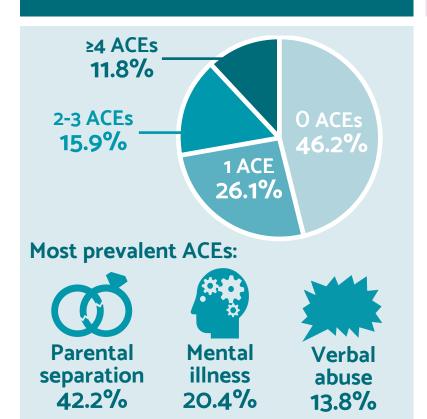
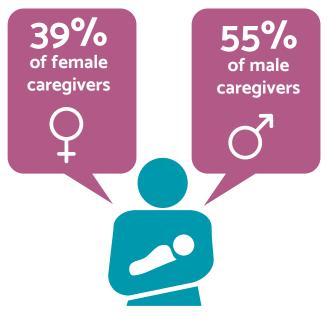
Health visitor enquiry about caregivers' adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): Summarising key learning from a pilot evaluation

ACE enquiry delivered by health visitors (HV) during routine **6-week** contacts with families. Caregivers completed a **written ACE questionnaire** and had the opportunity to **discuss their experiences with the HV**, irrespective of number of ACEs.





...said this was the **first time** they had told a professional or service about their ACEs^b

History of ACEs was significantly associated with:

- Requiring more intensive HV support
- Lower family resilience
- Poorer health (self-rated)
- Less local community involvement

Caregivers with ≥4 ACEs were



^aTransgender caregivers removed from subsequent analyses due to identifiability; ^bOf those with any ACEs (n=517); ^cCompared with those with O ACEs in logistic regression.





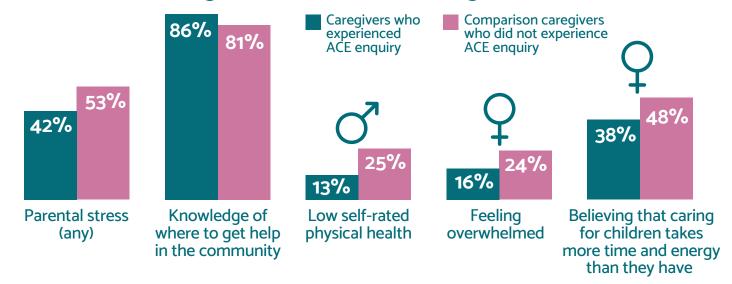




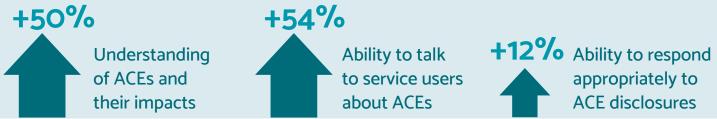


Impacts of ACE enquiry^d

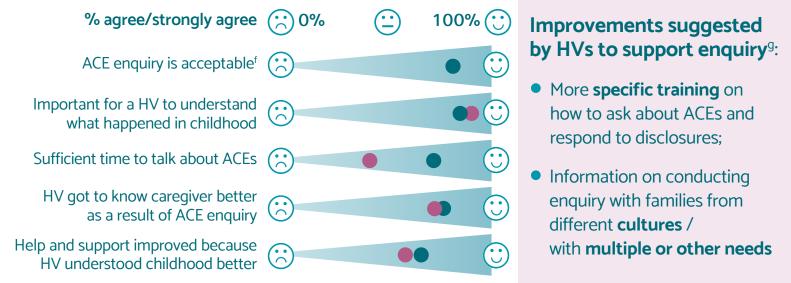
Differences in caregiver health and wellbeing 6 months after birth:



Post training and enquiry, HVs^e were increasingly confident in their:



Caregiver C & HV H feedback



- ACE enquiry positively received by caregivers
- May be a means to support the caregiver-HV relationship and provide unique opportunities to disclose
- Support is provided for high quality training in ACE awareness.
- Further work should look to understand the caregiver experience in more detail.

^dData were also collected from a comparison cohort who had not received ACE enquiry (n=676); ^eSurvey responses compared pretraining to post-implementation for n=58 HVs; ^fCaregivers only; ^gFocus groups conducted with n=74 HVs and team leaders.

The information in this infographic is taken from *Health visitor enquiry about caregivers' adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): Key learning from a pilot evaluation* (Hardcastle & Bellis, 2021)