

En fait

La relation entre la maltraitance des enfants et le bien-être des enfants/adolescents

L'exposition à des mauvais traitements ou à la violence peut perturber le développement physique, émotionnel et intellectuel des enfants et des adolescents. Les risques associés aux mauvais traitements incluent les altérations dans la santé physique de l'enfant ou de l'adolescent, un fonctionnement psychosocial défaillant, des problèmes de santé mentale et des changements dans l'architecture du cerveau. La prévention de la maltraitance et de la négligence envers les enfants améliore la santé et la qualité de vie des enfants et des adolescents.

1 Santé physique : les mauvais traitements subis dans l'enfance doublent presque le danger de santé globale médiocre y compris les risques accrus de problèmes de santé suivants: ⁽⁴⁻⁵⁾

Asthme ^(1,6-7)	Ecchymoses ⁽⁴⁾
Lésions cérébrales traumatiques ^(4,7-10)	Brûlures ⁽⁴⁾
Maladies sexuellement transmissibles ⁽⁴⁻⁵⁾	Os fracturés ^(4,7)
Grossesses non désirées ⁽¹¹⁻¹²⁾	Obésité ^(4,7,13-14)
Violence dans les fréquentations ⁽¹⁴⁻¹⁵⁾	

2 Délinquance (fonctionnement psychosocial défaillant) : chez les enfants et les adolescents victimes de mauvais traitements, les fonctions psychosociales telles que les suivantes peuvent être défaillantes:

Comportement plus agressif ^(1-2,4,11,16-17)	Consommation d'alcool ^(6,11-12,19,26-27)
Absentéisme scolaire ⁽¹⁷⁻¹⁸⁾	Beuverie ^(6,26)
Fugue ⁽¹⁸⁻¹⁹⁾	Tabagisme ^(6,14,19,28)
Bagarres ^(6,20-22)	Toxicomanie ^(4,6,11,13,19,29-32)
Port d'armes ^(18,20-24)	Comportement sexualisé à un âge plus jeune ^(5,11,26,31)
Menaces contre les autres avec une arme ou utilisation d'une arme ^(18,22)	Comportement sexuel risqué ^(2,5,12,19,33)
Violence ⁽²⁵⁾	

3 Santé mentale : l'exposition à un traumatisme a des conséquences potentiellement sévères sur la santé mentale des enfants et des adolescents le long du continuum de leur développement:

Attachement et troubles du comportement ^(2,4,12)	Anxiété ^(1,5,11,17,29,31,36)
Comportement antisocial ⁽¹⁷⁾	Idées suicidaires ^(21,31,36,38)
Trouble de stress post-traumatique ^(2,4-5,12,17,20,29,34-35)	Comportements autodestructeurs ^(20-21,31,39-43)
Dépression ^(2,5-6,11,13,17,19,20,22,36)	

4 Changements dans l'architecture du cerveau : les mauvais traitement subis dans l'enfance peuvent provoquer dans les structures physiques du cerveau des changements susceptibles de provoquer: ^(2-4,11-12,14,26)

Habilités sensorielles et motrices insuffisantes ⁽⁹⁾	Santé physique diminuée ^(2,4,10)
Résultats scolaires médiocres ^(1,2,44)	Problèmes de santé mentale et comportements inadaptés ^(2-4,9,11,33,45)
Déficience du processus cognitif et Acquisition du langage ^(2,9,33)	

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