

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE HEALTH & SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Meeting Children's Physical Needs pg 613 Chapter 21

1. Ensure _____ eating.
2. Provide for _____ and sleep.
3. Encourage _____ activity.
4. Avoid the _____ of infection.

Adults Can Reduce Children's Risk of Infection by Doing the Following

5. Encourage proper _____.
6. Teaching children to cover their _____ and coughs.
7. Teaching children to not _____ their eyes or mouth when around sick children.
8. Modeling good _____ practices.

Proper Handwashing Steps pg 613

9. Wet hands with _____ and apply soap.
10. Rub _____ between hands, on backs of hands, between fingers, and under fingernails.
11. _____ lathered hands for at least 20 seconds.
12. Some sources say _____ seconds of scrubbing.
13. Sing the "Happy Birthday" song _____ to scrubbing.
14. Rinse _____ thoroughly.
15. Dry hands with a clean _____ or air dry.

Providing Children with Preventive Health Care pg 614

16. _____ health care—measures taken to keep children well.
17. **Well-child checkups**--doctor's appointments while the child is not _____.
18. **Dental appointments**—start at _____ birthday and continue every 6 months.
19. **Health screenings**—standard tests that screen for _____ health conditions or diseases
20. **Immunization**—administration of _____ to protect from diseases

Types of Immunity pg 616

21. **Active Immunity**----results when a person's body produces _____ which are proteins in the blood that destroy toxins and disease-carrying organisms.
22. **Passive Immunity**---- results when antibodies are produced by one person's _____ to a disease and then passed to another person.
23. **Natural Immunity**---is developed after _____ contact with infection or by receiving antibodies from mother during pregnancy or breast-feeding.
24. **Artificially Acquired Immunity**---reaction to _____ received through medical care.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE HEALTH & SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Communicable Diseases pg 618 Chapter 21

25. Communicable diseases are diseases that can be transmitted from object to _____ or from person to person.
26. A good example of a communicable disease is _____ or the flu.
27. Communicable diseases include **foodborne diseases** which are caused by eating _____ foods.
28. Examples of foodborne illnesses include E.coli, _____ and salmonella.
29. To prevent foodborne diseases, you can do the following: p. 620
- A) Keep food preparation areas _____.
 - B) _____ utensils, dishes, and preparation supplies to prevent cross-contamination.
 - C) Ensure meats and eggs are _____ to the proper temperature.
 - D) Store _____ safely.
 - E) Return foods on _____.
 - F) Keep foods at recommended _____ or hot foods hot and cold foods cold.

Noncommunicable Diseases pg 620

30. Noncommunicable diseases are diseases that cannot be transmitted between _____ and/or individuals.
31. _____—body's inability to produce enough insulin.
32. **Epilepsy**—_____ disorder with abnormal activity in brain cells.
33. _____—body's improper immune response to allergens.
34. **Asthma**—_____ of the airways.

Supervising Children pg 624

35. Supervision can be lacking if adults are _____.
36. Supervision involves watching closely to anticipate possible _____ as children develop.
37. Accidents occur most often when adults are talking on _____, texting, working on the computer, watching tv or visiting with a _____.

Childproofing pg 624

38. Every part of the _____ needs to be safe.
39. Stay at least _____ step ahead of the child's developmental level.
40. Look at the _____ from a child's perspective.
41. Check child's belongings, _____, and clothing.
42. Choose _____ carefully.
43. Watch for product _____ information.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE HEALTH & SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Using Safe Child Items and Toys pg 626 Chapter 21

- 44. Use a certified child safety seat for _____ transport.
- 45. Pay attention to safety _____.
- 46. Check child items against current _____ standards.
- 47. Look for safety _____ in toys.

Keeping Toys and Items Safe for Children pg 631

- 48. Watch for _____ recalls.
- 49. Check for sharp points, jagged edges, and _____ parts.
- 50. Check for _____ parts that are small enough to fit inside a child's mouth.
- 51. Watch for _____ on outdoor equipment.
- 52. Clean and _____ stuffed toys and dolls.
- 53. Ensures _____ are secured by a cover with a screw.

Teaching Safety Lessons pg 630

- 54. Adults are _____ for children.
- 55. _____ should be explained.
- 56. Warnings should be coupled with _____.
- 57. _____ is crucial.
- 58. Practice safety _____ with children.

Knowing Basic First Aid pg 636

- 59. _____—emergency treatment for an illness or injury; given before medical help arrives
- 60. **Wounds**—damage to body's _____ or tissues
- 61. _____—first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree
- 62. **Fractures**—cracks and breaks in _____.
- 63. _____—injuries to joint ligaments
- 64 **Splinters, bites, and stings**—injuries from the _____.
- 65. _____ degree Burn-- occur when heat or radiation burns the top layer of skin. This includes mild _____ in which skin turns pink but does not peel or blister.
- 66. _____-degree Burn--affects layers of skin beneath the first layer. Symptoms include blistering, _____, swelling, discoloration or severe pain in skin.
- 67. _____-degree Burn--Seek emergency medical attention immediately. Do not try to _____ a severe burn. Observe the child for signs of shock and respond accordingly.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE HEALTH & SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Poisoning pg 640 Chapter 21

68. Children can be _____ by cleaning products, garage and garden products, medications, and personal products.
69. If a child has ingested a poison, call a _____ or poison control center immediately.
70. Store household products _____ above floor level or locked up.

Poisonous Household Products pg 640

71. Cleaning Products= bleach, air fresheners, _____, metal polish, toilet bowl cleaner
72. Garage & Garden Products=antifreeze,oils, _____, weed killer, pesticides, gasoline,fertilizer
73. Medications=pain relievers,sleeping pills,_____, vitamins, antibiotics, cough medications
74. Personal Products=aftershave, _____, soap, cosmetics, mouthwash, shampoo,perfume, nail polish, lotion and hand sanitizers.

Handling Emergency Situations pg 640

75. Emergency situations—dangerous, often _____ or life-threatening events that require immediate action.
76. _____ maneuvers—for people who are choking and conscious.
77. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation—for people who are _____ and not breathing.
78. Automated external defibrillators (AED)---for people who are _____ and not breathing.

Chapter 22 Child Neglect and Abuse pg 662

79. Neglect and abuse threaten children's _____.
80. Approximately _____ of all children suffer.
81. The majority of _____ occur in children under the age of five.
82. The vast majority of abusers are _____.
83. Child neglect—failure of an adult to provide for a child's basic _____.
84. Physical neglect—failure to provide _____ and basic survival needs.
85. Educational neglect—failure to conform to _____ regarding school attendance.
86. Medical neglect—failure to seek medical treatment for health problems or _____.
87. Moral neglect—failure to teach a child right from wrong in terms of general _____ expectations.
88. Emotional neglect—failure to meet a child's social-emotional needs at each _____ of development.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

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Chapter 22 Child Abuse pg 662

89. Child abuse—an _____ act that harms or threatens to harm a child's well-being
90. Physical abuse—physical act resulting in _____, injuries, or both.
91. Physical abuse may involve _____ or even physical punishment in the name of _____.
92. Sexual abuse is any act of a sexual nature that involves an _____ and a child.
93. Whether a child understands or does not resist a sexual act is _____.
94. Emotional abuse is the abuse of _____ through devaluing, undermining, or coercing a child.
95. Emotional abuse _____ a child's self-esteem.
96. Verbal abuse is the use of _____ to control and debase or degrade a child.
97. _____ abuse also harms a child's self-esteem.

Causes of Child Neglect and Abuse pg 662

98. Abusers come from all income, _____, and education levels.
99. _____ factors do exist.
100. Experts cannot always predict which _____ abuse will take.
101. Abuse is a complex, _____ process.

Risk Factors for Child Neglect and Abuse pg 665

102. Societal Risks -- poverty, overcrowding, high _____ rates, few social services, illegal drug culture, few social services
103. Family Risks-- unwanted pregnancy, lack of self-esteem, poor coping skills, single or teen parent, _____, financial stress, alcohol
104. Child Risk-- Under _____ years of age, premature birth or low birthweight, frequent disobedience or arguing, _____ or frequent crying.

Effects of Child Neglect pg 666

105. Physical development signs include malnutrition, _____, Shaken Baby Syndrome.
106. Intellectual development—brain injuries, _____ neglect, issues with concentration
107. Social-emotional development—hindered development of the *six core strengths* (building blocks for future _____, productivity, and happiness)
108. Six Core Strengths--attachment, self-regulation, _____, tolerance, respect, and affiliation

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

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Chapter 22 Sibling and Peer Abuse pg 667

109. Sibling abuse is abuse of one sibling by _____.
110. Peer abuse is abuse by someone in the same _____ group.
111. Bullying is inflicting physical, _____, or emotional abuse on another person.
112. Social abuse is restricting or harming a person's _____ with others.
113. Cyberbullying is bullying through a _____ medium.
114. Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS)--is a condition in which the "whiplash" causes infant _____ damage.

Mandated Reporters pg 668

115. _____ who work with children are mandated reporters.
116. Mandated reporters are _____ bound to report cases of suspected neglect or abuse.
117. Mandated reporter _____ vary from state to state.

Treating Cases of Neglect and Abuse pg 668

118. Children may be _____ to parents with requirement that parents have therapy.
119. Children may be put into _____ care until parents fulfill therapy requirements.
120. Adults may be _____ from seeing children or have parental rights rescinded.
121. Adults may be convicted of a _____ or ordered to receive therapy.

Signs of Child Neglect pg 669

122. Physical Signs-- malnourished, lives in _____ conditions or inadequate shelter, fails to receive needed health care and hygiene.
123. Moral and Educational Signs--is left _____ for hours, fails to attend school regularly, does not have adequate supervision, lacks constructive discipline, lacks moral training.
124. Emotional Signs--is rejected through _____, experiences constant friction in the home.

Signs of Child Abuse pg 670

125. Physical Signs--is wary of physical contact by adult, tries to _____ parents when questioned.
126. Verbal and Emotional Signs--lacks self-esteem, is either too _____ and polite or uses harsh and improper language, expresses long-term feeling of damage and isolation.
127. Sexual Abuse Signs--nightmares, torn or stained underwear, has _____, fears a person or is pregnant and has an STI.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

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Chapter 22 Preventing Neglect and Abuse pg 671

- 128. Promote _____ awareness.
- 129. Improve the _____ climate.
- 130. Provide _____ support.
- 131. _____ adults.
- 132. Stop the _____ of neglect and abuse.

Promoting Public Awareness pg 671

- 133. When people are made to understand what _____ are neglectful or abusive.
- 134. When people learn more about how certain problems _____ children and affect families' lives.
- 135. When people are informed about how the _____ can help fight against these crimes.
- 136. When people are made aware of the _____ consequences of neglect and abuse.
- 137. When people understand that reporting is _____ not prevention.
- 138. When people understand that _____ keeps children safe and healthy.

Improving the Social Climate pg 672

- 139. Adults and organizations can help change the social climate that causes abuse by:
 - A) Rejecting _____ and aggression.
 - B) Promoting better _____ security for families.
 - C) Reducing the numbers of _____ who do not receive adequate prenatal care.
 - D) Educating parents and other _____ about child development.
 - E) Providing high-quality child care _____.
 - F) Collaborating with service providers who _____ families.
 - G) Increasing the emphasis on _____ children .

Providing Professional Support pg 673

- 140. Home Visitation-- a _____ comes to the home to monitor the health of the mother and infant, to provide one-on-one parenting education, and to suggest other helpful community programs parents can access.
- 141. Hospitals - provide support services for new parents and _____ child care for parents.
- 142. Schools - provide professional support by employing _____ workers who can talk with children.

NOTES:

PLAYER TIPS

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Chapter 22 Educating Adults pg 673

143. Parents can benefit from learning parenting techniques from parent-education programs like

- 1) _____ Effectiveness Training or PET
- 2) Nurturing _____ Programs or NPP
- 3) Systematic _____ for Effective Parenting or STEP

144. If parents feel out of control or think they may abuse a child, they can call a national organization like _____.