhood victimisation, the Early Trauma Inventory (Bremner & Mazure, 2009), a measure of childhood sexual abuse (Cyr & Frappier, 2005) and a measure of violence inflicted by the current partner (Conflict Tactics Scales "," II, Straus et al., 1996). Results indicate that women report very high rates of all forms of childhood abuse including physical abuse (67,1%) emotional abuse (82,20%), neglect (52%) and sexual abuse (63,2%). However, in this population, early childhood victimisation is not associated with more severe verbal, physical or sexual abuse by the current partner. Results will be discussed in light of possible pathways from childhood maltreatment to later victimisation in intimate relationships.

Abstract # 395

Title: Ten Year Experience Of The First Hospital Based Child Protection Center In Turkey About Munchausen By Proxy Cases

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Nehir Oznur Muz, Figen Sahin, Nahide Dogrucan, Figen Pasli*

Abstract: 'Munchausen syndrome by proxy' (MSBP) which is a special form of child abuse is described as a disease that is fabricated by the care giver or the parent of the child. Although it'sstill a new topic in our country, studies aiming to increase the awareness about the disease are emerging. There are limited number of case reports about MSBP, however a study reporting the case profiles of MSBP in our country has not been published yet. In this study we aimed to collect information about MSBP cases seen in Turkey. As Gazi University Child Protection Center is the first hospital based child protection center in Turkey we'd like to report all cases seen in our center between 2001-2012 as a pilot study. Meanwhile we asked officially to other 6 child protection centers in Turkey which were founded after 2001 and all university hospitals with pediatrics and psychiatry clinics to send information about the cases that have been diagnosed as MSBP if any. The information acquired from them will be presented in the congress. In Gazi University Child Protection Center, 14 cases of MSBP are diagnosed between 2001 and 2012. Data about patients were evaluated according to age, gender, diagnosis processes, familial medical history and familial socio-economic status. Profiling cases of MSBP is an important step to preventing child abuse and neglect, so that such cases will be easier to suspect and report. By insight of the new Child Protection Centers in Turkey, further studies are needed to increase awareness and knowledge on MSBP.

Abstract # 396

Title: Short Form Development of Perception of Psychological Maltreatment Inventory for Adolescents (POPMIFA)

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Fatos Erkman, Esra Görkem*

Abstract: In this study the Short Form of "Perception of Psychological Maltreatment Inventory for Adolescents (POPMIFA)" is being developed. The POPMIFA original forms are 100 item forms for mother perception and father perception. The psychometric properties of the POPMIFA is very strong but the length can be a deterrent for wide scale utilization thus the aim for the present study is to create a short form consisting of 45 items that is as strong psychometric wise as the original form. The forms have been administered to high-school students and the items with highest item total correlations have been chosen to be included in the short form . At the present the work on establishing the correlation with the long form, the reliability and validity of the short form is in process. The data will be again collected from high school students, and one group they will be administered the long and short forms so that the two can be correlated. And also the subject population will be administered the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire as well as the Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Turkish forms to establish the validity of the short form. The final form of perceived psychological abuse inventory will be an assessment tool that will be easy to utilize by researchers and practitioners alike.

Abstract # 398

Title: A Cumulative Risk Model of Child Physical Abuse Potential in a Portuguese Community Sample

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Diogo Lamela, Barbara Figueiredo*

Abstract: Previous studies have systematically identified the most predictive risk factors of child physical maltreatment (CPM). However, the majority of these studies assessed risk factors in isolation. According the cumulative risk hypothesis psychological and social problems are caused by the accumulation of risk factors, independently of the presence or absence of specific risk indicators. Till this moment, few studies examined the effect of cumulative risk on CPM potential. This study aims to test two concurrent models of cumulative risk of CPM, by investigating whether is the threshold cumulative risk model or the linear cumulative risk model that better predicted CPM potential. Data from the National Representative Study of Psychosocial Context of Child Abuse and Neglect in Portugal were used (N = 796). The study was conducted in 2000. Parents of school-aged children answered to self-report measures regarding socio-demographic variables, history of child maltreatment, psychological distress and CPM potential. A cumulative risk index was computed, comprising ten dichotomized risk factors. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted in order to test the cumulative risk effect on prediction of CPM potential. The cumulative risk index as a linear term was entered in step one as a quadratic term in step two. Additional independent logistic regressions were conducted to compare the odds of child maltreatment potential between the group with any risk factor and the others risk groups. Evidence for a threshold cumulative effect was found. The nonlinear quadratic cumulative risk model show a better fit to the data than linear addictive model. Additionally, bivariate logistic regressions revealed that the odds for high-potential CPM were dramatically higher for those parents with 6 or more risk factors when compared with parents with any risk factor (OR = 52.3, 95% CI 15.4, 178.5). By testing and confirming a threshold cumulative effect on CPM potential it was possible to conclude find a ",œtrigger point", from which dramatic increase in child physical maltreatment potential occurs. This finding may have major implications in the improvement of prevention'seffectiveness with high-risk parents.

Abstract # 399

Title:The Psychometric Properties of the Portuguese Version of the Child Abuse Potential Inventory

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Joana Gomes, Diogo Lamela, Barbara Figueiredo*

Abstract: This research uses the Portuguese version of the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1980) to assess the potential physical child abuse by caregivers. The aim of this study was to analyze child abuse'srisk in two groups of parents, a group of abused parents and a group of community parents. The original version of the instrument with 160 items was translated to Portuguese and was completed by 971 parents. Factorial analysis showed that the 77 items of the Abuse Scale are organized in the same way as the original version, distributed for six sub-scales as the author proposed. The psychometric study of this inventory showed a good reliability of the Portuguese version with high levels of Cronbach'sAlpha. Moreover, the item analysis demonstrated that 108 items showed a significant capacity of discrimination between the group of maltreatment parents and community parents, 64 of them from the Abuse Scale. The Regression model classified correctly 96.2% of the cases (99.6% from the community group and 15.4% from the maltreatment group). The best predictors of the potential abuse were: The Problems with family and others, Rigidity and Problems with children and self factors. The analysis of the potential abuse showed that maltreatment group had a higher score than the community group for the Abuse Scale and all the sub-scales. These differences were statistically significant. The cut-off point for the Portuguese sample was 31.7. This value means that parents with higher scores in the Abuse Scale have probably more physical abuse among their children than parents with lower scores. The Portuguese version of the CAPI proposed in this research has showed to be a trustworthy instrument with good levels of reliability and validity. Moreover, it appeared to be an important instrument for researchers and clinicians to assess the potential abuse in the Portuguese population.

Abstract # 400

Title: Criminal Prosecution of Drug Endangered Children Cases

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Christine Corken*

Abstract: The presentation consistsof a practical model for criminal prosecution of parents/guardians who are charged with child endangerment as a result of exposing their children to drugs/impairing the childrens health because of exposure to drugs.It is based on the premise that these cases should be investigated from the beginning as multi-disciplinary cases involving,human services, law enforcement,prosecution, treatment,medical and corrections. This model allows for the exchange of information prior to the criminal charging decision that allows all parties to consider and work toward a good outcome. A good outcome is defined as healthy, safe children in a safe community. The criminal justice system is uniquely suited to this task based on the ability to impose conditions which may lead to the intended outcome.

Abstract # 402

Title: A Community-based Parenting Program for Mothers with Mental Illness: an Adult Mental Health, Infant Mental Health, and Community Child hHealth Services Response to Child Abuse Prevention

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Jennifer Fraser*

Abstract: A community-based parenting program for mothers with mental illness: an adult mental health, infant mental health, and community child health services response to child abuse prevention. Joyce van der Ham RN1, Karen Berry RN2, Elisabeth Hoehn MBBS3, Jennifer A Fraser PhD4 1 The Prince Charles Hospital Adult Mental Health Service 2 Royal Children's Hospital and Health Service District Community Child Health Service 3 Perinatal and Infant Mental Health QueenslandHealth 4 Sydney Nursing School, TheUniversity of Sydney. Objective To report development of a brief community-based parenting program for women with mental illness in the perinatal period. Interagency collaboration between adult mental health, infant mental health, and community child health aimed to reduce risk for child abuse and promote infant mental health. Method Adult mental health, infant mental health, and community child health services collaborated to deliver a perinatal program for mothers and their babies. Twenty-one women receiving treatment for perinatal mental illness gave consent to attend the 6-week program and were surveyed pre and post program. Results Clinically and statistically significant improvements were observed for maternal mood, parenting skill, and parent-infant relationship adaptation following the program. Conclusion These findings support interagency collaboration between adult mental health, infant mental health, and community child health services to deliver a parenting program for women with mental illness and their babies. The validity of using a collaborative approach in a community setting and its potential to influence parenting skills, maternal and infant mental health, and wellbeing endorses more comprehensive and longer-term evaluation of efficacy and cost benefit.

Abstract # 403

Title: Towards Dismantling Silos in Child Protection: Curriculum Design as a Political Activity to Foster Partnership and Multi-disciplinary Work

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Helen McLaren*

Abstract: Australia'scontemporary child protection policy, National Framework for Protecting Australia'sChildren 2009-2020, promotes shared agendas in which parents, communities, governments and business are all responsible for child protection. The Australian Association of Social Worker's education accreditation standards also require that specific child protection content is incorporated into the curriculum of social work degrees. However, how can future social workers be guided to "think child protection as Everyone's Business" and to apply a child protection framework that fosters responsibilities towards child protection, regardless of the human service sector or focus of their future work? In consideration that child protection is closely related to notions of child wellbeing and that the responsibility for children lies with entire societies, not just immediate family members, this paper presents on curriculum specifically designed to challenge the traditional discourses that make statutory child protection workers, primarily social workers in Australia, solely responsible for child protection. Students assumed roles of non-statutory workers, from wide ranging professional backgrounds, in adult focused services such as criminal justice, domestic violence, substance misuse, gambling, mental health, disability, housing, housing, employment and ageing. With child protection practice being "their business" students devised strategies for working across the professions and between authorities, as well as models of practice that were in the best interests of children. A positive and progressive change in student'sviews regarding the breadth of child protection focus and responsibility, as well as strategies for multi-professional and multi-sectoral child and family focussed work, was observed in the students weekly learning, class interaction and assessments. It is argued that change to cultures affecting multidisciplinary and partnership responses in child protection needs to commence at the point of educating professionals.

Abstract # 405

Title: A Community Development Response In Working With Professionals Serving High Conflict Families, Where Children Experience Emotional Maltreatment

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Author: *Howard Hurwitz*

Abstract: A Collaborative Approach in Working with High Conflict Families involved the development of a multi-disciplinary forum of professionals that meet on a frequent basis to develop services and training to other professionals working with high conflict families undergoing a separation or divorce. The Forum has developed standards of practice that will ensure better professional co-ordination of service to this client group that form a large service component at Jewish Family and Child Service. In addition, the Forum has developed a research tool to better identify high conflict families. This workshop will highlight the process involved in developing a network of professionals committed to improving services and programs to children and families involved in high conflict situations through a separation or divorce. Also, this session will identify the accomplishments that the Forum has yielded in enhancing services to families and fostering more improved working relationships among professionals. The workshop will also present the results from a community wide symposium that identified a series of best practice approaches in working with high conflict families. These best practice approaches formed the basis for the development of standards of practice. In addition, this session will present the research tool that is being developed to better identify and define high conflict families so that professionals can provide a more effective and consistent service to children and their families.

Abstract # 406

Title: Poly-victimization of Young Children: Prevalence and Impact on Children's Mental Health

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Marie-Eve Clament, Katie Cyr, Claire Chamberland*

Abstract: In the line of Finkelhor'swork on poly-victimization, a telephone survey using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire was carried out in Quebec in 2010 with a population sample. The telephone survey was carried out among 1 400 parents from the general population in the province of Quebec, Canada, using a random digit dial design. Through telephone interviews, parents of children 2-11 years old were asked about their children daily experiences of violence and about the impact on their children'smental health. The authors will present poly-victimization rate (annual prevalence and lifetime prevalence) and discuss the victimizations experiences in light of the results obtained in the United States. Through descriptive, correlation and multiple regression analysis, the authors will describe how certain forms of victimizations are linked, how some forms of aggression initiate other forms, and why certain children are found to be subjected to many forms of violence. The impacts on children'smental health (depression, anxiety and anger) will be identified, and the possible trajectories exposing certain children to several episodes of victimization will be discussed. This study will help to fill in the gaps in our knowledge about the various forms of victimization experienced by young children in Quebec. The authors will discuss the implication of this holistic approach for future research and intervention.

Abstract # 408

Title: The United States Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Program: Working to Provide Safety, Well-Being, and Permanency for Foreign-born Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Harmony Johnson*

Abstract: Since its inception in 1980, the United States, Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) program has assisted in the integration of approximately 13,000 unaccompanied and separated migrating children into American society. Collaborative efforts between the United Nations, the United States federal government, and national and local social service agencies, make way for migrating children to access basic child's rights to safety, well-being, and permanency in the US. In response to the United Nations, call to protect the "most vulnerable", the United States, URM program is the only formalized program in the world that provides resettlement as a durable solution to unaccompanied refugee status children. The partnership between the United States and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is one that can, and should be replicated by other states to assist the thousands of unaccompanied and separated migrating children seeking protection in another country. This poster presentation will inform participants about a successful, national-level, foster care program model designed specifically to serve children who have been forced to migrate, such as refugees, victims of trafficking, and those affected by other forms of abuse and/or neglect. Focus will be placed on implementing specialized social services once children have arrived to another country with, or seeking legal protection. The presenter will provide data reflecting the population of children who have integrated into American society through a partnership between the United Nations, United States federal government, and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops- Migration and Refugee Services (USCCB/MRS) over a selected timeframe. This presentation should be accepted without research data as it is a unique model of care that can be replicated in other countries to promote the protection of vulnerable migrating children in accordance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (Article 22), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25), the UNCHR Best Interest Determination guidelines, and other human rights doctrine.

Abstract # 409

Title: C. Henry Kempe: A 50 Year Perspective on Child Abuse and Neglect: Where We Were, Where We Are, Where Do We Need To Go?

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Richard Krugman, Jill Korbin*

Abstract: C. Henry Kempe is widely credited with galvanizing public and private attention to abused and neglected children. The year 2012 marks 50 years since the publication of The Battered-Child Syndrome and 35 years since his founding of ISPCAN and Child Abuse & Neglect: the International Journal. The field has grown enormously and a large literature has been generated, journals created and professional societies established. Despite this progress, there is a critical need at this point in time, to draw together cutting edge knowledge in light of a largely scattered literature with often contradictory findings. Many issues remain and the field is still dealing with issues that marked its beginnings. This workshop will use the work of Dr. Kempe and his colleagues as a vehicle to stand back and assess the field from the perspective of these 50 years. The workshop will explore these early contributions and ideas that are still at issue in practice and policy today and how to help the field to assess where we were, are, and where we need to go. Four of Dr. Kempe and colleagues, publications have been used in a forthcoming book (C. Henry Kempe: A 50 Year Legacy to the Field of Child Abuse and Neglect, Springer Scientific, anticipated publication 2012) to solicit commentary and reflection on the field from national and international experts on child maltreatment. This workshop will summarize these contributions and solicit discussion from workshop participants. The workshop will be oriented to selected publications by Dr. Kempe • The Battered-child syndrome. JAMA 181: 17-24, 1962. • Approaches to preventing child abuse. The health visitors concept. AJD C 130(9): 941-947, 1976. • Sexual abuse, another hidden pediatric problem: the 1977 C. Anderson Aldrich lecture. Pediatrics 62(3): 382-389, 1978. • Cross-cultural perspectives in child abuse. Pediatrics 69(4): 497-498, 1982

Abstract # 411

Title: South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) Promoting Multiâlevel Partnerships for Child Protection

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Rasa Sekulovic*

Abstract: The South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) is a groundbreaking initiative focusing on children'sprotection. Its vision is that all children, girls and boys, throughout South Asia enjoy their right to protection from all forms of violence in all settings they are growing up in. SAIEVAC is a unique regional initiative led by the governments of South Asia in partnership with children, civil society organizations, INGOs and UN-agencies. In a collaborative and participatory manner each stakeholder takes part in SAIEVAC, which focuses on raising awareness, developing capacities, implementing activities and sharing good practices and lessons learnt in preventing and responding to violence against children in the eight SAARC countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). In partnership of all the stakeholders, SAIEVAC has organised two regional technical consultations on legal reform and on care standards and child-friendly services. Presently, SAIEVAC is supporting a South Asia UN Study Follow-up Consultation in May to review progress made in implementing the UN Study recommendations. In its ongoing efforts and with involvement of various actors, SAIEVAC is working on establishing a children'sregional forum on violence against children, preparing for a regional Campaign against Corporal Punishment and documenting progress in implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. SAIEVAC is supported by the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence against Children (SACG), a regional inter-agency body with a consolidated agenda focusing on ending all forms of violence against children. SAIEVAC is consistently supporting the mandate of the UN Secretary-General'sSpecial Representative on Violence against Children and is extending its cooperation and exchange with other similar regional frameworks and initiatives.

Abstract # 412

Title: Young People Transitioning from Out-of-Home Care in Victoria, Australia: Strengthening Interagency Collaboration, Leaving Care Plans and Post-care Support Services for Dual Clients of Child Protection and Youth Justic.

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Pamela Snow*

Abstract: Background Young people living in Out of Home Care (OHC) are among the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in the community. Unfortunately, a significant proportion of such young people exit OHC via the Youth Justice (YJ) system. The aim of this study was to identify practices and policies that will reduce the over-representation of young people leaving OHC in the YJ system, and promote their inclusion in mainstream social and economic life. This study was based on a partnership between Monash University and seven non-government child and youth welfare agencies in Victoria, Australia. Method A qualitative, exploratory design was used to explore the perspectives of a range of stakeholders (including young people transitioning from care who are also clients of youth justice, leaving-care support workers, and representatives of the child protection and youth justice systems) on practice and policy factors that both promote and inhibit successful transitions. Results Findings identify a range of factors contributing to over-representation of care leavers in youth justice, e.g., Trauma backgrounds of the young people entering either / both systems; - Limited evidence of inter-agency collaboration (at policy or practice levels); - Barriers to implementing effective leaving care plans. These exist at a range of levels: systemic, developmental, policy, environmental. Positive policies and practices will also be discussed. Conclusions Findings should improve the life chances of this vulnerable group of young people in Australia and elsewhere through the: • identification of policy and practice reforms needed to reduce the involvement of young people transitioning from OHC via youth justice; and • development of an evidence-base regarding policies and programs that are likely to be effective in improving transitions for vulnerable young people to positive community engagement in areas such as housing, education and employment, health, and social and family relationships, and prosocial peer networks.

Abstract # 413

Title: Development of Child Protection System in Belarus in 2009-12

Presentation time: Monday 10, September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Andrey Makhanko, Vladimir Yanchuk*

Abstract: Interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation is essential part of Child Protection, it is reflected through involvement of all stakeholders in child protection; increase in number of abuse and neglect reports; quality of provided services. This will subsequently lead to a logical reduction in the incidence of child maltreatment. A system of interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation in implementing the Strategy of prevention of child abuse and rendering assistance to abused children in the Republic of Belarus is considered as an exemplary one. The adoption of such strategies is recommended by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe 2009/10. INGO "Ponimanie" offered Belarusian Government to be the first among Greater Europe countries (CoE + Belarus) to adopt that strategy of actions. Provisions of the Strategy were reflected in decisions of state bodies and intergovernmental bodies (UNICEF, IOM). The Strategy represents a governing document that describes 6 stages of prevention of child abuse; beginning with preventing and disclosure to monitoring and evaluation. General aim is to raise effectiveness of the current child protection system through strengthening interdisciplinary, interagency and intersectoral cooperation. Participation of all professionals and their close interaction will help to protect children from violence, to cope with negative experiences and bring the child back to life in the society. Following to the Strategy systematic approach in Policy-making, Education, and Direct Service Delivery was chosen. New services such as National Child Helpline, CAC/Barnahus Model, Clinical/ CPU Model, MEC Model were implemented. The system of protection of children from violence in Belarus is dynamic and has a number of significant achievements, as well as opportunities for improvement, it reflects the current capacity of government and other participants, represents a huge scope for development, expansion, improvement and additions at the expense of engaging the resources of civil society in addition to existing programs.

Abstract # 414

Title: A General View To The Crime Of Sexual Abuse (Exploitation) Of The Children In Terms Of Law And Forensic Sciences

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Bilge Sayici Pehlivan*

Abstract: Sexual abuse of the children is a crime that has severe penalties and also is a public health problem. Therefore mentioned crime takes a place in law and forensic sciences. Firstly, objective and the subjective elements of sexual abuse (exploitation) in Turkish Criminal Code will be emphasized. In this study legal dimensions and the effects of the crime on the child victim will be discussed. In addition to that precautions and post crime situtaions, the duties and the obligations which parents, media and the goverments have to fulfil to prevent the sexual abuse will be examined in the article. As a result it is recommended that the professionals study in this area (police, experts, psychiatrists, lawyers) and the parents, teachers should be in a strong cooperation to prevent this crime and public health problem.

Abstract # 416

Title: Systematic Assessment in Child Protection: Learning from Drug Errors and Other Adverse Events

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Julie Taylor, Gerry Armitage, Laura Ashley, Diane Jerwood*

Abstract: Objective To examine the use of Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) as a mechanism for identifying and reducing decision making error when undertaking risk assessments with families who have multiple and complex problems. FMEA is a systems approach developed exponentially by military, engineering, space and manufacturing programmes. More recently it has been adapted for use within healthcare. FMEA is a prospective quality assurance methodology to examine potential process failures, evaluate risk priorities and determine remedial actions. Methods Building on work undertaken within health care on drug medication errors, we explore the methodological techniques of FMEA as applied within child protection and compare and contrast with the Social Care Institute of Excellence (SCIE) model. We demonstrate how research can usefully draw on quality assurance techniques and apply them in real world settings where complex decisions with potentially life-threatening outcomes can be influenced. Working with a range of LSCBs, we have applied the explicit methods of FMEA to a range of complex child protection cases. Results Within child protection, FMEA has the potential to examine meticulously the assessment process and how it develops within a case, using this analysis as a building block to understanding strengths and weaknesses in the system more broadly in order to make improvements. SCIE has encouraged an explicit methodology for child protection investigations and for understanding "near misses" in day to day practice as a helpful feed-back loop, but this has so far been largely retrospective. FMEA offers a contrasting "and extremely useful" alternative perspective. Conclusion Given the lessons from biennial analyses of serious case reviews it is clear that there is much still to improve within the child protection system. FMEA responds to Munro'sreview of child protection by offering an alternative systems methodology that is built on human factors that are frequently implicated in serious case reviews. The patient safety techniques that are successful within healthcare can be applied usefully within the child protection system

Abstract # 418

Title: Demographic and Clinical Features of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases: Three-years Experience of a Hospital-based Child Protection Team in Izmir, Turkey

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Feyza Koç*

Abstract: Objective: Our aim in the present study was to review demographic and clinical features of child abuse and neglect (CAN) cases evaluated by the Child Protection Team of Ege University, Izmir, Turkey. Methods: The data of the CAN cases referred to Ege University multidisciplinary team between January 2009 and 2012 were retrospectively reviewed. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the cases were summarized. Results: There were a total of 178 CAN cases evaluated by the team in our hospital during the last 12 months. Age of the cases ranges from 1 to 17 years, and 73 (41%) of them were male while 105 (59%) were female The sexual, physical and emotional abuse rates were 42%, 20% and 12% respectively, while 26% of them were diagnosed as pure neglect cases. The fathers were offenders in 73% of physical abuse and 11% in sexual abuse cases. However, an extra-familial person was the perpetrator in 56% of the sexual abuse cases. The children were from nuclear, broken and extended families in 58%, 38% and 4% respectively. Most (75%) of child abuse had occurred in the child's home and 86% of the children were brought to hospital by their parents. The percentage of the mothers and fathers graduated from primary school were 70% and 65%, respectively. Conclusion: We believe that the number of reported CAN cases in our country will continue to rise as the cases are evaluated by the multidisciplinary experienced permanent teams with an appropriate approach reassuring to the families.

Abstract # 420

Title: Medical Consultations Within Child Protective Services Offices

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Vincent Palusci, Melissa Nieman*

Abstract: Background There are over 60,000 reports for suspected abuse or neglect annually in New York City, with 20,000 having medical issues as part of those reports. Children and parents with complex injuries and chronic medical conditions pose particular challenges for investigating CPS caseworkers. Bellevue Hospital has created a Medical Clinical Consultation Program with a network of pediatric nurse practitioners (PNPs) who are housed in CPS offices and review cases for caseworkers to identify life threatening medical issues and medically fragile children. NPs provide training, attend family conferences and home visits, review ACS case materials, formulate findings, and make recommendations to assist in active investigations. Objective To assess: (1) the extent and nature of medical issues in active ACS child maltreatment investigations, (2) the role and recommendations made by medical staff, and (3) lessons learned for others wishing to integrate medical consultation within CPS offices. Methods Several process indicators were collected, including the number and type of training, the number of conferences and home visits, summary case characteristics and PNP recommendations from review of de-identified consultation reports. Outcomes were measured by ratings by CPS caseworkers and supervisors. Results The Medical Clinical Consultation Program began in September, 2007. From 9/07 through 8/11, the program provided 22,121 services, including 18,072 consults, 573 conferences, 3,448 trainings, and 119 home visits. Over 6 months, NPS identified 187 families with "life threatening", medical issues and 232 "medically fragile" children. The average overall rating for the 1362 evaluations received was 4.66 (out of 5.0), with 97% finding the services "very good" or "excellent". More than one-half of consultations included requests for basic medical information concerning routine pediatric health supervision visits, immunizations and common chronic conditions such as asthma or lead exposure. Conditions such as mental retardation, developmental delays, autism and physical disability comprised an additional 25%. Questions regarding the mechanism of specific injuries were noted in 20% of consultations. Recommendations made included referral for the need for additional medical evaluation of the child (75%), provision of additional services and therapies for children with special medical needs (25%), and the need to obtain additional medical information (30%). In many cases, the interpretation of medical information concerning the parents was critical to understanding the parents, ability to care for the child. Conclusions CPS workers need training and consultation for a variety of basic pediatric and adult medical issues. Medical consultants within CPS offices are well received and can help caseworkers to help children and parents with complex medical needs.

Abstract # 421

Title: Multidiscipline Priorities for Child Abuse Educational Programming: A Delphi Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Yi-Wen Chen, Susan Fetzer, Chiao-Li Lin, Jui-Ying Feng*

Abstract: Aim: The paper is a report of a study to identify the content and priorities of health professional education in child abuse by integrating expert opinion and achieving consensus. Background: Reporting and intervening in child abuse is a complex process. A comprehensive training program in child abuse with targeted goals and priorities is needed to enable professionals to effectively address the needs of abused children and their families. Method: A multidisciplinary 3-round Delphi study was conducted in 2009-2010 with a group of 25 child abuse experts in health care, social welfare, psychology and counseling, law and jurisdiction. Structured questionnaires collected expert opinion of appropriateness and importance of knowledge, subjective norms, attitudes, skills, team collaboration and teaching strategies. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data. Result: Expert response rates ranged from 96-100% over the 3 rounds. Consensus was achieved in appropriateness and importance of a comprehensive educational program in child abuse for health care professionals. Despite a small difference in category means, knowledge was regarded as the most important element of clinical competency in child abuse. Two of the three items in the skill category that received the highest ranking on importance were related to forensic evidence. Conclusion: Results provide a basis for the development of educational programs to achieve clinical competence in child abuse care. Experts across disciplines agree that knowledge and skills in child abuse are the most important competencies for health care professionals. Workshops or seminars involving multidisciplinary communication and the interchange of ideas are desirable education strategies.

Abstract # 422

Title: An Integrated Approach to Child Labour Elimination: The Case of the Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR) Consortium in Malawi

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Phathisiwe Ngwenya*

Abstract: Child Labour is a direct violation of children's rights. It constitutes one of the major development problems in Malawi and remains a daunting task that demands innovative and substantial engagements by wide range of actors. In 2010 the Government of Malawi launched a Child Labour National Action Plan (2010-2016). The plan calls for development and implementation of innovative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches, combining community ownership with rights-based action in dealing with child labour in the country. In response to the government's call, ECLT Foundation funded and supported the design and implementation of the CLEAR programme. This uniquely designed integrated programme is being implemented through a consortium/partnership of four NGOs carefully constituted based on different expertise and foci. The consortium is led by Save the Children and includes CRECCOM which has expertise in community mobilization and awareness raising using Theatre for Development and Social mapping. TLC has extensive expertise promoting improved livelihoods through sustainable agricultural practices. YONECO has strong experience in addressing the Worst Forms Of Child Labour, particularly trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Domestic Child Labour. Save the Children will use its extensive programming expertise in education and Village and loans Schemes in addition to its role as lead agency, coordinating the consortium and ensuring clear linkages to existing national structures and priorities. Capitalising on partners' expertise and using prevention, identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation and repatriation strategies, the consortium seeks to reach out to 10 000 children directly in selected tobacco growing areas. Children will be withdrawn from child labour, sent back to school, offered psychosocial support, complementary basic education, vocational training and their families' livelihoods improved.

Abstract # 423

Title: Project BEST: A Social Economic, Community-Based Approach to Implementing Evidence-Based Trauma Treatment for Abused Children

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Benjamin Saunders*

Abstract: Evidence supported interventions for trauma-related problems among abused children and adolescents have been developed and tested. However, how best to deploy these interventions to front-line community service organizations and insure they are used is still an open question for the growing field of implementation science. This is a particular issue in low resource countries. Past research has demonstrated that common continuing education approaches are inadequate (Fixsen et al., 2005). The emerging Learning Collaborative model for implementation (Markiewicz et al., 2006) uses multiple training events, active learning methods, ongoing expert clinical consultation, system change procedures and other elements with participating organization teams to achieve adequate implementation and fidelity. Project BEST (www.musc.edu/projectbest) is a statewide (South Carolina, USA) implementation project for TF-CBT that uses an innovative and unique Community-Based Learning Collaborative (CBLC) approach that emphasizes multidisciplinary community partnerships, shared community responsibility, and collaborative learning and implementation. Based on a social economic model, in a CBLC, communities, not agencies or individuals, are the target unit. Clinicians and brokers of mental health services (e.g., child welfare caseworkers) form community change teams, and together go through a learning collaborative with the goal of learning and implementing TF-CBT in their communities. This paper will describe the CBLC and present multilevel outcome data concerning the community approach, clinical and non clinical participants, and child clients. To date, 3 CBLCs have been conducted involving 224 participants (107 of which have completed all requirements) in 8 community change teams who have completed 400 child training cases for TF-CBT. At the time of the conference 2 more learning collaboratives will have been completed involving approximately 90 additional participants. Current data indicate that all participants exhibited significant knowledge gain. Clinicians report using TF-CBT with adequate adherence to the model. Pre-post treatment effects for PTSD achieved with TF-CBT training cases are as good or better as the two most recent TF-CBT efficacy trials (d=0.94), suggesting that community clinicians can achieve good treatment effects under this model of implementation. This paper will present other treatment outcome and other implementation data and describe specific obstacles to implementation encountered at the individual, organization, and community levels, and explain how these challenges have been met. Application of this approach in other settings will be discussed.

Abstract # 425

Title: From Childhood To Adulthood, The Enduring Trauma Of Incest: Lessons Learned From Feminist Organizations In Turkey And India Working With Survivors Of Incest

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Akanksha Misra*

Abstract: In recent years, incest and child sexual abuse has been gaining increasing media and civil society interest in countries of the Global South like Turkey and India. Yet the real "voices" of the many children and adult survivors continue to be lost and silenced in both these countries and the academic analyses of their experiences and their struggle against incest continue to be scarce. This paper forms a part of a larger ethnographic study analyzing the workings of three feminist organizations: Mor Ã‡atÄ± and KAMER in Turkey and RAHI in India, and how they challenge the existing gender discourses in order to break the silence surrounding incest and provide support to adult women survivors. Although the emphasis in the original study is adult survivors and although the Turkish organizations have more activist leanings vis-a-vis the mental health focus of RAHI, this paper highlights how all three organizations make striking connections between childhood and adulthood when bound together within the experience of incest, and how focus on education and family structures may reduce the occurrence of incest in children'slives, that eventually impacts their adulthood. Derived from the wider ethnographic study of the three organizations and beyond, this paper first cites some statistics and then goes on to show how especially an abuse like incest can cause irredeemable effects in adulthood and the way adults perceive their childhood. It then critically analyzes the proliferation of social and legal discourses around incest that drown true survivor discourse, and emphasizes that change can brought by challenging existing education structures in the way they train children around gender and violence, and the space of home and discourses on family in societies like Turkey and India that need to be revamped especially in the way they interact with Human Rights discourses of the Global North.

Abstract # 428

Title: Provision of Child Protection and Child Rights through Civil Society and Local Government Partnership in North East Albania

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Ingrid Jones*

Abstract: Albania a country in the Western Balkans has been transitioning from 40 years of communist dictatorship over the last 20 years. Children and families are no longer able to rely on the state to protect and provide for them; but the process of decentralization from central to local government is slow and motivation and responsibility for child protection and social services is limited. Civil society in partnership with local government is delivering rudimentary child protection to those children most vulnerable from poverty, exclusion, discrimination, neglect and exploitation. The central government in 2010 passed a law on the Protection of Child Rights, which obligates all local government authorities to provide child protection to all children, but how are these services fairing in a country that has not banned physical punishment and where the majority of people believe that hitting a child demonstrates one'slove and is educative discipline? Partner works in the northern mountainous regions of the country and has in partnership with the municipalities in three cities, set up two child protection units and a child and family services office for children with disabilities. The level of partnership, responsibility and sustainability has varied between the three units, but has included regular support and training for the child protection workers and awareness raising amongst communities and professionals by civil society. Multi-disciplinary groups are an expectation to provide an improved child protection decision making system within Albania, but without the legal duty to attend; these meetings tend to operate on an ad hoc and personal relationship basis. This presentation will put forward the successes, the lessons learnt, the challenges and the future for child protection within Albania.

Abstract # 429

Title: Kids Caught in the Political Scramble for Justice and Equity in Public Education

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Betty Surbeck*

Abstract: This presentation provides concrete examples of how community and religious organizations can work together in our society to decrease the gaps in the quality of public education that are promulgated by the disparities in the funding available. These gaps are most evident when comparing urban and rural school districts to the school districts in the wealthier communities of the economically privileged. This presentation describes some examples of collaboration between community and religious organizations in Pennsylvania who are invested in equity in education for all children in their efforts to advocate and support quality education. Quality education is seen as education that creates opportunities for children to receive a quality academic education and one that reinforces the development of youth as citizens in a healthy democratic society.

Abstract # 430

Title: Working in Partnerships in a High Rise Public Housing Estate to Promote the Needs of Vulnerable Children

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Len Baglow, Nicole Grimwood*

Abstract: This presentation presents the work of a Local Area Partnership for children, youth and families in the North Richmond Public Housing Estate in the City of Yarra in the metropolis of Melbourne, Australia. The North Richmond Public Housing Estate consists of 5 X 20 storey buildings each containing 200 housing units, and a further 500 housing units in lower rise developments in the surrounding neighbourhood. The Estate has a history of receiving refugees over the last 30 years, firstly a wave of Vietnamese after the Vietnamese war, then Timorese and Chinese following the invasion of East Timor, and more lately refugees from the Horn of Africa. Children and parents face complex problems in this context and individual agencies struggle to respond appropriately. One group that seemed to be missing out on appropriate services were the 8-12 year old cohort and the Local Area Partnership was formed in part to address these needs. The Local Area Partnership was an initiative of the Local Government of the City of Yarra, but was coordinated by a local Not for Profit organization, the North Richmond Community Health Service. The partnership includes State Government agencies including the Office of Housing, child protection agencies, schools, kindergartens and a wide variety of other not for profit agencies as well as the University of Melbourne. The Local Area Partnership has been successful in coordinating services, avoiding duplication, and better targeting services for those most in need.

Abstract # 432

Title: Keeping the Focus on Children: the Challenges of Safegaurding Children and Young People Affected by Domestic Abuse

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Sue Peckover, Fiona Trotter*

Abstract: Safeguarding children affected by domestic abuse is a key responsibility for all professionals who work with children and their families. In the UK a number of policy and practice initiatives have been introduced to improve the identification, support and safety of children and young people affected by domestic abuse. Whilst these rely on multi-agency working and are underpinned by a focus on children and young people'swelfare and safety, there are challenges for professionals in maintaining a child centred focus to their work. This paper reports findings of a small study undertaken in 2011 in one local authority area in the north of England which aimed to examine these challenges. The study specifically focused on the work of professionals in universal and additional services such as health, education and early years settings. 50 child welfare professionals took part in the study participating in group discussions. These were recorded and the data was transcribed and analysed using a thematic approach. The study received ethical approval from the University. Professionals who worked directly with children and young people such as education staff often became aware of domestic abuse through their everyday contact observing changes in behaviour, mood or presentation. Whilst they reported good awareness and identification skills in relation to recognising domestic abuse, they were much less confident or skilled in relation to working with children to meet their needs. Whilst there were some examples of pro-active engagement, many staff talked about a lack of confidence in this area and an over-reliance on referring to other agencies to meet these needs. The paper will highlight how children are both central to, and missing from, work concerned with safeguarding children affected by domestic abuse, and suggest how professionals could develop a more child centred focus to their work in this area.

Abstract # 434

Title: Child Death Review and the U.S. National Child Death Review Case Reporting System

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Theresa Covington, Vincent Palusci*

Abstract: Introduction Reviewing the facts surrounding the death of child offers a chance to improve the lives of other children and families. Investigations of child maltreatment deaths involve several community systems which can act on this information to prevent additional deaths. Child death reviews (CDRs) are increasingly being used throughout the world for several purposes. In the United States, the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System (NCDR-CRS) contains information from more than 100,000 reviews. Objectives In this presentation, our objectives are to: (1) describe the child death review process, (2) explain the development and use of the NCDR-CRS, and (3) report aggregate information from these reviews to inform our understanding and response to how and why children die from child maltreatment (CM) in the U.S. Methods The Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human services funded the National Center for Child Death Review in 2002 to develop an electronic, web-based reporting tool for U.S. States to deposit information collected during reviews. Data concerning completed reviews of child maltreatment deaths and near fatalities were collected starting in 2005 with information about children, families, supervisors and perpetrators, investigation outcomes, services provided, and the determination of the CDR team and their recommendation for actions to prevent future deaths. This data was analyzed by cause and manner of death to determine risk and protective factors surrounding CM deaths. Results Using preliminary data for 101,501 child deaths reviewed in 37 U.S. States, there were 4,066 cases in which child abuse or neglect caused or contributed to fatality or near-fatality. Among fatalities, over one-half had physical abuse identified during child death review, with 30% having abusive head trauma (one-fourth of which were labeled as shaken baby syndrome). CDR teams identified additional abuse and neglect, triggers, and perpetrator characteristics among these deaths. CM deaths were more likely than non-CM deaths among older children, girls, certain racial and ethnic groups, in the parents home, in families with public or no health insurance, or with those who received no prenatal care, had mothers who used drugs or alcohol during pregnancy, were exposed to domestic violence or who refused prenatal services. Comparisons with other specific causes of death also reveal other factors associated with CM deaths. Conclusions While the NCDR-CRS has not been implemented by all U.S. states and is not nationally representative, it does highlight a large population of CM deaths with modifiable risk factors which can be used by communities for future action. Deaths and near fatalities from causes other than CM often have similar risk profiles which can also be addressed. Aggregating information from child death reviews offers important insights into preventing future deaths.

Abstract # 435

Title: Judicial Intervention in Child and Family at Risk: Systematic Analysis of Case-files

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Raquel Matos, Catarina Ribeiro Catarina Ribeiro, Claudio Reis Claudio Reis, Ana Alves*

Abstract: Judicial intervention in child and family at risk: Systematic analysis of case-files. The court intervention with children presents a set of characteristics that often result in difficulties and dilemmas for judges and other interveners, but also for the children themselves and their families. Emerging from an interface of Psychology and Law, this investigation aims to understand the dynamics of the issues and actions that eventually give origin to judicial intervention in family law matters. Some indicators reinforce the importance of examining the process of judicial intervention, nevertheless children and youth are the ultimate target, as well as their life contexts and the problems that led to judicial intervention, specifically in child abuse cases. Therefore this research analyzed data pertaining to cases involving children, youth and their families with no specific scope of judicial action, using an exhaustive sample of two Portuguese family and youth courts. The research methodology is primarily quantitative with a systematic analysis of 1465 cases pertaining to the year 2011 in both courts. In order to further expand the data on life contexts of both children and their families, a qualitative sample of the cases was collected and analyzed, specifically in child abuse cases. The results of this investigation have allowed the construction of an integrated model for continuous and systematic collection and analysis of information on these case-files, a basis from which to carry out specific studies to accompany these case files and it is a starting point for the establishment of a Permanent Observatory of Children and Family Issues.

Abstract # 436

Title: Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse in Hospital Emergency Departments: Towards an Interdisciplinary Approach

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Debbie Scott, Kirsten McKenzie, Jennifer Fraser, Michael Dunne*

Abstract: In children who are victims of maltreatment, an emergency department may be the first point of contact with a system capable of identifying and ensuring appropriate intervention is implemented to protect them. Health professionals document maltreatment inconsistently; and can be reluctant to report to child protection authorities. This study examined perceptions of 15 healthcare professionals from 5 Queensland Emergency Departments and 7 child protection case- workers to illuminate results from medical record review of 853 records and data linkage of ED injury surveillance data and child protection records. The medical record review found almost no documentation regarding consideration of maltreatment as a diagnosis, even in those records where a "˜prompt, existed. No record documented consistency of the injury event with the developmental stage of the child and while information on witnesses to injury was most common, it appeared in only 8% of those coded to an abuse group and 6% in the group with no abuse coded. 83.3% of those in the coded abuse group, 30% in the possible abuse coded and 22% in the no abuse coded group linked to a record with child protection authorities. When interviewed, ED doctors and nurses reported concerns of wrongly identifying maltreatment and the consequences for families but also spoke of a sense of futility in reporting to child protection authorities as reports seldom met the threshold for intervention. Other issues identified included the difficulty of managing reports in a busy ED, dealing with the medical hierarchy and over-reporting out of fear, due to mandatory reporting legislation. This paper explores these issues and identifies some suggested strategies to ensure maltreatment is reported when necessary to enable appropriate intervention.

Abstract # 437

Title: Promoting Child Rights to End Child Poverty: A Case Study of Plan Pakistan Program Unit Chakwal: Children and Youth Network Initiative

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Zeeshan Ahmed*

Abstract: Plan Pakistan Program Unit Chakwal started an initiative of Children and Youth Network in 2009 in order to promote child rights through multidisciplinary partnership approach to engage important Civil Society Organizations working in the district for integrated response to issues pertaining to child rights with a common objective of alleviating Child Poverty. At present more than 69 Children and Youth forums exist at the village and sub village level under the same initiative. Moreover, Union Council, Tehsil and District level bodies also exist at upper district levels to address the issues of child rights through different ways. Overall membership of the network is around 1500 children and young people of the district. Prominent District Chakwal CSOs like Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy, Bedari and RASTI along with community based organizations are looking after the said initiative in partnership with Plan Pakistan Program Unit Chakwal. Through advocacy and awareness raising campaign with the stakeholders, the initiative was well recognized by the District government. Moreover, local CSOs while acknowledging the need and importance of such initiative have decided to own this initiative and carry on this network at higher stages of sustainability and effectiveness through integrated local efforts. The initiative encouraged and successfully enrolled drop out children children in the mainstream government primary schools, avoid child marriages through local lobbying, enhanced awareness regarding sanitation and health issues and many more such advantages are the result of this network lead by children and youth. Plan Pakistan Program Unit Chakwal through partnership with local CSOs have laid the foundation of Child Rights based programming in the district with an aim to provide consolidated and integrated partnership response to Child Rights Issues for lasting change through Child-Centered Community Development.

Abstract # 438

Title: Evaluation Outcomes of a Multidisciplinary Workshop to Identify and Respond to Child Abuse and Neglect: Learning with, from and about Each Other

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Kylie Stothers, Karen Piper*

Abstract: Objective The presentation will describe the key aspects of an evaluation of a federally funded program which aims to provide a platform of core skills and knowledge requirements about child abuse and neglect. Health and other professionals frequently experience complex ethical and professional dilemmas when forming an opinion about child abuse and neglect. The content of the multidisciplinary training was developed following extensive consultations with both professionals and communities. Purpose This workshop emphasizes the diversity of professionals and community in order to allow for impact of integration of learning. Whilst core learning objectives of the training are fixed, flexible delivery allows for training to respond to the specific learning objectives of diverse groups. This evaluation was designed to supply both immediate and long term feedback of the program, which enables an ability to respond to the needs of a diverse and multi-professional workforce. Methodolgy Evaluation in this area is scant. The evaluation integrates process evaluation, impact and outcome evaluation into a continous and thus responsive quality assurance model. The process and impact evaluation consists of an anonymous and voluntary survey given to all participants at the conclusion of the 2 day workshop. Most projects usually end here. To evaluate outcome, whether learning has been integrated or had an impact on practice, we contact voluntary participants 3 to 6 months following their attendance and conduct a telephone interview. Results Feedback showed that for issues that require a multi disciplinary response, the training requires the same approach. A frequent response has been the strength of the universality of the material and the multidisciplinary networking and understanding that takes place. The evaluation has assisted us to offer education and information that is relevant, applicable and current. Conclusion Evaluation is needed in child protection programs to inform service providers of what works best and why. Key Words Local partnerships, multidisciplinary, community collaboration, program evaluation

Abstract # 439

Title: A Partnership Approach to Healing

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Sandie de Wolf*

Abstract: In late 2003, Victoria initiated a radical new partnership to help children and young people recover from serious child abuse and neglect. Take Two was established as a partnership between Child Protection, Berry Street (a large CSO), a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, the Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency, Mindful training institute and Latrobe University. Over the past 8 years, Take Two has worked with nearly 2500 children and young people, with the evaluation showing an over 80% success rate. There are a number of unique features of this partnership: 1. Child Protection prioritises and controls all referrals. 2. The initial investment of $5M p.a enabled us to recruit nine teams to service the whole State. 5% of the budget was quarantined for training and research. Both the scale and capacity to use our learning both for our own staff and the wider sector, has meant that the expectation in Victoria now is that therapeutic care should be the norm. 3. Placing a clinical service within a well established and reputable CSO provided the necessary infrastructure, flexibility and credibility to develop a new service. 4. The involvement of the Mental Health Service, a psychiatrist joining Berry Street Board and a commitment to gaining accreditation with the standards body which accredits mental health services, helped to establish our clinical credentials. 5. The involvement of the training expertise of Mindful provided access to other key stake-holders. 6. With the significant over representation of Indigenous Australians in child protection, it was imperative that we engage our Indigenous colleagues. 7. Latrobe University provided the rigour required for research and evaluation. This presentation will discuss the key elements which have made this partnership so successful.

Abstract # 440

Title: Medical Social Workers Experiences in Managing Child Abuse

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Ming-Chu Feng, Hsin-Yi Chang, Jui-Ying Feng*

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore medical social workers, experiences in managing child abuse. Methods: Descriptive phenomenology was the research design. Purposive sampling was used to recruit 6 medical social workers who have encountered and managed child abuse cases. Data were collected by in-depth interviews, and analyzed using Colaizzi'smethod. Results: Three themes emerged from data: reporting dilemma, concern about follow-up care after report and multidisciplinary collaboration experiences. Medical social workers cared for the abused children throughout the whole process of managing the child and continued even after report. Other professionals, attitudes towards child abuse management play an important role in this process. Conclusions: The finding of this study provides a base for professionals working with abused children to communicate and develop strategies for better collaboration.

Abstract # 441

Title: Shoud Do, May Do, Can Do: A Collaboration Rubric for Achieving Long Lasting Partnerships in Child and Family Welfare

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Author: *Gail Winkworth, Michael White*

Abstract: A rubric has been described as an assessment tool for communicating expectations of quality. This paper describes an assessment tool for collaborative practice, designed to assist formal service delivery networks analyse how partnerships are evolving, including how to identify areas of strength and those that need further attention. The model and the framework, which provide the basis for the rubric, have been developed over multiple evaluations of collaboration in settings as diverse as Child and Family Welfare, Employment, Education, Family Law, Juvenile Justice. Arguing that to successfully collaborate you need to specifically take steps to succeed, the presenters propose that three questions emerge as consistently helpful in identifying what is needed for successful, long lasting collaboration: firstly, the extent to which there is a shared understanding of the problem and the "public value" of partnerships as a way of addressing the problem; secondly whether or not partnerships have genuine legitimacy and support (also called an "authorizing environment"); and thirdly, whether the operational capacity exists to actually implement the partnerships. The authors describe these 3 areas of action in four different phases of collaborative practice. The resulting developmental model of collaboration is the basis of a practical 'Partnership Tool' to guide services as they build their service partnerships.

Abstract # 443

Title: Bridging Psycho- Social And Family Gaps - FASI An Example Of Public And Private Colaboration

Presentation time: Tuesday, 10 September 2012, 16:10 – 17:40

Authors: *Ricard Calvo, Natalia Rodriguez*

Abstract: Bridging psychological, social and family gaps is a pilot proposal of group intervention that will be carried out within the project "Casa d'Infants". This paper is based on the process and results of creating a group of socialization within a residential service that serves children and their families. The aim is to use the family as an instrument of change and as an element that favors positive socialization. Working with groups of parents we expect to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of "Casa d,Infants", speeding up the processes of personal, social and family change of participants. More specifically, we propose to create a group of parents who will develop their parenting skills at "Casa d'Infants" through several psycho-educational workshops based on the conceptualization of t Positive Parenting. This proposal is presented in order to achieve its implementation in one "Casa d'Infants"; after reviewing the results, and only if they are evaluated as being positive in regard to FASI interests, we can determine the chances to integrate the proposed system to other "Casa d'Infants". FASI is an example of public and private collaboration. Introduce the social sector in touch with them. The paper explains the methodological aspects, the proposed assessment tools and other items that will help a better understand of our proposal.

Abstract # 444
Title: Foster Care And Civil Society
Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45 – 10:25
Author: *Bilgin Kıray Vural*

Abstract: Foster care is defined as the bringing up of children, who cannot be brought up by their biological parents for various reasons, by families or people who look after those children for a short or a long term, under the supervision of the government. And families or people who provide foster care are called foster family. In Turkey 20940 children are still under the protection of the government while 13345 children are in residential homes (September 2011). It has been revealed by the research conducted that in environments which are not stabile, which cannot replace parents or where there is not one-to-one relation, the negligence the babies and infants experience is equal to violence. Besides, while it has been determined that the children in foster care complete phases of development later than the children living with their biological parents, it has also been stated in the same researches that the children in foster care have a better motor, emotional, physical and social development compared to the children in residential homes. The frequency of encountering problematic behaviour in children living in residential homes is four times more (43.5%) while the ratio of secure attachment is rather low (20%). In the Convention on Children's Rights (1989) the necessity of raising children in the family environment is emphasized. For this reason, throughout the world the most preferred method of care for children in need is foster care. The ratio of children in foster care in the world is 77% whereas in Turkey the ratio is 16% (1290 children- September 2011). One of the reasons for this low ratio in Turkey is that a great majority of the society in Turkey (82%) is uninformed about the foster care service. In fact, foster families are the best representatives of foster care. In this regard, governmental institutions, NGO's and occupational organizations should collaborate. Thanks to the civil society, the requirements and priorities of the society are determined, the resources of the society are reinvigorated, the costs of the services are decreased and awareness of problems in the society is heightened. Denizli Foster Care Association (2009), founded on such an understanding of responsibility, organizes educational training programs in order to introduce foster care, to encourage people to become foster families and to raise awareness of the foster families about the child development, caring for children and raising children. The present law in Turkey ascribes foster care services to governmental institutions completely. However, differently from Turkey, practices of foster care in Belgium are carried out by 25 NGO's which are subsidized by Belgium-Flemish government. The most important obstacle before the contribution of the civil society is the politicians and administrators, belief that the status quo is under threat and that as the elite and the professionals they are the ones that will make the best decisions for the society. Nevertheless, in modern societies, civil society is not a resistance to the government but rather it acts as the third sector among the state, market and the citizens. Participation of a person as the representative of NGO's in the Foster Care Committee will definitely increase the quality of foster care services. Keywords: Foster care, non-governmental organizations, social services

Abstract # 445
Title: Child Care and Protection System Building in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: *Kawthar Almughrabi*

Abstract: Purpose: To establish a child care and protection system in the oPt; Organizing government services and civil institutions working in child protection through establishing networks and referral mechanism under the auspices of (MoSA). Method: Two committees are formed: A Steering Committee (SC), an administrative body consisting of a board of decision-makers. Their role is to ensure compliance with the referral and networking procedures, as well as selecting the Technical Field Committee members (TFC). The TFC includes professionals responsible for technical supervision in the field. The pilot initiative produced three TFCs, two in WB and one in the Gaza Strip. Their tasks are: 1. Hold workshops with all parties to examine their role and responsibilities within the Child Protection Network. 2. Unify the technical terminology among partners. 3. Agree on the integration of roles and implementation of referral and networking mechanisms. 4. Agree on the code of ethics for referral and networking. 5. Agree on the guidelines for professional practices. 6. Carry out training workshops as needed to increase capacity and improve performance. 7. Periodic reporting to the Steering Committee Results: 1. A national system of referral, networking and follow-up was agreed upon and developed. 2. The system was approved by the Steering Committee and is being implemented in five districts in the West Bank. Conclusions: the inclusion of Non Governmental Organizations to the referral system may undermine the sustainability of the program, as stable funding of NGO'sremain a challenge in the OPT. Also there is a need for continuous revision and evaluation of the system, as well as close supervision of the field work.

Abstract # 446

Title: Support for Children, Young People and Families after a School Shooting

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Tuija Turunen, Sirkka Ala-aho*

Abstract: Support for children, young people and families after a school shooting Background: The Finnish education system, considered safe and secure, experienced in 2007 and 2008 two serious school killings with several victims and casualties. Children and youth are especially vulnerable as they experience traumatic incident during a sensitive stage of their development. It is important to support them and help them feel safe again. After the school shootings in Kauhajoki psychosocial support was organized through a multiprofessional and multidisciplinary project. This presentation describes the measures that aimed to help those children, young people, and their families that were indirectly affected to regain their sense of safety. Implementation: The project lasted for over two years. Local and national media were used as a channel to provide information on the importance of sae parenthood and ordinary everyday life as well as on possible normal reactions to a crisis and the services on offer. Discussions and parents' evenings in schools and day-care facilities were arranged in the area. Over the next months, resources of students care and youth work were reinforced by recruiting school psychologists, school health workers, school social workers, and specialized youth workers, among others. All staff recruited through the project supplemented existing services and engaged in remedial, investigative, and preventative activities. The services were offered as near as possible to the natural surroundings of the children and the young. New approaches, such as web-based support and "youth cafes" were also developed. Lessons learnt: Helping children and young people to get over a traumatic situation is at the core of psychosocial aftercare after mass violence. Well-functioning aftercare requires multidisciplinary cooperation. A prerequisite is that all those involved commit themselves to a common objective and show flexibility and mutual trust.

Abstract # 447

Title: The Child and Family Training -Child Protection and Decision Making and Intervention System

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Arnon Bentovim, Liza Bingley Miller, Stephen Pizzey*

Abstract: Research on the use of Structured Decision Making Approaches has demonstrated that their use significantly improves the outcomes for maltreated children. The Child and Family Training Child Protection Decision Making and Intervention System has evovled from work on the UK Assessment Framework, to bring together a number of evidenced based approaches to assessment, analysis and intervention. The presentation will introduce the elements of the Safeguarding Assessment and Analysis Frameworks, and the Modular-Systemic approaches to prevent future harm and mitigate the impairment of exposure to maltreatment

Abstract # 448

Title: Building Capacity of Social Service Professionals in South Africa to Protect Children - a Pipe Dream or a Possibility?

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Margaret Roper, Sarah Magni, Stefanie Scholtz, Kathleen Ebersohn*

Abstract: OBJECTIVE The South African Children'sAct (No. 38 of 2005) places a responsibility on all social work professionals to protect children. To make this a reality, capacity building and training across all sectors in the child protection system is required. The Department of Social Development, supported by USAID/South Africa, is developing a Conceptual Framework to guide accredited training, lifelong learning, general/ specialised skills, continual professional development, career-paths and strengthening the social workforce. This study aimed to develop an evidence-base. METHOD A quantitative survey was conducted with 100 purposefully sampled Social Workers (SW) and Social Auxiliary Workers (SAW) who are experts in child protection. The qualitative component comprised nine focus group discussions, eight in-depth interviews and 15 key informant interviews. A wide range of actors were consulted. Quantitative data was analysed using STATA V11. Bivariate analysis was conducted. Qualitative data was analysed using Atlas TiV5.2. RESULTS The majority of respondents understood child protection as the provision of services (72.3%). Prevention and early intervention programmes were perceived as the priority when protecting children (92%). However, most time is spent on statutory work. Inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary partnerships were found to be particularly difficult but essential to service delivery. Resource constraints and role clarification were identified as challenges in responding to children. Effective training priorities and methodologies are identified. CONCLUSION The findings provided an evidence-base to inform the development of the conceptual framework, which aims to address legislative requirements, practitioners realities and needs across the sector. Capacity building must address the findings if quality services are to become a reality for children. The findings and recommended training inform multi-disciplinary practice in child protection. The question is whether the conceptual framework will change the reality or if it remains a pipe-dream. The framework has international relevance for building child protection capacity in resource constrained countries.

Abstract # 449

Title: Multidisciplinary and Partnership Responses to Prevent and Counteract the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Katlijn Declercq, Maia Rusakova, Sahin Antakyalioglu, Maria Eugenia Villarreal, Tufail Muhammad*

Abstract: The image of children being held as chattels controlled and exploited to meet adult demand for commercial sex is deeply troubling for many people, yet these and other forms of slavery-like conditions effect and persist affecting many children and young people today, in the twenty first century. The gathering of 122 governments in Stockholm at the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 1996 unveiled the broad scale and thereto unrecognized commercialization of the sexual abuse of children, occurring across the world. Many advances have been made to counter these violations since then, yet the powerful interests at all levels that profit from these criminal activities has allowed commercial sexual exploitation of children to flourish and extend its reach everywhere. An imprecise number of children continue to be trafficked internally or across borders for sexual purposes while others are being sexually exploited in prostitution or for the making of pornography. Adults that pay for sex with children in their country or during their trips abroad constitute the major driving force fuelling these heinous violations against children in our societies. The multi-faceted nature of commercial sexual exploitation of children requires targeted action directed to reach the different actors and levels involved, including the victims, perpetrators and profiteers. As experience accumulated by the ECPAT network clearly show, such measures should be carried out in collaboration and with the contribution of numerous types of allies, including the private sector. The symposium illustrates the progress made by the ECPAT network and other stakeholders in counteracting and preventing the different manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children at global level and in selected countries (Turkey, Belgium, Russia, Pakistan and Guatemala), highlighting the remaining areas of concern and the role that each of us can play to stop this violation of the human rights and dignity of children.

Abstract # 450

Title: The Future Tasks in Japanese Municipal Child Abuse Prevention Network from the Case Study

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Yoko Kato*

Abstract: Objectives: This presentation aims to describe the current situation of the municipal child abuse prevention network and child and family service section on the municipal level and present their future agendas for a better system. This study is based on the reviews on all the child abuse cases from the year 2008 in an anonymous prefecture in Japan, followed by the review of two cases involving the deaths of two young children in a three year period Methods: All the child abuse case records including case notes done by 75 caseworkers (1066 cases from the year 2008) from 35 municipal child welfare offices in the prefecture were reviewed in 2010. The focus of the review was to analyze the necessary skills of case workers, the appropriate caseload, the detailed content of individual case conferences and chief staffing, the coordination with multi-disciplinary resources, child abuse reporting, and public campaign of child abuse awareness. Results: The results showed several critical obstacles in the system, which include the lack of professionalism of caseworkers (only 53.3% of them had human-service-related credentials), lack of experience (65.4% of the caseworkers had less than 3 years experience). Some of the offices never had had any case conference for the entire year. It varies in the municipal offices in terms of the rate of detecting child abuse cases from 0.49 cases to 13 cases per 1000 populations of children in the prefecture. Conclusion: The final report of this case review resulted in the increase of the professional full time staff at the main social work office in the prefecture and more intensive training and supervision for all the municipal child welfare offices. More efforts to raise the quality of the service delivery system and the caseworkers are needed and will be closely reviewed in this coming year.

Abstract # 451

Title: Henry Kempe's 6th Stage -Can Child Maltreatment be Eradicated - Wishful Fantasy or Practical Reality

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Arnon Bentovim*

Abstract: 2012 marks the 50th Anniversary of the publication of the Battered Child Syndrome - a seminal paper which has been responsible for the international recognition of child maltreatment, and the stages of appreciation of the different forms of abuse as Kempe described. He delineated a 6th stage when children would be protected and their needs would be met - in preventitive term - child maltreatment would be eradicated. It is appropriate on this 50th Anniversary to consider where we have reached in this journey. Incidence and prevelance studies indicate the limits of our achievemnts. There are population based approaches to prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary leves which offer some hope. This paper will review the evidence of where we stand and will ask where might we arrive at the 100th Anniversary of Kempe's paper. It will ask what are the costs of not striving to achieve the goal.

Abstract # 452

Title: Communicating with Children Using Computers - their Natural Media

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Liza Bingley Miller*

Abstract: Children's facilty with computers is an International phenomenan. Finding ways to capitalise on these skills is an essential route to effective communication. Child and Family UK have fosdtered the use of programmes such as In My Shoes to find ways to conmunicate effectively and reliably with children. Using the same rules for communication which is none leading, and promotes interaction, the IMS programme has been efective in enabling frozen children, or children with disabilities to communicate effectively.

Abstract # 453

Title: A Partnership Aapproach to the Development of Appropriate Residential Care: Learning from around the World

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Ian Milligan*

Abstract: The author is part of the team which are drawing up an Implementation and Monitoring Handbook for the UN Guidelines on Children in Alternative Care, due for publication December 2012. The conference presentation will draw on emerging messages from this process and research on policy and practice from diverse countries. Recognising that residential care exists in many different forms and for diverse purposes this paper will draw on policy and practice evidence, including children'sviews, about what constitutes "family-centred: practice and the role of partnerships with services users and between professionals. Examples of policy and practice will be drawn from the author'sown country, Scotland (Milligan & Furnivall, 2011), the rest of the UK, Australia (Ainsworth, 2009) and illustrated with examples of policy and service development in India, Uganda and Moldova among others. Strengths and weaknesses in residential systems in advanced welfare states will be critically examined and the role of residential care in a process of de-institutionalisation will be considered. It will be proposed that effective and acceptable use of residential (group) care is dependent upon multiple partnerships: • With children and young people themselves • With families and carers • With family support (child protection) systems provided by statutory and NGO services Drawing on examples from various countries the paper will compare examples of participation among children in residential settings; family rehabilitation practice; and the use of residential staff in the development of family support services. Achieving successful partnerships in these areas is in turn dependent on careful gate-keeping processes, staff trained to deliver rights-based care and transitional support services when children leave care. Milligan, I. & Furnivall, J. (2011). The Scottish children's home: an evolving model of residential provision for vulnerable children. Children Australia, 36(2), 66-73.

Abstract # 456

Title: Children and Youth with Multiple Problems and Needs, Complexity and Innovative Intersectorial Partnerships: Under What Conditions?

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Louise Lemay*

Abstract: The response to the needs of children and youth with multiple problems requires the services of several professionals in diverse fields of intervention (health, social services, education, the community, etc.). The situation of these children and youth sometimes "falling between two stools" encounters complexity at the clinical and administrative level as well as at the partnership level and at times requires resorting to partnership mediation. In Quebec, a regional system of consultation and coordination of services, the "quipe d'intervention jeunesse"youth intervention team, has been implanted to resolve impasses encountered in meeting the specific needs of these children and youth. This presentation exposes the results of a research on the analysis of partnership and intersectorial mediation practices, as experienced by the youth intervention team (Lemay, 2008-2012). The aim is to examine the favourable conditions for the implementation of these effective intersectorial partnerships and to identify the innovative conditions associated with those practices. The qualitative and participatory research takes into account the point of view of three categories of actors: the youth intervention team coordinators working in Quebec (n=30) and, for three selected sites, the professional members of the youth intervention team (n=37) and the parents (n=15) of children and youth in difficulty. Continuous data collection (2009-2011) was conducted through three methods: individual interviews, focus groups and questionnaires. The results show that the favourable conditions for an effective and innovative partnership come from a set of factors (political, organizational, inter-professional, interpersonal, and individual). These conditions, which engage the actors at all levels of the system in a spirit of collective responsibility, allow exceeding sector-based approaches and "doing otherwise". The conclusion outlines the major issues and challenges to promoting intersectorial partnerships and integrated practices in the field of intervention with children and youth with multiple problems and needs and their families.

Abstract # 457

Title: Service Integration in Early Prevention and Intervention with Children at Risk of Developing Mental Health Problems

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Peter Nelson*

Abstract: Objective There is evidence that 10% of school aged children in the UK have clinically recognisable mental health problems and that the majority of such children do not receive appropriate services with consequent poor outcomes. This paper reports the findings of research into a programme which brought together the work of all agencies (local authority, health and voluntary services) involved in delivering mental health services for children within one city in order to improve prevention and early intervention. The intention was to strengthen provision at local level so as to provide services tailored to children in different parts of the city at risk of developing mental health problems. The programme involved the development of a children's primary mental health service and a targeted mental health service in schools. Methodology A primarily qualitative methodology was employed given the unreliability of data such as changes in referral rates as a sign of success. Questionnaire surveys were undertaken with professionals, parents and carers alongside individual interviews with a sample of education staff. A further questionnaire based on vignette analysis was undertaken with locally based multi professional teams alongside a focus group with workers delivering a targeted schools service. Results A gap was identified between universal service identification of mental health problems and subsequent specialist intervention where the focus tended to be individualistic and delayed. A clear need was identified for an early intervention and prevention service with a low threshold for access and a family and community focus. Schools were identified as key in prevention and early intervention and success was predicated on effective multi professional working and understanding of mental health issues. Conclusions There is a need to develop more sophisticated models of service integration and multi professional working alongside dedicated resources if early intervention and prevention services are to be sustained over time.

Abstract # 459

Title: Family and Child Protection on the Health Services Agenda for Palestinian Refugees

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Author: *Khawla Abu-Diab*

Abstract: Purpose: To develop a cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary, community-based family and child protection program in Palestinian refugee camps, to be integrated in the emerging national system for family and child protection in the occupied Palestinian territory. Method: Following a needs assessment, a training and system building intervention was piloted in four selected refugee camps in the West Bank. A seminar with senior representatives from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency/UNRWA'shealth, education and social service sectors, Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs, NGOs and international organizations was held to recognize the need for an integrated national response to Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN.) A two-fold training in CAN was implemented: a course for service providers at UNRWA, community leaders and CBOs (using the ISPCAN Foundation Course model), and an advanced sector-specific course for health professionals. Six months post-training support was provided for system-building and case management in the four camps with a model building approach. Results: Family and Child Protection Committees were established in the four camps, bringing community leaders and organizations together with UNRWA's health, education, and social services departments to promote family and child health and well-being and manage cases of abuse. Conclusion: Addressing family and child violence remains a strategic and cultural challenge. A holistic, community-based approach to protect the whole family is crucial to shift attitudes about violence and child maltreatment, and sensitizing the community as the primary prevention and response mechanism for protection.

Abstract # 461

Title: Enhancing Partnerships with Sexually Exploited Youth for Justice and Human Rights

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Linda Williams*

Abstract: The voices of youth are critical to the development of wise and just public policy. This is true in many areas of our work and particularly important in responding to commercial sexual exploitation of youth. Promoting the involvement of youth in research and in formulating practice and policy recommendations requires not only professional training and support but also a willingness of researchers and program managers to expand their repertoire of collaborative skills. Implementing an approach to attain justice for sexually exploited youth requires more than moral outrage. The approach presented in this session is based on the notion that we also must shift away from the customary social control approach and put appropriate empowering supports for youth in place. We describe our approach to collaborations with homeless, runaway and sexually exploited youth to incorporate their perspectives into the research design; protocols to promote safety and enhance youth participation; and the development of policy initiatives for youth protection and justice. We document a model designed to educate youth participants about research and policy-making while at the same time educating ourselves about collaborations designed to enhance research, scholarship and development of social policy focused on child welfare and human rights. We found that youth not only have a critical role to play in research and policy but they clearly want to be involved in developing the research agenda, learning about and participating in research and influencing community responses and public policy.

Abstract # 462

Title: Female Genital Mutilation: the Role of Health Professionals in Prevention, Assessment and Management

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Kerry Robinson, Deborah Hodes*

Abstract: Female genital mutilation (FGM) may affect between 100 and 140 million women worldwide and is traditionally practised in much of the world, including Iraqi Kurdistan where 70% are thought to have undergone the procedure . It describes a range of procedures, often involving partial or total excision of the external female genitalia, for non-medical reasons. In the UK there are an estimated 66,000 women with FGM in England and Wales, and 20,000 children at risk . Minority ethnic communities are highly concentrated geographically including in the London borough of Camden where we have developed a practical approach for prevention, assessment and management. Current situation: Between 2005 and 2010, there was a 308% increase in numbers of women referred to the African women'sclinic for management of FGM. In that period 15 girls with FGM were referred to the paediatrician for an assessment. There was no preventative programme in place, only legislation and a police project to raise awareness. Our Programme: Pregnancy A confidential tertiary service for women who have had FGM and require reversal prior to delivery was set up over 10 years ago at University College London Hospital. If the woman has been to this clinic then details are known but otherwise she will be asked at antenatal booking. Health professionals will explain health risks and UK legal status. In addition, midwives and obstetricians will look for and identify the various types of FGM at delivery. Infants: Having identified potentially vulnerable daughters we aim to prevent FGM. We train the health visitors and GPs to reinforce the message on education and ensure appropriate care and support is provided to safeguard the child. Specialist paediatric care and Safeguarding Following diagnosis next steps may include testing for blood borne viruses, offering vaccinations, managing any complications and referring to mental health services. There is ongoing communication and education with Social Care regarding FGM Conclusion The advantages of the programme and barriers to implantation will be discussed.

Abstract # 463

Title: An Untapped Resource: Engaging Nurses as Active Partners in Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Rochelle Einboden, Trudy Rudge*

Abstract: Nurses working in a variety of health care settings are well placed to identify child welfare concerns and to bring suspicions of abuse and neglect to the attention of authorities. Long-term intensive home visiting for high-risk maternal populations by nurses is a promising intervention for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Further study found that repeating this program with paraprofessionals did not yield similar results. This suggests that nurses are well prepared to engage in relational interventions with families that work towards child safety. This paper shares emerging data from a study that explores nursing responses to child abuse and neglect. It aims to capture nursing perspectives and to offer suggestions on how to enrol nurses in a more active and supported participation in child abuse responses in everyday practice. A critical discourse analysis supports the exploration of how nursing responses are constituted within health care partnerships and within the broader sociocultural and political context, highlighting opportunities for change. Nurses are the largest cohort of health care providers and the nature of their work involves close engagement with families over time. Thus, nurses are an existing resource and offer a significant opportunity to advance child protection initiatives. However, beyond the narrow focus of home visiting for high-risk mothers, the nursing role in child protection is limited. Data for the analysis is comprised of interviews conducted with nurses (n=20) in British Columbia, Canada. Preliminary analysis from these interviews describes how nurses defer primary responsibility for interventions to social work early and often, but how they also work more informally to address child safety concerns with families. Further analysis of these responses provides suggestions to guide strategies to enroll nurses more proactively in child protection efforts and integrate this agenda in everyday practice across settings with an orientation towards prevention.

Abstract # 467

Title: The Father Friendly Initiative : A Multidisciplinary Innovative Program to Support Father Involvement

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Francine deMontigny, Christine Gervais, Annie Devault, Carl Lacharité*

Abstract: Position of the problem. A significant number of scholars have paid attention to the development of the father'srole in the family, particularly in regards to father involvement. It is well-known that father involvement benefits children'scognitive and social development and contributes to mothers, well being. Furthermore, fathers who are involved with their children right after birth tend to stay involved later on in life. Early father involvement is thus also seen as a protective factor of child abuse and neglect. A model of early father involvement has revealed the direct contributions of perceived efficacy and anxiety to fathers, involvement in the first six months after the birth of a child. Recent researches have highlighted that social and professional support can be protective factors of father involvement in the same period. The Father Friendly Initiative within the Family (FFIF) program was developed in order to empower health professionals to support father involvement, and ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect. Objectives. This presentation will describe the FFIF, its implementation in a region of Quebec, Canada, and evaluation strategies and results. Method. A logical model was used to develop the Father Friendly Initiative. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected for evaluation. Results. Forty interdisciplinary and inter-establishment professionals were empowered to support father involvement in 2010-2011. These health professionals adopted father friendly attitudes, beliefs and behaviors after participating in this innovative program. Discussion. Discussion will explore the implications for social and clinical practices towards fathers as well as for policy development for the support of father involvement.

Abstract # 468

Title: Clinical Tools for Enhancing Collaboration Between Parents of Vulnerable Children and Practitioners

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Danielle Lessard, Guylaine Fafard, Claire Chamberland, Roxane Larocque*

Abstract: Between 2008 and 2010, in the province of Quebec, Canada, as part of an evaluative study, 36 practitioners from two youth protection centres and four social prevention centres experimented with an innovative approach to improve collaboration between parents and practitioners concerned with the safety and well-being of children aged nine years and under presenting multiple problems and needs. For each of the 99 children recruited in the project, practitioners completed a needs analysis workbook with parents and used a participatory approach (Chamberland et al., 2011). The analysis workbook, which was developed in England and adapted to the context of Quebec, allows exploring with parents the different aspects of the developmental needs of their children; how parents respond to these needs; and the family and environmental factors that influence these responses. The participative approach encourages the creation of spaces conducive to rich exchange around various situations involving the children. The aim is to involve the parents at all stages of intervention and to promote actions that are meaningful to them. During the experiment, support was provided to the practitioners in the form of 28 meetings of approximately two hours each. The meetings were recorded, and thematic analysis of the practitioners, individual and collective reflections was conducted. In this paper we will describe the needs analysis workbook and the participatory approach. We will then relate the experiences of the practitioners through the following topics: involvement of less collaborative parents, managing differences of opinion, and deepening understanding of the children's needs. The discussion will focus on the following issue: the relevance of practical clinical tools to develop best practices in social work for a more adequate response to vulnerable children and their families.

Abstract # 470

Title: Project Youth Safety: A Multicultural, Multimedia Public Awareness Campaign

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Lou Ann Holland, Kelly McMahon*

Abstract: Project Youth Safety is a comprehensive multimedia, multicultural public awareness initiative promoting child and youth safety at the community level. This initiative, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is a collaborative effort with INOBTR ("I Know Better"), a non-profit organization that educates about safety through public awareness in a proactive effort to keep kids safe. Project Youth Safety focuses on six different child and youth safety issues in different jurisdictions across the United States to create issue awareness. The project includes the following child safety issues, campaign partners, and locations: (1) youth in crisis/homeless teens, Youth Network Council/ Chicago Safe Place, Chicago IL; (2) impact of domestic violence on children and youth, Children'sInstitute Inc., Los Angeles CA; (3) child sexual abuse in a bilingual community, Denver Children'sAdvocacy Center, Denver CO; (4) child abuse and neglect in a Southeast Asian (Hmong) community, Merced Lao Family Foundation, Merced County CA; (5) cell phone safety for age 8 and older, iKeep Safe Coalition, Monroe County NY; and (6) teen dating violence/adolescent relationship abuse, Public Health Institute/California Adolescent Health Collaborative, San Francisco CA. The presentation will feature various campaign materials (available in English and Spanish) including posters and brochures for community distribution; movie theatre, radio and transit ads; web banners; bus shelter posters; and billboards. Campaign mediums were strategically chosen based on a variety of factors such as target, demographics, and traffic patterns. Successful strategies in building broad community-based partnerships aimed at protecting children will also be offered. This session will illustrate how coalitions can engage a variety of partners dedicated to promoting child and youth safety. Components of the public awareness campaign can be adapted for local use and distribution. Campaign materials are available at www.projectyouthsafety.org. Site visitors can request materials for download/distribution purposes.

Abstract # 471

Title: Working with Grandparents in the General Context of Child Protection

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Ron Frey, Maree Lubach*

Abstract: In response to the increasing number of grandparents who are providing care for their grandchildren in the context of the child protection system, the Talera Centre, a specialist centre for family violence in Brisbane, Australia and Kin-Kare, an organisation for grandparents parenting their grandchildren have put together a programme of training to assist grandparents to deal with the challenges presented by abused and neglected children in the context of the child protection system. This training has been delivered for the past two and a half years through a monthly group for grandparents whose children are in counselling with Talera and to grandparents who are in contact with Kin-Kare and indicate a need or a desire to attend this group. Our paper, derived from the experience of Talera and Kin-Kare in working with grandparents would focus on the issues grandparents have presented as morst important to them, including negotiating the Australian child protection system, supporting their grandchildren in the face of the often confusing and baffling behaviour which results from child abuse and neglect, and negotiating on-going relationships with the child's parents (and the grandparent's children).

Abstract # 472

Title: Role of Social Workers In Prevention and Intervention Teams of Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Nurdan Duman*

Abstract: In the many different fields, there are many different professionals meet child maltreatment, neglect and abuse cases. Under these situation , when working with abused child cases, in co-operated interdisciplinary team work is very important. Professionals like pediatrist, psychologist, social workers, teachers etc. have been working with abused and neglect child cases. All of the professionals are a part of the prevention and intervention teams of child abuse and neglect in the different areas like hospital, child residential care, school, etc. Social workers are the main professional staff to find out and intervene to neglect and abused child cases. In the paper, it is discussing what is the role of social workers when working with child neglect and abuse cases in the different field work and different team experiences like school, hospital, residential care setting, etc. When Social workers are working with these cases what kind of difficulties they meet interested with team work and harmony of team members. Are there enough understanding and knowledge about team members to professional role of other team worker's. Social worker have what kind of different roles in the prevention and intervention teams of Child Abuse and Neglect at the different working setting. In the study, it is aim to put forth role of social workers clearly In the interdisciplinary prevention and intervention teams of child neglect and abuse.

Abstract # 473

Title: Every Child Matters: Promoting Local, National and International Partnerships for Protecting Child

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Kirthi Hettiarachchi*

Abstract: Every child has the right to be safe. Child abuse and neglect threaten a child'ssafety by placing the child at risk of physical and emotional harm and even death. Parents have the fundamental and legal right to raise their children, and our community presumes parents will protect their children from harm. When parents fail to protect children from the harm of abuse and neglect, our community has a responsibility to intervene to protect the child. Effective teamwork can prevent further abuse to children and can bring those who harm children to justice. Some of the recognized benefits of a proficient Multidisciplinary Team include: • Less "system inflicted" trauma to children and families. • Better agency decisions, including more accurate investigations and more appropriate interventions. • More efficient use of limited agency resources. • Better trained, more capable professionals. • More respect in the community and less burnout among child abuse professionals. Regardless of the type of trauma that leads to a referral for services, the first step in care is a comprehensive assessment. A comprehensive assessment of complex trauma includes information from a number of sources, including the child's or adolescent's own disclosures, collateral reports from caregivers and other providers, the therapist's observations, and standardized assessment measures that have been completed by the child, caregiver. Child welfare agencies across the continent are mandated to investigate reported cases of suspected child abuse and neglect. Child maltreatment research often does not take notice of ethnicity in its analyses and design. Indeed, prior to the 1990s, literature on cultural competence in the field of child protection was virtually nonexistent. However, there has been a more assertive movement within the last decade to raise awareness and provide training to better serve and represent ethnically diverse clients. Conferences, classes, and lectures have been held, and models and suggestions have been proposed to address the issues of sensitivity and competence. It may be fair to say that at this juncture, the term "cultural competence", is a reasonably commonly used phrase. But the need remains for professional training to develop ability to cross cultural boundaries, especially for those dealing with child protection cases. Sources Article "Forming a Multidisciplinary Team to Investigate Child Abuse",released by U. S. Department of justice Welbourne, supra note 26, at 345.

Abstract # 474

Title: Indigenous Participation and Leadership in the Design and Delivery of Integrated Children and Family Services

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Dawn Wallam*

Abstract: There has been significant recent focus in policy development internationally on the importance of integrated service delivery for access to services for, and outreach to, vulnerable children and families. In developed countries, an integrated approach has been identified as vital to address the needs of marginalised groups, including especially first peoples, who, despite overall national prosperity, experience multiple disadvantages and unacceptably poor outcomes across a broad spectrum of developmental and well-being indicators. These outcomes are strongly aligned with identified risk factors for child abuse and neglect, including poverty, poor housing, substance abuse and family violence. Effective service integration can overcome a range of service access barriers for Indigenous peoples, responding holistically to multiple needs through a limited number of service entry points. Integrated service delivery that is culturally appropriate, responds to the needs and advances the rights of Indigenous families, requires strong partnerships that enable community participation, leadership and control in the design and delivery of services. In Australia, service integration that is aligned with the right to self-determination of our first peoples must identify the important role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations within integrated service systems to ensure that these peoples can freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. There has been significant recent focus in policy development internationally on the importance of integrated service delivery for access to services for, and outreach to, vulnerable children and families. In developed countries, an integrated approach has been identified as vital to address the needs of marginalised groups, including especially first peoples, who, despite overall national prosperity, experience multiple disadvantages and unacceptably poor outcomes across a broad spectrum of developmental and well-being indicators. These outcomes are strongly aligned with identified risk factors for child abuse and neglect, including poverty, poor housing, substance abuse and family violence. Effective service integration can overcome a range of service access barriers for Indigenous peoples, responding holistically to multiple needs through a limited number of service entry points. Integrated service delivery that is culturally appropriate, responds to the needs and advances the rights of Indigenous families, requires strong partnerships that enable community participation, leadership and control in the design and delivery of services. In Australia,

service integration that is aligned with the right to self-determination of our first peoples must identify the important role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations within integrated service systems to ensure that these peoples can freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. This presentation draws on recent research in the Australian context and the broad experience and memberships base of Australia'speak representative body advocating for the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC). The presentation discusses models of service integration that promote and incorporate genuine partnerships between Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled organisations, mainstream service providers and government. These approaches can increase access to, and quality of, services that support children and families and contribute to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Abstract # 475

Title: Indigenous Cultural Advice Services in Child Protection: Translating Culture for Government Child Protection Services, and the Call for Greater Control

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Dawn Wallam, Sharon Willams*

Abstract: This presentation draws on literature review and consultation-based research with Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander agencies that provide cultural advice to government child protection services at various stages of intervention and placement decision-making for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who come into contact with the child protection system in Australia. While this approach is applied inconsistently and to a limited extent within different states and territories of Australia, it has shown promise as a model for increasing the participation of Australia'sfirst peoples in decisions regarding the care and protection of their children. These services provide significant insight into the important role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled organisations in translating culture for government decision makers. This role, when sufficiently independent, supported by legislation, and implemented in genuine partnership between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and accountable government service providers, can contribute to better cultural care for children. Services have a role to support understanding, from a cultural perspective, of child abuse and neglect in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and to facilitate more appropriate and effective responses in child protection intervention. These responses advance the rights of children to connection with family, culture and community and support the implementation of the Indigenous Child Placement Principle. Recognising that the current system only enables, to a limited extent, independent consultative advice, there is a need to explore models that are more strongly aligned with the right of Australia'sfirst peoples to self-determination. Alternative models are considered that have the potential to contribute to greater self-governance and control in the identification of, and response to child abuse and neglect in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Delegates are invited to contribute to discussion on models that have shown promise and potential ways forward for Indigenous participation and leadership in child protection decision-making internationally.

Abstract # 476

Title: Making Links Between Health and Other Services

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Author: *Madusha Dissanayake*

Abstract: This paper explains how Home-Start Lanka (HSL), a community based voluntary organization supporting families with young children in Colombo has initiated a project targeting families with children under the age of 12 admitted to the Lady Ridgeway Children's hospital. Approximately 250 to 300 children are admitted daily and our objective was to build the capacity of parents of the in-patients, through information & guidance of links to other services. All care staff were made aware of how to make referrals to HSL within the hospital. Then Coordinator assessed the families referred and provided a service delivery plan including where families could be sign posted for immediate services in their geographical area. If the family resided in Colombo and needed further guidance, then weekly one-to one sessions, family drop-ins or volunteer home-visits were suggested. On average 5 families were referred to HSL per week during the past 12 months (N=240), 77% (N=185) of them were referred due to child's developmental delay, disability or long term illness but rest of the 23% (N=55) referred due to a social situation such as poverty, displacement, violence, abuse that had long term effects on child's health & growth. All families referred received an initial assessment and out of which 82.5% (N=198) received guidance and information during clinic visits, the rest 17.5% (N= 42) of the families were registered and out of which 30 families accessed HSL weekly drop-in facility for further guidance and 12 families received home-visiting to build confidence of parents. Not all families referred to HSL needed long term support, but it was identified that all parents referred needed knowledge of other services and how to reach them. It was evident that this intervention increased the uptake of other local services and reduced opportunities for abuse and neglect of young children.

Abstract # 477

Title: A New Coalition for Children Without Parental Care

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Adriana Pacheco, Emily Delap*

Abstract: This presentation will introduce the EveryChild Coalition For Children Without Parental Care. This is a coalition of 12 national NGOs engaged in joint advocacy, research, policy development and practice exchange around alternative care issues. Members represent diverse contexts, including Brazil, India, Indonesia, Egypt, Ethiopia and Russia. The presentation will outline the rationale for forming the coalition, which includes the current exclusion of the voices of many national NGOs in policy debates around alternative care. It will explain the process for developing the coalition, and future plans for forming a wider global alliance, and will articulate key lessons learnt around this process. These include lessons around governance, membership criteria, strategy development and child participation in the various elements of the coalition. Finally, the presentation will highlight the key activities of the coalition, and illustrate how members have engaged in these activities, and the challenges and added value of working together. Such activities include joint advocacy to ensure that care and protection issues are recognised in the post MDG framework, and research on the reintegration of abused and exploited children.

Abstract # 480

Title: Outreach by MDT in Japan to Aggressive and/or Rejective Caregivers Without Help-seeking

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Kota Takaoka*

Abstract: Purpose: In this study, the author purport to find a common factor in outreach model by Multi-disciplinary Team professions in Japan to make a relationship with aggressive and/or rejective caregiver without help-seeking. Method: Author interviewed success and failure cases to make relationships with such caregivers for total of 67 MDT professions in Japan (including children's nurses, public health nurses, child case workers, child protective social workers and child psychologists) to outreach in the field by semi-structured interview style. A model was built and analyzed by the Grounded Theory Approach. Results: A goal was common to successful model of outreach that purely and simply get a minimum adhere to the safety of children. At that time, the common approaches of MDT professions are "MDT professions persisting their attitude that not budge an inch to save children life" and "MDT professions waiting for the caregiver's first little change to share to save children's life". When MDT professions outreach such caregivers, they keep continue to adjust the ratio of the both attitudes depending on the role of institutions. Discussion: While "MDT professions persisting their attitude that not budge an inch to save children life" is paternalistic intervention an iron fist for conflict control of the caregivers, "MDT professions waiting for the caregiver's first little change to share to save children's life" is likely to act as supportive interventions for the conflict care of the caregivers. In MDT collaboration, what each profession in some institutions contributes to balance the ratio between such attitudes separates success or failure factors in MDT outreach cases to make relationships with the caregivers.

Abstract # 481

Title: Can't Live With You, Can't Live Without You - Moving Towards Productive Interdependence

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Peng Peng Eng, Tabitha Ong, Ravina Binte Said Abdul Rahman*

Abstract : Introduction KK Women's and Children's Hospital (KKH) has been a major touchpoint for preliminary assessment and referrals of children and young persons in need of care and protection to Child Protection Service (CPS) of the Ministry of Community Development and Sports, Singapore. The hospital social workers work closely with CPS in the identification, assessment and management of child abuse cases. Objective/ Purpose In the partnership between KKH and CPS, inevitable conflicts arise owing to difference in orientation of time, perception of harm and risk, roles, expectations, communication style and pressure from service gaps and resource constraints. These conflicts often resulted in frustrations and dissatisfactions which strained and challenged partnership. Yet, the partnership continues and perseveres. How is the present health of the partnership and what are the contributing factors to its current state. This presentation is an outcome from a reflective and appreciative review of the current health of the partnership of KKH and CPS. Methodology This review consists of reflections and inputs gathered from small group discussions pegged at the managerial level of KKH and CPS and the use of a partnership assessment tool which provides domains in guiding the discussions. It aims to identify the following : a) Partnership achievements b) Factors associated with successful partnerships c) the barriers to partnership d) the areas which the 2 organisations are interdependent and be independent in e) the level of trust and commitment in the partnership f) the impact the partnership has made Conclusion At the end of the this reflective and appreciative review, areas of strengths and weaknesses could be highlighted for development to advance partnership in making significant contributions and a difference to the lives of the children whom both organisations strive to protect.

Abstract # 483

Title: ONE in FIVE in Serbia, Council of Europe Campaign in Serbia against Child Sexual Assault Challenges in Guarding the Child Perspective when Partnering with Public, Private and NGO Sector

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Author: *Dusica Popadic*

Abstract: The Incest Trauma Center Belgrade (ITC) has been the official national partner regarding the Strasbourg Council of Europe Campaign for the Republic of Serbia, entitled "ONE in FIVE", based on the Lanzarote Convention, until the end of 2014. This account aims to show the evidence on blurring the child perspective when the daily political climate influences partnering of public, private and NGO sector. It focuses on mitigation strategies in order to guard the interest of the child and the autonomy of child rights defenders. For 18 years, ITC as the women'sspecialized NGO, works against Sexual Assault. Serbia is (post)-conflict setting, so hand in hand with primary mission we publicly denounce the war crimes and opt for the respect of HR of LGBT persons. It would indeed be hard to find a more comprehensive approach whose daily implementation provides feedback on the actual state of civil and democratic practices in Serbia. The intricacy of the phenomenon of ITC's positioning as the most praised organization (e.g. the only that received the State Excellence Award for the special contribution to the Sexual Assault Prevention), and also " due to its intransigent year-long publicly advocated policy" the target of sophisticated attacks, should be understood in the light of the social and political context in Serbia. The 'backlash effect' will be analyzed and looked at the "dance" between the public and NGO sector, the "power triangles, of GOs-media-NGOs and efforts to find non-compromised allies. Analysis shows how the "transitional" system of values stands in the way of establishing examples of good practices and what "patent" has been applied so far by ITC in the protection of Childhood Sexual Assault survivors.

Abstract # 484

Title: To Refer or Not to Refer: Interprofessional Conflicts in Roles, Expectations and Decision Making in Safeguarding Children

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Hilary Tompsett, Christopher Tompsett*

Abstract: General Practitioners/Family Health Practitioners (GP/FHP) are seen as significant players in safeguarding and protecting children from abuse and/or neglect. This paper presents a revised model of the role(s) of the GP/FHP in safeguarding, that was initially developed in a research project into Conflicts of Interest for GPs, part of a UK government funded "Safeguarding Children Research Initiative" , started in 2005 and reported on in 2012 (Davies and Ward, 2012). The original model (Tompsett et al. 2010) identified four distinct roles for the GP/FHP, distinguished in terms of professional confidence in recognizing abuse and neglect, the nature of engagement with families, and decisions to consult, refer on, or collaborate with others in investigation or intervention. The revised model that is presented here takes into account the findings of the major research projects into this issue that have been reported (in English) during the last three years. The CARES project (Sege et al., 2011) in the US, and the research reported in Australia by Raman, Holgate and Torrens (2011) provide an international balance to the discussion of cultural and clinical expectations of GPs/FHPs in relation to the model. The revised model extends the analysis of roles to consider aspects of decision-making where concerns are raised by GPs/FHPs and the scope for further investigation/consultation of concerns. Using this revised model, the varied and complex reasons provided by GPs/FHPs for their non-engagement in safeguarding processes can be understood in a new way by analyzing their professional relationships with children and families, and intra- and inter-professional communication, collaboration and trust. References Davies, C. and Ward, H. Safeguarding children across services: Messages from Research. Jessica Kingsley, London, 2012. Tompsett, H, Ashworth, M., Atkins C. , Bell, L., Gallagher, A, Morgan, M., Neatby, R. and Wainwright, P. The child, the family and the GP: Tensions and conflicts of interest in safeguarding children. Final Report, Department for Education and Skills and and Department for Health, available from , February 2010. Raman, S., Holdgate, A., and Torrens, R. Are our frontline clinicians equipped with the ability and confidence to address child abuse and neglect? Child Abuse Review, online, first published 3 Aug 2011 Sege, R., Flaherty, E., Jones, R., Price, L. L., Harris, D., Slora, E., Abney, D., and Wasserman, R. Child Abuse Recognition and Experience Study (CARES) Study Team. To report or not to report: examination of the initial primary care management of suspicious childhood injuries. Academic Pediatrics, 11(6):460"",6, 2011.

Abstract # 485

Title: Addressing Violence in Schools through a Multi-Sectorial Approach

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Author: *Monica Darer*

Abstract: The 2011 study "Violence in Schools in Latin America and the Caribbean", undertaken by Plan International and UNICEF, reveals that children suffer different types of violence in schools throughout the region, including physical , psychological and sexual abuse, as well and bullying amongst peers. Plan International, through its Learn without Fear Campaign, has worked with a variety of stakeholders and sectors, including governments, media and the education sector, to prevent and address violence in schools. This presentation would serve to share good practices in public policy, direct service delivery and media involvement (a partnership with Cartoon Netwok to address bullying, for example) in preventing and addressing different types of violence which children face in schools. This would include sharing examples of training/ reference materials available to school staff on the subject, public policies specifically aimed at preventing and addressing different types of violence in schools and examples of work with the media to raise awareness and promote action on the issue. The presentation would show the need to engage a variety of stakeholders and promote coordination and collaboration across different sectors to effectively address issues of violence that affects children in different contexts, and particularly in schools. The presentation would draw primarlily on examples from the Latin American context but will also include examples from work on this issue at a global level.

Abstract # 486

Title: Healthy Families America: A National Approach to Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Gail Breakey, Cydney Wessel*

Abstract: Healthy Families America (HFA) is an evidence-based home visiting model designed to work with overburdened families at risk for child abuse and neglect. The goals are to: • Build and sustain community partnerships • Cultivate and strengthen nurturing parent-child relationships. • Promote healthy childhood growth and development. • Enhance family functioning The HFA model is philosophically grounded in the understanding that early nurturing relationships are the foundation for life-long healthy development. Relationships resulting in strong partnerships on multiple levels have contributed to 20 years of successful replication. Home visitors develop nurturing family partnerships to create a safe environment for family growth and learning. Culturally sensitive services, which are respectful of family values and decision making systems are critical to successful sharing of new ideas and skills. Local partnerships are essential to 1) ensure access to families most likely needing services and 2) meet both child and family needs. Partnerships are typically with agencies providing services such as medical (hospitals, clinics), housing, educational/vocational, child care, medical, substance abuse, domestic violence, and mental health services. State level partnerships support successful model implementation and are comprised of individuals representing a variety of roles including program staff, trainers, peer reviewers, state leaders, funders and evaluators. State systems facilitate the sharing of resources and information, provide a learning community, enhance access to funding and keep abreast of relevant emerging issues. The HFA national office is responsible for model development, training, accreditation and evaluation; partnering with representatives from the HFA network is essential to ensure ongoing relevance and success of the model. Utilization of national advisory councils comprised of key individuals with diversified education and experience has been instrumental in the success of this national initiative. This presentation will provide an overview of the model, different levels of partnerships, outcomes and replication potential in other countries.

Abstract # 489

Title: Infant Suffocation in the Sleep Environment: Are these Deaths Child Neglect? Should They be Prosecuted

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Patricia Schnitzer, Theresa Covington*

Abstract: Objective To assess the extent to which infant deaths due to accidental suffocation were neglect-related, and any actions that should be taken by child welfare or the criminal justice system in response to these deaths. A secondary objective was to determine if the addition of attributes that might influence the determination of neglect resulted in increased classification of neglect and choice of more severe action. Methods Professionals responsible for responding to child deaths were asked to classify 4 vignettes that described the accidental suffocation death of an infant sleeping in an adult bed. Vignette 1, written to assess whether social norms regarding the infant sleep environment influenced their determination of the death as neglect-related, described the overlay death of a 4 month old infant put to sleep in an adult bed with its parents. The subsequent 3 vignettes included at least one additional attribute that might affect classification of neglect. Attributes assessed were poverty (vignette 2), substance use (vignette 3), chronicity and intent (vignette 4). Results Eighty-nine percent of professionals classified vignette 1 as at least somewhat neglect-related (24% as definitely neglect). The addition of poverty (vignette 2) did not change this result; however, the proportion classifying it as definite neglect was 31%. The addition of an impaired caregiver resulted in 94% classifying the death as neglect-related (43% definitely neglect), while the addition of chronicity and intent resulted definite neglect classification by 68%. Results for actions followed a similar pattern of incremental increases in the proportion of professionals choosing substantiation (from 33% in vignette 1 to 71% in vignette 4) and prosecution (from 4% to 36%). Conclusions The addition of attributes often associated with neglect resulted in increased classification of neglect and choice of more severe action. Chronicity and intent were the most influential attributes when determining the role of neglect and subsequent actions for infant suffocation deaths in the sleep environment.

Abstract # 490

Title: Croatian Dentists' Experience and Knowledge about Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Ivana Cukovic-Bagic, Gordana Buljan-Flander, Dragana Mateskovic*

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the experience and knowledge among Croatian dentists regarding child abuse and neglect issue. Method: A previously self-administered structured questionnaire used for assessment of Croatian primary health care doctors' experience, knowledge and attitudes about child abuse and neglect was modified and mailed randomly to 500 Croatian dentists. Results: A total of 82 dentists (16.4%) returned a questionnaire with valid data. The results showed that dentists only rarely or occasionally detected the problem of child abuse. Also, dentists did not have enough education and consequently they do not have enough knowledge in this matter. Up to 67.5% of dentists perceived the need of comprehensive education, especially in the field of prevention and recognizing child abuse and neglect symptoms. Conclusion: It could be concluded that Croatian dentists should be better educated because they are not well prepared to fulfill their important role in a multidisciplinary team regarding child abuse and neglect protection.

Abstract # 492

Title: Supporting the Workers who Support the Women and Children - a Model of Supervision for Refuge Workers

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Sarah Helps*

Abstract: Refuges are often the first safe place for women and their children who flee domestic violence (DV) and their children. Many refuge workers have themselves experienced DV and it is their experiences that have shaped their choice of work. This means that workers can often richly draw on personal as well as training experiences to support service users. However as in all helping and therapeutic professions it is important that workers are well supported to ensure that their own experiences are carefully drawn on in the service of their work. This paper reviews the literature on how to support workers who cross the boundary from service user to service provider and offers a model of clinical supervision that interweaves narrative therapy practices with clinical consultation to provide workers with a space to reflect on their work and how their selves influence and are influenced by the work. Themes from the supervision of workers in one group of refuges in the UK are analyzed and themes of confidentiality, self-efficacy, self-concept and power, and the benefits of the knowing position are highlighted. Recommendations for future research in this area and preliminary supervision practice and governance guidelines are described.

Abstract # 493

Title: Building Multidisciplinary, Interagency and Intersectoiral Partnerships to Protect Children from Abuse in Belarus and Region of Western CIS

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Andrey Makhanko, Vladimir Yanchuk, Serhiy Polianski*

Abstract: Interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation is essential part of Child Protection, it is reflected through involvement of all stakeholders in child protection; increase in number of abuse and neglect reports; quality of provided services. This will subsequently lead to a logical reduction in the incidence of child maltreatment. A system of interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation in implementing the Strategy of prevention of child abuse and rendering assistance to abused children in the Republic of Belarus is considered as an exemplary one. The adoption of such strategies is recommended by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe 2009/10. INGO "Ponimanie" offered Belarusian Government to be the first among Greater Europe countries (CoE + Belarus) to adopt that strategy of actions. Provisions of the Strategy were reflected in decisions of state bodies and intergovernmental bodies (UNICEF, IOM). The Strategy represents a governing document that describes 6 stages of prevention of child abuse; beginning with preventing and disclosure to monitoring and evaluation. General aim is to raise effectiveness of the current child protection system through strengthening interdisciplinary, interagency and intersectoral cooperation. Participation of all professionals and their close interaction will help to protect children from violence, to cope with negative experiences and bring the child back to life in the society. Following to the Strategy systematic approach in Policy-making, Education, and Direct Service Delivery was chosen. New services such as National Child Helpline, CAC/Barnahus Model, Clinical/ CPU Model, MEC Model were implemented. The system of protection of children from violence in Belarus is dynamic and has a number of significant achievements, as well as opportunities for improvement, it reflects the current capacity of government and other participants, represents a huge scope for development, expansion, improvement and additions at the expense of engaging the resources of civil society in addition to existing programs.

Abstract # 494

Title: National Partnership on Medical Evaluation for Child Protection

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Michelle Shouldice, Laurel Chauvin-Kimoff, Marcellina Mian, Susan Bennett*

Abstract: Since 2003, in Canada, there has been an effective national partnership of professionals working in the field of child and youth maltreatment - the Section of Child and Youth Maltreatment of the Canadian Pediatric Society. Its purpose is to provide a forum for dialogue on issues and prevention strategies, stimulate research and disseminate knowledge on identification and management related to child and youth maltreatment. It also makes recommendations and advocates measures to promote healthy development of children and youth. Using this platform, based on the need to communicate effectively with social and legal professionals for positive outcomes in child protection, and in the context of greater scrutiny of medical opinions provided in legal cases, a group of pediatricians saw the need to develop a consistent, evidence-based approach to the medical evaluation and management in child protection. This presentation will describe the steps taken to achieve this goal, including: identification of those physicians and nurses for whom guidelines are most relevant and the most pertinent topics to be addressed; engagement of the entire group to achieve consensus through discussion of the available literature and best practice models at two national symposia; strong leadership to move the process forward; distillation of these discussions into well-articulated documents; and development of a strategy for dissemination of the end product to all concerned professionals in related disciplines. Some of the challenges encountered along the way will be described, together with the approaches taken to address them.

Abstract # 495

Title: What Can a School Psychological Counselor do to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse?

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Fevziye Dolunay, Ozgur Erdur-Baker*

Abstract: Child sexual abuse is commonly encountered issue across different countries and Turkey is not an exception. Schools are just natural environments where large number o children are gathered and can be observed over the school years. Therefore, the probability of encountering and diagnosing child sexual abuse cases is much higher in schools than anywhere else. In that sense, school psychological counselors assumes crucial responsibilities in preventing, identifying, and intervening child sexual abuse due to their multiple roles in addition to being psychological counselor such as being consultant, advocate, and mediator. The school psychological counselors as vital members of the education team can provide useful information to children, school administrators, teachers, and parents and communities at large. Yet, in Turkey, the roles and legal responsibilities of school psychological counselors are not well defined and underestimated in the overall system including the educational system. Therefore, this study aims to identify and emphases school psychological counselors, roles and responsibilities in the prevention of child sexual abuse. The motivation for this study comes from the fact that protecting the children from child sexual abuse is possible through training related professionals and awareness raising in public. Key words: school psychological counselors, child sexual abuse, prevention

Abstract # 498

Title: The Study of Effectiveness of Beckâs Cognition Group Therapy and Deshizera™ Solution- Focused Therapy on Increasing the Mental Health among under Violence Women in Bandar Abbas City

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Maryam Sadeghifard*

Abstract: The present research was carried out to effectiveness Study of Beck'scognition group therapy and Deshazer'ssolution-focused therapy on increasing mental health of the women under violence in Bandar Abbas. The method used to do the present research is the Quasi -experimental method with pretest-posttest design and a control group. The population of the experiment was all the women with at least one child and three years passed from their marriage that had recourse to counseling centers of the universities, the center of intervention in critics of the welfare Organization and two other counseling centers in the city of Bandar Abbas during 1387 fall and winter in order to solve their family problems. The sample was 39 women under violence randomly chosen from the main population and grouped in three groups of 13 persons. The tool for carrying out the research is General health questionnaire (GHQ). This questionnaire as first designed by Goldberg and Hiller (1979).It has four sub-scales. The contents of the sessions were recorded according to Beck'scognition group therapy was used for 13 sessions and Deshazer'ssolution- focused therapy for 10 sessions. The data obtained was analyzed with one side variance analysis. The results showed that there is no meaningful difference between the two methods on increasing mental health of the experimental groups. Though considering the difference between averages of the pretest and posttest, the Beck'scognition group therapy method was more effective on increasing mental health of the patients.

Abstract # 501

Title:ANACEV 'Childrens' Club' Foundation

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Dilara Besli*

Abstract: As a scholar of Anatolian Contemporaray Education Foundation - ANACEV. I am at the same time a memeber of the ANACEV 's ''Chldrens' Rights'' Project which is carried out by 23 other ANACEV schoars who are all university studens in Ankara , and who are dedicated to volunteer work in the fields of Women's Human Rights , Prevention of Domestic Terror and Children's Rights. In our projects, our priority is supporting the education of women as well as children mainly because the well being and the welfare of the members of a family , of the society and the country depend on the modern ,enlightened, educated and empowered women. Another crutial fact is that children are the future not only of a socety but of a country and the world. In 2012 ANACEV ''Children's Rights' Project Group is concentrated on supporting and promoting the personal, social and academic growth of children who are Primary and Secondary Education studentds; and who are also the scholars of ANACEV . These children come from disadvanteged and poor family backgrounds.Our main concern is to promote these chldren's personal wellbeing and meeting their needs as well as contributing to their social and cultural empowerment. To be able to do this we try to provide resources through fund raising activitiesand donations .As well as that we try to provide additional resources and space and organizations for coaching services for those who are in need of personal and academic support. Another area of concern for us is providing space and recources and opprtunities for our young scholars so taht they can be engaged in sportive , cultural, creative and artistic activities through which they can explore their special gifts and skills and have the chances of developing them. . In this respect our aim is to establish an Anacev 'Children's Club ' in one of the ANACEV Learning Centers where it would be possible to offer community service extensively not only to ANACEV scholars but to all the children living in and out of the district . We believe that our efforts to conribute to the welfare and development of children by keeping them in our shelter will also contribute to the the great cause of prevention of chilren from the harmful ,unlawful environmental practices and effects.

Abstract # 502

Title: Child Abuse and Neglect Scenario in an Ambulance Rally

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Zeynep Sofuoglu*

Abstract: Objectives: 1)To determine different approaches for the same child abuse and neglect (CAN) scenario of different ambulance teams in an International Ambulance Rally, Izmir that held in September 2010. 2) To develop a national standard for the management of CAN case. Methods: Totally 10 different scenarios were developed for the rally. Every scenario had maximum 1000 points. A dispatch center had given tasks to all the participants, teams. CAN scenario was one of them. Each team had 12 minutes time period to diagnose and properly manage the CAN scenario. Referees used checklist containing the steps of the medical examination, possible decisions and the points. The analyses were conducted using SPSS 16. Results: Totally 28 teams participate to the rally. There were 15 Turkish teams and 13 European teams. Team leaders were medical doctors (57.1%) and paramedics (42.9%). Each team was consisting of 3 health providers. Minimum point for CAN case were 54, maximum 998 and mean 598,64Â±361,341. European teams got maximum difference in CAN scenario when compared with Turkish teams, but difference was not found statistically significant. Conclusion: The rally was beneficial and motivational for participants. Teams can learn approaches and protocols from each other. The results show that Turkish teams did not have an algorithm to diagnose and manage CAN cases.

Abstract # 503

Title: Cooperation of NGOs and Government Agencies in Combating Child Abuse and Neglect

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors*: Zinaida Kuzmina, Svetlana Suvorova, Roman Yorick*

Abstract: The St. Petersburg NGO "Doctors to Children" in partnership with the Representative Office of Health Right International in the Russian Federation has been supporting children and families in difficult life situations since 2001, and has been combating child abuse since 2008. The staff of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Unit at the Children's Hospital provide services to victims of child abuse and neglect, interact with law-enforcement agencies and other institutions. To date, over 1,500 children have benefited from the Unit services. The Unit operations helped identify a range of problems, including territorial segregation, insufficient interagency coordination, lack of professionals with relevant knowledge and skills for provision of services to children who have become victims of maltreatment. Doctors to Children and HealthRight International participate in interagency coordination activities and provide training to government services staff. In 2010-2011, Doctors to Children and HealthRight International in partnership with the Investigating Committee and the Committee on Social Policy developed the Interagency Response Protocol for working with victims of maltreatment, to ensure coordination between numerous stakeholders in provision of comprehensive and non-duplicating services. Approved by relevant agencies, it was disseminated throughout the city. In 2011, all districts of St. Petersburg formed multidisciplinary teams, with members trained in the uniform collaboration procedures and provided with technical assistance in employing these through supervised case conferences. Over 400 government staff participated in this training. In 2011, the Investigating Committee and Doctors to Children initiated the establishment of the 24-hour Child Protection Center to collect information on all child abuse cases and coordinate the provision of services to child victims of criminal offences. All activities to improve services for victims of child abuse are brought for discussion to the city-wide Working Group. Cooperation between St. Petersburg authorities and NGOs has contributed to improvements in the organization of services for children and families.

Abstract # 505

Title: Study On Children For Whom A Health Injunction Has Been Made Under The Child Protection Act

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Ummu Aydin*

Abstract: Objectives: To study the socio-demographic features of the children for whom a health injunction has been made, the status of participation of the children and their families in the treatment follow-up and to make suggestions in order to ensure the treatment follow-up and regularity. Method: Those children for whom courts have made a health injunction under the Child Protection Act have been entered in records by the Mental Health Branch of the Izmir Provincial Health Directorate. Records are consisted of the cases who continued to be followed up during 2011. The cases have been visited at their residential addresses by the physician, psychologist and social worker. Results: Of 133 children studied, 63.2% are girls and 36.8% boys and age average is 13.68 years. The parents of 51.0% of the children are together and those of 49.0% separated. The courts have further made educational injunctions for 20.5% and consultancy injunctions for 12.8%, organisational care injunctions for 3.0% and emergency protection injunctions for 1.5 percent. According to the judicial process, 47.4% of the children are in need of protection, 43.6% sufferers, 9.0% pushed to crime. It has been determined that sexually abused is frequent (50.5%). Non-participation in the treatment process is 34.6% in families and 33.1% in children. The most frequently observed diagnoses are post-traumatic stress disorder (31.5%), adolescence identity problems (15.0%), substance use (13.5%) and mental retardation (15.1%). Forty-five percent of the children fail to attend regular treatment. Conclusion: Most of the health injunctions have been made are girls.Sexual abuse is the most frequent. Although fewer problems are experienced in the treatments, regular treatment controls may not be ensured for various reasons. Possible reasons should be studied in detail and obstacles removed. Consultancy injunction should be made for each family so that treatment follow-up and regularity may be ensured.

Abstract # 507

Title:Community Based Mental Health Services for Vulnerable and Orphaned Children in a South African Township

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Marita Rademeyer, Edith Kriel, Louise Henderson*

Abstract: Children who have suffered trauma, loss and bereavement are at risk of developing psychological and scholastic problems. These problems contribute to lifelong difficulties and it is therefore imperative that these children have access to mental health services to enable them to develop optimally and prevent the development of negative outcomes. Jelly Beanz Inc., a non-governmental organisation (NGO), is conducting a multidisciplinary project in a children'svillage in Mamelodi - an under resourced urban township in South Africa. The project involves a two-pronged approach in service delivery and implementation. One aspect of the project is the provision of direct holistic psycho-social services to children and their caregivers at the SOS Children'sVillage. The second aspect is a concurrent research project conducted to inform the service provision and evaluate the effectiveness of the project. The objectives of the project are firstly to make sustainable mental health services available to the children of SOS Children'svillage Mamelodi and secondly to develop a model of service delivery to children'shomes in townships in South Africa and other developing countries. This model will be developed from the lessons learned and data provided by the concurrent research activities gathered during the implementation of the project in Mamelodi. It is envisioned that the model could be replicated and or easily adapted for implementation in other under resourced communities in developing countries where accessible and affordable psychosocial care programmes are required. During this workshop the following aspects will be discussed: 1. The different assessment and therapeutic activities utilized in providing holistic psychosocial services to under resourced communities, 2. The added value provided by approaching the project from an integrated and multi-disciplinary stance, 3. The importance of community partnerships and the development of community structures as supportive and sustainability mechanisms for the relevance and effectiveness of a project, 4. The value that concurrent research of the project can contribute both in informing the unfolding of the service provision and in providing a wealth of data for the long-term development of the project.

Abstract # 508

Title: Modeling of Child Protection Mechanisms in Turkey; Strenghts and Challenges

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Taner Guvenir, Serra Müderrisoğlu, Seda Akço, Ceyda Dedeoğlu*

Abstract: In this presentation we would like to summarize the challenges and the outcome regarding the works done under the project "First Children: Modeling of Child Protection Mechanisms at Provincial Level" intended to devise a Strategy for the Coordination of Child Protection Services which have been coordinated by the Ministry of Justice with technical support provided by the UNICEF which has been funded by the European Union. In the framework of the Central Coordination Tasks envisaged in Article 45 of CPL and Articles 19/8 of the Regulation concerning the Implementation of Decisions of Protective and Supportive Measure, a work was conducted between 2008-2010 for long-term planning. In this scope, a needs analysis was made to identify the problems encountered in the implementation and coordination of measures; a strategy paper was prepared together with field experts and academicians to be used for solving problems in practice and the model proposed in this document was trialed in Bursa. The strategy paper was revised on the basis of the findings of this trial and the document was adopted in January 2011 in the Central Coordination meeting.

Abstract # 509

Title: 8 Years of Collaboration Between Child Mental Health Service and an Orphanage in Izmir, Turkey

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Taner Guvenir, Tülin Demirsoy*

Abstract: In this presenatation we would like to give brief summary of establishing a collaboration between Child Mental Health Service and an Orphanage in Izmir Turkey 8 years ago. We will then discuss the benefits of interagency working for the sake of children, staff and families. A more powerful emphasize will be on the identifying the uncouncious process undorgo within all interaction between children, agencies and the families. To prvide support and consultancy for the staff working in the cares should not be underestimated as it is directly related with the clinical and care outcome.

Abstract # 511

Title: Service Trajectories After a First Intervention of Child Protection Services: From Maltreatment to Delinquency

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Sonia Helie, Catherine Laurier*

Abstract: The presentation is derived from a provincial cohort study aimed at estimating and understanding 1) the recurrence of substantiated maltreatment cases over a 5-year period, and 2) the portion of maltreatment cases shifting towards delinquency. While there was a substantial amount of research on maltreatment recurrence over the past decades, little is known on the scope of the problem in Quebec, where the legislation considers serious behavior problems as a sufficient condition to receive protection services. This context gives an opportunity to estimate the specific risk for this population and to examine the relationship between maltreatment and delinquency, which may highlight avenues of collaborations between protection services and young offenders, services. The cohort includes all children whose case was closed between 2005 and 2009 after a first intervention of Child Protection Services (CPS) in the province of Quebec (N=29895). Children'sservice trajectories are observed during this 5-year period. CPS administrative datasets are used to identify the children included in the cohort and to document child characteristics (age, gender, aboriginal heritage), characteristics of the initial situation (maltreatment forms, presence of behavioral problems and prior CPS investigation), and services provided during initial intervention (length of service, court use, placement and number of workers assigned). These dimensions are introduced as covariates in Cox regression analysis, which are conducted to identify predictors of maltreatment recurrence (study#1) and incidence of a juvenile offense (study #2). Results indicate the risk of maltreatment recurrence over 5 years is 36%, while the risk of a juvenile offense is 15%. Further descriptive analysis are conducted to examine the different sequential patterns of maltreatment and delinquency. Implications for the partnership between social welfare services and juvenile court services are discussed.

Abstract # 512

Title: Examining The Role Of Labelling And Deviance In The Experiences Of Children Admitted Into A Special School For Emotional And Behavioural Disorders

Presentation time: Tuesday, 10 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Olayinka Oluwole*

Abstract: A retrospective quantitative study of a small series of cases to examine the role of labelling and deviance in the experiences of male pupils (5-11 years) who arrive in an emotional and behavioural difficulty educational establishment in the Birmingham Local Education Authority. This was carried out by examining school medical records with the aid of a detailed proforma. Following observations made, during clinic consultations, from history given by parents, staff and residential social workers; the child, parental, social and contextual factors were explored. In addition the role of labelling and deviance was examined in this context. The presence of deviant behaviour often highlighted the need for closer surveillance carried out by the Health Visitor, School Nurse, Social workers and other allied professionals in the multidisciplinary team. Their intervention facilitated further support for the family by alerting other allied agencies and professionals. The study was weakened by the difficulty with secondary and missing data. This resulted in difficulty regarding detailed and verifiable analysis. Descriptive statistics highlighted the social circumstances and inherent factors implicated in the pupils, journey to the school. Trends regarding common factors were evident and the need for a stable and secure environment for development was evident supporting existing government publications. The early intervention carried out by the Health Visitors and School Nurses was noted. A follow-up study to follow the progress of the pupils would provide further knowledge regarding the welfare of these pupils. The need to develop streamlined records with computerization to facilitate information sharing among professionals is advocated.

Abstract # 513

Title: Turkiye/USA: Two Systems, One Goal - The Protection of Children

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authord: *Margaret Fearey, Feridun Yenisey, Robert Kinscherff, Fatos Erkman*

Abstract: Both Turkey and the United States are committed to protecting their children from abuse and neglect and have fostered dedicated communities of legal and clinical scholars. Those communities have much to learn from one another, but only very rare opportunities for professional dialogue. The purpose of this symposium is to introduce these communities to one another and to the different systems in which they work with the hope that a lasting connection will be fostered that will benefit both communities and, most importantly, the children and families they both serve. A Turkish legal scholar will present a short paper on the manner in which Turkish law regulates child custody when one or both parents have been accused of abuse or neglect. An American judge (ret.) will elucidate American processes. Those presentations will be followed by a Turkish and an American psychologist summarizing the clinical responses to abuse or neglect allegations in the two systems. The panel will then identify productive avenues for cross-cultural study with a view to improving both systems.

Abstract # 514

Title: Peer and Community Violence among Adolescents in Saudi Arabia

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Authors: *Fadia AlBuhairan, Hani Tamim, Mohammed Al Dubayee, Waleed Tamimi*

Abstract: Background: The JEELUNA "Our Generation" study is a national study looking at the health risk behaviors of adolescents in Saudi Arabia. The aim of this reported part of the study is to identify adolescent students, exposure to and involvement in physical violence in Riyadh region, as well as to identify the risk factors of such involvement. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Riyadh region during 2011. Multistage stratified clustered random sampling was carried out to select intermediate and secondary male and female schools. Students at participating schools responded to a self-administered questionnaire designed for the sake of the study and which contained questions about violence. Data analysis was done using Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Results: Analysis is ongoing; the following are preliminary descriptive findings. A total of 1719 students participated, with 59% being female. Two hundred and seventy nine (16.7%) students reported having been physically hit by another student at school in the preceding year at least once, with 11.5% of those having been hit more than 5 times. Twenty-one percent of students reported that they had physically hit a peer at school in the preceding year. Outside of school, 13% of students were victims of physical violence and 28% reported that they had physically attacked another individual. Risk factors for involvement in such violence will be addressed during the presentation. Conclusion: Students reported being victims of peer violence in school more often than victims of violence outside of school. However, they were offenders of physical violence more often outside of school. Awareness of peer and other forms of violence is necessary both within schools targeting students and school professionals as well as in the community.

Abstract # 515

Title: Compare Knowledge Level and Approach to Child Abuse and Neglect in Pediactic Asistant, Pediatric Specialist and Practitioners in Ankara Province

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Deniz Caliskan, Ozlem Kara, Emine Suskan*

Abstract: Objectives: To determine the knowledge levels and approach of pediatricians and practitioners who have an important role to recognize and prevent child abuse and neglect. Methods: In this research, total 550 physicians who were working in university hospital, Training and Research Hospitals, health centes in Ankara Province were carried out; 200 pediactic asistant, 100 pediatric specialist, 250 practitioners. For collecting data, we use an individual survey composed of 43 questions including physicians demographic characteristics, opinions, knowledge levels and approach to child abuse and neglect, survey forms were answered face to face between searcher and physicians. To determine approach to child abuse and knowledge levels of physicians, each of the questions which were answered were accepted as 1 point and calculated a combined index. An SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences for Windows 11.5) program was employed for statistical analysis of data. Datas evaluated by Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis test. Results: In this research, physicians were involved; 339 were female, %37.5 of physicians were educated about child abuse and neglect before graduation but only %37,4 of them were considered as sufficient. Physicians who were educated about child abuse and neglect after graduation were %55,5 and the ones who were considered as sufficient were %52,1. Physicians who experienced child abuse case or suspicion during their career were %65,5. While the mean score of general knowledge was 17,8Â±7,3, specialist was 20,1Â±5,0, practitioners was 19,2Â±4,3. Conclusions: In the lights of these findings, generally knowledge levels about child abuse and neglect in all groups especially pediatric asistants is low. In the attitude of physicians to child abuse and neglect, especially education markedly increase the knowledge levels. For this reason, especially before graduation and also after graduation education must be given priority.

Abstract # 517

Title: Raising a Child through Prison Bars: Needs Survey and Intervention Outcome in Family Relations of Imprisoned Mothers

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Authors: *Kiki Petroulaki, George Nikolaidis, Vasiliki Karveli, Fotini Zarokosta*

Abstract: Abusive circumstances for children whose parents and especially mothers are imprisoned have drawn global attention recently. Under an EU/DAPHNE project a comprehensive package of research and intervention activities has been implemented in Greece, Bulgaria and Romania. A number of research tools have been applied to imprisoned mother'spopulation in the aforementioned countries, namely ICAST-P and R, TOPSE, RS, CTS-2, SDQ, ORI, Relational Pursuit as well as a specially developed tool of needs, assessment. In Greece an overall sample of 136 imprisoned mothers was approached in female prisons of Elaionas and Korydallos. Following that, an intervention program (support groups for imprisoned mothers) was delivered constituted from 12 structured sessions led by two trained mental health professionals, after conclusion of which, an ex post evaluation of its outcome was measured. Results indicate that before intervention the majority of mothers were satisfied with the relationship with their children and their partners (85.1% and 49.2 % respectively). However, their relationship structure for the two parental figures was found "dismissing avoidant", with mean avoidant and anxiety scores 2.31-3.20 and 1.21-1.58 for maternal and paternal figures respectively. On average, mothers score highly on anxiety (2.58) for partner; however, due to the moderate estimated comfort about opening up to him (avoidance: 1.80), general RS for partner is "mediocre preoccupied". On the contrary, mean anxiety (0.87) and avoidance (0.96) scores delineate an absolute "secure" RS for best friend. Mother'sparental self efficacy arises high on "Play & Enjoyment" and "Emotion & Affection" area in both pre and post measurements; mean difference scores for the former seemed to become more realistic ex post. Further research could elaborate more on issues brought about by this measurement, also focusing on more efficient solutions to tackle vicious circles of violence, victimization and delinquency in families with imprisoned parents.

Abstract # 518

Title: The Role of Paediatric Dentists in Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse in Turkey

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Elif Gizem Aktepe, İlknur Tanboğa, Didem Kural, Burak Kıtıki*

Abstract: Nowadays, child abuse is a disturbingly common finding in society. Regarding to orofacial injuries and dental lesions seen in victims of child abuse, paediatric dentists are in a strategic position to recognize and report suspected cases. The objective of the current study is to: 1) review the oral and dental aspects of physical and sexual abuse and dental neglect 2) assess the level of knowledge and attitudes among paediatrics dentists on the important issue of child abuse 3) to increase the awareness of paediatric dentists in evaluating such conditions 4) to guide the paediatric dentist through the documentation protocols. Material and Methods: A questionnaire was given to paediatric dentists working in both public and private sectors in Turkey. Descriptive and assessing association analyses were carried out. Results: Dentists receive minimal training in oral aspects of child abuse, thus, may not detect dental aspects of abuse as readily as they do child abuse involving other areas of the body. The findings suggest that more specific education and support is required for paediatric dentists. Besides, the indefinite laws and unknown documental procedures act as barriers for reporting abuse. Conclusions: Paediatric dentists, position, diagnosis and contribution in rehabilitation, position and importance in multidiscipliner team are always backwards in the first and second protection steps. With this study, we aim to recognise the paediatric dentists in the position of child abuse protective steps and their active role in diagnosis the oral lesions seen in child abuse.

Abstract # 519
Title: Considerations When Establishing Child Fatality Review
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00
Author: *Tricia Gardner*

Abstract: This presentation will focus on issues surrounding child fatality review. This will include an explanation of the mission and purpose, the different types of review, who the members of a board should be, how to begin to establish a board, and steps to effective review. There will be an in-depth discussion (as time allows) of the actual review process. This will focus on what materials are needed for the review, how the information is collected and disseminated, and how to establish media relations while maintaining confidentiality. This presentation will wrap up with a discussion of recommendations that can be created and implemented by child fatality teams.

Abstract # 521
Title: Compassion in ActionCreating New Pathways of Behavior as an Adjustment to Developmental Trauma Caused by Physical Abuse
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30 – 13:00
Author: *Noam Badrian*

Abstract: Objective: To present a method of dealing with people who suffer from an addiction to anger and outbursts of rage that cause them to hurt others in the same manner in which they were hurt; in order to change their feeling of self worth and behavior .The purpose is to prevent violent behavior that interferes with social development and creates danger and harm. The technique taught is suitable for adults in order to assist children from latency thru teenage. Method: teaching a step by step method of therapy based interaction that can be used by care givers, parents and educational staff. The child population is a special needs population who exhibit behavioral problems that are caused by abuse and developmental trauma.The same methodology is used in population adjusted language and teaching modes to ensure a continuum of the holding environment . Results: Evidence through a follow up study show a remarkable change in behavior: a decrease in the number and frequency of outbursts as well as an improved sense of self in children. Adults who use the method feel a change in their own behavior and feelings of self worth and that is transmitted to the children they care for. It becomes part of the children behavioral and emotional repertoire as well. Conclusions: The method can enable better social and academic functioning in children who were abused to enable better social adjustment in the future and lower violent tendencies in children growing towards adulthood.

Abstract # 522
Title: Working with Adult and Juvenile Sexual Offenders: the Need of a Specialized and Coordinated Response. One Portuguese Example
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Authors: *Margarida Matias, Celina Manita*

Abstract: With this presentation we aim to get the work of GEAV known (GEAV is a Centre for Research and Counselling of Victims and Offenders within the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Science of the University of Oporto, in Portugal), once it may be an example of the coordinated and specialized work with victims and perpetrators of violence and crime in Portugal. We will focus on the work realized with perpetrators of sexual crimes against children. We intend to present this kind of information in order to explain how, in the Portuguese context, we can coordinate the psychological, social and judicial work with victims and perpetrators of violence, emphasizing the therapeutic work developed with this population, having as an example the work developed by GEAV in the last 10 years. We want to explore the strengths and the weaknesses of this kind of conjoint work. Besides, we also intend to describe the therapeutic programs followed by the psychologists in GEAV when working with juvenile sexual offenders and adult sexual offenders. We will emphasize the particularities of the work developed with offenders, the difficulties associated but also the potentialities of this work, especially when it comes to prevent more crimes against children. Key-words: sexual offenders; intervention; multidisciplinary approaches; therapeutic programs

Abstract # 523

Title: Child Protection Centers Coordination Board Model At Universities In Turkey

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Tolga Dagli, M. Akif Inanici, Figen Sahin*

Abstract: Universities have basic roles in the protection of children and ending of violence against children. "Children First: Modeling Child Protection Mechanisms at Provincial Level" Project was developed in coordination of Turkish Government and UNICEF and implemented between 2008 - 2009. Within the framework of this Project, a sub-project "Establishment of Child Protection Centers Within Universities" is being implemented. At the end of the project, foundation of child protection centers were completed in 7 universities and hospital based child protection units were also established within the university hospitals. Child protection units are structures established on the basis of a multi-disciplinary approach. Although the Project has been completed successfully, centers have been faced with new problems. Establishment of new centers, improvement of the existing centers, ensuring coordination among the centers, standardization of the child protection units, minimum qualifications for the specialists working at the unit, development of training programs and training materials. With the aim of ensuring coordination among the child protection centers "Child Protection Centers Coordination Board" (CPCCB) was established. Proposed functions for the CPCCB are: • Developing standards for the child protection centers. • Developing training programs for the team members of the child protection centers. • Delivering certificates to team members of the child protection centers. • Visiting child protection centers voluntarily and to give opinion on the training and work programs of the centers. CPCCB has prepared a text book containing basic information on Child Abuse and Neglect and a training program including responsibilities and required competencies for the staff of child protection units. Training program consist of 5 days of basic education, 1st level certificate programme (5 months) and 2nd level certificate programme (1 year).

Abstract # 524

Title: Let the Children be Heard: Utilising Participatory Evaluation Methods as Mechanism for Empowerment of Child and Adolescent Recipients of Community Programmes

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Author: *Hester-Louise Henderson*

Abstract: The context in which the majority of smaller not-for-profit (NPO) and community based organisations operate in Africa does not always lend itself to the easy implementation of sophisticated evaluations. Even more so when the service provision programmes entails sensitive topics or includes at risk or vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents. Additionally the implementing NGO's are often so over extended in service delivery and sometimes under skilled in evaluation methodology that these organisations tend to revert to evaluation methods that do not necessarily include the voices of the children as the beneficiaries or that are even remotely useful or meaningful to them. It is pertinent that evaluation studies, especially those conducted in low or under resourced areas and smaller organisations in Africa, be approached with more than merely the primary goal of outcomes measurement. It is suggested that evaluation methodology incorporate mechanisms through which the process of evaluation creates additional opportunities for the empowerment of both the target organisations and their beneficiaries and allows for the transfer and diffusion of knowledge and skills to the wider communities. In this presentation I will share some participatory evaluation techniques such as the Most Significant Change (MSC) method, that provide data relevant to programme evaluation whilst at the same time providing opportunities for the empowerment of the children and their care-givers by allowing their voices to be heard in the evaluation of the programmes of which they are the beneficiaries. The ethical use of evaluation techniques should furthermore allow for the collection of data in formats that are not only meaningful and functional to the funding and target organisations but also to their beneficiaries. Therefore it is also suggested that it is ethically responsible to include, in addition to the final evaluation report, outcome "products, that are directly relevant and of use to the beneficiaries of the programmes and their communities as a whole.

Abstract # 525

Title: Judicial Decision Making in Child Abuse Cases: Meanings and Perspectives from Judges and Public Prosecuters

Presentation time: Poster Presentation

Authors: *Catarina Ribeiro, Celina Manita*

Abstract: Legal procedures in child abuse cases are characterized by a specific complexity. Therefore, we can observe several difficulties in the child-judicial system relationship: proof achieving; testimony credibility assessment limitations; specificities of the forensic examination; a slow-moving judicial system and the nature and impact of protection procedures. With this study we aimed to understand, from the judges and public prosecutors perspectives, the trajectories of the relationship between children at risk, child abuse and neglect and the justice system, as well as the meanings that these professionals assign to the different steps, actors and phenomena. This research aims to understand trajectories of the child-judicial system interaction, analyzing roles, and judicial decision-making. The main goals of this study are: (i) to find out whether there are processual invariants in the trajectory during the contact with the judicial system; (ii) to understand the meanings assigned by the judges and public prosecutors to its work and decisions; (iii) to find out, from the Judges perspective, whether the child'scontact with the justice, in this particular cases, produces phenomena of secondary victimization and in the cases where secondary victimization occurs, to find out in what way and how it actually occurs. Due to the study goals, we choose a qualitative approach. The data were collected through deep interviews, which contents were analyzed by the proceedings of the Grounded Theory. Key-words: Judicial decision making; child abuse; children at risk.

Abstract # 526

Title: The Role of Networks and Partnerships in Advancing the Care and Protection of Children

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Kathleen Riordan, Severine Chevrel*

Abstract: Globally, there is increasing momentum to advance care reform, ensuring that children, including those most vulnerable, are provided with appropriate care and protection. International instruments, such as the Convention of the Rights of the Children and the recently welcomed Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, provide clear direction on the importance of family strengthening and the development of safe, appropriate and supported forms of alternative care for children without parental care. These critical instruments seek to reduce reliance on less appropriate forms of care, ensuring care is responsive to the individual needs of children and reflective of the understanding of the common risks and impacts associated with the subpar care provision for children. While this momentum exists to implement care reform, actors on the ground are often unable to access the much-needed expertise, resources and lessons learned in terms of policy and programming for better care. Reform often takes place in a vacuum, without access to regional and global experiences, research and outcomes that could better inform community and national level efforts to implement these globally recognized instruments. While great need remains, emerging examples of interagency partnerships are proving to be prime models for bridging these knowledge gaps across contexts. The Better Care Network is a global interagency network dedicated to facilitating exchange around children without adequate parental care and an effective example how networking and partnerships can bridge communities of academics, policymakers and practitioners to advance care reform. Participants on this presentation can expect to: • Gain a better understanding of how global, regional and/or national level networks for child care and protection, such as the Better Care Network, can advance outcomes for children separated or at risk of separation from their families, supporting implementation of international instruments and guidance. • Further understand how interagency networking and partnerships can monitor whether the aims of prevention and alternative care services are being met over time; identify the needs of children in formal care across contexts and service providers; and support advocacy to improve systems and services for children at risk or in alternative care.

Abstract # 529

Title: Manual for Child Helplines in Emergency Zones

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30 – 13:00

Author: *Marieke Noz, Moa Thorssell*

Abstract: Several members of Child Helpline International (CHI) are child helplines operating in emergency settings . They have started or expanded a child helpline under dire circumstances, while trying to cope with the aftermath of emergency . Over the last years CHI members have experienced national floods, drought, famine, earthquakes, tsunamis, conflicts, political turmoil, hurricanes, mudslides and fires – emergencies with severe detrimental effects on children. Together with special national services and referal partners these child lines managed to provide children with solace, to rescue these children, to reunite these children with their parents and to provide much needed information to these children, when they were most in need. When operating in emergency settings child helplines try to cater for immediate dangers-family separation, displacement, recruitment into armed forces, physical and sexual violence and health risks- , while keeping a watchful eye on the longer term risks children run. Longer term dangers are psychosocial distress and displacement, relocation in refugee camps and loss of self and social construct. Emergency settings often include separation of the core safety zone – the family – and breakdown of social values with psycho social stress, violence, sexual exploitation and abuse as common outcomes. CHI members operating in emergencies often see an increased number of calls, in several cases with 50 percent, looking for consolation or material and financial aid. CHI has identified a need for mapping the precarious situation children are exposed to during emergencies. Based on questionnaire responses from members operating in emergencies, CHI is creating a manual to be used for insight in what dangers children are exposed to in emergency settings and what role child helplines can play in terms of support and guidance.

Abstract # 531

Title: Cross-cultural Issues in Childrearing and Child Maltreatment: Developing a Culturally Competent Response

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Shanti Raman, Deborah Hodes, Mary Maret*

Abstract: Waves of immigration from the latter half of the 20th century have changed the cultural and ethnic mix of major regions of the world. The relationship and influence of these diverse cultures to the understanding and identification of child maltreatment is challenging and complex. Dynamic multicultural societies now are a reality across many parts of the world. In the western world we have the added complexity of highly disadvantaged Indigenous minorities, with many other non-western minorities who are culturally and linguistically very distinct. Health and welfare professionals working with children from culturally and linguistically diverse groups often find themselves with the dilemma of deciding between the child and family'sculture and guidance on child protection to maintain the child'shealth and wellbeing. In this session, we will explore ways of thinking about the influence of culture when approaching and dealing with the suspicion of child maltreatment. Starting with definitions of culture, cultural competence and child maltreatment and moving onto addressing parenting and child rearing from a cross cultural perspective; we will explore the role of the dominant society in setting the agenda for the way services respond to child maltreatment. Using case studies from three different continents Asia, Australia and Europe we will unpack the role of family, society and the service system in understanding and responding to child maltreatment. Finally we will suggest an interagency model for dealing with cultural issues in child maltreatment that is culturally competent and respectful. The model will suggest advocacy and action in four domains; systemic, organisational, professional and individual.

Abstract # 533
Title: Violence and Abuse – Child Helpline Data on Victims- and Perpetrators
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00
Authors: *Johan Martens*

Abstract: Child helplines world wide collect data and information on issues that affect children who contact them. Child helplines and Child Helpline International (CHI) use this information to voice the concerns of children at? all levels of governance. Since the 18th International Congress, CHI has been improving its data collection. The latest improvement in the insertion of gender disaggregation . . Abuse and violence has been amongst the main reasons for children and youth to contact child helplines world wide since CHI started collecting data in 2003. In 2011, an average child helpline received more than eleven contacts on abuse per day, every day. What we would like to present Data on abuse and violence as reported to child helplines world wide is collated in Child Helpline International's acclaimed Violence Against Children Report. Information on the contacts on abuse received in 2011 by child helplines is collected March " May 2012. At the 19th International Congress, CHI will present the results, providing detailed analysis of victims, perpetrators and the relationships that exist amongst them for the different forms of abuse presented in the report.

Abstract # 534
Title: Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (TF-CBT) for Young Children/Preschoolers
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30
Authors: *Monica Fitzgerald, Kimberly Shipman*

Abstract: This workshop will discuss the use of TF-CBT with young children (ages 3-6) and address clinicians' commonly asked questions and concerns regarding how to engage young children in structured trauma therapy and apply the TF-CBT PRACTICE intervention strategies, such as psychoeducation, the trauma narrative, and cognitive coping. Creative strategies for engaging young children and their caregivers will be discussed, modeled, and there will be an opportunity for interactive learning and small group discussion. Background in TF-CBT is preferred but not necessary (www.musc.edu/tfcbt).

Abstract # 536
Title: When to Suspect Child Maltreatment
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00
Author: *Danya Glaser*

Abstract: This evidence-based guidance was developed by NICE, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence in the England. It provides a comprehensive summary of clinical features associated with maltreatment that may be observed when a child presents to health professionals. It includes indicators of neglect, emotional, physical and sexual abuse and addresses not only physical signs on the child but also the child's demeanor and parent child interactions. The guidance distinguishes between indicators which are likely to be definitive and those more suggestive of maltreatment, and offers consequent initial response pathways. When used in routine practice, the guidance should prompt professionals to think about the possibility of maltreatment. The guidance is not intended to be a definitive assessment tool nor does it define diagnostic criteria or tests. The guidance was developed for primary care health professionals but is also highly relevant to other professionals working in health, social services and education/childcare settings in their contact with children and families.

Abstract # 537

Title: Multinational Symposium on Shaken Baby Syndrome

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Desmond Runyan, Maryalice Nocera, Meghan Shanahan, Phyllis Fleming, Adam Zolotor*

Abstract: Large scale, statewide initiatives utilize process evaluation measures to address context, fidelity to protocols, reach, and dose delivered. North Carolina is home to a statewide program designed to reduce infant abusive head trauma using a standardized program, The Period of PURPLE Crying The process evaluation plan applies an adaptation of the RE-AIM framework and incorporates triangulation to overcome weaknesses in a single strategy. This study reports on the evaluation of fidelity to protocols and program adoption, key issues for evaluation of program effect. Methods: Data were collected at 6 month intervals utilizing semi-structured interviews with hospital staff and program material inventories. Measures of fidelity included bedside teaching, video viewing, and receipt of program materials for home use. Program adoption was assessed utilizing staff satisfaction with program and integration of program into existing operational systems. Results: At 18 months following program implementation, 92% of participating hospitals (n=79) were providing the program with fidelity to the complete program model. Estimated program materials distribution across all hospitals was 89% of births at 24 months following program initiation. Most (93%) staff reported that they believed >90% of mothers on their unit received materials. Mean scores were high for how helpful (4.72, scale 1-5) and how useful (4.58, scale 1-5) the program seemed for parents. 98.5% of staff reported program is documented in the medical record. Conclusion: Hospitals demonstrate fidelity to program protocols across measurement strategies. Program material inventories suggest consistent distribution to parents. Hospital staff report satisfaction with program and systematic documentation in hospital medical record. These findings support the likelihood that most new parents will receive the intervention following the birth of their infant.

Authors: *Lucia Williams, Nahara Rodrigues*

Abstract: There are no studies focusing on preventive actions against Shaken Baby Syndrome in Brazil. This paper is part of the Masters research of the first author, with the objective of evaluating whether the educational video "Responding to a Crying Baby" is capable of changing knowledge related to this form of child abuse , and help with its prevention. . The video developed by the Shaken Baby Prevention Project team from the Children's Hospital at Westmead, Australia presents information about a crying baby, and the negative effects of shaking, as well as behaviors that help dealing with the crying baby. For the present study, the video was translated and adapted for Portuguese by the Laboratory for Analysis and Prevention Violence (LAPREV), in partnership with the Children's Hospital Westmead and other Brazilian entities. The study is currently being developed, so the results presented here are preliminary. Up to the moment 46 mothers of newborns hospitalized for giving birth and 6 fathers that were at the hospital with their partners took part. They were randomly divided into three experimental conditions: (1) experimental video, (2) control video and (3) folder. The "experimental video" group watched exclusively the educational video Responding to a crying baby. The "control video" group watched exclusively a video on how to prevent accidents at home with the baby. The "folder" group read a folder about SBS. Participants responded to the Crying Baby Questionnaire before and after the intervention. After statistical analysis, it was found that participants from experimental video group significantly changed their attitudes toward the baby crying in comparison to other groups. The final study will involve data collection with 100 parents. Preliminary results indicate that both materials could be used in prevention efforts to reduce the Shaken Baby Syndrome in Brazil.

Authors: *Figen Sahin, Aysin Tasar, Zeliha Cansever*

Abstract: Shaken baby syndrome (SBS) can be prevented by providing training to parents and increasing awareness about the dangers of shaking. In Turkey,to evaluate parents knowledge and attitudes towards a crying baby we had performed a survey in 2008. The results indicated that knowledge and awareness of parents about SBS and dangers of shaking a baby is very limited. Of 521 parents, 262 (50.3%) reported that they have never heard about SBS and 24% said that they don't think shaking may harm the infant. They also said that they feel frustrated and angry when their baby cries a lot and 8 parents (2.3%) admitted that they have already shook their infants. Then we have decided to plan a prevention program and contacted the keys persons of a program named The Shaken Baby Prevention Project in Western Syndney, Australia. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the training material of this program for parents in Turkey. In this intervention study, A total of 545 mothers; 39.8% of whom were in the first 48 hours after birth (Group 1), 43.1% 3-7 days after birth (Group 2), 17.1% pregnant (Group 3), were tested before and after watching the educational video for evaluation of perception, knowledge and attitudes about SBS. Then, 2-4 months after giving birth, a group of the trained mothers (Group A), selected randomly, were surveyed to assess how much they remembered from the training and compared with untrained control group (Group B). The results which will be presented in detail in the congress revealed that the training in Shaken Baby Syndrome Prevention Program was useful for mothers in Turkey; their level of knowledge about dangers of shaking was increased and it was permanent until at least 2-4 months of age when the babies crying peaks occur. The education given before birth and post-natal 3-7 days was found to be more useful compared to immediate post natal period. We found that the higher the education level of mothers, higher the effectiveness of the education. We plan to disseminate this prevention program to other hospitals throughout Turkey.

Authors: *Helen Agathonos, Laterza Lopes*

Abstract: Parenting a baby and young child can be at times strenuous for all parents and much so for those facing adverse circumstances in their lives impinging on their parenting skills. A baby with persistent crying is at risk of being abused through various ways, on the basis of parental and situational factors. Anger, feelings of incompetence or despair, may result in severe injuries on the child's brain causing serious damage. Research into the Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) has identified preventive approaches addressed to all parents,especially to those characterized as high risk. The promotion of SBS awarenes is a cognitive approach addressed to all parents who can profit from this knowledge. We shall present the experience of a small organization in its attempt to use Australia's SBS material as part of its preventive initiatives against child abuse and neglect. The project was classified as Health Promotion activity targeting parents of young children. The material was translated to greek with cultural adjustment. The two-year project (2011-2012) includes presentations at medical conferences and hospital meetings while parents of young children are the next target. Parents are reached, a) electronically, through an interactive web page addressed to parents of young children, b) a media venue, by showing the video on TV screens located at all waiting and sitting areas in the department of pediatrics and maternity clinics of seven general hospitals. Parenting, by its nature, contains a significant cultural component which must be considered in the evaluation of child care practices. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child describes very explicitly the rights of all children regardless of race or ethnicity. The application of the Australian SBS prevention material in the various countries and the comparisons of experiences in the use of alternative methodological approaches will enrich our knowledge so that further skills may be developed.

Authors: *Hiroaki Ishikawa, Kota Takaoka, Noriko Matsuoka, Tomoko Funaki*

Abstract: Purpose In this study the authors purport to report our recent effort for a campaign of the prevention of the shaken-baby syndrome (SBS) and its evaluation. Background and Prevention Project Recently the SBS gradually comes to be of concern in Japan. There are some SBS prevention programs, but not very popular. Our team decided to join to the SBS prevention by introducing a DVD originally developed by the Millennium Foundation in Australia. Under the contract, our team made up a Japanese version of the DVD with voice-over and/or subtitle. A leaflet was also edited to help understand the SBS and the coping skills. Fortunately some media covered our campaign and we hope information of the prevention will spread. Evaluation Method To evaluate the effectiveness of the Japanese version DVD, a quasi-RCT comparative study was conducted. First, we conducted a preliminary survey, in which 131 subject mothers answered to questions that quoted from the questionnaires of previous researches. Then we made up a new questionnaire consisted of 16 questions selected through factor analysis of the preliminary survey data. Main survey was conducted in a hospital in Yatomi, a suburb city of Nagoya, Japan, from July to December 2011. The subjects were new mothers who gave consent to this research project informed by nurse. Subjects, assigned into 2 groups, experimental and control, were asked to answer the self-administrated questionnaire for 3 times (baseline and post-program i.e. just before and after viewing DVD, and 4-month follow-up). Baseline and post-program data were collected in the same day in the hospital. Follow-up data are collected via post. Result About 90 subjects answered baseline and post-program questionnaire, and 4 months follow-up data are currently being collected. So analysis is still ongoing and we would make a presentation of the analysis result as much as possible.

Authors: *Sue Foley, Jenny Rose*

Abstract: The presenters will work collaboratively in conducting this hand on high interaction discussions and activity based workshop. The workshop will seek to equip practitioners in developing or evaluating their own prevention project. Prevention of child abuse is the goal of all who are committed to the rights, safety and wellbeing of children. The past 15 years have increased our understanding of the vulnerability of childrenâ€™s heads, necks and brains. We have also become aware of the importance of safe and nurturing emotionally responsive care of babies and the adverse impact that exposure to violence, emotional abuse and physical harm can have on babies and then on children affected as babies. Supporting parents, teaching them how to respond to the stresses if parents and helping them deal with their emotional triggers often associated with crying, sleep deprivation mental and emotional difficulties of their own are essential components of parent education programs. Sharing data, knowledge and tools are essential for collaborative action towards protection. The Shaken Baby Prevention Project at Westmead in Association with the charity KidsWest, The Children's Hospital at Westmead and the Westmead Hospital Social Work Department , and Sydney West Area Health Services through networks beginning in ISPCAN have been privileged to converse and collaborate with international organisations and professionals in reviewing testing and revising one program. The animated film , associated posters and pamphlets and newly developed "men" focused postcards have been developed collaboratively. Colleagues in the UK, Brazil, the USA, Turkey, England and Japan have all undertaken their own studies. We know that it is being used in Turkey, Malaysia, Hungary, Poland and Holland. The project team has a mission and keynote phrase, From Inspiration to Action. The Western Sydney project does not promote itself as the tool, or the only way. We are excited that the travelling film has managed to enter countries where such parent education was never before possible. The project's story will be told in this presentation, in order to inspire participants to action. Participants will also have the opportunity to work on the key messages culturally relevant for them in undertaking a Shaken Baby Prevention Project, and how to investigate its validity.

Author: *Desmond Runyan*

Abstract: Abusive head trauma (AHT) in young infants is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in the first year of life. An anonymous survey conducted in 2003 revealed that , 2.6% of North and South Carolina parents of children less than age two reported having shaken their child, while a rate of 30 cases of AHT in the first year of life per 100,000 births was observed in 2000-1. In 2008 and 2009 we instituted a three-dose education program about infant crying delivered in the newborn nursery, in doctor's offices, and with media in the State of North Carolina in the US. We have educated the parents of over 400,000 infants. Impact was assessed by changes in parenting behavior, and ongoing surveillance for abusive head trauma in intensive care units and the medical examiner's office will yield additional data. Surveys of parents and nurses providing perinatal care and data from the Stateâ€™s Perinatal Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) all indicated that more than 80% of parents received the intended education. At baseline in 2007, the rate of self-reported shaking had already declined to 1.0%. By 2011, the self reported rate of shaking dropped to 0.49% (n=2790 parents). We have documented a reduction in after-hours calls to medical offices in the state for infant crying of 21% At first, the decline in parent self-reported shaking seems at odds with several reports from other locales of increases. As these data are compared with surveillance data, we expect a clearer understanding of whether and how the education has affected shaking among North Carolina newborns. Although somewhat preliminary, these results suggest that rates of AHT in infants may be prevented through universal education. Ongoing surveillance is needed to detect and better explain these findings, as well as other reports of increases in infant AHT.

Author: *Adam Zolotor*

Abstract: North Carolina is home to a statewide evaluation of an abusive head trauma prevention program. Research has shown higher retention when information spans more than one medium. A three dose strategy included universal postpartum education, reinforcement in medical offices, and a media campaign. This study examines message recall, media of highest saliency, use of materials post discharge, and differential effect by race/ethnicity and education. Methods: Telephone survey from a stratified random sample of mothers of 1-8 month old infants selected from birth certificates (N=1673). Results: Over 80% of mothers recalled each of five key messages. In the hospital, over half (54%) watched the video, and 84% recalled being given their own copy of program materials. Of those, 70% used the materials at home (36% viewed video and 63% reviewed booklet), and 45% shared the materials with other caregivers (28% showed video and 33% shared booklet). Over 90% knew of the program, most from the hospital (93%), 10% from doctor's offices, and 8% from media. Most mothers report that the program resulted in less frustration (91%) and stress (86%) with crying. There is a preponderance for using and sharing the materials among mothers of low education (p values 0.002 to <0.001) and those of Hispanic ethnicity (p values 0.01 to <0.001). Conclusion: The hospital remains the location of choice for universal prevention for abusive head trauma prevention. Most mothers received materials, recall key messages, and review the materials post discharge. Nearly half of new mothers share the program materials. Post discharge use of materials is more common among less educated women and women of Hispanic ethnicity.

Abstract # 600
Title: Necio – Playing Online Together
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: *Lukasz Wojtasik*

Abstract: Increasingly younger children use electronic media. Research shows that over two thirds of Polish preschoolers (3 to 6 years old) use the Internet more than once a week, their average session lasting approximately 45 minutes. Therefore it is very important that parents ensure online safety of their children – by choosing age appropriate content and being actively involved in their kid's online life. First steps in the world of virtual media provide a great opportunity to teach young Internet users about basic principles of online safety. Since 2005 Nobody's Children Foundation - within the Safer Internet Programme - has been running various awareness-raising actions promoting online safety of kids and youth. In 2012 NCF has launched a new interactive project "Necio – playing online together" for preschoolers, their parents and educators. The aim of the project is to educate children aged 3 to 6 about online safety. Main feature of the project is a website www.necio.pl, where a friendly robot Necio, teaches children how to use computers and guides them through basic rules of online safety such as: not trusting strangers and content, talking with parents about anything that is disturbing etc. The website allows parents to actively participate in all the activities. Moreover its contents can be used to conduct educational workshops for preschoolers. Kindergarten teachers are provided with educational packages including lesson scenarios, fairy-tales, songs, posters and workbooks based on which they can conduct 5 thematic workshops and prepare with their pupils a show about online safety. The project is being successfully realized in kindergartens across Poland. Its authors are open to share their experiences and the project itself free of charge with interested non profit organizations working towards children's safety.

Abstract # 601
Title: Evaluation of the Large-scale Prevention Program of Violence in Adolescent Relationships
Presentation time: Poster Presentation
Author: D*ean Ajdukovic*

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the large-scale prevention program of violence in adolescent romantic relationships that was delivered to 5.150 secondary school students aged 16-17 in Croatia. The method was quasi-experimental pre-post test design with two groups. The participants were 1.587 adolescents (829 in the intervention condition and 758 in the comparative group of classes) in 29 schools throughout the country. The intervention included 4 interactive workshops of 45 minutes each, delivered to whole classes during regular school hours. The topics addressed in the workshops included: beliefs about healthy and safe relationship, recognition of violence in youth relationships, knowledge about own rights in a relationship, awareness of own victimization and perpetration of violence in a relationship, setting boundaries in an unsafe relationship and seeking and providing help in case of violence in a relationship. The effect of the workshop delivery on these topics was assessed using the respective instruments with good metric properties. Four to six months after workshop delivery, the participants in the intervention classes reported statistically highly significant improvements: perpetrating and experiencing less violent behaviors, improved beliefs about healthy and quality relationship, better recognition of violent behaviors and knowledge of rights in a relationship. The effect size for reduction of overall perpetration was moderate and consistent for all three aspects of violent behaviors (physical, psychological and sexual). The effect size for victimization was smaller, with effective decrease in physical and sexual victimization. The results suggest that preventive program with only four one-hour workshops is effective in reducing violence in adolescent romantic relationships and improving related risk-reducing factors: awareness about healthy and safe relationship, recognition of violent behaviors, knowledge of relationship rights and providing help to a friend in a violent relationship.

Abstract # 602 - Part 1
Title: Medical Evaluation Of The Sexually Abused Child - Part 1
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00
Authors: *Martin A. Finkel, Teresa Magalhães, Arne Myrne*

Abstract: This two part Skill Building seminar will provide an overview of the current state of the art of the medical evaluation of children suspected of experiencing sexual victimization. This integrated presentation will emphasize the role of the health care professional in the substantiation of suspected sexual abuse as well as the formulation of an objective, balanced and defensible diagnosis. Because the most available evidence in cases of child sexual abuse is found in the medical history obtained from children this aspect of the diagnosis will be addressed to help inform participants as to how to approach obtaining this history from children as well as how that information is documented and integrated into the formulation of a diagnosis. Medical/forensic evidence when present adds credibility to allegations of abuse. We will provide an in-depth look at a potpourri of medical examination findings that can confirm sexual abuse with medical certainty as well as case scenarios that cannot. Topical areas will include sexually transmitted infections in children, identification and collection of forensic evidence, interpretation of acute and healed ano-genital trauma, addressing the interpretation of "in" within the context of a history of penetration. The workshop will assist non-medical professionals in child protection and law enforcement regarding when to request an examination, what to expect from an examination and how to interpret a medical examination report.

Abstract # 602 - Part 2
Title: Medical Evaluation Of The Sexually Abused Child - Part 2
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30
Authors: *Martin A. Finkel, Teresa Magalhães, Arne Myrne*

Abstract: This two part Skill Building will provide an overview of the current state of the art of the medical evaluation of children suspected of experiencing sexual victimization. This integrated presentation will emphasize the role of the health care professional in the substantiation of suspected sexual abuse as well as the formulation of an objective, balanced and defensible diagnosis. Because the most available evidence in cases of child sexual abuse is found in the medical history obtained from children this aspect of the diagnosis will be addressed to help inform participants as to how to approach obtaining this history from children as well as how that information is documented and integrated into the formulation of a diagnosis. Medical/forensic evidence when present adds credibility to allegations of abuse. We will provide an in-depth look at a potpourri of medical examination findings that can confirm sexual abuse with medical certainty as well as case scenarios that cannot. Topical areas will include sexually transmitted infections in children, identification and collection of forensic evidence, interpretation of acute and healed ano-genital trauma, addressing the interpretation of "in" within the context of a history of penetration. The workshop will assist non-medical professionals in child protection and law enforcement regarding when to request an examination, what to expect from an examination and how to interpret a medical examination report.

Abstract # 603 - Part 1
Title:Medical Evaluation of the Seriously Physically Injured Child - Part 1
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55
Authors: *Randell Alexander, Resmiye Oral, Inga Talvik*

Abstract: The skin is a target organ for most physical abuse. Distinguishing between abuse and accident is a combination of determining whether the injury is consistent with the injury and/or whether there is an injury specific pattern that is characteristic of abuse or accident. This session will examine instances of bruising and burns to illustrate these principles.

Abstract # 603 - Part 2

Title:Medical Rvaluation of the Seriously Physically Injured Child - Part 2

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Randell Alexander, Resmiye Oral, Inga Talvik*

Abstract: Head injuries are the leading cause of death from physical abuse, and abdominal injuries the second leading cause. Patterns of abusive head injuries, abdominal injuries, and fractures will be examined

Abstract # 604 - Part 1

Title: Fundamental Principles of TF-CBT: How Does it Work in Turkey and the Netherlands? - Part 1

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: F*rancine Lamers-Winkelman, Margareet Visser, Isik Karakaya*

Abstract: TF-CBT has been developed in the United States of America by Cohen, Mannarino and Deblinger, and is used by many clinicians in the USA (Allan & Johnson, 2012). It has been presented on numerous conferences worldwide. Clinicians in Turkey and the Netherlands has been trained in the use of TF-CBT. Cohen and Mannarino (2008) report that clinicians who completed training utilize TF-CBT increasingly, and that there is an increased fidelity to the treatment protocol. However, given the cultural differences between the USA and (western and middle) European countries like Turkey and The Netherlands, it is unclear whether and how clinicians in those countries implement the different components of the protocol. In the first part of this workshop, Professor Karakaya will give a brief overview of the fundamental principles of TF-CBT, and discuss it's pitfalls in the Turkish culture. Margreet Visser and Francien Lamers then will present the alterations made in The Netherlands: Incorporating body focused interventions, a pre-program for carers victimized by IPV, and TF-CBT group therapy instead of individual therapy.

Abstract # 604 - Part 2

Title: Body Focused Interventions in TF-CBT After Child Abuse and neglect - Part 2

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Authors: *Francine Lamers-F. Winkelman, Margareet Visser, Isik Karakaya*

Abstract: Up till recently, the "loss of the body" was more or less neglected in therapy for children traumatized by (sexual) abuse and neglect. However, physical and sexual abuse, but also neglect, are a direct threat to the integrity of the body and a violation of the physical territory. Physical and sexual abuse also are 'a threat to life and limb', even if, objectively, these acts were not life threatening. Perry (1993a, 1993b) described a 'threat to life and limb' as one of the most important factors with regard to a maladaptive development of the child. Emotional neglect constitutes a deprivation of sensory cues, especially tactile. Not being cuddled, kissed, rocked, hugged, held, or stroked disrupts the neurodevelopment (Jacobson, 1991; Perry, 1997), and as such is a threat to life and limb also. Some victims of trauma, and especially child victims, are without the symbolic and linguistic representations necessary to place trauma in its historical context (see Van der Kolk & Greenberg, 1987). Moreover, traumatized children often do not trust words anymore because they have been injured by too many 'bad words'. "Many therapists dealing with traumatized individuals have been struck by the degree to which the memories of trauma seem to be experienced as bodily states and sensations that may have little or no verbalization" (Pesso, 1997, p.1). A verbal approach alone may be ineffective, and therapeutic techniques which incorporate work with bodily states can be helpful in dealing with traumatic experiences. For children who communicate more easily by means of activity than by language, including elements of psychomotor therapy (movement, dancing, body-awareness exercises, body contact exercises, massage etc.) in AF-CBT is essential. The goal of trauma therapy is to heal the child in body and mind. "Indeed, psychosomatic problems and emotional numbing in PTSD are intimately related" (Van der Kolk & McFarlane, 1996, p. 12). In this workshop, psychomotor techniques will be presented and illustrated with video clips. Participants can try out several exercises themselves. Moreover, together with professor Karakaya, we will discuss whether 'culture' allows clinicians to use body-focused interventions with children and adolescents.

Abstract # 605 - Part 1
Title: A Practical Approach to Child Neglect - Part 1
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30
Authors: *Howard Dubowitz, Rajeev Seth*

Abstract: Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment. There is often uncertainty about what constitutes neglect and how best to respond. This is especially challenging in low income countries. This workshop will offer a practical approach for thinking about possible neglect and how to assess the situation and help address the problem(s).

Abstract # 605 - Part 2
Title: A Practical Approach to Child Neglect - Part 2
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00 – 17:30
Authors: H*oward Dubowitz, Rajeev Seth*

Abstract: Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment. There is often uncertainty about what constitutes neglect and how best to respond. This is especially challenging in low income countries. This workshop will offer a practical approach for thinking about possible neglect and how to assess the situation and help address the problem(s).

Abstract # 606
Title: Multidisciplinary Strategies to Enhance Communication, Coordination and Best Outcomes
Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40
Authors: *Richard Roylance, Adam Tomison*

Abstract: The child protection literature and clinical practice guidelines identify the 'multi-disciplinary team' and 'multi-disciplinary cooperation' as critical components of effective child protection intervention. In practice, there are potential difficulties with the establishment, maintenance, repair, and rejuvenation of such multi-disciplinary teams and systems. This session is co-chaired by two practitioners with extensive experience at all levels of the child protection system. It will examine the common problems, and suggest practical solutions from the perspective of the local Practitioner / the Institution / the underpinning Legislative framework.

Abstract # 607
Title: Don't Shoot - We're your Children. Evidence-based Interventions for Children with Sexual Behavior Problems
Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30
Authors: *Barbara Bonner, Joan van Niekerk*

Abstract: This skills building session will focus on the practical application of ethical considerations when working with children with sexual behavior challenges, as well as selection, preparation, training and self-care of the therapist who works in this challenging field. The skills building session will involve participants in practical exercises relating to the above and allow for discussion and debate on the implementation of the information covered

Abstract # 608

Title: A Strategy For Integrating Effective Legal Interventions In Child Maltreatment Cases

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Henry Plum, Carlos Alberto Rozanski*

Abstract: The session will address the challenges, issues and problems both legal practitioners, including judges, lawyers as well as other professionals encounter, in dealing with child maltreatment cases. Understanding the underlying legal principles that serve as a basis for legislative as well as practice changes are critical to implementing legal interventions which protect the rights of the accused but also protect the rights and the best interests of the child-victim. The two presenters include a collective 50 years of perspective and experience from a veteran judge and prosecutor who have both worked in Child Maltreatment cases. The goal of the session is to provide professionals both legal and non-legal, with additional skills and perspective to bring about change in both legislation and practice in their respective countries in child maltreatment cases.

Abstract # 609

Title: Forgotten Children: Child Abandonment in Europe: Are Posting Babies through 'Baby Hatches' the Answer?

Presentation time: Wednesday,12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Author: *Kevin Browne*

Abstract: Article 7 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) clearly states that every child has "the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents". When a child is abandoned, this right is violated. Infants and young children are those most at risk of being abandoned and the rates of child abandonment within the European Union (EU) are concerning, especially in the current economic climate. The University of Nottingham's Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology were funded by the EU Daphne programme to investigate child abandonment and its prevention. Government departments from all 27 EU member countries were written to, requesting information in relation to open and secret abandonment. Of the 22 countries who responded, Slovakia had the highest number of children (aged 0-3) who were openly abandoned for adoption (4.9 per 1,000 live births), followed by the Czech Republic (4.1 per 1,000 live births), Latvia (3.9 per 1,000 live births) and Poland (3.7 per 1,000 live births). There was very little information regarding the number of children secretly abandoned outdoors or in public places but some countries did keep national records of children abandoned by their mothers in maternity units. Romania had the highest number of children abandoned per year at maternity units (3.6 per 1,000 live births), followed by Slovakia (3.3 per 1,000 live births), Poland and Lithuania (1.7 per 1,000 live births), and France (1 per 1,000 live births). It was found that a child being left in a maternity unit is one of the key reasons why children under the age of three are placed in institutional care. The approaches to addressing secret child abandonment across the EU vary. In some countries it is no longer illegal to abandon a child, on condition that the child is left somewhere safe. Most controversial are 'special baby hatches or baby boxes' which are available in some European countries so that mothers can leave their babies anonymously and safely. Of the 27 EU member countries, 11 have baby hatches in operation (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, and Slovakia). Although the assumption is often made that it is the mother who leaves her infant at a baby hatch, there is increasing evidence that this is not necessarily true. It is frequently men or relatives who leave infants at baby hatches, which begs the question of what has happened to the mothers and have they consented to abandoning their children. Due to the anonymous nature of baby hatches, they carry with them several further implications. First, children left behind in this way have no way of determining their family medical history. Second, parental rights may be denied. Third, the opportunity to place the baby in other relatives' care is completely removed, as there is no way of tracing the child's family. Nevertheless, the Czech Republic and Lithuania both have an average of 7 infants left behind in baby hatches per year. Poland has an average of 6, while Hungary and Slovakia both have an average of 4 infants left behind in baby hatches per year. The Council of Europe have expressed concern about the proliferation of this ancient remedy to the problem of unwanted children. In France and Holland, women have the right to remain anonymous to their babies after giving birth in a hospital. In the UK, it is a crime to secretly abandon a child, and baby hatches or anonymous birthing laws do not exist. Previous UK research identified 124 cases of infant abandonment across the UK between 1998 and 2005, which in comparison to the above rates is small. What is required is a consistent and supportive approach to children in need across Europe.

Abstract # 610 - Part 1

Title: Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: Theoretical Framework and Structure of Children's Advocacy Centers

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 11:30-13:00

Authors: *Chris Newlin, Teresa Huizar*

Abstract: The Children's Advocacy Center/Barnahus model was born out of the recognition that the entire world was struggling to effectively investigate and respond to child sexual abuse and this model has revolutionized the response to significant issue in numerous countries. This evidence-supported model coordinates the response systems from the criminal, protective, medical, and mental health systems with a strong focus on limiting any additional trauma to the child. The specialized services provided within the CAC model include the forensic interviews and medical examinations of children, the multi-agency coordination of the investigation and response, and the provision of appropriate mental health and child advocacy services. This session will review the essential components for developing a CAC/Barnahus and the necessary engagement of government and NGO's in this effort, and provide participants an opportunity to consult with the presenting faculty regarding implementation strategies and to develop mentoring relationships which will assist in future program development in other countries. The presenters will provide a review of the existing research supporting this service delivery model and briefly describe implementation challenges in various cultures and socio-political environments. Online training and technical resources will be shared, and the presenters will use videos and participant voting to enhance the learning experience.

Abstract # 610 - Part 2

Title: Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: Structure of Children's Advocacy Centers : Implementation Strategies, and Outcome Research on the CAC Model

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 14:00-15:30

Authors: *Chris Newlin, Teresa Huizar*

Abstract: The Children's Advocacy Center/Barnahus model was born out of the recognition that the entire world was struggling to effectively investigate and respond to child sexual abuse and this model has revolutionized the response to significant issue in numerous countries. This evidence-supported model coordinates the response systems from the criminal, protective, medical, and mental health systems with a strong focus on limiting any additional trauma to the child. The specialized services provided within the CAC model include the forensic interviews and medical examinations of children, the multi-agency coordination of the investigation and response, and the provision of appropriate mental health and child advocacy services. This session will review the essential components for developing a CAC/Barnahus and the necessary engagement of government and NGO's in this effort, and provide participants an opportunity to consult with the presenting faculty regarding implementation strategies and to develop mentoring relationships which will assist in future program development in other countries. The presenters will provide a review of the existing research supporting this service delivery model and briefly describe implementation challenges in various cultures and socio-political environments. Online training and technical resources will be shared, and the presenters will use videos and participant voting to enhance the learning experience.

Abstract # 610 - Part 3

Title: Children's Advocacy Centers - An Evidence-Supported Multidisciplinary Response to Child Abuse: Structure of Children's Advocacy Centers : Implementation Strategies, and Outcome Research on the CAC Model

Presentation time: Monday, 10 September 2012, 16:00-17:30

Authors: *Chris Newlin, Teresa Huizar*

Abstract: The Children's Advocacy Center/Barnahus model was born out of the recognition that the entire world was struggling to effectively investigate and respond to child sexual abuse and this model has revolutionized the response to significant issue in numerous countries. This evidence-supported model coordinates the response systems from the criminal, protective, medical, and mental health systems with a strong focus on limiting any additional trauma to the child. The specialized services provided within the CAC model include the forensic interviews and medical examinations of children, the multi-agency coordination of the investigation and response, and the provision of appropriate mental health and child advocacy services. This session will review the essential components for developing a CAC/Barnahus and the necessary engagement of government and NGO's in this effort, and provide participants an opportunity to consult with the presenting faculty regarding implementation strategies and to develop mentoring relationships which will assist in future program development in other countries. The presenters will provide a review of the existing research supporting this service delivery model and briefly describe implementation challenges in various cultures and socio-political environments. Online training and technical resources will be shared, and the presenters will use videos and participant voting to enhance the learning experience.

Abstract # 611 - Part 1

Title: Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques: History and Overview

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 10:15-11:55

Authors: *Patrica Toth, Anne Lukasmiller*

Abstract: The forensic interview of the child is a critical element in a comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment and investigation of child maltreatment allegations. Forensic interviews seek to gather information in a developmentally appropriate and legally defensible manner and are relied on by child protection as well as criminal justice professionals. There are numerous forensic interview protocols currently in use throughout the world; two of the most recognized are the NICHD (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development) Structured Interview Protocol and the semi-structured CornerHouse Forensic Interview Protocol: RATAC®. While there are differences in the techniques and elements emphasized in these protocols, there are also important areas of agreement. This series of 4 workshops will provide an overview of the key principles and components of each approach, with video examples illustrating essential elements and methodology. Considerations for best practice will be highlighted. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and to seek clarification and additional information through a question/answer and open discussion format following the presentations on these two approaches.

Abstract # 611 - Part 2

Title: Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques – Development and Key Features of the CornerHouse Forensic Interview Protocol

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 14:00-15:40

Author: *Anne Lukasmiller, Patricia Toth*

Abstract: The forensic interview of the child is a critical element in a comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment and investigation of child maltreatment allegations. Forensic interviews seek to gather information in a developmentally appropriate and legally defensible manner and are relied on by child protection as well as criminal justice professionals. There are numerous forensic interview protocols currently in use throughout the world; two of the most recognized are the NICHD (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development) Structured Interview Protocol and the semi-structured CornerHouse Forensic Interview Protocol: RATAC®. While there are differences in the techniques and elements emphasized in these protocols, there are also important areas of agreement. This series of 4 workshops will provide an overview of the key principles and components of each approach, with video examples illustrating essential elements and methodology. Considerations for best practice will be highlighted. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and to seek clarification and additional information through a question/answer and open discussion format following the presentations on these two approaches.

Abstract # 611 - Part 3

Title: Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques – Development and Key Features of the NICHD Child Forensic Interview Protocol

Presentation time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 16:10-17:40

Author: *Patrica Toth, Anne Lukasmiller*

Abstract: The forensic interview of the child is a critical element in a comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment and investigation of child maltreatment allegations. Forensic interviews seek to gather information in a developmentally appropriate and legally defensible manner and are relied on by child protection as well as criminal justice professionals. There are numerous forensic interview protocols currently in use throughout the world; two of the most recognized are the NICHD (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development) Structured Interview Protocol and the semi-structured CornerHouse Forensic Interview Protocol: RATAC®. While there are differences in the techniques and elements emphasized in these protocols, there are also important areas of agreement. This series of 4 workshops will provide an overview of the key principles and components of each approach, with video examples illustrating essential elements and methodology. Considerations for best practice will be highlighted. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and to seek clarification and additional information through a question/answer and open discussion format following the presentations on these two approaches.

Abstract # 611 - Part 4

Title: Understanding Best Practice Forensic Interview Components and Techniques – Continuing Evolution and Practical Application of Protocols: Question and Answer Session

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 2012, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Patrica Toth, Anne Lukasmiller*

Abstract: The forensic interview of the child is a critical element in a comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment and investigation of child maltreatment allegations. Forensic interviews seek to gather information in a developmentally appropriate and legally defensible manner and are relied on by child protection as well as criminal justice professionals. There are numerous forensic interview protocols currently in use throughout the world; two of the most recognized are the NICHD (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development) Structured Interview Protocol and the semi-structured CornerHouse Forensic Interview Protocol: RATAC®. While there are differences in the techniques and elements emphasized in these protocols, there are also important areas of agreement. This series of 4 workshops will provide an overview of the key principles and components of each approach, with video examples illustrating essential elements and methodology. Considerations for best practice will be highlighted. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and to seek clarification and additional information through a question/answer and open discussion format following the presentations on these two approaches.

Abstract # 612

Title:Abuse among Children in Conflict with the Law and Sociocultural and Economical Effects of Substance Abuse on Potential of Committing a Crime

Presentation time: Wednesday, 12 September 12, 08:45-10:25

Authors: *Aysun Baransel Isir, Gamze Erhan*

Abstract: No previous studies have been performed aimed at the juvenile prisoners and detainees in the city of Gaziantep regarding the extent of abuse in imprisoned children forced into crime, cases of which are now gradually increasing and which has become a social stigma, and the effects of substance abuse on crime potential in the sociocultural and economic context. This study aims to identify the motives behind the encouragement of children forced into crime and the impacts of crime on children, and to cover the subject in the context of children's individual and social adaptation. Emphasis is also intended to factors such as substance abuse, sexual abuse and violence, which negative influence the lives of children forced into crime in the psychosocial sense.A "questionnaire *on child sexual abuse", a "sociodemographic data form"* and a *"standard anger scale"* have been used for this purpose. These surveys have been applied in Gaziantep on 130 children detained and imprisoned for various crimes by face-to-face interview after obtaining the necessary permissions from the Ministry of Justice and the University's Ethical Committee.The study probed into the effects of sociodemographic traits found through the surveys on the crime potential, in addition to identifying whether or not these children were open to any kind of abuse and the reflection of such factors on their psychology. Besides, statistical data including the types of crime, family criminal background etc. and findings obtained using various tests have been compared with the literature, interpreted and discussed. So, the findings cover the study of other negative factors that children forced into crime might face, aiming the creation of awareness into the dangers that they may face at the stage of their adaptation into the society and sharing these data in the scientific environment.

Abstract # 613

Title: Content Innovation: A Guide to Making the Most of Your Published Article Online.

Presentation Time: Wednesday 12, September 2012, 08:00-08:45

Author: *Amy Shapiro*

Abstract: In this informational session I will provide a detailed tour of Elsevier's "Article of the Future", our new and improved online article format. The Article of the Future delivers greater exposure and a better opportunity for authors to showcase their work. By enabling a higher level of communication and engagement with the scientific community, it enriches and extends the reach of the research, giving it more credibility and increasing the likelihood of use and citation. The Article of the Future saves readers time by eliminating the need to search for the materials referenced by the author. It also enables them to interact with the content to explore subjects further and in more detail, providing deeper insights in a more efficient and effective way. I will discuss these new multimedia components and give suggestions on how best to enhance your research using enhanced content like highlights, graphical abstracts, and video content. I will also be happy to answer your questions on the Article of the Future or any other topic related to getting your research published in an Elsevier journal.

Abstract # 614

Title: Benefits of Submitting a Bid and Partnering with ISPCAN to Host a Congress or Conference

Presentation Time: Tuesday, 11 September 2012, 08:00 – 08:45

Authors: *Joan van Niekerk, Colleen E. Hogan, Sherrie Bowen*

Abtract: Every ISPCAN congress and conference brings together the leading worldwide experts in child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment to engage in a multidisciplinary exchange of ideas and unique international perspectives. The first International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect was held in 1976 in Geneva, Switzerland, with more than 300 delegates represented from about 15 countries. Since then congresses and conferences have been held on every continent of the world involving a significantly greater number of participants from a variety of levels and disciplines. From the very beginning of congress/conference preparation, ISPCAN follows a formally established process. Interested organizations submit comprehensive bids that are carefully evaluated by the ISPCAN Congress and Conference Committee. Following that, the ISPCAN Executive Council makes a decision on which bid to honor based on a number of factors. This session will explain the process of submitting a bid and partnering with ISPCAN to host a Congress or Conference, as well as explain the benefits hosting will bring to your organization, its members and the work of child protection to which your organization is committed.

Abstract # 615

Title: Content Innovation: and/or Munchausen by Proxy Syndrome in infancy.

Presentation Time: Poster presentation

Author: *Selda Bülbül, Nur Öncul, Yasin Gürler*

Abstract: Though the affinity and aware of child abuse have been increased In recent years, neglect could not always be recognized.Sometimes mothers neglect may lead to abuse and even may confused with Munchausen by Proxy Syndrome. This article was prepared to discuss a nine month old girl who was neglected by her parents leading to abuse and may accepted as Munchausen by Proxy Sendromu with unnecessary medical interventions,

Case: Nine month old girl was hospitalized with 2.degre malnutrition with vomiting when she was 2 months old and was fed by nasogastric way 1-2 times. Despite having been discharged as the nasogastric probe has been removed, at her second attendence after 6 months she was still being fed in this way and had a band-aid covering almost all on the face, cheeks zone and upper lip. From her history, it was learned that the parents were contacting the hospital emergency services in the centre of the province to put on the probe. We asked to hospitalize the child in order to observe the feeding of the baby but the parents refused, leave the clinic and never attended then. We have informed the provincial social services and requested an investigation of the cases home environment. Social service expert assessment revealed a very low socio-economic level, having another hyperactive kid at home and neglect of both children by the mother. She was smoking 1 packet per day during pregnancy, physical examination and laboratory data revealed no abnormality and normal nutritional statu (body weight was 7 kg (3-10. pc), length 63 cm (< 3. pc). It is very difficult to diagnose' differentiation, MBPS, psychotherapy, cognitive behaviorist therapy and taking the child under protection of the government can be useful for healing the damage, A short period of time was given to the parents to change the in home environment, otherwise both kids would be taken under protection. The case is still under control.

Abstract # 616

Title: History of The Child Protection Unit in Kırıkkale Province

Presentation Time: Poster presentation

Author: *Selda Bülbül, Nur Oncul, Tutku Soyer, Yasin Gürer, Murat Eke, Şule Doğruyolsever, Meral Saygun, Ayşe Tandırcıoğlu*

Abstract: In recent years child abuse and neglect recieved high attention also in Turkey. Parallell to this, the number of child protection units are increased. Kırıkkale University Medical School Child Protection Center (KUMSCPC) was established in 2008. The purpose of this article was to defined establishing history of KUMSCPC, the characteristics of the children attended and to attract attention of health workers.

To increase the awareness of KUMSCPC in the province, we did various activities such as, seminars, meetings with Police Department, prosecution, governorship, Ministry of Education and provincial directorate of social services. Between the dates June 2006 to 2012, 36 cases [25 (69%) girls, 11 (31%) boys] were seen. Mean age was 7.5 years (min 2.5 months, max: 17 years old). Among all 58% (n: 21) attended by the parents wish. Reasons for attendence were, anal and vaginal itching-pain, papullamatos lesions, difficulty while urining, incontinans, hematurea etc. Four cases were sent from the police station, 6 cases from prosecution or provential social service, 9 cases from different policlinics of the pediatrics department (reasons was the violence by the father). Three cases were recognised as a neglect case while hospitalized, an done of these cases was dead because of dehidratation and renal insufficiency.

At present the center is accepted by all institutions and working hard in cooperation with all provincial directories to help the children either were abused and/or neglected or children living in our province. It was difficult at the beginning , but now it can be a good example for others on the road of establishing a new center.

Abstract # 617
Title: Child Sexual Abuse in the Turkish Media
Presentation Time: Poster presentation
Author: *Bürge Akbulut, Seda Akço Bilen*

Abstract: Child abuse and neglect continues to be one of the greatest challenges of all societies. By ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995, Turkey, like the other 191 countries in the world, made a commitment to protect all children from all kinds of abuse, violence and neglect (art. 19); however, the limited available data indicate that one out of every three children experience physical and/or sexual abuse in Turkey.

This study aims at calling attention to this problem through a news screening of child abuse and neglect cases and content analysis of sexual abuse cases in Turkey. Selected newspapers and portals were screened between January-June 2012 and 127 child abuse and neglect news have been identified. Almost half (58) of these news were about sexual abuse of children. The rest were about children who were seriously injured or lost their lives due to preventable reasons (48 news) and physical abuse of children which resulted in injury or death (21 news). The content analysis of the sexual abuse cases revealed that (1) child sexual abuse cases are regionally dispersed throughout Turkey (news from 29 provinces), (2) teachers, parents and other relatives, i.e. those who are responsible for the protection of the children, were among the main accused perpetrators (17 news), (3) child marriages still have a wide social acceptance (11 news).

Considering that only a very small percentage of the child abuse cases get reported and even fewer of them get subject of the news, this study calls for an urgent action to strengthen the child protection system in Turkey, change the public attitudes, especially towards child marriages, and put in place a zero-tolerance policy.

Abstract # 618
Title: A Sexually Abused Child Who Committed Suicide: A Case Report
Presentation Time: Poster presentation
Author: *Fatma Yücel Beyaztaş, Celal Bütün, Feride Çağlar, Bahadır Özen*

Abstract: In this case report, forensic and medical files of a 16-year-old girl who had committed suicide by drug overdose were investigated. It is learnt that about 18 months ago she had began to date with her 20-year-old boy friend from the same village. At the beginning mutual tolerance, and willingness governed their love affair. However for the previous year she had been forced, threatened, and kidnapped for sexual intercourse. She had told that she couldn't break up her relationship because of his fearful, and insulting threats, and subsequently she had been a victim of frequent sexual assaults. Finally, while she had been forced, and retained for a sexual intercourse in the barn, her family informed the legal authorities of her absence. When she had been found, she had declared that her boy friend gave him a glass of cola drink, and battered her on the neck, so she couldn't recall everything fully. Her physical examination revealed signs of trauma on her head, and extremities, and her psychological, evaluation demonstrated a disordered mental health state because of sexual assaults she had been exposed to. She had been hospitalized in a psychiatry clinics, and discharged in ten days.

Fifteen days after her discharge from the hospital, she attempted suicide by swallowing 24 different kinds of tablets routinely used by her grand mother. According to hospital records, despite appropriate treatment she had a cardiac arrest and died. It was concluded that the victim who had a history of sexual assault nearly two weeks ago had died of visceral organ bleeding, and cardiac arrhytmia due to intake of multiple drugs with the intent of committing suicide.

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