

## Possible Outcomes

After a paediatrician and other agencies have considered all the information gathered, the following outcomes could occur:

- No safeguarding concerns have been identified; therefore no further action will be necessary.
- Your child may need admission to hospital for further tests or examinations including taking photographs, bloods tests, X-rays and/or other scans, seeing other specialists. Your doctor will explain the reasons for this if they are needed.
- It may be that there are child protection worries that need further multi agency assessment led by social care and the police.
- It may be that immediate actions are required to safeguard your child/ren. Sometimes you will be asked who could supervise you with your baby and any other children during this time.

In all the above outcomes social care will have been made aware of your child/ren and talking to all involved professionals. A social worker will be able to answer any questions you may have.

### Useful Contact Details

Social Care Direct:  
**0345 8 503 503**

NHS: **111**

### Complaints procedures

Children's Social Care:  
**0345 8 506 506**

NHS: **[www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)**

Mid York's Hospital Patient  
Advice and Liaison Service:  
**01924 542972**

**Translation**  
Download  
our new app



# Information Leaflet for Wakefield and District Parents and Carers



Multi-agency protocol for the assessment of non-mobile babies with injuries, including bruising, burns and scalds for Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, and Wakefield Safeguarding Children Partnerships.

## What is the Protocol?

This is a standard process for different professionals from multiple agencies to follow, to keep children safe who are non-mobile and may have a bruise, burn, or scald.

Childhood injuries are common. However, evidence and research show that accidental injuries in children who are not yet able to independently walk, crawl or cruise are much less common. It is therefore important, that when a child who is not mobile presents with an injury, professionals take this seriously to prevent the possible risk of future harm.

Different professionals (e.g., social workers, health visitors, midwives, doctors, and police officers) have different areas of expertise and knowledge and are required to share information to fully assess an injury. For this reason, any professional who identifies a potential bruise, burn or scald to a non-mobile baby is required to make a referral to Children's Social Care, regardless of the explanation offered by parents or carers, and no matter their own opinion as to how the injury occurred.

Non-mobile means your baby cannot independently crawl, bottom shuffle, pull to stand, cruise, or walk. Babies are non-mobile due to either their age or in some instances due to a disability or physical impairment.

## What is non-mobile?



## What happens next?

You or a professional have noticed a potential burn, bruise or scald to your baby who is non-mobile. You should always seek medical attention if you are concerned for the well-being for your child and suspect they have an injury.

All professionals have a responsibility to refer a child to Children's Social Care under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004, if they believe there is a possibility that the child has suffered significant harm. This is so consideration can be given to next steps, which could include medical treatment.

A medical assessment will be arranged with a children specialist called a Paediatrician at the hospital and your baby may be admitted for further assessment until all tests are completed, and the results checked.

Professionals need to confirm who has parental responsibility for your child(ren) / who live in the same household and who has had care of your baby prior to the potential injury having occurred.

Once a referral is made to social care, it is important that information is gathered (about your child, household members and any other relevant family member or friends who may have had contact) so that professionals fully understand the circumstances as to how your child was injured. Information may be gathered from agencies such as social care, health, education, and the police.

