

Appendix 5: Glossary

Angurya cuts: A form of FGM Type IV that involves the scraping of tissue around the vaginal opening.

The term “**closed**” refers to Type III FGM where there is a long scar covering the vaginal opening. This term is particularly understood by the Somali and Sudanese communities

Infibulation is derived from the name given to the Roman practice of fastening a ‘fibular’ or ‘clasp’ through the large lips of a female genitalia (usually within marriage) in order to prevent illicit sexual intercourse.

Re-infibulation (sometimes known as or referred to as re-infibulation **or** re-suturing): The re-stitching of FGM Type III to re-close the vagina again after childbirth (illegal in the UK as it constitutes FGM).

Sunna: the traditional name for a form of FGM that involves the removal of the prepuce of the clitoris only. The word 'sunna' refers to the 'ways or customs' of the prophet Muhammad considered to be religious obligations (wrongly in the case of FGM). Studies show, however, that the term 'sunna' is often used in FGM practicing communities to refer to all forms of FGM, not just FGM that involves only the removal of the hood of the clitoris

Adult at risk: The safeguarding Guidance within the Care Act 2014 (Chapter 14) replaces the ‘No Secrets’ Guidance (2000) regarding an adult at risk.

Under the Care Act 2014 safeguarding duties apply where the local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult:

- Is being, or is at risk of being, abused or neglected; and
- Has need for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs); and
- As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.