

Improvement of professional competence in child maltreatment problems for general practice and perinatal medicine specialists is a necessary step to strengthen children's health.

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Introduction: Guaranteeing of benevolent, comfort and safe environment for the rising generation is a priority strategy of modern society. Unfortunately, the global problem of nowadays is child abuse and neglect that has serious consequences and is defined as the failure to meet the basic needs of children including housing, clothing, food and access to medical care. According to International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) maltreatment syndromes (T74) include child neglect, physical, sexual, psychological abuse and other maltreatment syndromes. Cooperation of general practice and primary perinatal medical care specialists is of great importance to prevent child maltreatment consequences. This cooperation has to combine scientific and practical achievements and has to be directed on timely detection of risk groups in the period of pregnancy planning. Informing of specialists about child abuse and neglect prevalence, clinical and psychological manifestations will further the solving of this problem.

Methods. Questionnaire survey of 100 general practice and perinatal medicine specialists and students of medical university was carried out anonymously in the course of our research. Competence level in child abuse and neglect problems, observation and prevention were estimated.

Results. The work of general practice and primary perinatal care specialists are closely connected with all constitutive components of family. Obtained results indicate that child maltreatment become topical in our society not only from legal point of view but as medical one too. Primary prevention of child abuse and neglect arrangements have to be concentrated on reducing of undesired pregnancies amount,

tobacco, alcohol narcotics using during pregnancy and among young parents, on training of responsible parenting starting from family planning period, on prevention of child diseases which are conditioned by care defects. During last year 40% general practice, 21% perinatal medicine specialists and 43% students were faced with child abuse and neglect manifestations in their professional work. However, informing level in this problem among students is poor - only 36% respondents gave correct and perfect information. To plan modern approach to diagnose and prevent consequences of child maltreatment consider indispensable 80% respondents. Therefore up graduate and post graduate education needs to pay attention to constant informing of primary care specialists about timely child abuse and neglect diagnostics and prevention starting from perinatal period.

Conclusion. Development programming of psychological and social family monitoring, estimation of family economic wellbeing from point of child's safety view, medical examination of children who have child abuse and neglect symptoms, observation and prevention algorithm are prospective directions in training for general practice and primary perinatal care specialists.