

# **A SUPEREXPOSIÇÃO DE CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES PARA FINS DE SAÚDE: DESAFIOS PARA CONSTRUÇÃO DE UM AMBIENTE VIRTUAL NEURODIVERSO**

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PEDIATRA E MÉDICA DE ADOLESCENTES

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- CENÁRIO ATUAL:

-PESQUISAS INCIPIENTES SOBRE O TEMA ESTÃO EM CONSTRUÇÃO.



**Dra. Jádí Pedrosa**  
Pediatra e Hebiatra

## Online “Sharenting”: The Dangers of Posting Sensitive Information About Children on Social Media

Pietro Ferrara, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, Ignazio Cammisa, MD<sup>3</sup>, Giovanni Corsello, MD<sup>2,4</sup>, Ida Giardino, MD<sup>5,6</sup>, Mehmet Vural, MD<sup>6,7,8</sup>, Tudor Lucian Pop, MD<sup>6,7,9</sup>, Clara Pettoello-Mantovani, JD, LLM<sup>10</sup>, Flavia Indrio, MD<sup>5</sup>, and Massimo Pettoello-Mantovani, MD, PhD<sup>2,6,7</sup>

- **DIMENSÃO DO SHARENTING:**

- “A recent European study reports that parents share online an average of about 300 photos and sensitive data concerning their children each year. The top 3 destinations for these photos are Facebook (54%), Instagram (16%), and Twitter (12%)”
- “On average 81% of children living in Western countries have some sort of online presence before age 2 years, 92% in the US and 73% in Europe”

Disponível em :

[https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476\(23\)00018-5/fulltext](https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476(23)00018-5/fulltext).

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- “In 19% of cases, parents who post their children’s stories also reveal their names and date of birth, and 45% of Facebook posts include the child’s first name.”

### **Table. Main types of fraud resulting from digital identity theft**

The availability of data provided by the practice of reporting sensitive content on internet platforms can facilitate the following forms of digital fraud

- Identity cloning: the substitution of a person for the purpose of creating a new identity and using it in illicit activities.
- Financial identity theft: identity theft for the purpose of using a person’s identifying information to obtain any kind of financial benefit, including credit or financial loans or to open bank or credit cards accounts in the victim’s name.
- Criminal identity theft: using a victim’s data to perform various types of illicit public acts in the victim’s place.
- Synthetic identity theft: use of personal data of different individuals combined to “technically” construct in the laboratory, in whole or in part, a new identity according to one’s needs.
- Medical identity theft: use of others’ personal data to obtain health care services, other types of medical advantages, or public and individual’s health-related crimes.



# Sharenting and Children's Privacy in the United States: Parenting Style, Practices, and Perspectives on Sharing Young Children's Photos on Social Media

Authors:  [Mary Jean Amon](#),  [Nika Kartvelishvili](#),  [Bennett I. Bertenthal](#),  [Kurt Hugenberg](#),  [Apu Kapadia](#)  
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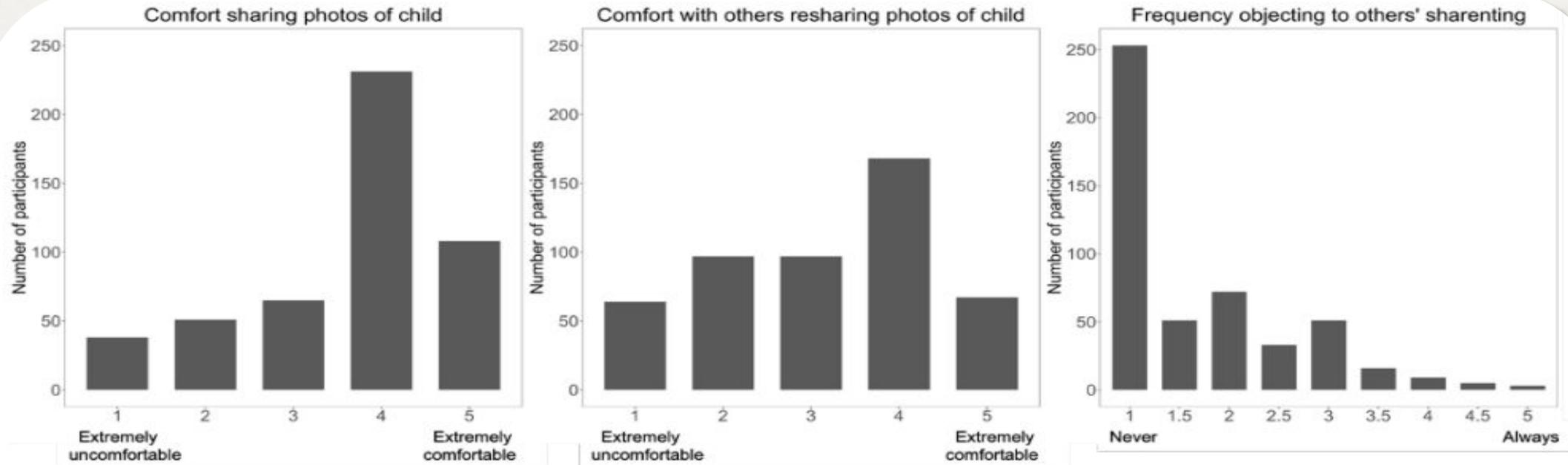


Fig. 1. Distribution of primary parental sharing frequency and comfort variables. The right-most plot representing frequency objecting to others' parental sharing includes the average score of two questions: one referencing friends and families' parental sharing and the other referencing strangers' parental sharing.



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## Children and Youth Services Review

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/childyouth](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/childyouth)

### Sharing images or videos of minors online: **Validation of the Sharenting Evaluation Scale (SES)**

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#### Item

1. How often have you shared pictures or videos of the minor on your social media profile?
2. How often have you sent photographs or videos of the minor by private message to another person?
3. How often have you shared more than one photo or video per day?
4. How often have you felt the need to want to share the minor's photographs or videos on social media?
5. How often have you shared a photo or video of the minor in order to receive positive feedback from your contacts?
6. How often have you shared photographs or videos of the minor in intimate situations (e.g. nude or semi-nude, in swimwear or in situations where sensitive information is exposed)?
7. How often have you shared photographs or videos that may cause frustration and/or embarrassment to the minor?
8. How often have you shared pictures or videos of other minors that you have received from other people (e.g. pictures of children of a family member or friend or even memes, stickers or viral videos)?
9. How often have people around you reproached you for sharing photos or videos of the minor?
10. How often have you deleted the photo or video after sharing it on social media after receiving feedback from someone else?
11. How often have you felt that you were invading the minor's privacy by sharing the child's photograph or video?
12. How often have you considered the Child Protection Act when sharing your photo or video?
13. How often have you considered that the photographs or videos you share on social media are creating a digital footprint of the minor?
14. How often have you considered that the photograph or video shared may have a negative impact on the minor's future?
15. How often have you considered that sharing a photo or video presents a risk to the minor?
16. How often have you considered that the photographs or videos you have shared of the minor could be used for identity theft on the Internet?
17. How often have you considered that the photographs or videos you have shared of the minor could end up on websites that promote paedophilia?

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- A Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria desaconselha a realização do Sharenting, mas ainda não possui documentos oficiais normativos sobre esse comportamento digital.
- É direção proposta aos pediatras brasileiros que orientem sobre ações e comportamentos digitais de crianças, adolescentes e suas famílias; oferecendo ampla gama de informações sobre riscos relativos à exposição digital de crianças e adolescentes com explanação sobre atuações mais protetivo e assertivo.





**Sharenting, liberdade de expressão e privacidade de crianças no ambiente digital: o papel dos provedores de aplicação no cenário jurídico brasileiro**  
**Sharenting, freedom of expression and children's privacy in the digital environment: the role of application providers under the Brazilian legal framework**

Fernando Büscher von  
Teschenhausen Eberlin

## PROPOSTAS ÀS PLATAFORMAS DE REDE SOCIAL:

- PREVENTIVAS;
- AUTODETERMINAÇÃO INFORMATIVA: Direito ao esquecimento digital e operacionalização desse ato.

Disponível em:

<https://www.proquest.com/openview/1668e0726846f53aef0ac6358f772786/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=20318>

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- Novas pesquisas e direcionamentos sobre a atuação de sharenting como atividade geradora de acolhimento à cuidadores de crianças e adolescentes, especialmente no contexto neurodiverso. Fazendo-se ferramenta de compartilhamento de proposituras de cuidados em saúde e atuações cotidianas geradoras de bem estar.
- O equilíbrio é necessário ao bom uso das ferramentas digitais e é preciso que todos trabalhem juntos para encontrá-lo em um realidade ainda nova que a socialização digital.





- Não há caminhos individualizados para o bem estar coletivo e é preciso que todos os setores da sociedade se engajem especialmente quando grupo a ser beneficiado encontra-se entre na infância e adolescência.

**GRATIDÃO À TODOS, TODAS E TODES QUE SE INTERESSAM PELO TEMA, POIS SOMENTE JUNTOS PODEMOS OFERTAR UM AMBIENTE VIRTUAL NEURODIVERSO.**

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