

Introduction to Child Health Nursing



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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**
- **Role of the pediatric nurse .**
- **Rights of Children**

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.**

Goals for Healthy People 2020

- 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

Nursing

- American Nurses Association (2010)

definition of nursing as the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, 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

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.

ROLE OF THE PEDIATRIC NURSE

The pediatric nurse is responsible for promoting the health and well-being of the child and family

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

Therapeutic Relationship

The establishment of a therapeutic relationship is the essential foundation for providing high-quality nursing care.

Feeding, bathing, toileting, dressing, providing security and socializing, developmental and emotional needs of the child.

Family Advocacy / Caring

- As an advocate, the nurse assists the child and family in making informed choices and acting in the child's best interest. Advocacy involves ensuring that families are aware of all available health services, adequately informed of treatments and procedures, involved in the child'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.

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).

<http://6.alhmf.com>



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.



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.

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.

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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