Pathway 2

YES

YES

You have seen a child /YP with a anogenital presentation and after taking a history, observing (which should usually include an external examination) and seeking and explanation you have reason to suspect that the child/YP has suffered significant harm through sexual abuse, or been subjected to FGM?

A: Referral to Police and Social Care Required

Ensure appropriate medical management is planned to include emergency care if significant bleeding

Document your concerns and make a referral as per Referrals

Procedure and Child Protection

NO

Is the ano-genital presentation a medical presentation you are competent and trained to be able to reasonably exclude child maltreatment and manage medically?

NO

Confirm absence of concerning features and document.

Enquiries - Section 47 Children Act 1989

Consider if condition requires referral to primary or secondary medical care. (Please see Referral guidelines for paediatric outpatients from primary care)

Define your concerns and review any concerning features.

Discuss the presentation urgently with a peer/safeguarding lead.

Consider if other information held by other services would change your opinion and if so, with consent, discus the presentation with social care services and request support to manage the medical presentation.

The outcome of this discussion should be one of two options:

Option 1. You have reasonably excluded child maltreatment and no longer have a safeguarding concern – record all actions and outcome including any advice for the individual /family to access medical services

Option 2. You have reason to believe or suspect that a child/YP has suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm through sexual abuse, or been subjected to FGM see box **A:**Referral to Police and Social Care Required

NB. Please discuss presentations you are unsure of with a peer as common medical presentations such as, vulvovaginitis, lichen sclerosis and labial fusion medically presenting without any clear additional concerns do not warrant safeguarding referral in their own right.

Information that raises the suspicion of FGM requires a referral to police and social care.