
Prevention of Shaken Baby Syndrome, Abusive Head Trauma, and Child Maltreatment



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Take Note



Recording this
Session



Certificate &
Evaluation



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Evaluation/Certificates

- 100 % Attendance
- Evaluation
- Certificate



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Learning Objectives

At the end of this training, participants will be able to:

- 1) Define abusive head trauma and shaken baby syndrome
- 2) Discuss three signs and symptoms of abusive head trauma
- 3) Describe the normal phase of development when infants cry
- 4) Discuss two strategies that FCC providers can use to manage stress and prevent abusive head trauma when babies cry continuously



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What's The Connection?

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Abusive Head Trauma

Child Maltreatment



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Let's Chat!

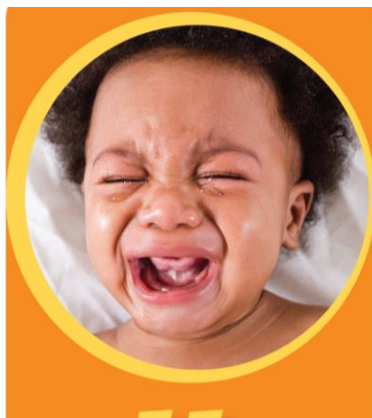


What are some challenges you experience with a new infant in your family child care?



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All babies cry!



- Babies may cry an average of two to three hours a day over the first six weeks of life
- Newborn to one year (especially babies ages 2 to 4 months), are at greatest risk of injury from shaking



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Period of **PURPLE** Crying

- **P**eak Pattern
- **U**npredictable
- **R**esistant to Soothing
- **P**ain-like Look on Face
- **L**ong Bouts of Crying
- **E**vening Crying



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Let's Chat!



What strategies do you use to calm a baby or child?



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What can FCC providers do?



Create a plan:

- Try to find the reason the baby is crying
- Comfort the baby
- Walk with the baby
- Take a time-out
- Talk with someone



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Crying to Calm



Calming strategies:

- Rubbing his/her back
- Gently rocking
- Offering a pacifier
- Singing or talking
- Taking a walk
- Other



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Crying to Calm, cont'd

- Check for signs of illness or discomfort (diaper rash, teething, or tight clothing)
- Call the family if you suspect your child is injured or ill
- Assess whether he/she is hungry or needs to be burped
- Calm yourself!



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Facts about SBS

Babies less than 1 year of age are at greatest risk for SBS

SBS injuries have been reported in children up to age 5

SBS is the result of violent shaking that leads to a brain injury

The most common trigger for shaking a baby is inconsolable or excessive crying

Parents and their partners account for the majority of perpetrators

In most SBS cases there is evidence of some form of prior physical abuse, including prior shaking



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Shaken Baby Syndrome: What happens in the brain?

It's never ok to shake a baby!

Loma Linda University

(<https://youtu.be/ddVwDXht7AU>)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ddVwDXht7AU>)



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Dangers of shaking a baby!

Babies suffering lesser damage from SBS may exhibit some of the following:

- Change in sleeping pattern or inability to be awakened
- Vomiting
- Convulsions or seizures
- Irritability
- Uncontrollable crying
- Inability to be consoled
- Inability to nurse or eat



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Dangers of shaking a baby, cont'd!

In more severe cases of SBS, babies may:

- Become unresponsiveness
- Lose consciousness
- Develop breathing problems (irregular breathing or not breathing)
- Have pulse



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Consequences of SBS

- Death
- Blindness
- Mental retardation or developmental delays and learning disabilities
- Cerebral palsy
- Severe motor dysfunction (muscle weakness or paralysis)
- Spasticity
- Seizures



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What can FCC providers do?



Type in the chat **one new strategy** you can use in your FCC when babies or children cry



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What's your next step?



Type in the chat one action plan you can share with families about prevention of shaken baby syndrome



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Resources

- CDC: Preventing Abusive Head Trauma <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/abusive-head-trauma.html>
- Preventing Child Abuse & Neglect (Fact Sheet) https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/can/CAN-factsheet_2022.pdf
- All Babies Cry <https://vimeo.com/266146917> or allbabiescry.com
- The Period of PURPLE Crying <http://www.purplecrying.info>
- American Academy of Pediatrics www.aap.org
- National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome www.dontshake.org
- Prevent Child Abuse America www.preventchildabuse.org
- SBS and Child Maltreatment, visit: www.cdc.gov/injury

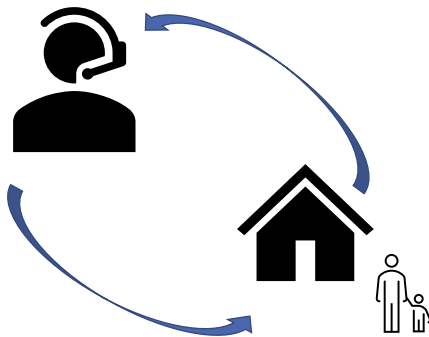


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Reaching out



(860) 288 - 7558



ctnurses@gmail.com



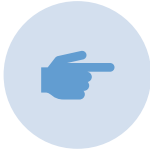
www.ctnurses.org/FCC



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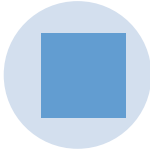
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