

# Signs of abuse

#### Children

## Neglect

## They may:

- be smelly or dirty
- have unwashed clothes
- have inadequate clothing, e.g. not having a winter coat
- seem hungry or turn up to lessons without having breakfast or any lunch money

#### They may have:

- untreated injuries, medical and dental
- repeated accidental injuries caused by lack of supervision
- recurring illnesses or infections
- not been given appropriate medicines
- poor muscle tone or prominent joints
- skin sores, rashes, flea bites, scabies or ringworm
- thin or swollen tummy
- anaemia
- tiredness
- faltering weight or growth and not reaching developmental milestones (known as failure to thrive)
- poor language, communication or social skills.

#### Physical Abuse

- Unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body
- Multiple bruises in clusters, often on the upper arm, outside of the thigh
- Cigarette burns
- Human bite marks
- Broken bones
- Scalds
- Scarring
- Effects of poisoning such as vomiting, drowsiness or seizures
- Respiratory problems from drowning, suffocation or poisoning

#### **Emotional Abuse**

Changes in emotions are a normal part of growing up, so it can be really difficult to tell if a child is being emotionally abused.

## Children may:

- use language, act in a way or know about things that you wouldn't expect them to know for their age
- struggle to control strong emotions or have extreme outbursts
- seem isolated from their parents
- lack social skills or have few, if any, friends.

#### **Sexual Abuse**

- Pain or itching in the genital area
- Bruising or bleeding near genital area
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Use Inappropriate language or behaviour
- Stomach pains
- Discomfort when walking or sitting down
- Pregnancy
- Have unexplained gifts or money

#### **Adults**

## **Physical Abuse**

- No or inconsistent explanation for injuries
- Injuries are inconsistent with the person's lifestyle
- Bruising, cuts, welts, burns and/or marks on the body or loss of hair in clumps
- Frequent injuries
- Unexplained falls

## **Psychological or Emotional Abuse**

- Withdrawal or change in the psychological state of the person
- Insomnia
- Uncooperative and aggressive behaviour
- A change of appetite, weight loss/gain
- Signs of distress: tearfulness or anger

## Sexual Abuse

- Bruising, particularly to the thighs, buttocks and upper arms and marks on the neck
- Bleeding, pain or itching in the genital area
- Unusual difficulty in walking or sitting
- The uncharacteristic use of explicit sexual language
- Fear of receiving help with personal care
- Fear of a particular person

## **Discriminatory Abuse**

- The person appears withdrawn and isolated
- Expressions of anger, frustration, fear or anxiety
- The support on offer does not take account of the person's individual needs in terms of a protected characteristic

# **Modern Slavery**

- Signs of physical or emotional abuse
- Appearing to be malnourished, unkempt or withdrawn
- Isolation from the community, seeming under the control or influence of others
- Lack of personal effects or identification documents
- Always wearing the same clothes
- Avoidance of eye contact, appearing frightened or hesitant to talk to strangers

## **Neglect or Acts of Omission**

- Poor environment dirty or unhygienic
- Poor physical condition and/or personal hygiene
- Malnutrition or unexplained weight loss
- Accumulation of untaken medication
- Uncharacteristic failure to engage in social interaction
- Inappropriate or inadequate clothing

#### **Financial Abuse**

- Unexplained withdrawal of funds from accounts
- The family or others show unusual interest in the assets of the person
- Disparity between the person's living conditions and their financial resources, e.g. insufficient food in the house

#### **Domestic Abuse**

- Physical evidence of violence such as bruising, cuts, broken bones
- Verbal abuse and humiliation in front of others
- Fear of outside intervention
- Damage to home or property
- Isolation not seeing friends and family
- Limited access to money

#### Organisation/Institutional Abuse

- Lack of flexibility/choice for service users
- People being hungry or dehydrated
- Poor standards of care
- Lack of personal clothing and possessions and communal use of personal items
- Lack of adequate procedures
- Poor record-keeping and missing documents
- Few social, recreational and educational activities
- Public discussion of personal matters

## **Self-Neglect**

- Very poor personal hygiene
- Unkempt appearance
- Lack of essential food, clothing or shelter
- Malnutrition and/or dehydration
- Neglecting household maintenance
- Hoarding
- Inability or unwillingness to take medication or treat illness or injury