

<p>The best way to handle sexual abuse is to tell the child/adolescent to “forget about it.” PHONY ACTUALLY, Children/adolescents need to feel accepted to share whatever they want/need to about their sexual abuse. It is also not helpful to push the child/adolescent to talk beyond what he/she is ready to say.</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004), as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute (2011)</p>	<p>If you are abused by somebody who’s the same sex as you, it means you’re gay. PHONY ACTUALLY The sex of the perpetrator does not indicate anything about whether the victim is straight or gay.</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2010)</p>
<p>By the age of 18, 1 out of every 3 girls, and 1 out of every 6 boys experience some form of sexual abuse. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004), as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute (2011)</p>	<p>One way perpetrators coax children into engaging in sexually abusive activities is through statements such as “this will be out little secret.” PROOF</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004), as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute (2011)</p>
<p>It is important to teach children/adolescents the proper names for their genitals. Children/adolescents should also be encouraged to feel comfortable talking to their parents about their bodies, without embarrassment. PROOF</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>“Abuse is like a boomerang. If you don’t deal with it, it can come back to hurt you.” PROOF</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>
<p>Ending the secrecy about your sexual abuse can help you heal. There is NO evidence that talking about sexual abuse will make kids feel worse. PROOF</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>After disclosing sexual abuse that occurred by a family member, children and adolescents are often bothered by self-doubt, self-blame, fear of the perpetrator and distress over what their disclosure has done to the family. PROOF</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>
<p>“Recanting” is when a child or adolescent talks about being sexually abused on a daily basis. PHONY ACTUALLY Recanting is when someone “takes back” their disclosure of sexual abuse. This is common and does not mean that the child/adolescent was lying about the sexual abuse.</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>Even parents, who believe their child/adolescent immediately upon disclosing sexual abuse, may begin to struggle with feelings of guilt at not having been able to prevent the abuse or not realizing that something was wrong before their child/adolescent told. PROOF</p> <p>Source: National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>