

Further Information and Support:

**Cumberland Support and
Advice Service**

0333 240 1727

**National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)**

0808 800 5000

www.nspcc.org.uk

Family Rights Group

0808 801 0366

www.frg.org.uk



**Cumberland
Safeguarding
Children Partnership**



**Cumberland
Safeguarding
Children Partnership**

**Bruising in babies,
children and young
people who are not
independently mobile**

**Information for
parents/carers**





Why are we concerned about this mark?

Babies, children and young people who are not yet crawling, cruising or walking rarely get bruises. It is very unusual for babies, children and young people to get a bruise during everyday activities such as nappy changes, bathing or feeding. Even when babies, children and young people are knocked or fall it is unusual for them to get a bruise.

Sometimes even when a babies, children and young people is able to cruise or walk by themselves a professional maybe concerned.

Accidents do happen and you may feel that you are able to explain why your baby has a bruise or mark. However they will still need to be carefully assessed.

It can take an opinion from a consultant paediatrician (specialist children's doctor) to be able to tell the difference between bruises and other types of mark.

Bruising can be linked to an illness that has not been spotted before. It is important to find this so it can be treated.

Sometimes bruising in babies, children and young people is due to a deliberate injury.

We check all bruises and marks to try to make sure all babies, children and young people are safe and get the treatment they need.

What will happen now?

A full examination by a Consultant Paediatrician on Children's Ward.

This will happen as soon as possible, normally on the same day as the mark is seen. The doctor may ask for x-rays, blood tests, scans or other tests. Your baby or child may have to stay in hospital overnight until these are done so you may want to bring (or ask someone to bring) some things for an overnight stay.

There may be a meeting led by Children's Social Care. This discussion will involve getting information from other agencies who work with you and your family—e.g. GP, nursery, school (for your older children). The police will attend this meeting.

If you are not sure what is happening or do not understand, please ask. It can be a frightening time for you and that makes it more difficult to understand things. Sometimes people think they have explained what is happening but they have not been clear enough. Everyone wants your baby to be safe and are busy doing things to make sure this happens but it is still ok for you to ask them to explain again and again until you understand.

You have been given this leaflet because you or someone who supports you or your child is concerned because they have seen a mark that looks like a bruise and/or that does not have a clear explanation.

Any professional who comes across a mark like this is required to follow the same process that has been agreed to try to make sure all children are kept safe.

Your baby will be referred to children's Social Care who will work with a specialist children's doctor (Consultant Paediatrician) to decide what further steps, if any, need to be taken.