

Child Abuse: Clinical, Ethical, & Legal Issues Post-Test

- 1) A low socioeconomic status is a big risk for child abuse & neglect because of the amount of stress placed on parents and non-parental caregivers. Socioeconomic stressors include:
 - a) Poverty, steady employment, frequent geographic moves, & isolation
 - b) Poverty, unemployment, friendly environment, & domestic violence
 - c) Poverty, unemployment, isolation, & punitive child-rearing styles
 - d) Poverty, isolation, domestic violence, & rewarding child-rearing styles

- 2) Parental stressors include:
 - a) Abused as children, mental health problems, stable marriage, & attachment problems
 - b) Low self-esteem, abused as children, mental health problems, & marital separation
 - c) Abused as children, no history of substance abuse or mental health problems, & marital separation
 - d) High self-esteem, abused as children, substance abuse, & marital separation

- 3) Child stressors include:
 - a) Young age, behavior problems, prematurity, & a biological relationship to caretaker
 - b) Behavior problems, prematurity, physical disability, & a biological relationship to caretaker
 - c) Behavior problems, prematurity, mental disability, & a biological relationship to caretaker
 - d) Young age, behavior problems, prematurity, & a non-biological relationship to caretaker

- 4) Triggering situations that can result in abusive behavior include:
 - I. A perceived need for discipline/punishment
 - II. Inadequate sleep
 - III. Substance abuse
 - IV. Argument/family conflict
 - V. Peer pressure
 - VI. Acute environmental problems
 - a) I & II
 - b) I, III, IV, & VI
 - c) I, II, III, & IV
 - d) II & V

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5) Techniques that can jeopardize an investigation into a child's injury include:

- I. Conducting brief interviews with children under 11 years of age
- II. Conducting extensive interviews with children under 11 years of age
- III. The use of open-ended questions
- IV. The use of close-ended (yes or no) questions

- a) I
- b) I & IV
- c) II & III
- d) II & IV

6) When reconstructing the injury to the child, questions to ask include:

- a) Who witnessed the injury?
- b) Where and how did the injury occur?
- c) How did the child act after the injury?
- d) All of the above

7) Symptoms of Abusive Head Trauma in infants include:

- a) Altered mental status, irritability, normal movements, vomiting
- b) Vomiting, seizures, cardiopulmonary arrest, increased head circumference
- c) Adequate diet, eupnea, coma, cardiopulmonary arrest
- d) Fussiness, dyspnea, normal cardiac function, adequate diet

8) Common injury/injury sites on a child include:

- a) Head, face, eyes, & ears
- b) Mouth, neck, torso, & extremities
- c) Genitals, bruises, bite marks, & burns
- d) All of the above

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- 9) Although the cause is unknown, Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths has been associated with the infant's:
- a) Diet & quantity of daytime stimulation
 - b) Sleep position & inadequate cardio-respiratory function
 - c) Increased head circumference
 - a) Sleep position & presence of petechiae
- 10) Which of the following is incorrect regarding reporting of child abuse?
- a) The reporter must meet the burden of providing proof that abuse or neglect has occurred
 - b) The reporter must report the facts and circumstances that led them to suspect a child has been abused or neglected
 - c) The rules governing mandatory reporting of child abuse or neglect vary from state to state
 - d) Individuals designated as mandatory reporters include social workers, teachers, health care workers, therapists, & child care providers