

Child Abuse: About A Case

Pr. Kamel Boussayoud

Professor In Forensic Medicine, Forensic Department, Hospital University Of LAMINE DABAGHINE,
Bab El-Oued, Algiers, Algeria

Abstract: The protection of children from all forms of violence has become an ongoing concern of the public authorities. Child abuse should be considered a public health problem. The authors of this work propose, from a clinical sticker, recall the clinical aspects, the behavior to deal with a case of child abuse, study the socio-economic and psychological profile of the perpetrators of this form of violence and propose preventive actions.

Keywords: Children abuse, familial violence, right of child.

I. Introduction

In front of the increase of violence against children who are victims of the physical and sexual abuse or acts of omission. International company is mobilizing against these forms of violence based of the convention on the right of the child[1], founded in 1989, the first international legal instrument protecting the child. Algeria by ratifying this convention in 1992, adheres to these provision and principles by setting up a favorable policy to the development of the child in the society. Public authorities, health professionals, social agencies; the teaching profession, and the child welfare associations are interested in the prevention of child abuse.

What about this forensic pathology?

The forensic department of hospital university of Bab El-Oued in Algiers recruits child victims of abuse. during 2016 we collected a population of child victims of violence in various forms:

- The number of cases of children victims of voluntary physical violence intra and extra- familial: 355 cases of a total of 2969[2] consultants representing 11,95 %
- The number of cases of child victims of sexual violence is: 38 cases out of a total of 79 cases representing 48,10 %

Clinical vignette:

The K.walid aged of 6 years old ; he lived with an adoptive mother before reintegrating, one year ago , her biological family in difficulty (the father id a drug addict, the mother is a prostitute).The child was abused by his parents. A neighbor's attention was drawn to the child's injuries and he was brought back to the forensic department without the knowledge of his parents. On the examination the child is neglected, Timorous, shy, answers our questions with difficulty, saying "dad and mom struck me" The body is covered with wounds, bruises of the 2nd degree of the face and parallel bruising on the back and buttocks evoking whiplash.



- Bruises of the 2nd degree - - Bruising on the back and buttocks -

That it has been our conduct to hold?

In accordance with the Algerian health law inits article 206 [3], obliges physicians to report child abuse, we decide:

- 1-** to inform the judicial authorities
- 2-** extract the child from the family environment ad entrust it to pediatric department
- 3-** to summon the child' parents for an interview with them.

The Public Prosecutor has instituted legal proceedings against the parents. The child received care adapted to the pediatric ward and was cared for by the psychologist. The adoptive mother has proposed to take back the child; the biological parents are opposed. While adults (adoptive mother and biological parents) quarrel over the child, the child says he wants to stay in the hospital. He flourished, grew, took colors, began to speak and to play thanks to the psychological care. He refuses to re-enter the family home.

The procedure initiated by the prosecution takes a long time. The psychological examination concluded that the child is currently experiencing double parental pressure (adoptive parents and biological parents) who snatch the child without realizing all the psychological and physical traumas that this child has undergone; It outstrips the risks:

- school failure.
- to become a delinquent, an addict or a future aggressor.

After a few days, the child was returned to his biological parents under judicial supervision and the periodic visit of a social worker.

II. Conclusion

In the era of the twenty-first century, child abuse continues to exist in spite of the efforts by many countries to protect children, including countries that have ratified the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. We must combat this form of violence through good medical - social and psychological care of the families in difficulty, as well as the education and the responsibility of the parents. The child can only flourish within a balanced family. The collaboration of a multidisciplinary team of doctors, psychologists, social organizations, teachers, judicial authorities and every citizen can provide valuable assistance to abused children representing future generations.

References

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