



## Screening for child abuse at emergency departments: a systematic review

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**TITLE:**

**Screening for child abuse at emergency departments: a systematic review**

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## **Screening for child abuse at emergency departments: a systematic review**

### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Introduction**

Child abuse is a serious problem worldwide and can be difficult to detect. Although children who experience the consequences of abuse will probably be treated at an emergency department, detection rates of child abuse at emergency departments remain low.

#### **Objective**

To identify effective interventions applied at emergency departments that significantly increase the detection rate of confirmed cases of child abuse.

#### **Design**

This review was carried out according to the Cochrane Handbook. Two reviewers individually searched Pubmed, The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Web of Science, and CINAHL for papers that met the inclusion criteria.

#### **Results**

Fifteen papers describing interventions were selected and reviewed; four of these were finally included and assessed for quality. In these studies the intervention consisted of a checklist of indicators of risk for child abuse. After implementation, the rate of detected cases of suspected child abuse increased by 180% (weighted mean in 3 studies). The number of confirmed cases of child abuse, reported in two out of four studies, showed no significant increase.

#### **Conclusions**

Interventions at emergency departments to increase the detection rate of cases of confirmed child abuse are scarce in the literature. Past study numbers and methodology have been inadequate to show conclusive evidence on effectiveness.

## INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is one of the most serious and devastating problems in childhood. The number of children that are abused has long been underestimated. According to estimations from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2002 almost 31,000 children aged under 15 years died worldwide as a result of homicide.[1] The incidence of child abuse in the USA is estimated at 23.1 per 1,000 children [2, 3] and in the Netherlands at 30 per 1,000 children.[3] In this report child abuse refers to '*all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that result in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity*', as defined by the WHO.[4]

Early detection and intervention may help to halt child abuse and limit the damage to the development of the child.[5] Although child abuse can be difficult to detect, it is likely that children who experience the consequences of abuse will be treated at emergency departments (ED). The incidence rates of child abuse at ED have been reported to range from 2% [6-8] to as high as 10%.[9-13] However, the detection rate of child abuse at ED in the Netherlands (assessed for 2001-2004) was only 0.1%.[14] If the medical staff, e.g. at ED, would systematically be aware of the possibility of child abuse in each child they see, the detection rate might increase.

Introduction of a uniformly applicable protocol for screening for child abuse could be beneficial if such a screening is effective and if a simultaneous increase of incorrect suspicions of child abuse can be prevented. The aim of this review is to establish whether an effective intervention exists that is to be used at ED and that significantly increased the detection rate of confirmed cases of child abuse.

## METHODS

The information for this review was obtained according to the Cochrane Handbook.[15] In February 2008 a search was made of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library and CINAHL. No limitations were applied for languages or date of publication. To ensure that all critical papers were included, the journal 'Child Abuse and Neglect' was reviewed from 1977. The search was started in PubMed and used the Medical Subject Heading Terms "child abuse", "mass screening", and "emergency service, hospital" and eight other related keywords (battering, non-accidental injury, maltreatment, screening, intervention, emergencies, emergency treatment, emergency department), separately and in combination.

The following inclusion criteria were applied: 1) studies should be peer reviewed and focus on children; 2) the context should be an emergency department; and 3) an intervention to detect child abuse must have been used. Furthermore, studies aimed at specific patient groups (such as children with burns) were excluded, since results of these studies would not be generalizable to the ED setting. When titles and abstracts met the inclusion criteria, these were screened independently by two reviewers (EL, IK). The selected studies were rated on study design, the included age range, whether all presenting symptoms were included or only cases of trauma, and whether suspected cases of child abuse could be confirmed in the follow-up. Each paper was assessed for these four criteria; when a criterion was adequately met, one point was allocated. The reviewers jointly reached a consensus on inclusion or exclusion criteria of the papers and on the allocation of points.

An intervention was considered effective if due to the intervention the rate of cases of confirmed child abuse increased significantly.

## RESULTS

The search in PubMed resulted in 328 titles; no new studies were found in the other databases. From these titles, 318 studies were excluded based on the title and/or the lack of an abstract. Based on titles and abstracts, 10 papers appeared to fulfill the inclusion criteria.[8, 9, 13, 16-22] An additional 3 papers were added from the reference lists [23-25], and 2 Dutch papers known to the reviewers were also included.[14, 26] Of the resulting 15 papers, the full articles were read by the two reviewers. Subsequently, 11 articles were excluded because they did not specifically meet the inclusion criteria, i.e. 1 was not a peer-

reviewed study [26], and in 10 studies the intervention was not applied in practice.[8, 16-20, 22-25]

Therefore, 4 studies were finally included in this review which together reported on 8,987 children aged 0-18 years (Table 1).[9, 13, 14, 21]

Pless et al. introduced The Montreal Children's Hospital Accident Scan for 4,422 trauma patients aged up to 6 years presenting at ED (Table 2). This prospective study showed a nonsignificant increase of confirmed cases of abuse from initially 0.86% up to 1.13% after implementing the intervention. The authors reported 25 (70%) 'true positives' out of 36 children suspected of abuse after the intervention. Pless et al. concluded that either implementation of the checklist was not sufficient to increase the detection rate of child abuse, or that the ED staff was already focused on detecting child abuse.[13]

In the study of Sidebotham et al., all 2,345 children aged up to 18 years who attended the ED were included. Triage by nurses of the children attending the ED included checking the child protection register and assessing five indicators of risk for child abuse (Table 2). Two audits of two months each were done. After the first audit, training and feedback were given to the ED staff and the checklist was revised. During the second audit, a significant increase in suspected cases of abuse was seen (0.22% vs 1.32%, OR 6.0), but whether these suspicions were confirmed in a later stage was not examined. The authors concluded that using a checklist will increase the awareness of child abuse in ED staff, but that child abuse cannot be identified solely through assessing five indicators of risk for child abuse.[21]

Benger et al. performed a prospective study with 2,000 trauma patients aged up to 6 years presenting at the ED. There were two audits of three months each; after the first audit a flowchart was introduced for the patient files consisting of four questions (Table 2). This flowchart was included in 71.7% of the patient files. After the introduction of the intervention, a much greater proportion of ED notes recorded consideration of intentional injury (71%) than in the first audit (1.6%), even in the notes without a flowchart. The increase in cases of suspected abuse was nonsignificant (0.6% vs 1.4%, OR 2.3). Due to local policies the authors were not allowed to assess whether these suspected cases of child abuse were confirmed in a later stage.[9]

In a Dutch study of Bleeker et al., a checklist (named SPUTOVAMO) was introduced (Table 2). Numbers of detected cases before the intervention were not registered. After introduction of the intervention, child abuse was detected in 0.1% of all children presenting at the ED. Out of 220 suspected cases of abuse in the hospital (not only the ED), 58 (26%) cases of child abuse could be confirmed.[14]

In the 3 studies for which numbers of children were reported, the detection rate of suspected or confirmed cases of child abuse increased by 179.9% (weighted mean). Figure 1. shows the trends per study. [9, 13, 21] Although the study of Pless et al. was the only one that provided follow-up confirmation of the suspected cases of abuse, the studies of Sidebotham et al. and Bleeker et al. satisfied most of the criteria in the quality assessment (Table 3).

## DISCUSSION

In this review we found only 4 studies reporting an intervention to increase the detection rate of child abuse at emergency departments. In none of these studies could a significant increase in the detection of *confirmed* abuse in children be established after the introduction of an intervention at the ED. However, all studies reported an increase in the rate of *suspected* cases of abuse after the introduction of an intervention, as well as improved documentation of patient files, and a higher level of awareness of child abuse among ED staff, which are worthwhile effects of these interventions.[9, 13, 14, 21]

One risk associated with the introduction of screening for child abuse is an increase in the rate of incorrect suspicions without an increase of confirmed cases, which can be harmful for families. In 2 of the 4 studies in this review, the authors reported the number of cases of confirmed abuse. In the study of Pless et al., 11 of the 36 cases (30%) were found to be true accidents after a full assessment [13], indicating child abuse had not occurred. Bleeker et al. reported 58 (26%) confirmed cases out of 220 suspected cases; 120 suspected cases were refuted and in 42 cases no evidence was obtained.[14] The wide range between these studies may be related to the protocol used, or the population attending the ED; this stresses the importance of not accusing a possible perpetrator but rather to focus on the child's well being and conducting larger studies.

Screening for child abuse at ED can also have positive side effects. When structured registration forms were used, documentation of the consideration of child abuse and documentation of risk factors increased.[9, 21, 23, 24, 27-29] Improved documentation is beneficial not only for other medical staff involved, but also in the event of a judicial investigation. Another positive effect of using checklists was that it heightened awareness; for example, in the case that the checklist was mistakenly not added to the medical records, the ED staff would still consider the possibility of child abuse and be better able to report this.[9, 21, 27, 30]

The studies by Flanagan et al. and Limbos et al. showed that the standard indicators of child abuse were not always sought by physicians, suggesting the need for an aide-memoir [17, 24], such as a checklist of indicators of risk for child abuse. In 1979, Hight et al. developed a risk profile for children with burns to improve the recognition of child abuse.[31] After the introduction of Hight's profile, Clark et al. reported an increase of suspected cases of child abuse in burned patients and a significant increase in effective referrals to social services.[29] Bengner et al. also introduced a reminder checklist for burned patients after which they saw a significant increase in the documentation of the risk indicators of child abuse and an (nonsignificant) increase in the referral rate.[27] In addition, according to Clark et al. there are many barriers for physicians to report child abuse, including lack of information, fear of litigation, and fear of creating an adversarial role between the doctor and the family. The use of a checklist and a clear protocol can help to break down some psychological barriers against reporting abuse.[29]

However, recording risk factors alone may be insufficient: the education of ED staff is essential to support screening.[14, 17-21, 27, 28] Van Haeringen et al. emphasized the importance of educating physicians: child abuse should not be missed because of lack of knowledge, or because physicians are ignorant of child abuse.[32]

Table 2 shows the items included in the checklists of the studies in this review. One or more disconcerting items are considered as a reason to suspect child abuse and to consult the pediatrician. Three items were included in all checklists: 1) whether the findings on examination conformed with the history given by the child or parents, 2) whether there was a delay in seeking medical help, and 3) whether there was an inconsistent history. Clark studied the effect of a screening profile in children with burns; he found that items 1 and 3 were significantly associated with referral for child protective services. Item 2 was found not to be significantly related. [29] However, we recommend further study on the predictive value of each of the items separately in studies with larger case numbers.

Some studies reported that younger children are at greater risk of abuse than older ones [10, 11, 29], but as reported by others also school-age children are often victim of abuse. [14, 17, 24, 31, 33] Two studies in this review implemented screening only in preschool children [9, 13], the other two did not make a selection for age.[14, 21] The odds ratio of the detection of child abuse through a checklist was much higher in the study of Sidebotham et al. that screened all age groups, compared to the studies that screened children up to 6 years of age (Table 1).

The incidence of child abuse at ED has been estimated as 2% [6-8] up to as high as 10%.[9-13] The incidence of 10% was based on estimations in older studies while the incidence of 2% was based on more recent assessments. However, even the more recent assessments remain an educated guess since child abuse cannot be measured in the same way as, for instance, obesity. There is a taboo associated with child abuse and often it cannot be seen from the outside. In this review, the incidence of suspected cases of child abuse after introduction of an intervention ranged from 0.1% to 2.3%. Although this number is low, it still represents a large number of children and child abuse remains an important public health problem.

The number of studies in this review is very small. Although we retrieved a large number of publications using a sensitive search strategy according to the Cochrane Handbook [15], searched in five different databases, and did not exclude studies based on language, many studies did not fulfil the inclusion criteria. Two of the assessed papers were not identified through our search strategy; one was not present in the databases we searched [26], and the other did not correspond with the Mesh terms.[14] Nevertheless, because we were already aware of these two Dutch studies we were able to assess them. However, we acknowledge the possibility that other ('grey') publications describing screening for child abuse at ED may have been published but were not found by us on this occasion. The weighted mean has to be considered as an indication of the effects of the studies, since we

pooled 3 studies in which 2 different quantities (suspected cases vs confirmed cases) were used.

We conclude that interventions at ED to increase the detection rate of cases of confirmed abuse could be effective, but currently there is no conclusive evidence to confirm this. Maybe the benefits are small and past study numbers and methodology have been inadequate to prove that benefit. To supply this evidence we recommend further research in large study populations including measuring of the detection rate of child abuse before and after the implementation of an intervention.

Article	Patients	Duration of study follow-up	Country	Aim of study	Type of research	Intervention implemented during study	Detection rate before and after intervention	Conclusion of study	Effective screening method according to reviewers*
<i>Pless et al. Child Abuse Negl 1987; 11: 193-200 [13]</i>	- 0-5 yrs - Trauma - n=4422	4.5 months	Canada	To test the hypothesis that a more systematic evaluation of all children with accidents would increase the no. of patients referred to the CPT because of suspected maltreatment and thereby result in an increased no. of subsequently confirmed cases	Prospective	Introduction of the Accident-SCAN, a checklist with 10 questions for assessing the risk of child abuse, filled in by nurses who received special training. In combination with findings of the physician at physical examination	Increase of <b>confirmed</b> cases of abuse and neglect 0.86% → 1.13% OR 1.32 95% CI 0.72-2.40	No significant increase of detection of abuse after introduction of the SCAN. Authors concluded that ED staff was already doing well or the SCAN was not sufficient	<b>Not effective</b> Increase of confirmed cases of abuse was not significant
<i>Sidebotham et al. BMJ 1997; 315: 855-56 [21]</i>	- 0-18 yrs - All presenting symptoms - n=2345	2 audits of 2 months each	United Kingdom	To show whether procedures for identifying children thought to be at risk of abuse were being followed	Prospective	Education and training of ED staff, introducing feedback, and updating the checklist, consisting of five risk factors for child abuse	Increase of children with 2 or more indicators discussed with the on-call pediatric registrar 0.22% → 1.32% OR 6.0 95% CI 1.71-21.2	Procedures were being followed. Checklist heightens awareness of those children in whom there are features that might cause concern	<b>Effectiveness not shown</b> A significant increase of suspected abuse, but no. of confirmed cases were not reported
<i>Benger et al. BMJ 2002; 324: 780-82 [9]</i>	- 0-5 yrs - Trauma - n=2000	2 audits of 3 months each	United Kingdom	To improve child protection procedures by increasing the frequency with which intentional injury was adequately documented and considered by physicians. To increase the no. of children referred for further assessment, thereby increasing the detection of child abuse	Prospective	Introduction of a flowchart, with 4 questions, in the patient's file for assessing child abuse and consulting the CPR	Increase of cases of suspected abuse referred to social services after 6 months. The outcome of referred children could not be determined 0.6% → 1.4% OR 2.33 95% CI 0.89-6.1	Inclusion of a flowchart increased awareness, consideration and documentation of suspected abuse	<b>Effectiveness not shown</b> A non significant increase of suspected abuse, and authors could not establish no. of confirmed cases
<i>Bleeker et al. Ned. Tijdsch. Geneesk. 2005;149:1620-23 [14]</i>	- 0-17 yrs - Suspected cases of abuse at all departments - n=220	40 months	The Netherlands	To describe characteristics of child abuse, establish directives in cases of suspected abuse and introduction of a checklist	Retrospective	Evaluation and analysis of collected information on child abuse, introduction of a checklist consisting of 9 questions	After intervention 28 cases of confirmed abuse were detected at the ED	Increase of detected cases of confirmed abuse after introduction of a checklist at the ED and analysis by experts	<b>Effectiveness not shown</b> No registration of situation before introduction of the intervention

**Table 1.** Overview of articles included in this paper.

ED = Emergency Department, CPR= Child Protection Register, CPT= Child Protection Team, SCAN = Suspected child abuse and neglect

\* Effective screening method: due to the intervention, the rate of cases of confirmed child abuse increased significantly.



**Table 2.** Items used in the checklists of the articles included in this review.

Item of the checklist	Pless et al. [13]	Sidebotham et al. [21]	Benger et al. [9]	Bleeker et al. [14]
Findings examination conform history	X	X	X	X
Delay in seeking medical help	X	X	X	X
Inconsistent history	X	X	X	X
Child/parent behaviour and interaction appropriate	X		X	
Child/parent reported or showed evidence of abuse	X			
Skeletal survey required	X			
Other reason to suspect abuse	X			
Previously seen at ED		X		
Head injury or fracture in child < 1yr		X		
Action of parents after injury appropriate				X
Perpetrator/witness accompanied child to ED				X

**Table 3.** Quality assessment of the included articles. When the criterion was sufficiently met 1 point was ascribed.

Article	Detection rate was assessed before and after applying the intervention	Inclusion until minimally age 16 yrs	All presenting symptoms were included	Cases of suspected child abuse could be confirmed	Score
<i>Pless et al. Child Abuse Negl 1987;11:193-200 [13]</i>	1	0	0	1	2
<i>Sidebotham et al. BMJ 1997;315:855-56 [21]</i>	1	1	1	0	3
<i>Benger et al. BMJ 2002;324:780-82 [9]</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Bleeker et al. Ned. Tijdsch. Geneesk. 2005;149:1620-23 [14]</i>	0	1	1	1	3

**Competing interests:**

No competing interests.

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**What is already known about this topic**

- Early detection and intervention may help to halt child abuse and limit the damage to the development of the child.
- With structured registration forms, documentation of the consideration of child abuse and documentation of risk factors increases.

**What this study adds**

- Introduction of an intervention resulted in an increase in the rate of *suspected* cases of abuse in all studies, as well as improved documentation of patient files, and a higher level of awareness of child abuse among ED staff.
- Interventions at ED to increase the detection rate of cases of *confirmed* abuse could be effective, but currently there is no hard evidence to confirm this.

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