



**Child Development
Crucial Knowledge
Unit R018
Learning Outcome 5**



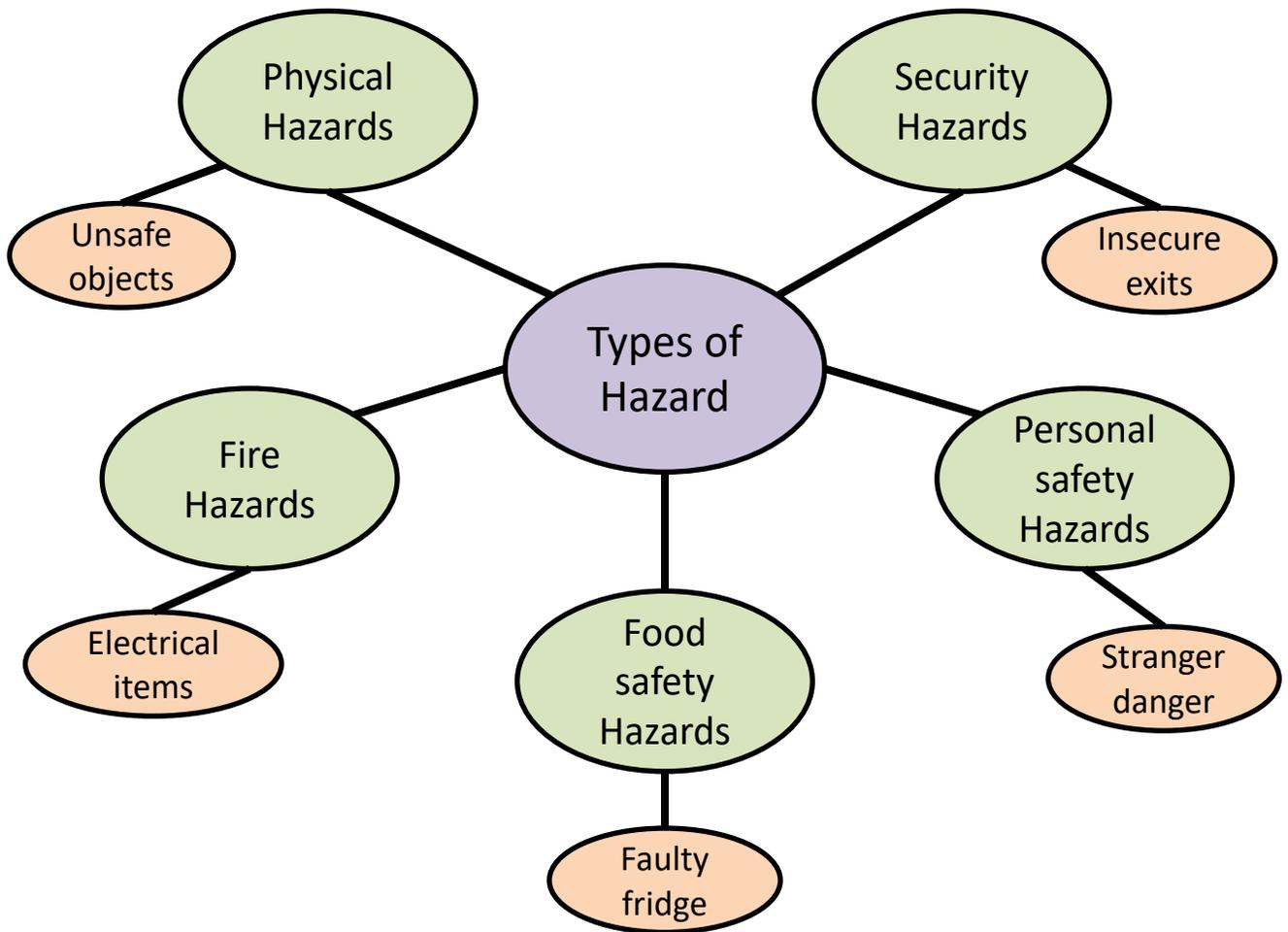
Unit R018: Health and well-being for child development

| 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> | <p>Midwife, Family Support Worker, GP, Nurse.</p> |



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





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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

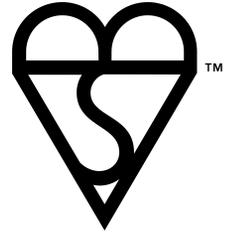
- Identifies when equipment isn't suitable for children under 36 months (mainly due to small parts being a choking hazard)

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.

CHOKING FIRST AID

DETERMINE IF THE VICTIM CAN CRY, SPEAK OR COUGH. IF NOT, SHOUT FOR SOMEONE TO CALL 911. IF YOU'RE THE ONLY RESCUER, PERFORM CHOKING FIRST AID BEFORE CALLING 911.

| ADULT & CHILD - OVER 1 YEAR OLD | INFANT - UNDER 1 YEAR OLD |
|--|---|
| <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1 GIVE 5 BACK BLOWS</div>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">Bend victim forward to perform 5 quick upward blows between the victim's shoulder blades with the heel of your hand.</p> | <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1 GIVE 5 BACK BLOWS</div>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">Lay infant face down, along your forearm. Use your thigh or leg for support. Hold chest in your hand and jaw with your fingers. Point head downward, lower than body. Use the heel of your hand to give 5 quick, forceful back blows.</p> |
| <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2 GIVE 5 ABDOMINAL THRUSTS</div>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">Stand behind the victim and wrap your arms around the waist. Place fist with thumb against person's abdomen just above the navel. Grab your fist with the other hand. Quickly pull inward and upward. Take the object out of his mouth only if you can see it. Never do a finger sweep unless you can see the object in the person's mouth.</p> | <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2 5 CHEST THRUSTS</div>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">Turn infant face up. Use your thigh or leg for support. Support the head. Place 2 fingers on the middle of breastbone just below the nipples. Give up to 5 quick thrusts down, compressing the chest 1/3 to 1/2 the depth of the chest. Repeat the back blows and chest thrusts if breathing doesn't resume. Call for emergency medical help. Begin infant CPR if one of these techniques opens the airway but the infant doesn't resume breathing.</p> |
| <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">CLEARING THE AIRWAY OF AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Lower the person on his or her back onto the floor.</p> <p>2 Clear the airway: If a blockage is visible at the back of the throat or high in the throat, reach a finger into the mouth and sweep out the cause of the blockage.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>3 Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if the object remains lodged and the person doesn't respond after you follow the procedure.</p> </div> </div>  | |

Burns and scalds

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cool | Call | Cover |
|  |  |  |
| Run lots of COOL running water over the burn | CALL for medical help. 999 or NHS Direct (111 or 0845 4647 in Wales) | COVER the burn with loose strips of clingfilm or clean non-fluffy material to stop it getting infected |



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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

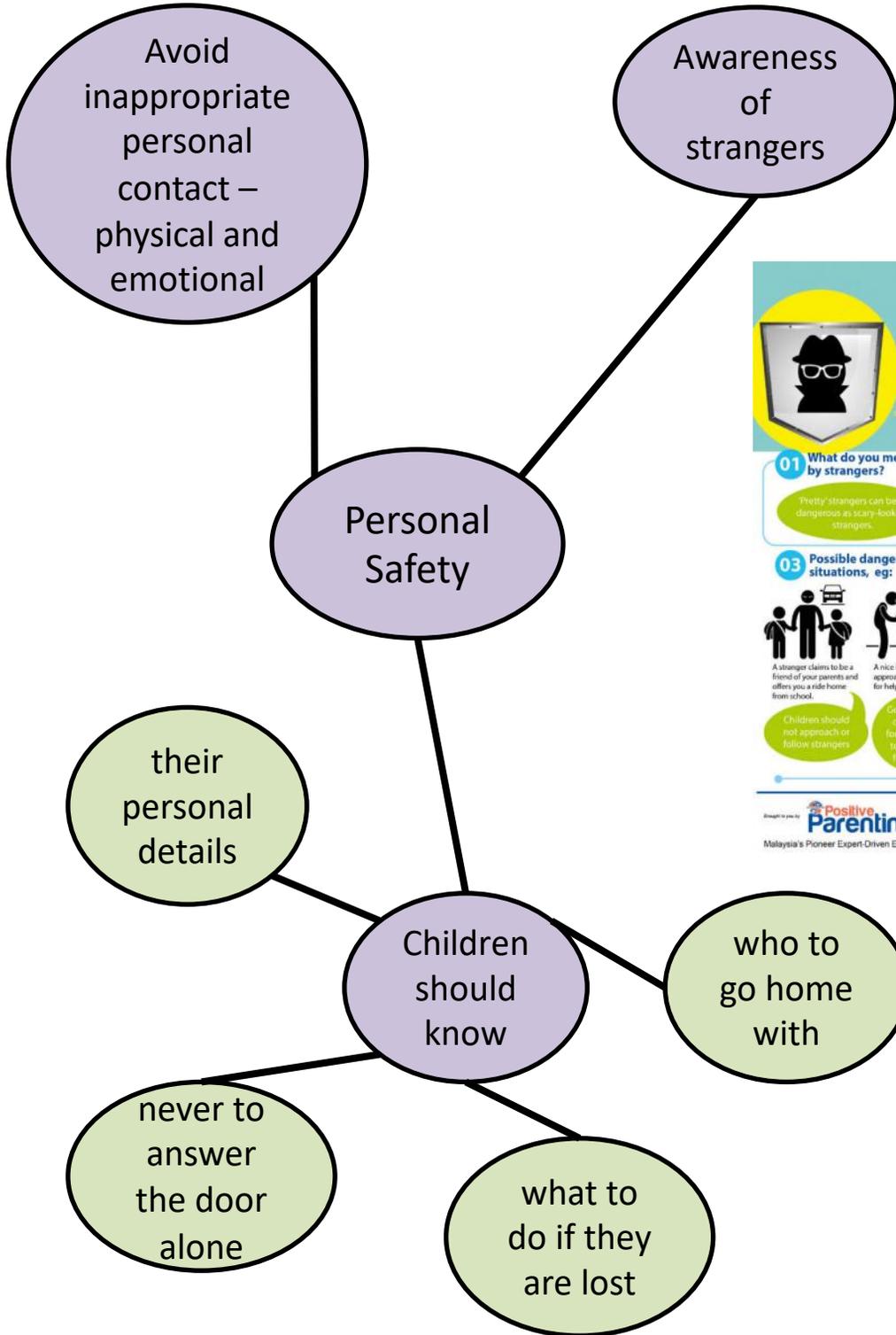




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Social Safety



Back To School -
Child Safety Tips
You can't always be near your child.
How do you make sure they are safe?
Teach your children:

STRANGER DANGER

01 What do you mean by strangers?
"Nifty" strangers can be as dangerous as scary-looking strangers.

02 Who can they go to when they need help?
Teachers Policemen Neighbours

03 Possible dangerous situations, eg:
A stranger claims to be a friend of your parents and offers you a ride home from school.
A nice looking stranger approaches you and asks for help/directions.
Children should not approach or follow strangers.
Good governments don't ask kids for help. They go to other adults for assistance.

04 What to teach your child:
Always be accompanied by someone they can trust.
Know the home address and mummy's and daddy's phone numbers.
Scream or shout "NO!" when they are in a dangerous situation.
Talk with mummy/daddy about their day and not keep secrets from them.

Presented by **Positive Parenting**
Malaysia's Pioneer Expert-Driven Educational Programme
www.mypositiveparenting.org



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