

# Child Protection Team Medical Provider Detailed Test Blueprint

Domain / Tasks	100- item test
<b>Domain 1: Abusive Head Trauma</b>	<b>7</b>
Task	
1.1 Know the meanings of the terms "Shaken Baby Syndrome" and "Abusive Head Trauma" and how they are related.	2
1.2 Be able to recognize and describe the types of injuries related to Abusive Head Trauma and distinguish them from those related to accidental injuries and natural medical conditions.	2
1.3 Know the importance of establishing a clear historical "time line" of a child's symptoms in identifying the person responsible for Abusive Head Trauma.	2
1.4 Know common false "unique theories of causation" proffered to explain Abusive Head Trauma.	1
<b>Domain 2: Cutaneous</b>	<b>17</b>
Task	
2.1 Recognize patterned bruises highly specific for abuse.	2
2.2 Recognize patterned burns highly specific for abuse.	2
2.3 Know that intent to cause an injury is not necessary for the injury to be considered abusive.	2
2.4 Recognize common accidental skin injuries.	2
2.5 Know that skin injuries often called "accidental" are sometimes the result of caretaker negligence.	2
2.6 Understand the correlation between a child's developmental capabilities and the likelihood of different types of skin injury.	2
2.7 Know medical conditions potentially confused with abuse.	2
2.8 Be able to suggest appropriate tests to identify medical conditions causing skin findings.	1
2.9 Know how to document skin injuries photographically.	2

<b>Domain 3: Musculoskeletal Injuries</b>	<b>11</b>
Task	
3.1 Know the fracture types that are considered highly specific of child abuse.	2
3.2 Know the fracture types that are considered only moderately-specific or non-specific for child abuse.	2
3.3 Know how to collect an appropriate history of the child, family and event to distinguish among accidental fractures, abusive fractures, and fractures due to natural medical conditions.	2
3.4 Know medical conditions causing fractures that could possibly be confused with abuse.	2
3.5 Be able to suggest appropriate testing to identify or rule out genetic and metabolic conditions causing fractures.	1
3.6 Know common false "unique theories of causation" proffered to explain abusive fractures.	2
<b>Domain 4: Visceral Injury</b>	<b>5</b>
Task	
4.1 Know the types of abdominal injuries that commonly result from accidents and those that are more commonly the result of abuse.	2
4.2 Know the presenting signs and symptoms of abusive abdominal trauma and factors affecting the interval between injury and presentation.	2
4.3 Know the importance of obtaining liver function tests in identifying abusive abdominal trauma.	1
<b>Domain 5: Ear, Nose, Throat, Neck, Mouth, and Face Injuries</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1 Know the significance of injuries to the lingual and labial frenula in infants as related to abuse.	2
5.2 Recognize the association between visible injuries to the ear in infants and children with intracranial injury.	1
5.3 Recognize the significance of bruising to the neck and facial petechiae in children as related to choking.	2
5.4 Interpret history, physical examination, radiologic, and laboratory findings in an infant or child with injury to the ear, nose, throat, neck, mouth, or face to differentiate accidental from inflicted etiologies.	2

<b>Domain 6: Ophthalmologic Findings and Eye Injuries</b>	<b>4</b>
6.1 Collect history, perform physical examination, review studies and interpret all information to distinguish between accidental and abusive eye injuries.	2
6.2 Know that retinal hemorrhages associated with abusive head trauma may be unilateral or bilateral.	2
<b>Domain 7: Sexual Abuse</b>	<b>10</b>
7.1 Know the types of actions considered to constitute sexual abuse.	2
7.2 Know that the forensic interview is often essential in diagnosing sexual abuse.	2
7.3 Know that the process of disclosure of sexual abuse will vary from child to child and the reasons why disclosure may be delayed.	2
7.4 Know the appropriate time frame for initiating a sexual abuse evaluation.	2
7.5 Know how to collect specimens for forensic testing in cases of suspected sexual abuse and how to maintain an appropriate chain of custody.	2
<b>Domain 8: Genital Assessment</b>	<b>8</b>
8.1 Know proper techniques for performing genital examinations in male and female children.	2
8.2 Know normal male and female genital anatomy and common normal and pathological variations.	2
8.3 Know findings indicative of sexual abuse.	2
8.4 Know that most sexual abuse leaves no physical findings.	2
<b>Domain 9: Anal Characteristics</b>	<b>2</b>
9.1 Know normal anatomy, common normal and pathological variations and findings indicative of sexual abuse.	2
<b>Domain 10: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)</b>	<b>4</b>
10.1 Know the indications and techniques for testing for sexually transmitted infections.	2
10.2 Know the implications for the question of sexual abuse of various infections which are potentially sexually transmitted.	2

<b>Domain 11: Neglect</b>	<b>9</b>
11.1 Know that, as a form of child maltreatment, neglect is more common than abuse.	2
11.2 Know the relationship between substance abuse and child neglect.	2
11.3 Know the meaning of "supervisory neglect" as defined by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).	1
11.4 Be able to evaluate and identify medical and dental neglect.	2
11.5 Know the definition of "Failure to Thrive" and how to evaluate an allegation of the same.	2
<b>Domain 12: Prenatal and Perinatal Abuse</b>	<b>2</b>
12.1 Know the effects of various drugs of abuse on the unborn child and on the mother's subsequent ability to care for the infant.	2
<b>Domain 13: Child Abuse in the Medical Setting (Munchausen Syndrome)</b>	<b>3</b>
13.1 Know the various forms that Child Abuse in the Medical Setting (Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy) may take.	1
13.2 Understand the importance of involving a multidisciplinary team of investigative and child protection workers along with medical personnel early in the diagnosis and management of suspected Child Abuse in the Medical Setting.	2
<b>Domain 14: Child Fatalities</b>	<b>2</b>
14.1 Understand the importance of all the elements of a child death investigation including a review of the child's previous medical and social history, interviews with all those who might have relevant information, a scene investigation, and a complete autopsy.	2
<b>Domain 15: Psychological Maltreatment</b>	<b>2</b>
15.1 Recognize the caretaker behaviors of rejection, isolation, ignoring, terrorizing, corrupting, or degrading that constitute child psychological maltreatment.	2
<b>Domain 16: Drug-Endangered Children</b>	<b>2</b>
16.1 Recognize how adult drug abuse / intoxication can result in abuse or neglect of children.	2

<b>Domain 17: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</b>	<b>3</b>
17.1 Identify the relationship between Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and child abuse.	2
17.2 Understand that a child's witnessing of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) may rise to the diagnosis of child abuse.	1
<b>Domain 18: Societal Response</b>	<b>2</b>
18.1 Understand the roles of the Child Protection Team, the Department of Children and Families, Law Enforcement, Children's Legal Services, the State Attorney's Office and the Judiciary, respectively, in responding to allegations of child maltreatment.	2