

ÇOCUK İSTİSMARININ PSİKİYATRİK YÖNLERİ VE HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMI

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Giriş

Çocuk ihmal ve istismarı; en genel anlatımıyla çocukların kendilerine bakmakla yükümlü olan bireyler tarafından onların fiziksel, duygusal, zihinsel veya cinsel gelişimlerine, bedenlerine veya ruhsal sağlıklarına zarar veren davranışlara maruz bırakılması anlamına gelmektedir (1). Dünya sorunu ve bir hak ihlali olarak kabul edilen çocuk ihmal ve istismarının ortaya çıkmasında aile, ebeveyn ve çocuk kaynaklı risk faktörleri tanımlanmıştır (2,3). Bu risk faktörleri çocuk ihmal ve istismarına yol açmasıyla birlikte kısa ve uzun vadede çocukta psikiyatrik belirtilerin görülmesi açısından da önemlidir. Çünkü ihmal ve istismar çocukta derin izler bırakan travmatik yaşantılardır. Çocuk ve ergenlerde bu travmatik deneyimlere yönelik verilen tepkiler geniş bir yelpazede kendini göstermektedir (2). Bu durum ihmal ve istismar deneyimi olan bir çocuğa profesyonel sağlık bakımı sunarken, ortaya çıkabilen psikiyatrik semptomları ve sorunları ele alma gerekliliğini beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu bölümde çocuk ihmal ve istismarının psikiyatrik yönleri mağdur ve istismarcı açısından çok yönlü olarak aktarılmaktadır.

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