

Safety Practices of Parents in Children and Infant

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DESCRIPTION

Keeping a child safe from harm or injury during the long trip from childhood to adolescence is a duty that necessitates the involvement of parents and the many other adults who care for and assist raise children. Safety and injury prevention counseling has long been regarded by health care experts as a valuable technique for educating and motivating parents to keep their children safe. Many professional organizations have backed up these efforts by advising on how to avoid injury. The term "safety and injury prevention" refers to a broad range of issues that affect newborns, children, and adolescents.

Unintentional injury

Unintentional injury is still the largest cause of death and morbidity among children over the age of one, adolescents, and young adults. Motor vehicle crashes, falls, burns, poisoning, drowning, fire-arms, leisure activities, prescription or other drug overdose, and sports are all examples of serious unintentional injuries. Children and adolescents, their families, and society as a whole bear a significant financial, emotional, and social cost as a result of unintentional injuries. Despite the fact that the term accident is well-known, the term injury is preferable since it connotes medical consequences of events that are both predictable and preventive. Unintentional injury-related sickness and death have different causes depending on a child's age, gender, race, environment, geographic region, and socioeconomic level, as well as developmental ability and exposure to potential hazards.

Intentional injury

Intentional injury is a multidimensional societal problem and a serious health danger for children and teens. It originates from acts that are intended to harm oneself or others. Because homicide and suicide are more common as children get older,

health care professionals should pay special attention to them. In addition, deliberate injury is a primary cause of illness and mortality in newborns and young children. Intentional injuries can occur through a variety of means, and the impact on children is significant, regardless of whether the violence is experienced directly or witnessed. It has been proven that early childhood exposure to violence is linked to subsequent violent behavior. As a result, the avoidance of violence in all of its forms follows a developmental path that begins in childhood. To Health care practitioners must be aware of the prevalence of violence in a family or the effects of a violent environment on a child, which may include seemingly unrelated physical difficulties, in order to provide appropriate guidance and counseling.

Child development and safety

As their children grow from infancy to adolescence, parents must continue to prioritize their children's safety and injury prevention. The nature of their efforts, on the other hand, changes throughout time. Infancy safety concerns are mostly related to the infant's surroundings and contact with parents. Suffocation, motor vehicle-related injuries, falls, burns, choking, drowning, poisoning, violence, and other hazards must all be addressed by parents. They must also maintain active supervision, which entails paying close attention to and observing youngsters at all times. As a child's independence and mobility grow, new safety and harm prevention challenges emerge, necessitating more environmental adjustments, or childproofing. Parents of young children sometimes underestimate the level of development of their children's motor skills (e.g., age of ability to walk), and exaggerate their cognitive and perceptual abilities (e.g., assessing the speed of an oncoming car or being able to learn from past mistakes). The best safety precaution for your child is close adult supervision. To raise general road awareness, ask them to draw a picture of safe driving practices. We should teach our children to avoid strangers. But did you know that the majority of unfortunate incidents involve trustworthy people.

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