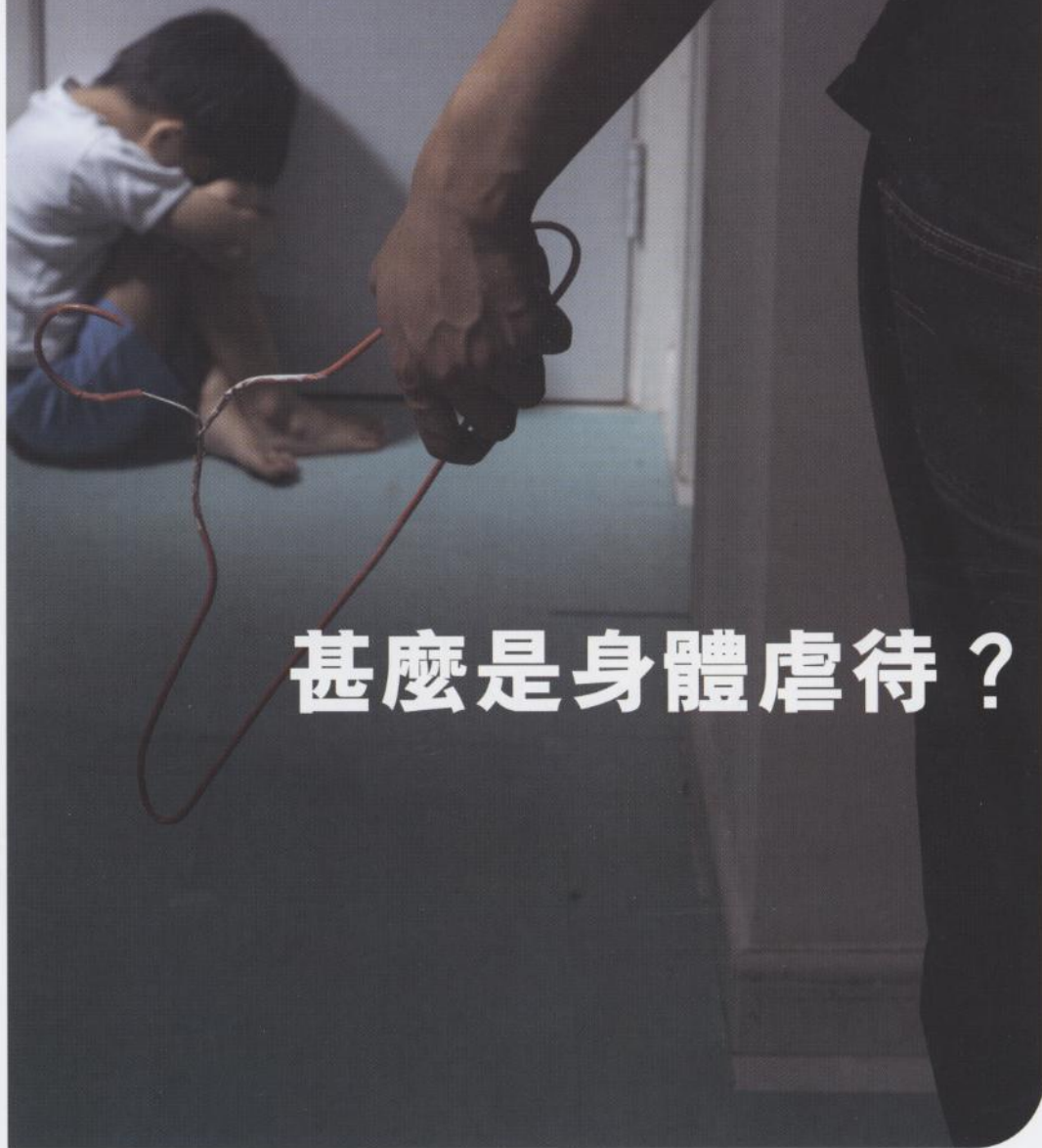


正視虐兒問題
積極伸出援手



甚麼是身體虐待？

熱線

社會福利署熱線	2343 2255
向晴24小時熱線	18288
芷若園24小時熱線	18281
防止虐待兒童會熱線	2755 1122
護苗熱線 (提供兒童性侵犯資料及協助)	2889 9933

保護家庭及兒童服務課電話號碼：

保護家庭及兒童服務課 (中西南及離島)	2231 5858
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (東區及灣仔)	2231 5859
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (觀塘)	2707 7681
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (黃大仙及西貢)	3188 3563
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (深水埗)	2247 5373
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (九龍城及油尖旺)	3583 3254
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (沙田)	2158 6680
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (大埔及北區)	2158 6696
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (屯門)	2618 5710
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (荃灣及葵青)	2940 7350
保護家庭及兒童服務課 (元朗)	2445 4224

“甚麼是身體虐待？”

身體虐待是指對兒童造成身體傷害或痛苦，（包括非意外使用暴力、蓄意下毒、使窒息、灼傷或「照顧者假裝兒童生病求醫」等），而且有證據可以肯定或合理地懷疑這些傷害並非意外造成的。

身體虐待可能出現的徵狀

- 無法解釋的瘀傷、割傷、齒痕、燒傷、燙傷、骨折、內傷或其他傷痕。
- 手、手腕、腳及腳踝部份、腹部及腰部有被綑綁的傷痕。
- 受虐兒童的傷口及傷痕的新舊程度不一，顯示多次受到傷害。
- 受虐兒童身體疲弱不適、頭髮剝落及情緒低落。

懷疑受虐兒童父母或其照顧者可能出現的徵狀

- 對兒童的受傷提供矛盾、不可信的原因或不作任何的解釋。
- 形容兒童是「邪惡」或對兒童有負面的觀感。
- 用嚴苛體罰的方式管教兒童。
- 童年有被虐的經驗。

嬰兒搖晃綜合症

嬰兒搖晃綜合症是一種嚴重身體虐待兒童的行為，嬰兒受到嚴重或猛烈的搖晃而引致嚴重傷害。兒童、尤其是嬰兒，在成長過程中，頸部肌肉仍然脆弱，未能完全承托他們的頭部。當他們遭到猛烈搖晃時，脆弱的腦部會因被前後擺動而釀成嚴重傷害。例如：

- 失明或眼部受損
- 發展遲緩
- 心臟病發作
- 脊椎受損（癱瘓）
- 腦部受創
- 死亡

家長或兒童照顧者之所以搖晃嬰兒，一般都是由於憤怒或焦躁，很多時候都是想制止嬰兒啣哭。家長或兒童照顧者要瞭解搖晃嬰兒可引致的嚴重後果，無論在任何情況下，此行為都是不能接受的。

假如你或你所委託的兒童照顧者曾嚴重或猛烈搖晃你的嬰孩，你必須盡早帶你的嬰孩接受治療。如果你知道或懷疑你的嬰孩曾遭搖晃，請你切勿因為尷尬、罪疚感或驚慌而隱瞞。你應該將事實真相告知醫護人員，讓你的嬰孩得到最適切的治療。

受到身體虐待的兒童會有什麼後果？

身體虐待可能會為兒童帶來身體上極大的痛苦，亦有可能令兒童變成傷殘、腦部受損、發展遲緩，甚至會導致兒童死亡。

為甚麼需要正視虐兒問題及怎樣協助受虐兒童和施虐者？

- 施虐者或會意識到自己的行為可能有問題，但他們往往無法控制，有些甚至不願改變虐兒的行為。
- 任何家庭都會出現問題，而任何家庭問題總有解決的方法。虐兒是家庭問題的徵兆，施虐者和受虐兒童同樣需要專業人士的治療和輔導。有需要時，應及早求助。
- 虐兒不單是個別家庭的問題，而且對兒童日後的成長，以及能否成為一個對社會有貢獻、奉公守法的良好公民，有著莫大的影響。
- 我們希望每個關心兒童成長和期望減少社會問題的市民，都能積極提高對虐兒問題的警覺性，並正視虐兒問題的嚴重性和深遠影響。
- 要成功防止虐兒事件的發生，有賴社會人士繼續推行社區教育和宣傳。
- 遇有懷疑虐兒個案，應盡早聯絡有關機構或保護家庭及兒童服務課。

Child Abuse It Matters You

What is Physical Abuse ?

Hotlines

Social Welfare Department	2343 2255
Family Crisis Support Centre 24-hour Hotline	18288
CEASE Crisis Centre 24-hour Hotline	18281
Against Child Abuse Hotline	2755 1122
End Child Sexual Abuse Foundation (Hug Line for child sexual abuse)	2889 9933

Family and Child Protective Services Units Telephone Number :

Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Central Western, Southern and Islands)	2231 5858
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Eastern and Wanchai)	2231 5859
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Kwun Tong)	2707 7681
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Wong Tai Sin and Sai Kung)	3188 3563
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Sham Shui Po)	2247 5373
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Kowloon City and Yau Tsim Mong)	3583 3254
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Shatin)	2158 6680
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Tai Po and North)	2158 6696
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Tuen Mun)	2618 5710
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing)	2940 7350
Family and Child Protective Services Unit (Yuen Long)	2445 4224

“What is Physical Abuse ?”

Physical abuse is the physical injury or physical suffering to a child, (including non-accidental use of force, deliberate poisoning, suffocation, burning, Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, etc.) where there is a definite knowledge, or a reasonable suspicion that the injury has been inflicted non-accidentally.

Consider the possibility of physical abuse when the child

- has unexplained signs of bruising, cuts, bites, burns, scalds, fractures, internal injuries or any other injuries.
- has marks on hands, wrists, legs, ankles, abdomen and waist that indicate the child might have been tied.
- has bruises or injuries, both new and old, indicates that the child might have been injured many times.
- looks very tired, weak or show signs of hair loss or depression.

Consider the possibility of physical abuse when the parent or other adult caregiver

- offers contradicting, unconvincing, or no explanation to the child's injury.
- describes the child as "evil", or in some other very negative way.
- uses harsh physical discipline with the child.
- has a history of abuse as a child.

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Shaken baby syndrome is a serious form of child abuse. It is a serious injury that occurs when an infant or toddler is severely or violently shaken. The children, especially babies, have very weak neck muscles and do not yet have full support for their heads. When they are shaken, their fragile brains move back and forth within their skulls and can cause serious injuries such as :

- blindness or eye damage
- delay in normal development
- seizures
- damage to the spinal cord (paralysis)
- brain damage
- death

Shaken baby syndrome usually occurs when a parent or other caregiver shakes a baby out of anger or frustration, often because the baby would not stop crying. Parents or caregiver should be aware of the severe injuries that the shaking can cause and it is never acceptable to shake a baby.

If you or your caregiver happens to have severely or violently shaken your baby, the most important step is to get medical care for your baby right away and tell your doctor if you know or suspect that your baby has been shaken. Don't let embarrassment, guilt, or fear get in the way of your child's health or life.

The consequences of physical abuse

Physical abuse can cause a child a great deal of pain and may lead to physical handicaps, brain damage, slow development and even death.

Why should we care about child abuse and what can we do to help ?

- People who abuse children may be aware that their behaviour is questionable. But very often, they have difficulty to control their abusive behaviour or some may even be unmotivated to change such behaviour.
- All families have problems and for all family problems, there should be solutions. Child abuse is just a sign of family problems. Victims of abuse and the abusers are equally in need of professional treatment and counselling. People should seek help as early as possible.
- Child abuse is not just the problem of individual families. It will also hinder the development of the children and affect their ability to contribute to the society as law-abiding citizens.
- We hope that everyone who cares about children's development and reducing social problems will help stop child abuse. We have to enhance our awareness about the scope and extent of the problem and give it serious attention.
- For effective prevention of child abuse, we need the continual support of our community in promoting public education and publicity.
- In case you come across any suspected case of child abuse, please contact the relevant organisation or respective Family and Child Protective Services Unit.