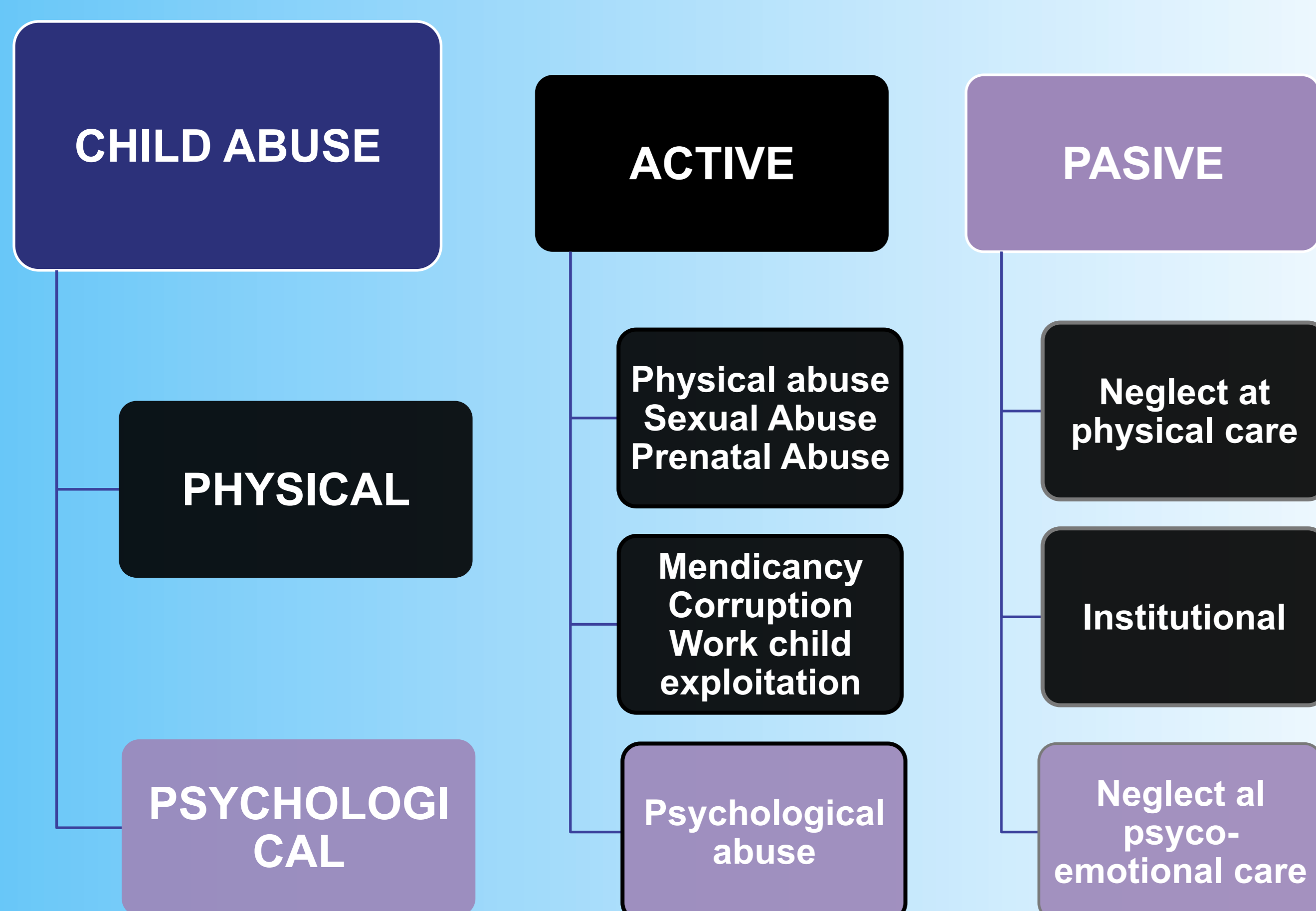


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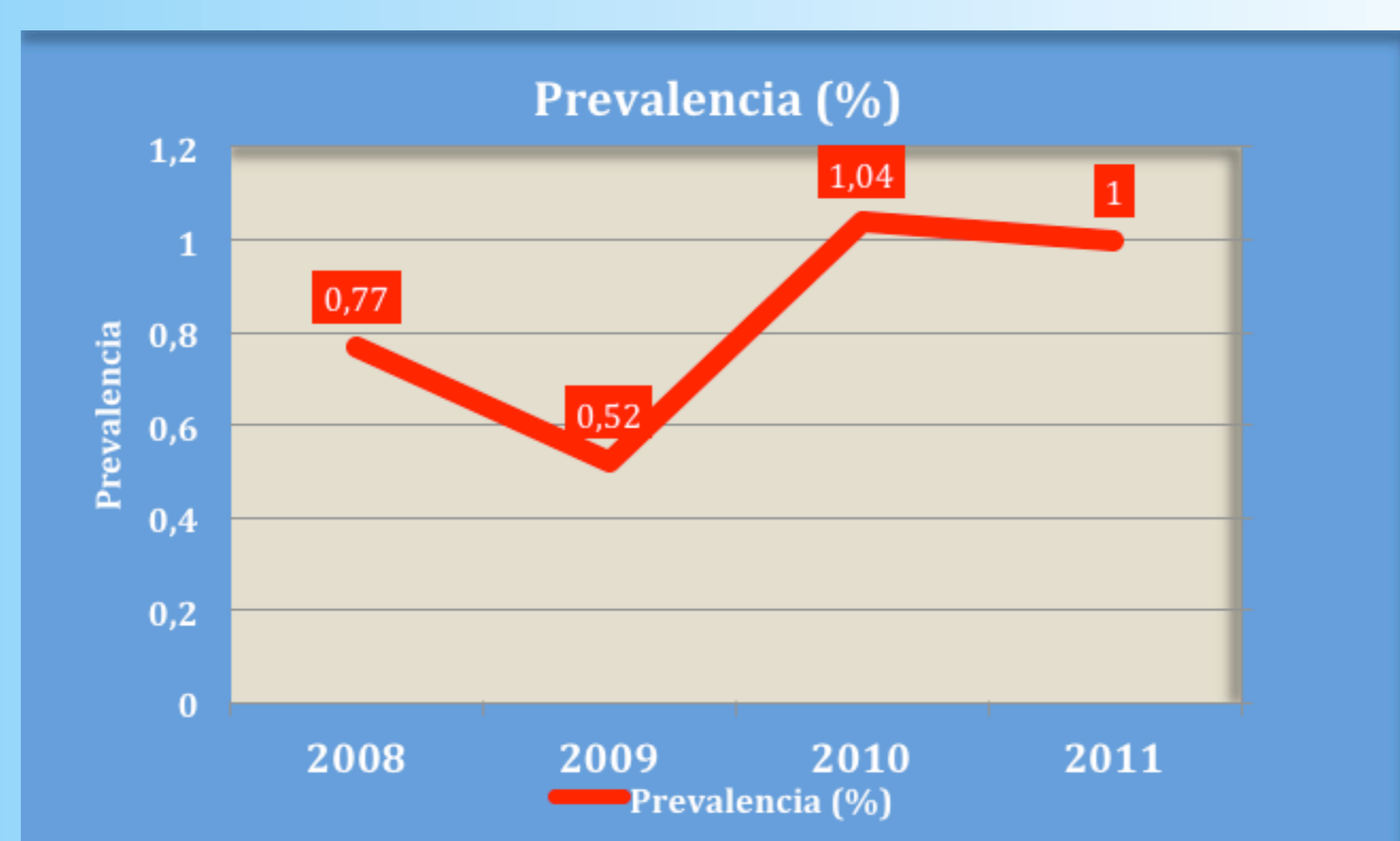
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- **Background:** Child Abuse has become a worried trouble in public health. Its detection is difficult and hard because child abuse usually happens in child`s home and moreover is committed by relatives
- **Objective:** The aim of this study is to carry out an approximation to ability detection of child abuse by an out of hospital emergency medical service (SUMMA-112)
- **Methods:** Descriptive statistical analysis. Observational study of raw data from the whole pediatric medical histories, diagnostic codes CIE-10 of child abuse, collected from 2008 to 2011.
- **Results:** Prevalence of Child Abuse detected by SUMMA-112 was 0.83%. Male 38.3% (n=41); Female 61.7% (n=66). The most frequent diagnostic code in our survey was emotional mistreatment. On the contrary, in-hospital most frequent diagnostic codes are physical mistreatment and sexual abuse and the lesser diagnostic code detected is the neglect.

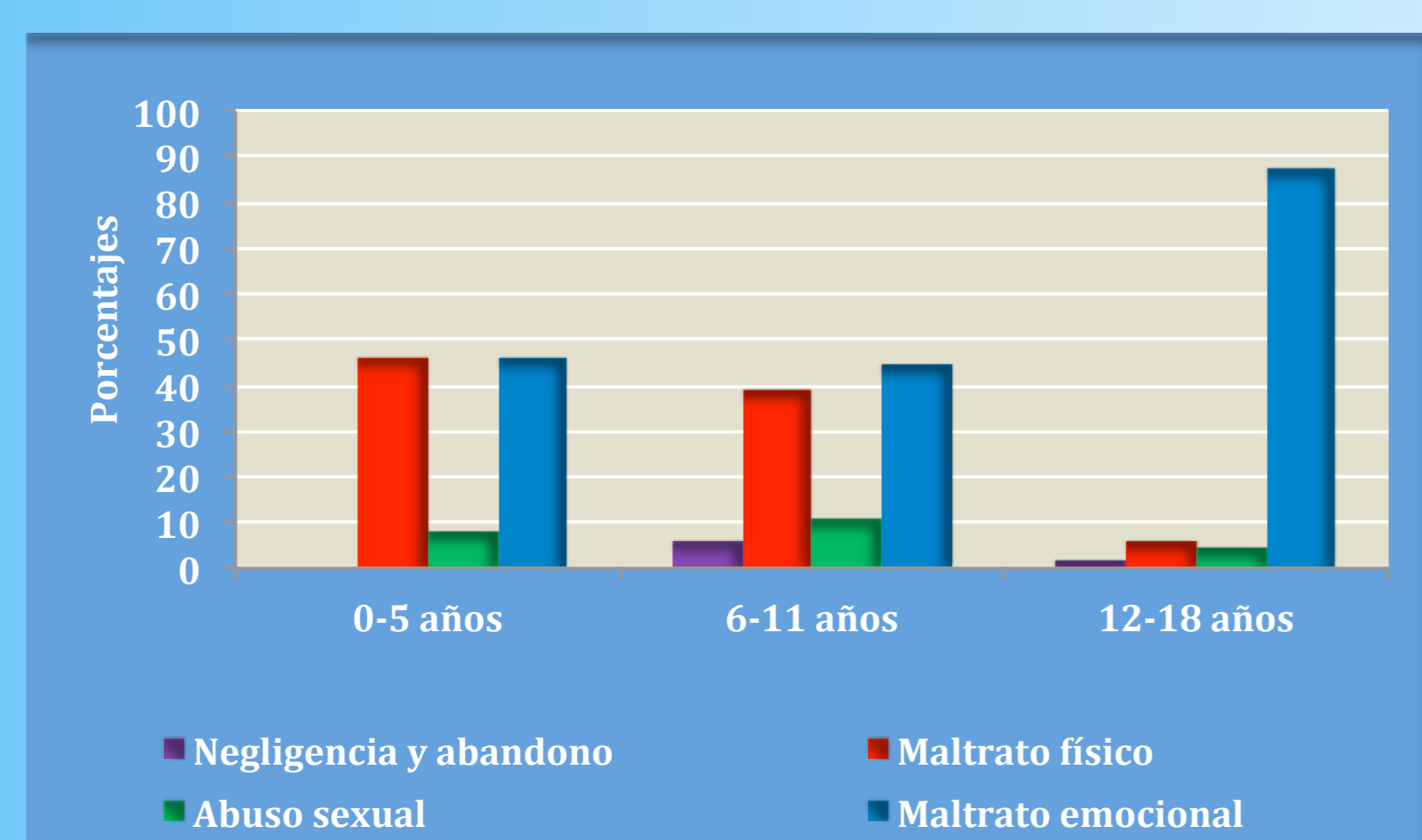


YEAR	PAEDIÁTRIC CALLING	Ch. A.	PREVALENCE (%)	IC95%
2008	2968	23	0,77	0,45-1,09
2009	3441	18	0,52	0,28-0,76
2010	3377	35	1,04	0,70-1,38
2011	3097	31	1,00	0,65-1,35
TOTAL	12883	107	0,83	0,67-0,99

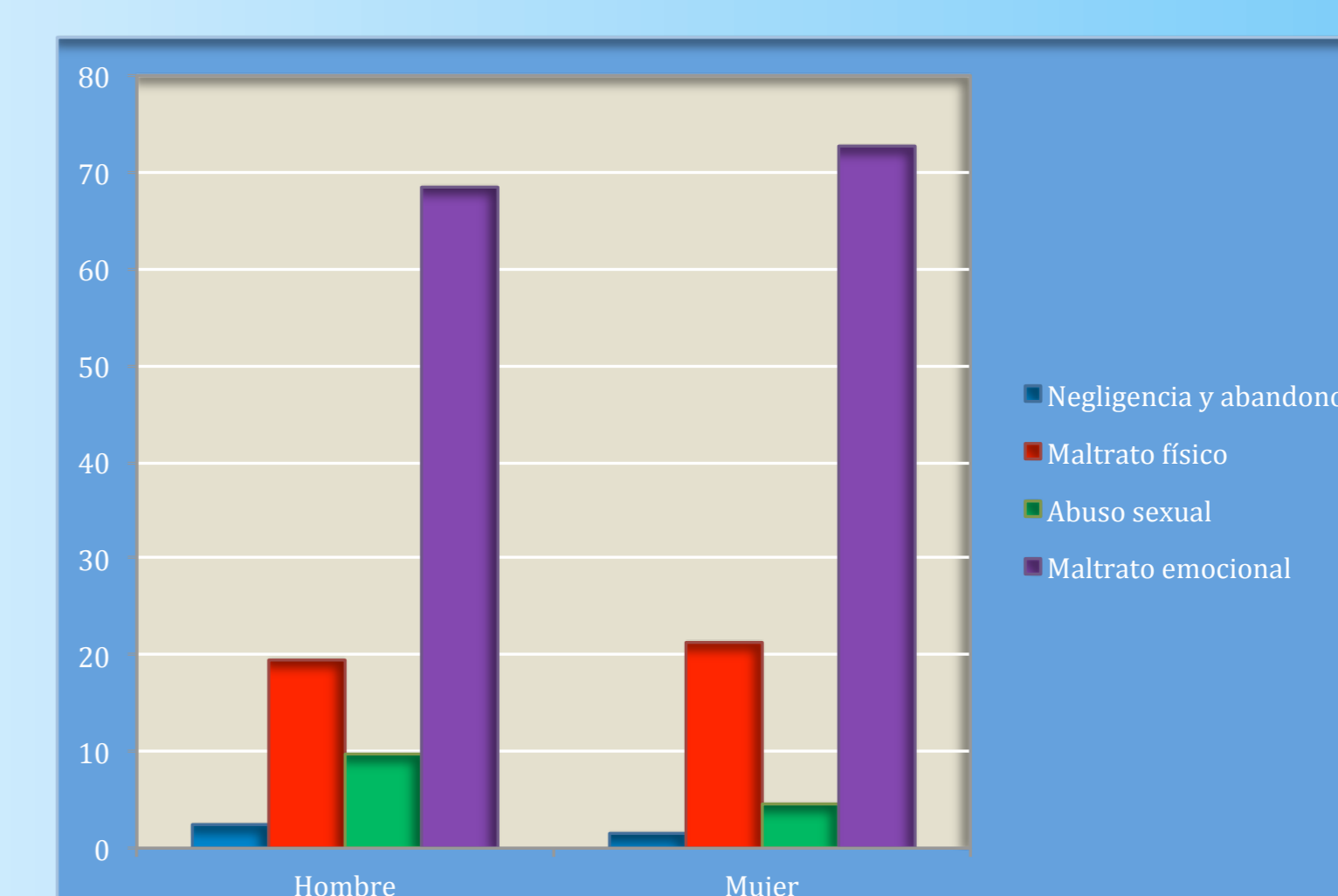
Clasificación de subtipos de Child Abuse



Prevalence of detected cases of child abuse over global paediatric calligs. Distribution by year .



Age and diagnostic code CIE-10 relationship (p < 0,001).



Sex and diagnostic code CIE-10 relationship (p = 0,036).

CONCLUSIONS: Detection of child abuse is not enough effective yet despite the most number of clinical cases are in children`s houses. The making of an appropriate questionnaire and developing skills on the part of professionals, are recommended.

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- ✓ Gilbert R, Kemp A, Thoburn J, et al. Recognising and responding to child maltreatment. Lancet. 2009;373(9658):167–180. Available from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19056119?dopt=Abstract>