North Yorkshire and City of York Safeguarding Children Partnerships

Perplexing Presentations, Fabricated and/or Induced Illness in Children

Practice Guidance

City of York Safeguarding Children Partnership

North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

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Perplexing Presentations / Fabricated and Induced Illness in Children Practice Guidance

Introduction

Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII), by parents or carers, is child abuse and can cause significant harm to children. FII involves a well-child being presented by a parent/carer as ill, or a disabled child being presented with more significant problems than he/she has. This may result in extensive, unnecessary medical procedures and investigations being carried out to establish the underlying causes for the reported signs and symptoms. These interventions can result in children spending long periods of time in hospital and some, by their nature, may also place the child at risk of suffering from harm (physical illness, disability or even death). FII can lead to emotional difficulties for the child and confusion over their own health status. Professionals must focus on the impact of FII on the child's health and development – this is crucial to ensure an appropriate safeguarding response.

The definition of FII has been extended by the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) Child Protection Companion (2013), to include the term 'Perplexing Presentations' (PP). In February 2021 the RCPCH introduced new guidance for paediatricians on the management of Perplexing Presentations (PP), Fabricated and/or Induced Illness (FII) in Children. https://childprotection.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/perplexing-presentations-and-fii/

It is recognised that there is often uncertainty about the criteria for suspecting or confirming PP/FII and the threshold at which safeguarding procedures should be initiated. In the UK, there has been a shift towards earlier recognition of possible FII, (which may not amount to likely or actual significant harm), and subsequent intervention. The RCPCH guidance recommends that a new collaborative approach is needed in situations where the presentation is' perplexing'. This process aims to ensure:

- Children receive appropriate health care for their needs
- An improvement in children's health and well-being
- Whenever possible working collaboratively with parents

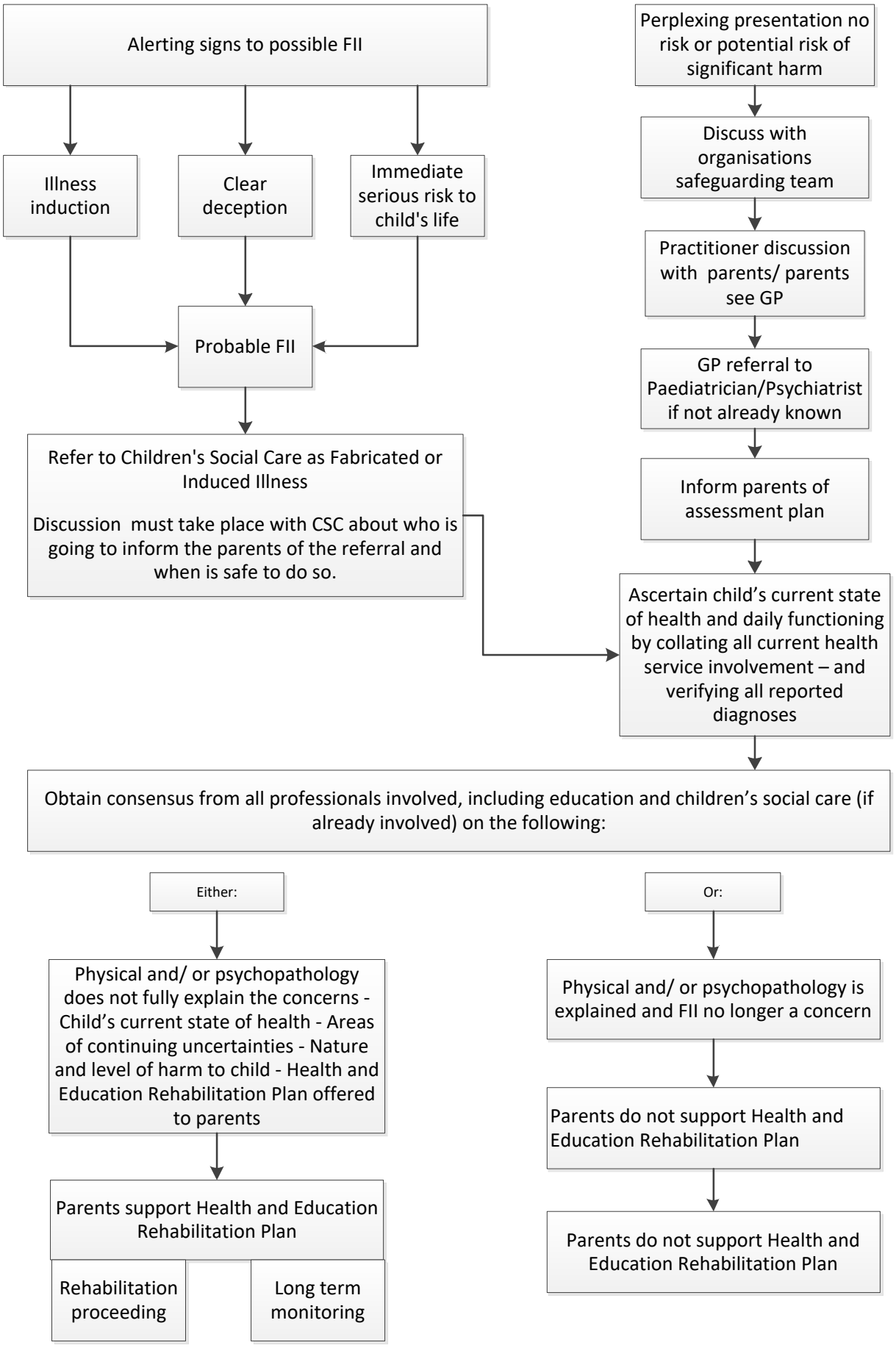
Aim of this Guidance

This guidance aims to support professionals from all agencies to recognise and respond to possible PP/ FII to effectively safeguard and achieve better outcomes for children. It is necessarily detailed as it reflects the often highly complex nature of this form of abuse. It is also acknowledged that there are challenges for all professionals in terms of recognising and responding to possible PP/FII.

Ultimately the aim is to assess the impact of PP/FII on the child's physical and emotional health and development, and to consider how to best safeguard the child's welfare. This requires a sound and clear multi-agency approach. Early recognition and intervention are recommended to explore the possible causes of a PP. There is a need to establish whether PP are fully explained by a verified condition in the child, or whether there has been some element of exaggeration or fabrication of

illness with consequent physical, emotional, social or educational harm to the child. Please refer to the pathway approach (below) to be followed after the identification of alerting signs.

This diagram outlines the pathway approach to be followed after identification of alerting signs.


Alerting signs to possible FII
Illness induction
Clear deception
Immediate serious risk to child's life
Probable FII
Refer to Children's Social Care as Fabricated or Induced Illness
Discussion must take place with CSC about who is going to inform the parents of the referral and when is safe to do so.
Perplexing presentation no risk or potential risk of significant harm
Discuss with organisations safeguarding team
Practitioner discussion with parents/ parents see GP
GP referral to Paediatrician/Psychiatrist if not already known
Inform parents of assessment plan
Ascertain child's current state of health and daily functioning by collating all current health service involvement – and verifying all reported diagnoses
Obtain consensus from all professionals involved, including education and children's social care (if already involved) on the following:
Either:
Physical and/ or psychopathology does not fully explain the concerns - Child's current state of health - Areas of continuing uncertainties - Nature and level of harm to child - Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan offered to parents
Parents support Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan
Rehabilitation proceeding
Long term monitoring
Or:
Physical and/ or psychopathology is explained and FII no longer a concern
Parents do not support Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan
Parents do not support Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan

Definition of Key Terms

Medically Unexplained Symptoms (MUS)

In Medically Unexplained Symptoms (MUS), a child's symptoms, of which the child complains, or parents report, and which are presumed to be genuinely experienced, are not fully explained by any known pathology. The symptoms are likely based on underlying factors in the child (usually of a psychosocial nature) and this is acknowledged by both clinicians and parents. MUS can also be described as 'functional disorders' and are abnormal bodily sensations which cause pain and disability by affecting the normal functioning of the body. The health professionals and parents work collaboratively to achieve evidence-based therapeutic work in the best interests of the child or young person. MUS may also include PP or FII.

Perplexing Presentations (PP) The term Perplexing Presentations (PP) has been introduced to describe the commonly encountered situation when there are alerting signs of possible FII (not yet amounting to likely or actual significant harm), when the actual state of the child's physical, mental health and neurodevelopment is not yet clear, but there is no perceived risk of immediate serious harm to the child's physical health or life. The essence of alerting signs is the presence of discrepancies between reports, presentations of the child and independent observations of the child, implausible descriptions and unexplained findings or parental behaviour

Such cases require an active approach by paediatricians and an early collaborative approach with children and families. It is important to recognise any illnesses that may be present, whilst not subjecting children to unnecessary investigations or medical interventions, always bearing in mind the fact that verified illness and fabrication may both be present.

Children and young people with PP often have a degree of underlying illness, and exaggeration of symptoms is difficult to prove and even harder for health professionals to manage and treat appropriately.

Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII)

FII is a clinical situation in which a child is, or is very likely to be, harmed due to parent(s) behaviour and action. This is carried out to convince doctors that the child's state of physical and/or mental health and neurodevelopment is impaired (or more impaired than is actually the case). FII results in physical and emotional abuse and neglect, including harm caused inadvertently by the process of treatment. The parent does not necessarily intend to deceive, and their motivations may not be initially evident.

FII is a spectrum of presentations rather than a single entity. At one end of the spectrum, less severe presentations may include a genuine belief that the child is ill, or exaggeration by carers of the child's existing symptoms. At the other end of the spectrum, the behaviour of carers includes them deliberately inducing symptoms in the child. For the purpose of this Practice Guidance, the presentations can be broadly divided into the following areas, whilst recognising that they are not mutually exclusive:

- Exaggeration of existing symptoms to an extent which leads to potential harm to the child, or significantly impacts on their day-to-day life;
- Fabrication of signs or symptoms;
- Falsification of hospital charts and records, and specimens of bodily fluids
- Induction of illness by a variety of means.
- Consideration should also be given to FII presentations of the child with mental health symptoms in addition to presentations of physical symptoms.

According to statutory definitions of abuse and neglect (HM Govt, 2018) FII is referred to under the category of physical abuse. This is because FII often results in a physical impact to children. However, it should be recognised that some parental presentations can also be potentially regarded as neglectful in terms of the child's needs not being recognised or met, and the emotional impact of these presentations on children cannot be underestimated.

Features of PP and FII Parent/caregiver motivation and behaviour

There are two possible, and very different, motivations underpinning the parent's need: the parent experiencing a gain and the parent's erroneous beliefs. In the first, the parent experiences a gain (not necessarily material) from the recognition and treatment of their child as unwell. The parent is thus using the child to fulfil their needs, disregarding the effects on the child. This may include a financial gain for the parents in terms of entitlement to additional benefits based on the fact the child has a certain condition.

The second motivation is based on the parent's erroneous beliefs, extreme concern and anxiety about their child's health (e.g. nutrition, allergies, and treatments). This can include a mistaken belief that their child needs additional support at school and an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). The parent may be misinterpreting or misconstruing aspects of their child's presentation and behaviour. In pursuit of an explanation, and increasingly aided by the internet, the parent develops a belief about what is wrong with their child.

However, regardless of the motivation or behaviour of the parent or caregiver the focus must remain on the impact on the child.

Parents/Carers may exhibit a range of behaviours when they believe that their child is ill. A key task for professionals is to distinguish between the overanxious parent / carer and those who exhibit excessive health seeking behaviour. In addition, recognising PP/FII can be especially difficult because often the reported signs and symptoms cannot be confirmed as they may only be witnessed by the parent/carer (when they are being exaggerated or imagined) or they may be inconsistent (when they are induced or fabricated).

Alerting signs to possible PP/FII

In the child

- Reported physical, psychological or behavioural symptoms and signs not observed independently in their reported context
- Unusual results of investigations (eg biochemical findings, unusual infective organisms)
- Inexplicably poor response to prescribed treatment
- Some characteristics of the child's illness may be physiologically impossible eg persistent negative fluid balance, large blood loss without drop in haemoglobin
- Unexplained impairment of child's daily life, including school attendance, aids, social isolation.

Parent behaviour

- Parents' insistence on continued investigations instead of focusing on symptom alleviation when reported symptoms and signs not explained by any known medical condition in the child or by the results of examinations and investigations.
- Repeated reporting of new symptoms
- Repeated presentations to and attendance at medical settings including Emergency Departments
- Inappropriately seeking multiple medical opinions
- Providing reports by doctors from abroad which are in conflict with UK medical practice
- Child repeatedly not brought to some appointments, often due to cancellations by the parent
- Not able to accept reassurance or recommended management, and insistence on more, clinically unwarranted, investigations, referrals, continuation of, or new treatments (sometimes based on internet searches)
- Objection to communication between professionals
- Frequent vexatious complaints about professional
- Not letting the child be seen on their own
- Talking for the child / child repeatedly referring or deferring to the parent
- Repeated or unexplained changes of school (including to home schooling), of GP or of paediatrician / health team
- Factual discrepancies in statements that the parent makes to professionals or others about their child's illness
- Parents pressing for irreversible or drastic treatment options where the clinical need for this is in doubt or based solely on parental reporting.

Possible impact of PP/FII on the child includes:

- A disordered perception of illness and health, leading to anxiety about health and abnormal illness behaviour
- Inadvertent harm through medical processes including admission to hospital, acquired infection, blood tests, x-rays, painful procedures etc.
- A greater degree of invasive medical attention than is truly justified – in extreme cases, it may include surgical procedures, insertion of lines, artificial feeding, anaesthesia
- Interference with normal life, including school attendance, social activities, relationships or educational achievement
- Older children may support their parents/carer in the perplexing presentation, even to the point of being complicit with active deceit
- Actual illness induction heightens risk significantly – of the pain and distress of induced illness, the real risk of death and also of under-treatment of genuine conditions.

Response

The initial approach to both FII and PP is to establish which, if any, symptoms or conditions are genuine. In cases where there is risk of immediate harm to the child, such as interfering with specimens, unexplained results of investigations suggesting contamination or poisoning or actual illness induction and concerns that an open discussion with the parent might lead them to harm the child, an urgent referral to Children's Social Care should be made in line with CYSCP and NYSCP procedures. In all other cases, where there is no immediate risk to the child's health the response should be managed as Perplexing Presentations.

Response to Perplexing Presentations (PP)

The RCPCH recognise that cases of perplexing presentations are an increasingly common issue for professionals and require a different approach to 'true' FII. When there are alerting signs with no immediate serious risk to the child's health, the response should be managed as 'Perplexing Presentations'. Practitioners who have concerns regards PP should discuss these concerns with Safeguarding Leads within their own organisation and agree on the next steps which includes discussing these concerns with the parents / carers and obtaining a 'health view' on the presentation.

Cases which remain of concern need to be referred to a Consultant Paediatrician or Consultant Psychiatrist (depending on the presentation) by the child's GP for an overview and medical assessment. All cases of PP should be led by a Consultant Paediatrician, or Consultant Child Psychiatrist/Consultant Clinical Psychologist (dependent on concerns) with advice from the Named Doctor and Trust Safeguarding Children team.

The term Perplexing Presentations and management approach should be explained to the parents and the child, if the child is at an appropriate developmental stage. Parents will be informed of the assessment process and that information will be gathered from other care-givers and professionals. This should be done collaboratively with the parents and with consent. If parents refuse to consent to this process consideration needs to be give as to whether the threshold for significant harm has been met and consent overridden.

Liaison with Primary Care:

The GP is likely to have had a higher level of involvement and knowledge of the child and family than other health professionals. GPs involvement and contribution to the management of PP/ FII concerns is essential to ensure that all key information with regard to the child is shared. GPs will also be aware about parental health issues – including both physical and mental health – and these should be taken into consideration as part of any assessment and information sharing.

It is essential that GPs are kept fully informed and involved in the management of children with perplexing presentations or where there are concerns about FII so they can support children and their families as appropriate as well as work in partnership with other professionals involved to ensure the best outcomes for children.

If there are concerns about the welfare of a child and FII is a consideration, the child's needs are paramount and the GP has a duty to share any relevant and proportionate information that may impact on the welfare of a child. This includes sharing relevant information about parents and carers as well as the child. GPs are well placed to recognise early symptoms and signs of PP/FII in a child, and as the primary record keeper of all health records, can play a key role in recognising patterns of worrying behaviour from multiple presentations at different settings. If there are concerns about PP/FII and the child is not known to a Consultant they should be referred to a Paediatrician, Consultant Child Psychiatrist or Consultant Clinical Psychologist (dependent upon the presenting issues) with expertise in symptoms and signs that are being presented. The GP should make it clear about their concerns re possible PP/ FII in the referral letter and what has been discussed with the parents. Timeliness of the referral will depend on presentation. For example, if there are signs or symptoms of induced illness such as suffocation or poisoning then same day referral is needed with a concurrent urgent referral to Children's Social Care (CSC).

GPs should also discuss concerns with the Named GPs, Named Nurse for Safeguarding in Primary Care or Designated Health Professionals for Safeguarding Children. When recording concerns about PP/FII, GPs should ensure that these concerns are recorded within the child's clinical record but that the entry is not visible on online access, as parental awareness of the concern may escalate the risk to the child.

Role of the Consultant Paediatrician, Consultant Child Psychiatrist or Consultant Clinical Psychologist (see RCPCH Guidance for full details of suggested assessment). This lead clinician should:

- Collate all current medical/health involvement in the child's investigations and treatment.
- Consider inpatient admission for assessment and direct observations of the child.
- `Explore the child's views with the child alone (if of an appropriate developmental level and age) to ascertain: - the child's own view of their symptoms; - the child's beliefs about the nature of their illness; - worries and anxieties; - mood; - wishes.
- Obtain information about the child's current functioning, including: school attendance, attainments, emotional and behavioural state, peer relationships, mobility, and any use of aids.
- Obtain history and observations from all caregivers, including mothers and fathers; and

others if acting as significant caregivers including obtaining their views on the child's health difficulties.

- Explore family functioning including effects of the child's difficulties on the family. Health and wellbeing of siblings
- Explore sources of support which the parent is receiving and using, including social media and support groups. Ascertain whether there has been, or is currently, involvement of early help services or children's social care. If so, these professionals need to be involved in discussion about emerging health concerns.

It is important to note that some children's and adolescent's views may be influenced by and mirror the caregiver's views. The fact that the child is dependent on the parent may lead them to feel loyalty to their parents and they may feel unable to express their own views independently, especially if differing from the parents. (The RCPCH have developed resources, with input from children and young people, to aid their communication with health professionals) Download RCPCH 'Being Me' resources at:

https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/being-me-supporting-children-young-people-care Access 'Me first' resources: https://www.mefirst.org.uk/Perplexing Presentations (PP) / Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII) in Children: RCPCH guidance

Chronologies

A full chronology of the child's health and health care may be invaluable to the health assessment, as well as any CSC assessment if later required.

Good chronologies:

- Are a summary of key information pertaining to the child – they should not just replicate the child's health record;
- Pay particular attention to the specific concerns that have been raised about the child;
- Clearly state what has been said, by whom and to whom;
- Record what has been reported or observed and whether this was observed by professionals;
- Record the source of information e.g. 'History taken from Mother';
- Are written in a way that can be understood by colleagues from other non-medical or professional backgrounds.

Chronologies should go back far enough to include relevant information. This will be a judgement to be made in each individual case. In some instances, a child may be said to have had a condition for many years. Whilst it may not be necessary to go back over all information from this period it is important where possible to confirm or refute specific information e.g. where a child is said to have a been given a specific diagnosis evidence of that diagnosis should be sought, where evidence is not found the chronology should show that evidence has not been located. (Appendix: FII Chronology Format). A FII Chronology template form is available on both the NYSCP and CYSCP websites.

Professionals' meetings:

Following the medical and psycho social assessment a multi professional meeting is required to gain a 'consensus' about the child's state of health needs, and whether the PP is explained and resolved by a verified medical condition in the child, or whether concerns remain.

Additionally, agreement should be reached regarding the following:

- Whether further investigations and seeking of further medical opinions is warranted in the child's interests
- How the child and the family need to be supported to function better alongside any remaining symptoms, using a Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan (see Appendix)
- If the child does not have a secondary care paediatric Consultant involved in their care, consideration needs to be given to involving local services
- The health needs of siblings

It is essential to invite all professionals who are involved with the child and family to the professionals' meeting including GP, Consultants, private doctors and other significant professionals who have observations about the child, including education and Children's Social Care if they have already been involved.

This meeting should be chaired by the Named Doctor (or a clinician experienced in safeguarding with no direct patient involvement) to ensure a degree of objectivity and to preserve the direct doctor-family relationship with the responsible clinician.

Following the professionals' meeting a consultation should be held with the parents, the Consultant Paediatrician and a paediatric colleague to explain the outcome of the assessment to parents and the child if age appropriate. The 'consensus opinion' is offered to the parents with the acknowledgment that this may well differ from what they have previously been told and may diverge from their views and beliefs. Consideration should also be given as to whether a referral to Early Help is required at this stage.

Health and Education rehabilitation plan

A Health and Education rehabilitation plan is then made with the parents about what to explain to the child and what rehabilitation is to be offered and how this will be delivered. This plan should be negotiated with the parents and child if of sufficient maturity, as engagement in such a plan is necessary for it to work. The plan should be explained to younger children even if they are not sufficiently mature to be involved in the plan's construction. It is recommended that the child is not discharged from paediatric care even if there is no current verified illness to explain all the alerting signs, until it is clear that rehabilitation is proceeding. The plan should address issues such as reducing medical interventions, improving daily functioning of the child and a revised view of the child's actual state of health.

The question of future harm to the child depends on whether the parents/caregivers are able to recognise any possible harm and change their beliefs and actions in such a way as to reduce or remove the harm to the child and that they are engaging with the process and plan. In the eventuality that parents disengage or request a change of paediatrician consideration should be given to the risk that this presents to the child and re assessment of the risk instigated.

See Appendix 2 for an example Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan template.

Review of the plan

The Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan needs to be reviewed regularly with the family according to the timescales for achieving the specified outcomes, especially regarding the child's daily functioning. This should continue until the aims have been fulfilled and the child has been restored to optimal health and functioning and the previous alerting signs are no longer of concern.

Agreement needs to be reached by the professionals involved and the family about who will review the plan and when. It is essential to identify a lead professional to coordinate care and organise regular review of the plan.

If the child has either a Child in Need or a Child Protection Plan it may be appropriate for a social worker to take the lead in coordination in conjunction with health and education teams, as the aims of the Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan would form part of that plan. An important element of the Health and Education rehabilitation plan is that the parent must be able to demonstrate a realistic view of the child's health and health-related needs and to be seen to have to communicated this to the child.

All children who have required a Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan, unless there is a permanent positive change in primary caregivers, will require long term follow up by a professional at the closure of the plan. Education and primary health are the appropriate professionals to monitor the children's progress and to identify re-emerging or new concerns. Depending on individual circumstances it is advisable to continue to be alert to possible recurrence of concerns either in the child(ren) or their siblings.

If the parents and child (if of an appropriate developmental level) are able to understand the need for, and are able to agree a Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan, immediate referral to Children's Social Care may not be necessary as long as the plan is being monitored carefully, proceeding satisfactorily and agreed goals are being reached. However, if not already made, a referral to Early Help should also be considered, to provide additional support to the child/young person with the plan.

It is important that the situation for the child is resolved and that they are able to return to a more normal lifestyle.

A safeguarding referral to CSC should be considered if:

- Attempts by the treating team to help, or if contact is broken so that no information is available.

- If the parents do not support the Health and Education rehabilitation plan, reject the 'consensus opinion', insist on further interventions or further opinions, or if they 'sack/dismiss' the Consultant involved and demand a change of Doctor,
- If the child develops new and unexplained physical symptoms or reported non-physical symptoms.

The referral to Children's Social Care should be discussed with parents and the reasons for professional concern explained. It is important to emphasise the nature of the harm to the child including physical harm, emotional harm, medical or other neglect and avoidable impairment of the child's health or development. If a referral to CSC is made for FII then a multi-agency strategy meeting will be held (see section below re response to referrals and strategy meetings).

Response to Fabricated or Induced Illness

Where there are sufficient concerns that a child may be suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm resulting from a parent or carer's persistent attempt to fabricate, induce or exaggerate an illness, a referral should be made to CSC as soon as possible in line with NYSCP and CYSCP multi-agency procedures.

At the point of referral to CSC, advice should be sought from the organisational safeguarding lead regarding whether or not parents should be made aware of the referral, since doing so may increase the risk for the child/ren. There will be situations where an urgent referral to CSC is required, for example induction of illness, poisoning or suffocation. If a Professional is concerned about the immediate safety of a child then an urgent referral must be made and consideration should be given to calling 999. The referrer should be clear regarding the significance and immediacy of the concerns.

A detailed referral should include:

- A clear explanation of any verified diagnoses with a clear description of the functional implications of the diagnosis(es) for the child
- Description of independent observations of the child's actual functioning, medical investigations, detailing all medical services involved and the consensus medical and professional view about the child's state of health
- Information given to the parents and child about diagnoses and implications
- Description of the help offered to the child and the family to improve the child's functioning (eg the Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan)
- The parents' response
- Full description of the harm to the child, and possibly to the siblings, in terms of physical and emotional abuse, medical, physical and emotional neglect.

All referrals to CSC must identify the exact nature of the concerns and explicitly state why FII is suspected.

Discussions should also take place between the referrer and CSC about what the parents or carers will be told, by whom and when, and details recorded on the child records.

Response by Children's Social Care & Multi Agency Strategy Meeting

CSC will decide and record within 1 working day what action is required in response to the referral. Lead responsibility for action taken to safeguard and promote the children's welfare lies with CSC. The police must be involved throughout the safeguarding investigation. In all cases where it is believed the information indicates suspected FII there should be an assessment undertaken which may result in a multi-agency strategy meeting which considers all children within the family. The strategy must be a 'face to face'/virtual meeting and it is essential that the appropriate professionals attend. However, non-attendance of one or two key professionals should not delay the meeting if it is indicated the child may be at risk of significant harm. Any professionals who are unable to attend the meeting should send a summary of their involvement and whether they have any concerns re FII. Key professionals will include:

- ♣ Team manager or practice supervisor CSC
- ♣ Named/Designated Doctor
- ♣ Specialist/Named Nurse Safeguarding from relevant organisation
- ♣ Lead Paediatric Consultant/CAMHS Consultant (as applicable)
- ♣ Senior Police Officer from North Yorkshire Police
- ♣ The referrer
- ♣ Other allied health professionals involved in child's care
- ♣ Other Consultants involved in child's care.
- ♣ Adult Mental Health Consultant (if involved with a parent's care)
- ♣ General Practitioner
- ♣ School or early years setting representative
- ♣ Legal advisor to local authority

During the strategy meeting specific consideration must be given to what information is to be shared with the parents and when. In addition, decisions about involving the child in discussions must also

take place and consideration must be given to any relevant therapeutic work. The Paediatric Consultant or relevant senior clinician, for example CAMHS Consultant, is the lead health professional pertaining to the child's health care. It is critical that all agencies work together in making and taking forward decisions about the future action recognising individual roles.

The RCPCH recommends that any interventions from CSC will include supporting the Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan. In addition, the child will need to be protected from being taken to other health professionals unnecessarily by the parent if they continue to give unreliable information about the child.

If the referral is declined as not reaching the threshold for Children's Social Care involvement and there is professional disagreement regarding the presenting concerns and/or the agreed management plan, multi-agency escalation processes should be followed. The Designated Professional's for Safeguarding Children should be consulted, in line with LSCP conflict resolution or challenge procedures. The Designated Professional's team also provide a valuable source of expert advice and support to health care professionals and colleagues from partner agencies. They can offer safeguarding supervision or facilitate professional discussions, particularly where the presenting issues are very complex

Information Sharing, Consent and Confidentiality

The child's best interests must be the overriding consideration in making decisions about sharing information. In cases of suspected or confirmed PP/FII, all decisions about what and when to tell parents and children should be taken by senior staff within the multi-agency team. While professionals should seek, in general, to discuss any concerns with the family and, where possible, seek their agreement to action, this should only be done where such discussion and agreement-seeking will not place a child at increased risk of significant harm. In all cases where the police are involved, the decision about when to inform the parents (about referrals from third parties) will have a bearing on the conduct of police investigation.

It is important when obtaining and sharing information that consideration is given to what information is shared – this should be relevant and proportionate to the concern. For example, only relevant health and social information about parents should be shared in order to protect the children. Further advice can be obtained from your organisations Safeguarding Lead and it may be necessary to consult with your organisations legal advisor. Any decision on whether or not to share information must be clearly documented. Where there are sufficient concerns that a child may be suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm resulting from a parent or carer's persistent attempt to fabricate, induce or exaggerate an illness, a referral should be made to CSC as soon as possible in line with LSCP multi-agency procedures.

Record Keeping

Records should use clear and straightforward language, should be concise and accurate not only in fact, but in differentiating between opinion, judgements and hypotheses. It should be clearly recorded what is reported by the parents/carers and what has been directly observed by the practitioners. Where it is considered that illness may be fabricated or induced, the records relating

to the child's symptoms, illness, diagnosis and treatments should always include the name (and agency) or the person who gave or reported the information. This should be dated and signed legibly'

Police response

During the process of information sharing and assessment it may become apparent that there are indicators that a crime has been committed. This should be taken into due consideration during all stages of assessment and interventions and the police will provide direction regarding professional intervention in order to avoid disrupting any possible criminal investigation/process.

Emergency action

Circumstances of the child can change at any point during the investigation, for example if parents or carers become aware of concerns they may escalate the abuse. Decisions about need for immediate action to safeguard the child/ren should be kept under constant review and appropriate legal advice sought where required.

References

The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child health (2013) Fabricated or Induced Illness by Carers. Practical guide for Paediatricians (2009) Update statement.

The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) Perplexing Presentations/Fabricated or Induced illness in Children. RCPCH guidance (2021)

https://childprotection.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/perplexing-presentations-and-fii/

UK Government. 1989. Children Act. 1989. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents

Working Together to Safeguard Children – a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (2023)

Glaser, D. & Davis, P. (2019) 'For debate: Forty years of fabricated or induced illness (FII): where next for paediatricians? Paper 2: Management of perplexing presentations including FII', Archives of Disease in Childhood, 104, pp.7-11

Safeguarding Children in Whom illness is Fabricated or Induced – Department for Health (2008)

Multi-agency procedures

North Yorkshire: http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk

City of York: http://www.saferchildrenyork.org.uk/

Appendix 1

FII Chronology Format

Name of child:	**DOB** (dd/mm/yy):
Complied by:	**Agency:**

DATE	TIME	NAME	SOURCE	EPISODE/EVENT	COMMENT / DISCREPENCY
dd/mm/yy	*24 Hr Clock e.g.14.35*	*Name of child (there may be more than one child affected)*	*Agency and source within that agency*	*Describe the event/episode (see above section good chronology)*	*With particular reference to any warning signs in Table 1*

Please visit either the NYSCP/CYSCP websites to access the form:

NYSCP

CYSCP

Appendix 2

Health and Education Rehabilitation Plan Template

Child's name: _____ Name of responsible clinician: _____

What does the child need?	Actions to achieving goal:	Who will ensure this happens?	When by?	Outcome for child:	Date for review: