



# Child Development Crucial Knowledge Unit R018 Learning Outcome 5



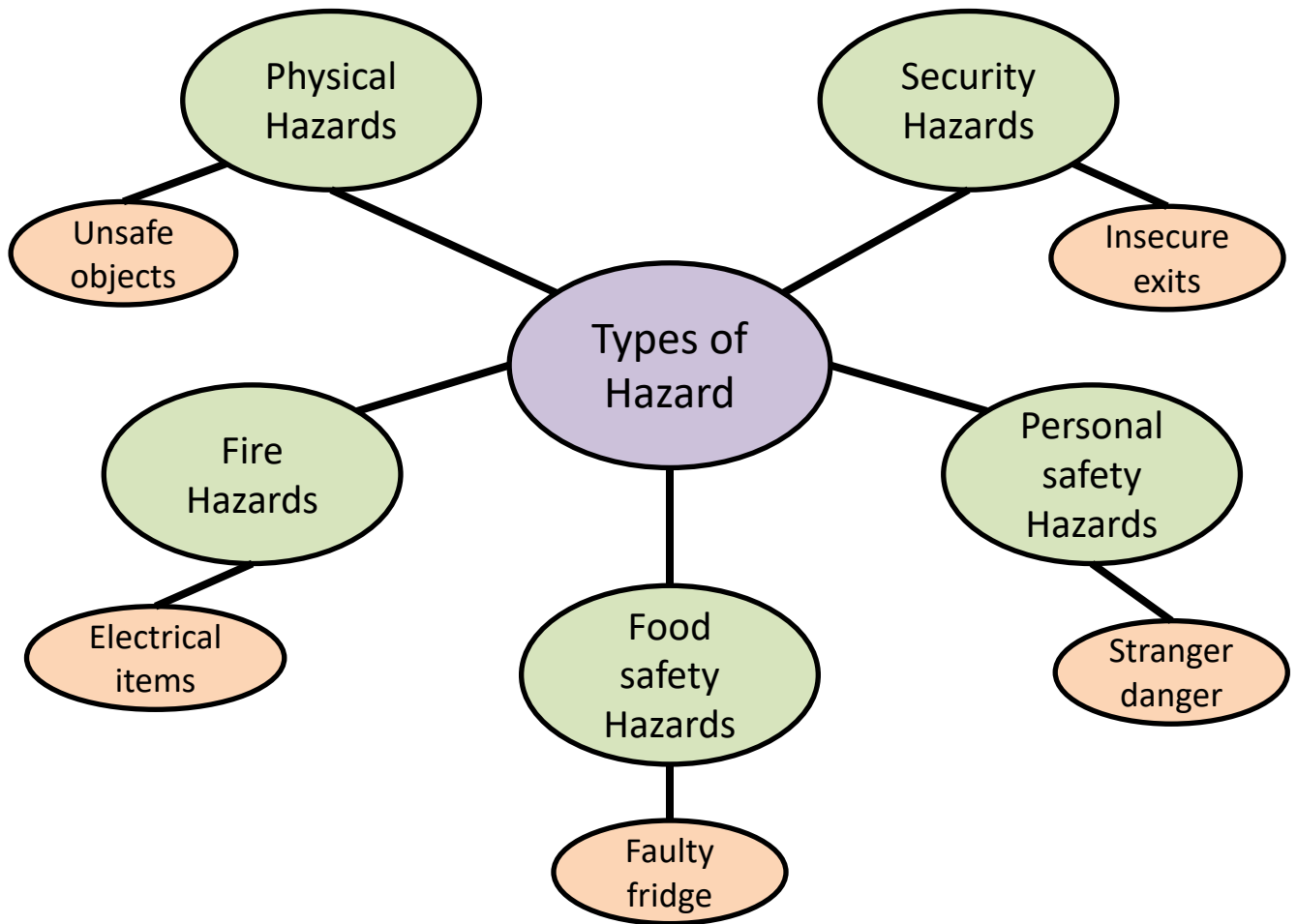
## Unit R018: Health and well-being for child development

Learning Outcome	Topic
LO1	Understand reproduction and the roles and responsibilities of parenthood
LO2	Understand antenatal care and preparation for birth
LO3	Understand postnatal checks, postnatal provision and conditions for development
LO4	Understand how to recognise, manage and prevent childhood illnesses
LO5	Know about child safety

Why am I learning this?	Careers Links
<p>In this learning outcome you will learn about how to maintain a safe environment for children and how to provide safe equipment. You will also find out about the most common childhood accidents and issues relating to social and internet safety.</p> <p>In your exam you may be asked to identify how you know equipment is safe to use, what hazards are present and how to remove them. You may also be asked what advice could be given on internet safety and the awareness of strangers.</p>	Midwife, Family Support Worker, GP, Nurse.



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<b>Hazards in the home</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Power sockets</li><li>• Hot taps</li><li>• Windows</li><li>• Unsafe chemicals</li><li>• Heating sources</li><li>• Glass doors</li><li>• Stairs</li><li>• Furniture</li></ul>
<b>Hazards in the garden/play areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gates, sheds, fences</li><li>• Strangers or animals</li><li>• Is there shelter from the sun</li><li>• Play equipment</li><li>• Flooring</li><li>• Bins</li><li>• Weather problems</li></ul>





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## Safety Equipment

- Harnesses and reins
- Safety gates
- Locks on cupboards and windows
- Safety glass/film
- Socket covers
- Play pens
- Smoke alarms
- Cooker guards
- Fire fighting equipment such as fire blankets or extinguishers



## Road Safety

- Children should be under close and direct supervision by an adult and hold their hands at all times. Toddlers are safest on reins and babies and children in prams or buggies should wear a harness.
- Follow the green cross code and make children aware of it



1. Think first

Find a safe place to cross then stop



2. Stop

Stand on the pavement near the kerb



3. Use your eyes and ears

Look all around for traffic and listen



4. Wait 'till it's safe to cross

If traffic is coming let it pass



5. Look and Listen

When there's no traffic near walk straight across the road



6. Arrive alive

Keep looking and listening for traffic while you cross



Remember the green cross code



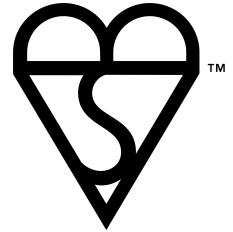
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## Safety Labelling

### BSI safety mark/kite mark

- Used to identify products where safety is important – e.g. bike helmet



### Lion Mark

- Appears on toys made by a member of the British Toy and Hobby Association and Toy Fair which has a strict safety Code of Practice



### Age Advice Symbol

- Identifies when equipment isn't suitable for children under 36 months (mainly due to small parts being a choking hazard)



### CE Symbol

- Proves the toy has been tested and meets all toy safety requirements



### Children's nightwear labelling

- Nightwear can burn quickly if set alight. The label should be checked confirming the clothing meets flammability requirements.





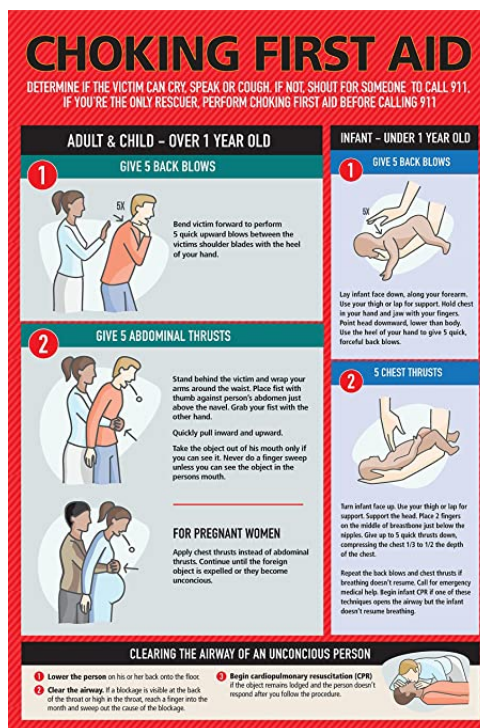
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## Common childhood accidents

### Choking

Babies and children can choke to death on any small object they put in their mouths that blocks the airway.



### Burns and scalds

Caused by fire, hot materials, hot liquids, the sun, electricity, and chemicals





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## Common childhood accidents

### Falls

Occur from a small trip or slip and can cause fractures and head injuries. Window locks and stair gates will reduce the risk of serious falls.



### **Head Injuries**

#### **What you need to know**

Head Injuries can be frightening but it's not always necessary to visit A&E.

Here's a few things you need to look out for in the 24 hours following the injury:



Drowsiness, Confusion, or difficult to wake up



Seizures



Bleeding or water drainage from the nose or ears



Pupils slow to react or unequal



Visual Problems



Slurred Speech



Loss of sensations in arms or legs



Projectile Vomiting

### Electric shocks

Caused by electrical equipment or electrical sockets.

1. Stop the flow of electricity before approaching by turning off power at the mains/master switch or using an object which will not conduct electricity to pull them away.
2. Once safe, approach the child
3. If the heart has stopped an ambulance is needed
4. Check the airway, breathing and circulation and start CPR
5. Electricity can cause burns at entry and exit points which should be treated with cold water.



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## Common childhood accidents

### Drowning

Can happen in natural water bodies like the sea and rivers, or manmade places such as pools, canals, lakes, ponds and baths.

1. Carry the child out of the water with their head lower than their chest
2. Take off wet clothing
3. Cover them with a towel/blanket
4. If unconscious and breathing put into the recovery position
5. If not breathing, give CPR



### Poisoning

Poisons enter the body when swallowed, inhaled or they come into contact with the skin. Common household substances and plants can poison children.

Poisoning could be indicated by vomiting, unconsciousness, burns to the mouth, blisters on the skin, swelling and itchy skin/severe rash.

1. Call an ambulance straight away
2. Find out what the substance/plant was, how much has been taken and when
3. If a plant or substance has been touched, rinse from skin using running tap water
4. Monitor closely and be ready to act if the child becomes unconscious



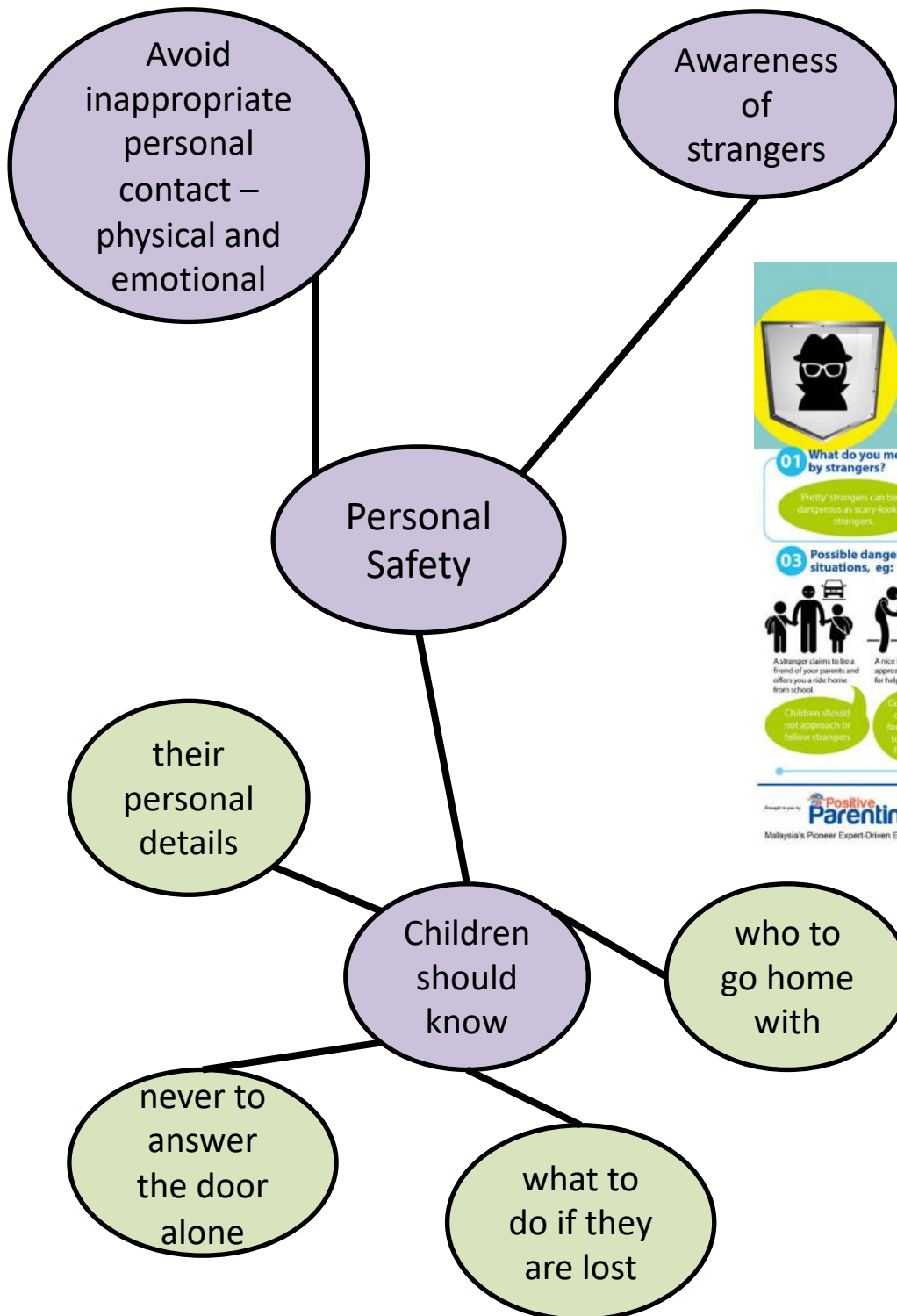




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## Social Safety







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## Social Safety

