

# SafeGuarding Children – Check your Understanding

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Instructions: *Following the delivery of the ‘Safeguarding of Children’ presentation, each person should complete the following quiz to confirm understanding. Discuss the answers with the Safeguarding Lead in your pharmacy. Keep this document as evidence of training.*

Name ..... Role .....

Branch Name & Number .....

**1. Who has a responsibility to safeguard children?**

- a. Everyone who has contact with children in a professional capacity
- b. The parents/guardians of the children
- c. The pharmacist in your branch only
- d. Medical staff (such as doctors and nurses) at hospitals

**2. Which of the following are true when defining abuse?**

- a. A person may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or failing to prevent harm
- b. Children and young people may be abused in the family or in an institutional or community setting.
- c. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.
- d. All of the above.

**3. There are four recognized types of Child Abuse. Please list them.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

**4. Which of the following are classed as ‘physical’ abuse?**

- a. Physical harm caused by the carer or parent fabricating the symptoms of an illness in a child.
- b. Causing physical harm to a child such as hitting, shaking, burning or scalding.
- c. Assaulting a child that leaves a mark or causes mental cruelty.
- d. All of the above.

**5. Which of the following clues could raise a suspicion that a child may be suffering abuse?**

- a. The child is sad or withdrawn when with the parents
- b. Child suffers recurrent injuries
- c. Story explaining injuries may be vague or varies with telling.
- d. All of the above

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6. Using the following diagram list as many sites as possible where ‘non-accidental’ injuries may occur that may cause concern for a child.



7. What should you do if you have concerns about a child?
- Do nothing.
  - Raise the issue with your line manager or Safeguarding Lead
  - Keep a written record of your concern and the action you have taken
  - Answers (b) and (c)
8. What should you do if a child discloses abuse to you?
- Reassure the child.
  - Ignore the child – they’ve got it wrong.
  - Ask open questions.
  - Answers (a) and (c)
9. Which of the following should you not do if a child discloses abuse to you?
- Ignore the information and do nothing.
  - Agree with them not to tell anyone.
  - Ask leading questions to get the answers you want to hear.
  - All of the above.
10. Who is the Safeguarding Lead in your pharmacy?
- .....

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**11. Where in your pharmacy will you find the contact details of people you should report to if you have concerns about the well being of a child?**

**Make a note here of where you can find the details.**

**12. A parent enters the pharmacy with a child around 4 years old. She is one of your regular customers – always collecting prescriptions for various things, many times for the children. She seems very agitated, and is shouting and swearing at the child – nothing new to you, as this is what happens each time. This time she asks for some *Phenergan*. Having understood from her the reason for the purchase – the child has a cold and is struggling to sleep – you consult with the pharmacist and identify an appropriate medicine for the symptoms she has described to you. After she has left the pharmacy, one of your colleagues comments “Do you know that’s the 3<sup>rd</sup> time I’ve seen her in two weeks asking for the same thing – wonder why she needs more? That child didn’t look or sound like they had a cold.”**

**What action, if any, would you take?**

**13. It’s one of the hottest and sunniest days of the year so far, and a mother wheels a pushchair in to the pharmacy. The child in the pushchair, who is just a toddler, is looking very red – sunburnt in fact.**

**What action, if any, would you take?**