

PATIENT INFORMATION

Home Safety : Guidance for Parents and Professionals (CFHD – G002)

What is Home Safety?

Children are usually deeply curious – it's how they learn, grow and develop. They are often curious about the environments surrounding them and how things within them work. Occupational Therapists recognise that this exploration can be very nerve wracking for parents and caregivers; especially those with children with *additional* needs who often find it difficult to understand risk, danger and personal safety. For many reasons, these children might also struggle to remember rules, understand social norms and control their emotional and behavioural reactions.

Despite such challenges, Occupational Therapists encourage "*positive risk taking*". That is, weighing up the risks to your child within the home and *managing* those risks so that your child can access their home and activities within it, as much as possible. Although we understand that you might feel the need to stop your child from accessing some environments and activities all together, it is important that all children are supported to develop their understanding of risk and danger in a safely managed way.

Children's Occupational Therapists can provide your family with examples of wellestablished strategies which you can use at home to keep your child safer and - as far as is appropriate - promote, rather than restrict, their access to their home.

Risk Assessment

We all naturally carry out "informal risk assessments" all the time, without even realising it - for example, crossing the road. A risk assessment involves spotting any hazards in an environment or during an activity and then applying some "controls" (strategies) to reduce the risks. So going back to our example of an adult wanting to cross the road, they would decide whether it is a safe place to cross or whether there is a safer dedicated place to cross and what the traffic on the road is like. Sometimes we can change our behaviours to increase our safety or we might need specific equipment to be safer. For example, wearing a fluorescent jacket when crossing busy roads at night. Considering home safety, we prefer to look at changing behaviours or making small environmental adjustments before making any drastic changes (like completely preventing a child from accessing a room).

Home Safety Strategies

The level of intervention will always depend upon the comprehension / learning needs of the child.

Stage 1

- Remain consistent and firm with the *behavioural approach* rewarding desired behaviours with clear praise, sticker charts / healthy rewards (eg time at the park) and removing enjoyed items/treats for undesirable behaviours
- Setting very clear and consistent boundaries
- Explain the risks of undesirable, unsafe behaviours
- Social stories to teach risk and desirable behaviours (social norms)
- Educational videos watch these together and discuss afterwards (eg https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org & http://www.do2learn.com/games/songs).

The bottom line is, *be vigilant*. No environment is risk free, but risks can be reduced.

Even once you have 'safety-proofed' your home, children with additional needs often continue to need supervision when exploring their environments, to support their safe learning and development.

We do not recommend specific companies for safety proofing, but some wellestablished providers who provide inexpensive solutions that you may wish to research include:

Jackloc Babydan Smith & Locke Magiplug SGN Safetots

Hazard Area	Potential Risks	Strategies
LIGHTS	Pulling down light fixtures	 Replacing dangling lights with flush light fittings as much as possible Ensuring use of energy saving bulbs which do not produce as much heat, to reduce risk of burns if doing this
ELECTRIC SOCKETS / CABLES	Fingers in plug sockets	 Plug socket covers Installation of a key operated socket Plug socket cover – choose this style NOT this style Not this style Key operated socket
	Chewing through cables	 Hide/cover cables with cable tubes Provide safe alternatives ie chewables or 'chewlery' sensory toys

		 Keep lockable windows locked in either the closed o cracked open position Remove items from beneath windows that may be climbed on to access window
SMODNIM	Absconding via windows	 Window restrictors (depending upon the type o window you have, choose the appropriate restrictor) eg cable style, concealed key locking metal style swivel/stud style, folding style. Image: Concealed with the style of the style
		Cable style restrictor concealed key locking style
	Smashing windows	 Most modern windows are fitted with shatter prooglass. If yours are not, consider safety film across the pane of glass to hold the broken glass togethe (www.windowfilm.co.uk) Consider whether film needs to be anti-glare – filters out UV light; useful for those who are light sensitive Same can be used across internal doors with glass panels.

DOORS	Fingers trapped in door frame	 Finger guards fitted on doorways; completely covering the area between door and hinge when the door is open
	Falling against inside of door – carer unable to open from outside	 Fit 180^o hinges; door can swing inwards and outwards www.ratman.co.uk
BLINDS	Injury from cords on blinds	 Replace with cordless, spring loaded blinds if possible Install and adjust cord stops to limit movement of inne cords on blinds and shades Keep cords out of reach on a short setting Move furniture and climbable surfaces away from windows.

	Childron with limited dama	var awaranaaa and history, of unaafa hahaviawra within tha
KITCHEN		er awareness and history of unsafe behaviours within the supervised when spending time in this room
	Inappropriate use of	Plug socket covers
	electrical appliances	Installation of a key operated socket
	Desire to boil the kettle and pour from this	 Close supervision If child has good upper limb strength and can pour safely from kettle with supervision, do not fill kettle with more water than needed for food/drink being prepared, to reduce overspill
	Opening the washing machine when on / tampering with controls	 Most modern washing machines have an inbuilt automatic child lock when cycle is on If your machine does not have this feature, lock the child out o the kitchen when washing machine is on by either locking the door or installing a child safety gate of appropriate height to prevent climbing over Covering dials with oven knob covers Consider only putting this appliance on once your child has gone to bed
	Tampering with oven knobs	 Covering knobs with covers/guards If you have a gas hob, consider installing a lockable gas-pipe valve; usually key operated If this is an electric oven and the child does it in order to watch the digital numbers change, provide them with a small digita clock of their own to play with <i>Lockable Gas Pipe Valve</i>
	Burning hands on electric hobs	 Electro-magnetic energy heats an Induction Hob – pan gets ho but hob surface does not. See local kitchen suppliers – two rings roughly £200, 4 rings roughly £300.
	Turning on sink taps	 Flood prevention plug. Fits inside sink and prevents overflow risk Flood Prevention Plug Fit a stopcock to sinks / baths / toilet pipework to cut wate supply (for example, do this during the night time). Turr on/off with the flick of a switch. www.surestop.co.uk

	Sure Stop
Opening cupboard/drawer or fridge doors to access excess food or potentially dangerous items (sharp objects and cleaning chemicals / washing powders)	 Keep cleaning products and harmful chemicals out of the stretch reach of little legs and arms Install child locks on cupboard doors / drawers containing hazardous chemicals and sharp objects; <i>magnetic style</i> prevents tampering for little Houdini's!

	Open fire	 Tall fire guard If child enjoys staring at the flames closely, provide alternative slow-moving visual, for example lava lamp, fish tank, images of fish or fire on electronic tablet or TVs, snow globes etc
FAMILY ROOM	Tripping over rugs	 Fit rug grip material beneath rug (widely available online and ir DIY stores)

	 Anti-tip furniture straps (attach to furniture and wall to fix in place) Widely available from DIY stores
Pulling over furniture and / or TV	
Opening cupboards with potentially dangerous items in (eg alcohol / glass / letter openers / batteries)	 In the first instance, keep these out of reach If this is not possible, install child locks on cupboard doors containing these items (eg magnetic style to prevent tampering)
Ligatures and strangulation	 Furniture with rounded edges, such as mirrors, tv cabinets and shelves (<u>www.toughfurniture.com</u>)
Hitting / smashing the tv screen	 Tv shatter-proof screen protectors
Pulling television off wall / tipping it over	 Consider mounting the tv in a television cabinet (see www.toughfurniture.com)

НАЦЕМАУ	Absconding via the front door • Access in and out • Security measures • Absconding Supervision level (awake, asleep and escorted)	 Prior to fitting anything extra, Ring Devon Fire Service – they will visit your home for free and provide advice as to where you can fit extra locks in relation to fire safety and escape route access Ensure that fire and carbon monoxide alarms are regularly checked and batteries replaced as necessary Fit a chain or bolt lock high up, out of child's reach. Keep the chain done up and door locked If you do not have a chain and do not want to fit one, fit a cable window/door restrictor If you have a key lock, key to be kept out of reach of child. Key could be kept in a key safe next to inside of front door Alternatively, keep the key in situ and cover with a key guard If these strategies have all been tried and not worked, it may be appropriate for OT to become involved to consider higher level interventions such as telecare PIR door sensors / safety gates to restrict access to the front door.
	Tripping / slipping / falling (due to physical/medical need)	 Bannisters on both sides of stairs – encourage to hold both Physiotherapist assessment for safe stair mobility Close adult supervision Regular Opticians checks Referral to ROVIC professional (Registered Officer for Visually Impaired Children) if appropriate
STAIRS	Tripping / falling (due to slippery flooring or clutter sitting on the stairs)	 Ensure stairs are clutter free at all times Consider carpeting wooden stairs Bannisters on both sides of stairs – encourage to hold both
	Jumping downstairs / swinging around bannisters : general deliberate unsafe behaviours	 Encourage gross motor movements in more appropriate environments (eg the park, the garden, soft play areas) Encourage engagement in calming activities which provide movement, for example yoga Encourage engagement in disciplined movements, for example martial arts
	Lack of comprehension of stair safety (ie younger children)	 Stair gates can be used for children up to 5 years old

	Lack of comprehension of stair safety (ie younger children)	Stair gates can be used for children up to 5 years old
	Climbing over stair gates already in situ	 Remove stair gates when your child begins to attempt climbing them Taller stair gates are available, but may be considered as restrictive for older children and should not be used unless there is a clear need for a stair gate as a child gets older
BATHROON/TOILET	Playing with water- running taps whilst unattended. Burns or flooding	 Supervise young children who have learning needs whilst they are in the bathroom. Wait outside of the door / monitor how long your child is in the bathroom – check in with them after a minute or two, depending on how long you expect them to be in the bathroom Burns - turn down the thermostat on your boiler to regulate maximum water temperature. Alternatively, install tap guard on hot tap (assess whether this is necessary all day or just at night) Flood prevention plug to fit inside sink and prevent overflow risk
	Blocking / flooding the plugs / sinks / toilet	 Monitor bathroom use – is your child using the bathroom frequently, but not to use the toilet? Only allow access to amount of toilet roll needed (eg one roll maximum during the day and a few sheets ripped off during the night) Flood prevention plug
	Hazardous chemicals & sharp objects	 In the first instance, keep these out of reach If this is not possible, install child locks on cupboard doors containing these items. Again, consider the magnetic type

		• If your child is able to comprehend and understand risks, clearly explain the risks of this behaviour
		• Why is your child awake during the night? are they trying to meet a need - eg getting a drink or using the bathroom? Are they trying to get your attention? Do they experience nightmares? Are they sensitive to light or noise?
		 Ensure proper 'sleep hygiene' (no electronics within the bedroom, comfortable temperature, comfortable sleepwear etc)
Σ		• Ensure that your child has access to a calming, consistent bedtime routine (warm bath, storytime, look at food/drink intake during the evenings)
SLEEP/BEDROOM	Waking during the night and moving around unsupervised	 Getting a drink – ensure a plastic cup or sucky top bottle of water is left within your child's bedroom at night
		 Using the bathroom – if this is frequent during the night, speak with your GP/Nurse and consider a referral to Specialist Continence Nurses
		 Sensitive to light – no excess light from outdoor security lights / lampposts / landing light underneath door. Blackout blinds can be useful, be consider impact on lack of sunlight in the morning, which naturally wakes the body up.
		 Sensitive to sound – No loud noise in the house during bedtime routine and after your child has gone to bed. Consider soundproofing single glazed windows – extra insulation can be fitted (expanding foam insulation, insulating tape and other similar products can be purchased easily from DIY shops)
	Ligatures and strangulation	 Furniture with rounded edges, such as mirrors, wardrobes and headboards.
VENTILATION	Radiators – heat and climbing Ventilation	 If a child uses a radiator as a means to climb, it may be necessary to install a cover over the radiator to prevent it falling off the wall. Reduce the risk of burning –turn down the thermostat on the radiator Consider under floor heating Open small windows for ventilation or install window restrictors to maintain ventilation.

FIRE	Fire alerts, ability to escape doors & windows	Devon and Somerset Fire Service offer free Home Fire Safety Check. (0800 05 02 999) The check takes no longer than 5 minutes after which a home fire safety visit may be offered. The visit takes less than 30 minutes; a free smoke detector can be fitted if required. Some simple steps to reduce the risk: 1 Fit a working smoke alarm 2 Take care when cooking and never leave cooking food attended 3 Plan and practise your escape route 4 Make a bedtime check 5 Don't overload sockets 6 Put cigarettes right out 7 Use candles carefully 8 Have your chimney swept regularly
GARDEN	Varying levels and steps	 If child has reduced mobility or is unsteady on their feet, consider how they will move between different levels and navigate steps. Are there hand rails in place? If there are slippery surfaces (grass or concrete slopes), consider laying safety anti-slip rubbing matting / rubber grass mats If there are slippery surfaces (grass or concrete slopes), consider laying safety anti-slip rubbing matting / rubber grass mats If there are slippery surfaces (grass or concrete slopes), consider laying safety anti-slip rubbing matting / rubber grass mats If there are slippery surfaces (grass or concrete slopes), consider laying safety anti-slip rubbing matting / rubber grass mats If the state of the state of

Injury from gardening tools / chemicals / equipment	 Securely lock these away in a shed / suitable cupboard and <i>never</i> leave these unattended If your child is helping in the garden, <i>never</i> leave them unsupervised and do not allow them to use heavy, dangerous electrical equipment
Absconding via the garden	 Ensure all fences are properly maintained with no broken/damaged panels – property owner is responsible for repairs & maintenance Supervise/keep an eye on young children in the garden Gate locks should be high up, out of your child's reach If objects are climbed upon to abscond, ensure these are in the middle of the garden, not up against walls/fences Consider fitting a roller barrier to top of fence (www.insight-security.com/roller-barrier)
Ponds and paddling pools	 <i>Always</i> closely supervise children around water Fencing around or coverings over a pond can reduce the risk of accidents If a pond or paddling pool is not in use, drain the water out
Child puts everything in their mouth!	 Ensure there are no poisonous plants/flowers in the garden or house Where possible, remove gravel and small stones from the garden Be aware of the toxic effects of pesticides / slug pellets / weed killer. Avoid using these where possible
Slips / trips / cuts when using play equipment	 Remove or quickly repair broken or damaged play equipment Supervising children who are consistent risk takers when using play equipment Place a net around trampolines to reduce risk of falls

	Running into the road	 If it is possible, encourage children to play in a space which is not adjacent to a road If not possible, fit driveway guard block across the driveway as a visual prompt and to prevent balls rolling into the road
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STORAGE	Accessing the shed or garage	 Close supervision – there is usually no need for a child to access this area Padlocks on the shed and keys kept hidden / out of child's reach Garage kept locked / close supervision – there is usually no need for a child to access this area Hazardous chemicals kept high up on shelves out of child's reach

Installation

If you are unsure as to how to fit any safety equipment, please contact your local 'handyman' service who will be able to assist you to fit this safely and appropriately. If you live in privately rented, Council or Housing Association property, always ensure that you have gained the property owners' permission prior to making alterations (eg window restrictors, stair gates, gas isolations taps, door locks).

How can Occupational Therapy help?

If you have tried the strategies suggested and you feel that your child is still at risk of injury or harm, you can make a referral to Occupational Therapy, who can provide further advice.

LINKS TO USEFUL RESOURCES

Alzheimer's Society - <u>https://shop.alzheimers.org.uk/daily-living-aids</u> Many of the home safety recommendations which apply to adults with Dementia are also applicable to children.

Safetots -	https://www.safetots.co.uk/		
Babydan	http://www.babydan.com/page1036.aspx		
Kiddicare	http://www.kiddicare.com		
Locking cooker Valve	https://www.sgn.co.uk/Safety/Locking-Cooker-Valve/		
The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents <u>https://www.rospa.com/home-safety/advice/child-safety/</u>			
NHS Baby Safety Tips -	http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/pregnancy-and- baby/pages/baby-safety-tips.aspx		
Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service - https://www.dsfire.gov.uk/			
Home Safety Booklet (Fire Service) https://www.dsfire.gov.uk/YourSafety/SafetyInTheHome/documents/DS2012- 125HomeSafetyBooklet_screen.pdf			
<u>125HomeSafetyBooklet_screen.pdf</u>			

Well Child (charity who may assist with minor home & garden adaptations) https://www.wellchild.org.uk/supporting-you/garden-bedroom-makeovers/

http://www.diy.com/departments/home-furniture-storage/home-furnishings/kidsdcor/nursery-decor/childrens-safety/DIY1375926.cat

For further assistance or to receive this information in a different format, please contact the department which created this leaflet.

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