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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect: Advocating for Forensic Training Among Dentists in Pakistan for Enhanced Detection and Reporting Mechanisms

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Child abuse and neglect (CAN) has become so common in Pakistan that the societies become insensitive towards it. According to the NGO in Pakistan, Sahil reported that from the age of 6 to 15, boys are most vulnerable to abuse and the age bracket between 0 to 5 and 16 to 18 girls are at higher risk of abuse (1). Almost 60-75% of CAN involve facial injuries and marks which include bruising, ear injuries, eye injuries, fracture of the facial bone, and sexually transmitted infections. These signs can be immediately detected by the dentist by examination and by the history of the presenting scars, which may contain irrelevancy and lack of connectivity by the caregiver or guardian. For this reason, it has been recommended for so long that Dentists should be involved in child protection agencies. (2)

Globally reporting of CAN cases remains the major issue due to the lack of functional agencies or the lack of knowledge about the reporting mechanism to the child-protecting bodies in the region. The CAN cases remain unreported by dentists because they are not trained professionally to identify and detect such cases. Moreover, the study also revealed that the dentist remained silent and did not take any action against it even when they detected the cases (3). In lower-middle-income countries like Pakistan where under-funded child protection agencies or cultural taboos and conservative beliefs make it more difficult to tackle the situation, the lack of professional forensic training for the dentistputs the abused child in a more vulnerable position. (4)

Keeping these reasons in the eye, more explorative and deep studies are required among the dentists in Pakistan regarding their Forensic knowledge of CAN case detection and handling each case as the responsible active child-protecting body. Furthermore, the understanding of the country's laws and reporting knowledge should also be evaluated among dentists so that these studies would be the strong base for the policy reconsideration in the dental school, regarding forensic training among dentists in Pakistan

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