

# Blacktown City Elder Abuse Prevention Collaborative

## Who do you call?

### Local Contacts

Blacktown City Elder Abuse Prevention Collaborative	<b>9839 6287</b>
Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)	<b>1800 600 681</b>
Chronic & Complex Services	
Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)	<b>9881 8787</b>
Integrated Violence Prevention & Response Service	
Women's Activity Self Help House (WASH)	<b>9677 1962</b>
West Connect Domestic Violence Services	<b>4732 2318</b>
Sydney West Aboriginal Health Service	<b>9832 1356</b>
Blacktown Women's and Girls' Health Centre	<b>9831 2070</b>
Blacktown Police Station	<b>9671 9199</b>
Mount Druitt Police Station	<b>8805 8399</b>
Riverstone Police Station	<b>9838 2199</b>

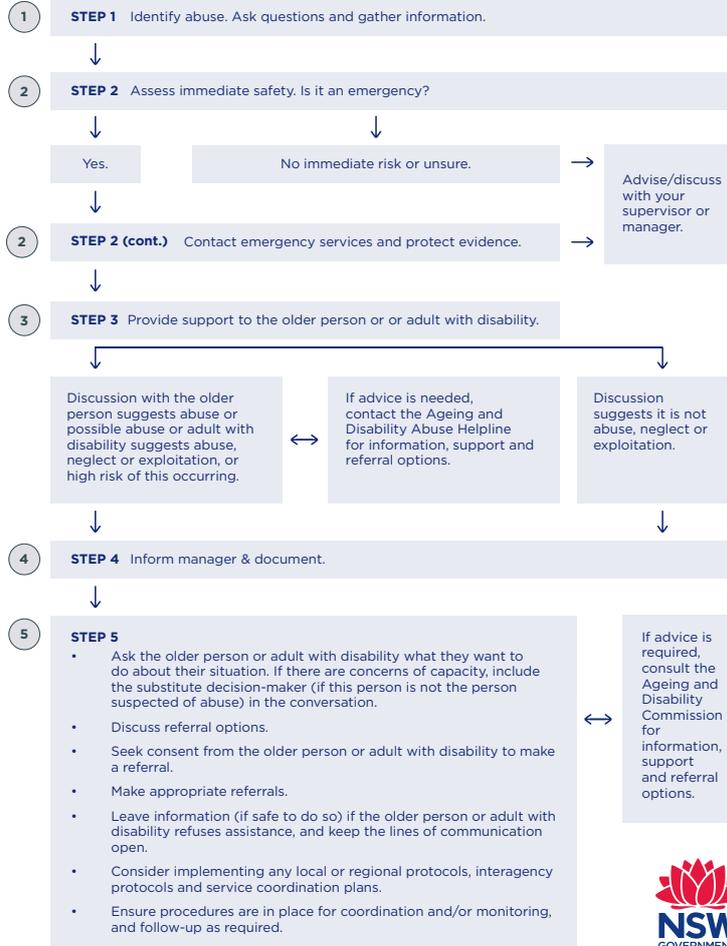
### State Contacts

Police or Ambulance	<b>000</b>
Ageing and Disability Abuse Helpline	<b>1800 628 221</b>
NSW Rape Crisis	<b>1800 424 017</b>
Domestic Violence Line	<b>1800 656 463</b>
Seniors Rights Service	<b>1800 424 079</b>
TIS (language interpreters)	<b>13 14 50</b>
My Aged Care (assessment for services)	<b>1800 200 422</b>
Carer Gateway	<b>1800 422 737</b>
National Dementia Helpline	<b>1800 100 500</b>
Let's Talk Elder Support and Mediation Service	<b>1300 364 277</b>



## 5 steps for responding to abuse of an older person or adult with disability.

Note: The older person or adult with disability could also be the carer. Identify if it is appropriate to talk with the person first before proceeding.



# Behaviours

# Abuse Types

# Signs

**Financial abuse** is threatening to take someone's money or assets, misusing another person's money without permission, or stealing and abusing power for financial gain.



Financial

Significant bank withdrawals, that may include changes to a Will.

No money to pay for essentials for the home, including food, clothing, and utilities.

**Psychological abuse** is threatening, pressuring or intimidating someone verbally, or emotionally blackmailing them. This also includes threatening to isolate someone from friends and family.



Psychological

Resignation, shame, depression, and tearfulness.

Social withdrawal, worry or anxiety after a visit by specific person or people.

**Neglect** is a type of abuse that means a vulnerable person's basic needs are not being met. This could be not providing adequate food, clothing or shelter, not keeping someone safe, or refusing to meet a vulnerable person's healthcare needs.



Neglect

Inadequate clothing, complaints of being too cold or too hot.

Poor personal hygiene with an unkempt appearance.

Unexplained weight loss, dehydration, poor skin integrity, malnutrition.

**Physical abuse** is intentionally pushing, shoving, kicking or injuring someone else. This includes physically restraining or locking someone up in their home.



Physical

Internal or external injuries (sprains, dislocations and fractures, pressure sores, unexplained bruises or marks on different areas of the body, pain on touching).

**Sexual abuse** is having non-consensual contact with someone. This could be enforcing nudity, or inappropriate washing or handling.



Sexual

Unexplained STD or incontinence (bladder or bowel).

Injury and trauma, for example scratches, bruises to face, neck, chest, abdomen, thighs or buttocks.

Anxiety around the perpetrator.

The most common type of **exploitation** is financial. This means someone takes money, assets or allowances from a vulnerable person for their own use and without permission.

Exploitation can also be someone who sells, transfers or changes property titles



Exploitation

Similar to financial abuse, signs can include unpaid bills, unexplained shortage of money or unusual activity appearing on bank statements.