

Data Protection - Looking after and sharing information about your child

We have a duty of care to help patients and families understand how information about them is kept and shared and we include the following information in all our patient leaflets:

Information is collected about your child relevant to their diagnosis, treatment and care. We store it in written records and electronically on computer. As a necessary part of that care and treatment we may have to share some of your information with other people and organisations who are either responsible or directly involved in your child's care. This may involve taking your child's information off site. We may also have to share some of your information for other purposes; such as research etc. Any information that is shared in this way will not identify your child unless we have your consent. If you have any questions and/or do not want us to share that information with others, please talk to the people looking after your child or contact PALS (Patient Advice and Liaison Service) on 0121 333 8403.

This information has been produced by the Emergency Department.

Support our Emergency Department


Birmingham
Children's Hospital
Charity
Doing more for sick kids

With up to 200 children coming to our Emergency Department every day, with everything from broken toes to severe road traffic injuries, there can be a bit of a wait. With your help, we can continue to provide books, toys and activity packs to keep children occupied and distracted during any waits and throughout their treatment journey.

Text
GIVE2ED to
70111 to
donate **£3** to
show your
support.

Standard rates apply. Registered Charity Number 1160875

bch.org.uk/donate

NHS

Birmingham Women's
and Children's
NHS Foundation Trust

Advice Sheet for

Broken Clavicle

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Information for Parents:

Caring for your child after a broken clavicle (collar bone)

How is it caused?

A broken clavicle (collar bone) usually happens after a fall onto the shoulder or an outstretched hand. It is a common injury in children, which heals well. Although painful to start with, it will improve quickly.

What are the features of a broken clavicle?

- Swelling, bruising over the collar bone.
- Feeling tender/painful. Your child might also feel pain in the arm.
- Reduced movement of shoulder/arm.

What will happen when my child attends the emergency department?

- Your child will be seen and assessed by the doctor or nurse practitioner.
- The doctor or nurse practitioner will examine your child's injured shoulder/arm.
- An X-Ray will be taken to see if the collar bone is broken.
- A dose of paracetamol and/or ibuprofen will be given, if required, to relieve pain.
- A sling will be applied to support the arm, which your child can remove at night time or when the pain has settled.
- You will be given an appointment for your child to attend the return to the review clinic in the Emergency Department, in about 10 days time, to see if the bone is healing normally.

What else do I need to know?

At home your child will need to wear the sling for 10 days. It should be removed at night. Use a pillow to support the arm in bed.

Bathing

Your child can still take a bath or shower but should remove the sling first.

Daily activities

- Your child can go to school, but should not take part in games or PE until their clinic review.
- Your child must wear the sling at playtimes and when they are outside.

Pain relief

Paracetamol and/or ibuprofen can be given regularly to help stop any pain. Please follow the instructions on the bottle carefully, concerning dose and how often the medicine can be given. Make sure you do not give your child more than the recommended dose stated on the bottle.

Further information

If you need any more information or advice please contact: 111.

Call 111 if you need medical help fast, but it's not life-threatening – for example, if you:

- Think you need to go to the hospital.
- Don't know who to call for medical help.
- Don't have a GP to call.
- Need medical advice or reassurance about what to do next.



For health needs that are urgent, you should call your GP. If a health professional has given you a number to call for a particular condition, you should continue to use that number.