

Introduction to Child Health Nursing



Class Objectives

By the end of this lectures, students will be able to:

- 1. Identify the goals and philosophy of child health nursing.**
- 2. Describe the evolution and scope of child health nursing**
- 3. Define, common statistical terms used in the field, such as infant mortality and neonatal death rate.**
- 4. Describe professional roles of child health nurse.**
- 5. Recognize the rights and ethical principles when dealing with children.**

Content

- **Perspective of child health nursing**
- **Rights of Children**
- **Ethics of pediatric nursing**
- **Role of the pediatric nurse .**

What is Health?

- **World Health Organization (WHO) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being and not merely the absence of disease.**

Healthy People 2000 & 2010 goals?

- 1. To increase the quality & length of healthy life.**
- 2. To eliminate health disparities (inequality).**
- 3. To decrease the mortality & morbidity rate.**

What is Mortality?

- Mortality is the number of individuals who have died over a specific period, & are usually presented as rate per 1000 live births and calculated from a sample of death certificate.

What is Morbidity?

- It is the prevalence of specific illness (acute, chronic, or disabilities) in the population at a particular time & are presented as rates per 1000 population because of their greater frequency of occurrence.

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- *Infant mortality: The number of deaths /1000 live births during the first year of life
 - *Neonatal mortality: The number of deaths /1000 live births during the first 28 days of life

Child Health in Iraq

1. Preventing disease or injury (primary health care)
 - MCH centers.
 - Public health units.
 - They provide comprehensive health care services (preventive & curative)

2. Secondary & Tertiary health care:
 - a. Assisting children in hospitals:
 - (Including those with a permanent disability or health problem) to achieve and maintain an optimum level of development
 - b. Also treating or rehabilitating children who have health deviations

Programme of Control of Communicable Disease in Children



- The programme is directed to control the following diseases:
- Diarrhea
- Acute respiratory infections
- Diseases of EPI: (DPT, Hib, HIB, MMR, Polio & TB).

IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses)

Nursing



- ANA (2002, 2003) define nursing as The prevention of illness, the alleviation of suffering, and the protection, promotion, and restoration of health in the care of individuals, families, groups, communities, and populations.

What's Pediatric Nursing?



- It is an art and science of giving holistic nursing care, (biopsychosocial) to the child from birth through adolescence, and their family in health and illness.
- **Its purpose is to:** promote the highest possible state of health in each child

Philosophy of care

The Key Elements of Family-Centered Care:

- Family is constant in child's life.
- Facilitating family collaboration at all levels of hospital, home, and community care in program development, implementation and evaluation of care.
- Recognition and honoring of cultural diversity, that include: ethnic, racial, spiritual, social, economical, and geographic diversity.

What are the Roles of Child- Health Nurse

- **Therapeutic Role**
- **Family advocacy/ caring**
- **Disease prevention/ Health promotion**
- **Health teaching**
- **Support /Counseling**
- **Restoration role**
- **Coordination/ Collaboration**
- **Ethical decision making**
- **Research**
- **Health care planning**



Therapeutic role

- Feeding, bathing, toileting, dressing, providing security and socializing, which are based on continual assessment and evaluation of physical status not forgetting developmental and emotional needs of the child.
- It is important to put limits for the therapeutic relations which must be professional and not meeting her need to be wanted!

Family Advocacy / Caring

- Involves ensuring that families are aware of all available health services, are informed of treatments and procedures, involved in all children's care, and encouraged to change or support existing health care practices



Disease prevention/ Health promotion

- Current health care focuses on prevention of illness and maintenance of health, rather than treatment of disease or disability.
- The best approach for prevention is education and anticipatory guidance.
- e.g. "School nurse practitioner" but it is not limited to the school nurse. Disease prevention and health promotion can and have to be practiced in any setting

Health Teaching

- Health education involves transmitting information to the child's and the family's level of understanding, and also by giving appropriate feedback and evaluation to promote learning.
- Health teaching may be direct (parents classes), or indirect (helping parent / child to understand disease, e.g. supply literature, provide anticipatory guidance, refer to lay groups, encourage for asking questions).

Support/Counseling

- Support can be provided through attention to emotional needs, this is by listening, touching, and through physical presence (non verbal communication).
- Counseling involves a mutual exchange of ideas and opinions that provide the basis for mutual problem solving and coping with stress and crises.

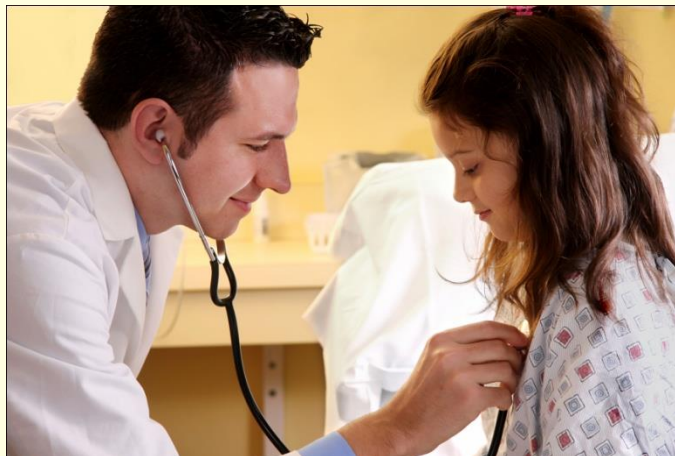
Restorative Roles

- The most basic of all nursing roles is the restoration of health through care-giving activities (feeding, bathing, toileting, dressing, security, socialization, continual assessment and evaluation of physical status).



Coordination/Collaboration

- The nurse as a member in health team, collaborates and coordinates nursing services with the activities of other professions and with the child's family. Working in isolation does not serve the child's best interest. To achieve holistic care and provide high quality health services, an interdisciplinary approach is necessary.



Ethical Decision Making

The nurse is forced to determine the most beneficial or least harmful action within the framework of:

- social morals
- professional practice standards
- the law
- institutional rules
- religious traditions
- family's system
- and the nurse's personal values while giving care to children.

Cont. Ethical Decision Making

- Nurses must use a professional code of ethics for guidance and professional self-regulation, which focuses on the nurse's accountability and responsibility to the patient and on the nurse's role as an independent profession, one with legal liability.



Research

- It involves analyzing and translating published clinical research into everyday clinical practice.
- When nurses base their practice on science and research and document clinical outcomes, they validate their contribution to health not only to client, third- party payers, and institution but also for the nursing profession.
- Evaluation is essential to the nursing process, and research is one of the best ways to accomplish it.

Health Care Planning

- Health care planning does not involve only providing new services to children and their families but also to promoting the highest quality in existing services.
- In addition to following the code of ethics , nurses ensure excellence in their profession by following standards of practice.

Cultural

- **Nurses have a responsibility to continually develop cultural competence. This includes understanding and respecting the influence of culture, race, and ethnicity on the development of social and emotional relationships, child rearing practices and attitudes toward health.**



Family Influences

Important functions of the family include:

- **Child bearing and child rearing**
- **Providing basic maintenance for the child in the form of food, clothing, shelter, and health care.**
- **Providing emotional, social, and psychological support for family members.**
- **Providing safety and protection from harm to the child.**
- **Providing status to the child as a member of family and a larger community.**
- **Providing socialization for the child by facilitating acquisition of beliefs, values, and behaviors considered culturally desirable or appropriate.**

Rights of the child

All children need to :

- Be Free from discrimination
- Develop physically & mentally in freedom and dignity.
- Have a name and nationality.
- Have adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services.
- Receive treatment if handicapped.

Cont. Rights of the child

- Receive love, understanding, and maternal security.
- Receive an education and develop his or her abilities.
- The first to receive protection in disaster.
- Be Protected from neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
- Brought up in a spirit of friendship among people.

Thank
you



Have
a
Great
Day

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