

<p>Therapy before a trial</p> <p>Information for children, young people and their parents or carers</p> <p>www.staffsscb.gov.uk</p>	<p>审理前治疗</p> <p>儿童、青少年及其父母或抚养者信息</p> <p>www.staffsscb.gov.uk</p>
<p>The Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board is a partnership between:</p> <p>Staffordshire County Council – Children and Lifelong Learning</p> <p>Adult Social Care</p> <p>District Councils</p> <p>The Police Probation</p> <p>Youth Offending Services</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Connexions</p> <p>CAFCASS</p> <p>Young Offenders Institutes</p> <p>The Voluntary Sector</p> <p>Safeguarding Children Board</p>	<p>Staffordshire 儿童保护局是以下单位之间的合作:</p> <p>Staffordshire County Council – Children and Lifelong Learning (Staffordshire 郡议会 – 儿童与毕生学习)</p> <p>Adult Social Care (成人社会医疗)</p> <p>District Councils (区议会)</p> <p>The Police Probation (警方监护)</p> <p>Youth Offending Services (青少年犯罪部门)</p> <p>Health (健康)</p> <p>Connexions (一个帮助青少年获得信息、建议、指导、咨询等的组织)</p> <p>CAFCASS (儿童与家庭法庭咨询和支持服务)</p> <p>Young Offenders Institutes (青少年罪犯协会)</p> <p>The Voluntary Sector (志愿部门)</p> <p>Safeguarding Children Board (儿童保护局)</p>
<p>If you would like this document in another language or format, e.g. large text, please contact the Communications Team (Children and Lifelong Learning) on 01785 278666.</p>	<p>如果您需要其他语言或格式的本文档 (例如大字体), 请联系通讯团队 (Children and Lifelong Learning), 电话 01785278666。</p> <p>www.staffordshire.gov.uk</p>

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<p>What do we mean by therapy before a trial?</p> <p>If you have recently talked to the police or social workers about abuse that has happened to you, you may be left with upsetting feelings or fears.</p> <p>Therapists are people who are trained to talk to you about your feelings and help you deal with them.</p>	<p>审理前治疗指什么？</p> <p>如果您最近告诉了警方或社会工作人员您受到的虐待，您可能感到心烦意乱或恐惧。</p> <p>治疗专家指经过培训和您谈论您的感受并帮助您克服的人。</p>
<p>Who decides if you need to talk to someone?</p> <p>You do! It's up to you if you want to see a therapist. If you decide to see someone then change your mind you don't have to go again.</p> <p>If you change your mind again and want to try again, you can.</p>	<p>谁来决定我是否需要和某人交谈？</p> <p>由您自己来决定！您决定是否要看治疗专家。如果您决定去见某专家后改变了想法，那么您就不需要再去。</p> <p>如果您再次改变想去，也可以再次去看专家。</p>
<p>Why is therapy before a trial different to normal therapy?</p> <p>It is important that the therapist knows that you may have to go to court to give evidence about what has happened to you and that they follow certain guidelines. This is so that, in court, no one can say that you have changed your story after talking to a therapist.</p>	<p>为什么审理前治疗和普通治疗不同？</p> <p>重要的是，治疗专家知道您必须出庭证明发生过的事情，而且他们遵循特定的准则。这样在法庭上，没人可以说您在和治疗专家交谈后改变了说法。</p>

<p>What guidelines will the therapist have to follow?</p> <p>Your therapist has to tell your police officer that you are having therapy. The police officer will give the therapist some information about what has happened to you. This helps the Therapist decide how best to help you.</p> <p>Your therapist has to keep a record of when and where your meetings took place, how long they lasted and whether anyone else was there. They must give a copy of this record to your police officer for the court.</p>	<p>治疗专家必须遵循哪些准则?</p> <p>您的治疗专家必须告诉警方人员，您正在接受治疗。警方人员将向专家提供一些关于您所发生事情的信息。这样将帮助专家决定如何最好的帮助您。</p> <p>您的专家必须记录何时何地地进行会面，会面持续时间，以及是否有其他人在场。他们必须向警方人员提供记录副本用于法庭用途。</p>
<p>Will your therapist have to tell anyone what you said to them?</p> <p>In most cases, what you say is confidential. However, the court can call the therapist to give evidence and ask to see their records. If at any time you tell the therapist that things did not happen the way you originally told the police, they have to pass this information on.</p>	<p>治疗专家必须告诉别人您所说的内容吗?</p> <p>在大多数情况下，您所说的内容是保密的。但是，法庭可以传唤专家提供证据，并要求查看他们的记录。如果任何时候您告诉专家，事情不是按您最初告诉警方的方式发生，他们必须将这类信息向上传递。</p>
<p>How do you get to see a therapist?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In most cases you will have a social worker. You can ask them to ask a therapist to help you. ● Or you can ask your family doctor to refer you. ● Or there may be local services you 	<p>您如何会面治疗专家?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 在大多数情况下，您将有一名社会工作人员。您可以请他们找治疗专家帮助您。 ● 或者您可以请您的家庭医生为您咨询。 ● 或者可以致电当地服务，或亲自去请求这类帮助。如果您选择看专家，请记

<p>can phone or where you can just walk in and ask for this type of help. If you do choose to see a therapist, it is important that you remember to tell them that you may have to go to court. Also check that they know the guidelines they have to follow.</p> <p>If you need more information or you are still not sure what to do, speak to your social worker or police officer – they are there to help you.</p> <p>Remember – you don't have to get through this on your own.</p>	<p>住，告诉他们您可能必须去法庭。并且检查他们是否了解必须遵循的准则。</p> <p>如果您需要了解更多信息或是还不确定做什么，请告诉社会工作人员或警方人员 – 他们会帮助您。</p> <p>记住 – 您不必独立完成这些工作。</p>
<p>Further helpful information is available from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Solicitor who is a member of the Law Society's Children's Panel.• Your local Citizens Advice Bureau.• Family Rights Group (advice line) Tel: 0800 7311 696• Children's Legal Centre (advice line for young people) – Tel: 0800 783 21873	<p>更多有用信息来自于:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 担任法律社会儿童部门成员的法律顾问。• 您当地的市民咨询局。• 家庭权利组织（咨询热线） 电话：0800 7311 696• 儿童法律中心（青少年咨询热线—电话：0800 783 21873