



Out of Family court into the Health System

Urgent Guide for Parents in the UK

Introduction

This guide is for parents in the UK who are facing cases of child emotional abuse and navigating the transition from the family court system to the health system. It provides essential facts, actionable steps, and key contacts to help you protect your child and understand your rights. The guide is also relevant for professionals working with vulnerable children.

Key Facts and Statistics

- **Child Emotional Abuse: 1 in 5 children in child protection cases suffer emotional abuse (ICD-10 T74.32). Only 28% of these cases result in legal consequences for the perpetrator (NSPCC 2023).**
- **Impact of the Family Court System: 68% of parents involved in prolonged child protection cases report severe psychological distress. The average case processing time is 14 months (University of Manchester 2022, Family Court Statistics 2023).**

- **False Allegations:** There has been a 42% increase in reports of fabricated psychological diagnoses since 2020. 78% of these cases involve a parent with documented personality disorders (PAIN 2023).
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Emergency Action Plan

1. Contact Social Services Immediately

Template:

“Under Section 47, Children Act 1989, I request urgent intervention for [child's name], DOB [date]. The child is registered as a victim of emotional abuse (ICD-10 T74.32) with documented evidence of weaponisation of the child. Demand a protection plan within 24 hours.”out of family court into the health System

2. Police Report

Template:

“I report child emotional abuse under Section 1, Children and Young Persons Act 1933. Request immediate protection of my child and evidence preservation.”out of family court into the health System

The School’s Role and What to Observe

- **Schools must report suspected abuse within 24 hours (Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023).**
- **62% of emotional abuse is first detected in school settings (DfE 2022).**

What Schools Should Observe

- **Behavioural Red Flags:** Sudden anxiety or depression, unexplained mood swings (e.g., crying fits after contact with a specific parent), emotional numbness.
- **Social Signs:** Withdrawal from peers, unusual submissiveness toward adults, using adult-like language about parental conflicts.
- **Cognitive Signs:** Concentration difficulties (without prior ADHD diagnosis), self-blame (“It’s my fault Mum and Dad fight”), parroting a parent’s exact phrases (“Dad says Mum is mentally ill”).
- **Physical Signs:** Recurrent stomach/headaches without medical cause, sleep disturbances, poor personal hygiene.

- **Parent/Caregiver Interactions: Child fears or avoids a specific parent, parent blocks contact with the other parent, child only discusses one parent and shows anxiety about the other.**

School Documentation Template

Plain Text

DATE: _____

CHILD: _____

OBSERVATIONS:

Emotional changes

Social behaviour changes

Physical stress signs

Unusual parent interactions

ACTION:

Informed parent (if safe)

Alerted safeguarding lead

Contacted social services

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Legal Consequences

- **For Children: 45% higher risk of self-harm in adolescence, 3x higher likelihood of adult depression (NHS Digital 2023).**
- **For the System: 72% success rate for parents securing specialist solicitors early. Average compensation for malpractice: £42,000 (FRG 2023, LGO 2022).**

Key Contacts

- **Children's Services: Local authority (find via <http://gov.uk/>)**
- **Police Child Protection Unit: 101 (emergency: 999)**

In honor of Phillip Herron

- **Family Rights Group: 0808 801 0366 (legal advice)**
 - **Andrew John Teague, NAAP: ateague764@gmail.com (NAAP on Facebook)**
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Conclusion and Sources

All inquiries must be documented with proof of receipt. Statistics verified via official sources: NSPCC, NHS Digital, Ministry of Justice.

Prepared by Peter Knudsen, International Specialist, Parental Alienation Awareness EU, in honour of Phillip Herron.