UNIQUE ASPECTS OF PEDIATRICS:
Scope of Nursing Practice, Multidisciplinary Teams, Healthcare Environment, Resources Management, Delegation, Professional Nursing Roles, Cultural Diversity, and Ethics

Lecture Objectives:
1. Compare and contrast the major causes of death during infancy, early childhood, later childhood and adolescence.
2. Describe how the pediatric nurse can use an understanding of morbidity and mortality to improve child health care.
3. Explain the differences between family-centered care, atraumatic care, and case management.
4. Discuss the components of the community nursing process.
5. Discuss the role transition experienced by new parents.

Lecture Objectives: (cont.)
6. Explain various parenting behaviors such as parenting styles, disciplinary patterns, and communication skills.
7. Analyze special parenting situations such as adoption, divorce, single parenting, parenting in reconstituted families and dual-earner families.
8. Discuss the ways familial factors may influence the personality of the child.
9. Identify common diseases or disorders that affect certain ethnic or cultural groups.
10. Identify areas of potential conflict of values and customs for a nurse interacting with a family from a different cultural/ethnic group.
Lecture Objectives: (cont.)

11. Discuss the Healthy People 2000/2010 definition of health, including goals and objectives for pediatrics.
13. Discuss psychosocial, psychosexual, cognitive development, moral development and play development in the growing child.
14. Explain factors that influence development.

Reading Assignment:


Contemporary Pediatric Nursing
Health During Childhood

- Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the “Absence of Disease”

Infant Mortality

- Definition: number of deaths per 1000 live births during first year of life
  - Neonatal period: <28 days of life
  - Postnatal period: 28 days to 1 year

Birth Weight

- Major determinant of neonatal death in the United States
- LBW: <2500 gm
- Lower birth weight = higher mortality
Other Risk Factors for Infant Mortality

- Black race
- Male gender
- Short or long gestation
- Birth order
- Maternal age (younger or older)
- Maternal education

Childhood Mortality

- Injuries are leading cause of death in age > 1 year
  - Motor vehicle crashes
  - Drowning
  - Burns
  - Poisoning
  - Firearms

Childhood Morbidity

- May denote acute illness, chronic disease, or disability
- Difficult to define and measure
- The “new morbidity”
  - Social, behavioral, educational problems that may alter health
Pediatric Nursing:Philosophies of Care

Family Centered Care
- Recognizes the family as the constant in a child’s life
- Systems must support, respect, encourage, and enhance the strength and competence of the family
- Needs of all family members must be addressed

Pediatric Nursing:Philosophy of Care (cont)

Family-Centered Care
- Concept of “enabling”
- Concept of “empowerment”
- Parent professional partnership

Pediatric Nursing:Philosophies of Care (cont)

Atraumatic Care
- Provision of therapeutic care in settings by personnel and through the use of interventions that eliminate or minimize the psychologic and physical distress experienced by children and their families in the health care system
Pediatric Nursing: Philosophies of Care (cont)

- **Case Management**
  - History of coordinating care to control costs. Case managers are responsible and accountable for particular groups of patients and often use timelines derived from standards of care.

Role of the Pediatric Nurse

- Therapeutic Relationship
- Family Advocacy/Caring
- Disease Prevention/Health Promotion
- Health Teaching
- Support/Counseling
- Coordination/Collaboration
- Ethical Decision Making
- Research
- Health Care Planning

United Nations’ Declaration of the Rights of the Child

- **All children need:**
  - To be free from discrimination
  - To develop physically and mentally in freedom and dignity
  - To have a name and nationality
  - To have adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services
United Nations’ Declaration of the Rights of the Child (cont.)

- To receive special treatment if handicapped
- To receive love, understanding, and material security
- To receive an education and develop his/her abilities
- To be the first to receive protection in disaster

United Nations’ Declaration of the Rights of the Child (cont.)

- To be protected from neglect, cruelty, and exploitation
- To be brought up in a spirit of friendship among people

Evidence-Based Nursing Practice

- Implies questioning WHY something works
- Is there another/better approach
- Analyzing and translating research into the actual daily practice of nursing
Nursing Process
- Assessment
- Nursing diagnosis
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation
- Documentation

Community-Based Nursing
Care of the Child and Family

“Community”
- A group of people living in a specific area
- A system that includes children, families, the physical environment, educational facilities, and services
**Primary Prevention**
- Interventions that protect from disease or injury
  - Well-child clinics
  - Immunization programs
  - Safety programs
  - Sanitation measures

**Secondary Level of Interventions**
- Promote early detection and treatment of illness
- Efforts to prevent spread of contagious diseases
  - TB screenings/ lead screenings
  - Isolation of communicable illnesses
  - Early intervention programs
    - Head Start

**Tertiary Prevention**
- Interventions to optimize function for children with disability or chronic disease
  - Asthma management programs
  - Rehab programs
  - Special education programs for children
Family Influences on Child Health Promotion

“Family”
- Consanguinous- blood relationship
- Affinal- marital relationship
- Family of origin- family unit born into
- “Household”- being used more frequently
- “Whoever the patient considers it to be

Family Systems Theory
- General systems theory
  - The family is a system that continually interacts with its members and the environment
  - Emphasis on “interaction”
  - Problems do not lie in any one member but in the type of interactions used by the family
    - Child abuse
Family Stress Theory
- Families encounter stressors, both predictable and unpredictable. When a family experiences too many stressors for it to cope adequately, a crisis ensues. Adaptation requires a change in family structure and/or interaction.

Developmental Theory
- Addresses family change over time, using family life-cycle stages
  - Example: birth of first child marks transition from stage I to stage II.

Family Role and Relationships
- Parental roles
- Learning roles through socialization
- Family size and configuration
- Siblings and spacing of children
  - Is 3 years the magic number for spacing children?
**Siblings**
- Ordinal position
- The only child
- Multiples

**Parenting**
- Preparation for parenthood
- Transition to parenthood

**Factors Affecting Transition to Parenthood**
- Age
- Father’s involvement
- Parenting education
- Support systems
Limit-Setting and Discipline
- Minimizing misbehavior
- Reasoning
- Behavior modification (rewards for desired behavior)
- Strategy for consequences
- Time out
- Corporal punishment

Special Parenting Situations
- The adopted child
  - Issues of origin
  - Cross-racial and international adoptions
  - Adolescence

Parenting and Divorce
- Effect on children
- Telling the children
Single Parenting
- Single fathers
- Reconstituted families
- Parenting in dual-earner families
- Working moms
- Foster parenting

Social, Cultural, and Religious Influences on Child Health Promotion

Culture
- A pattern of assumptions, beliefs and practices that unconsciously frames or guides the outlook and decisions of a group of people
- Differs from race and ethnicity
Socialization

- The process by which children acquire the beliefs, values, and behaviors of a given society in order to function within that group

Social Roles

- Culturally prescribed patterns of behavior for people in a variety of social positions
- Social group consists of a system of roles carried out in primary and secondary groups

Primary Groups

- Intimate, continued, face-to-face contact
- Mutual support of members
- Ability to order or constrain behavior
- Examples: family and peer groups
Secondary Group
- Groups have limited, intermittent contact
- Generally less concern for members’ behavior
- Offer little support or pressure to conform
- Example: professional associations

Guilt and Shame Orientation
- Culture uses these techniques to control social behavior
- Internalize norms and expectations of others
- Self-regulated people punish themselves

Guilt and Shame Orientation (cont)
- Lacking in some cultural groups
- Trend appears to be away from guilt orientation
Subcultural Influences
- Ethnicity
- Social class/occupation
- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Migrant families
- Affluence

Biculture
- Some children are exposed to two or more cultures
- May occur with parents from different cultures

Child and Family in North America
- Minority group membership
- Cultural shock
Cultural and Religious Influences on Health Care
- Susceptibility to health problems
- Hereditary factors
- Socioeconomic factors
- Customs and folkways
- Food customs

Health Beliefs and Practices
- Health beliefs
  - Natural forces
  - Supernatural forces
  - Imbalance of forces
- Health practices
  - Similarities among cultures regarding prevention and treatment of illness
  - Prenatal influences from folklore

Religious Beliefs
- Religion
  - Spirituality
Importance of Culture and Religion to Nurses

- Need to raise cultural competence of nursing practice
- Being a part of the “nursing culture”
- Need to be aware of own cultural values and spiritual beliefs

Developmental Influences on Child Health Promotion

Introduction

- A traditional definition of growth is limited to physical maturation
- A more appropriate definition includes functional maturation
- Dissect the two sections of growth and development
Definitions

Growth:
- An increase in number and size of cells as they divide and synthesize new proteins; results in increased size and weight of the whole or any of its parts

Definitions

Percentiles of growth:
- Percentile of growth is statistical representation of 100 children and placement within the 100 members of comparison group

Definitions

Development:
- A gradual change and expansion; advancement from a lower to a more advanced stage of complexity; increased capacity through growth, maturation, and learning
Definitions

Maturation:
- An increase in competence and adaptability
- A qualitative change
- Functioning at a higher level

Definitions

Differentiation:
- Process of systematically modifying and altering
  - Trends are from simple to more complex

Principles of Growth

- Complex
- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Rates vary
  - Among individuals
  - Over time in same individual
Principles of Growth (cont’d)

- Growth is continuous and orderly process
- Cephalocaudal: “head to tail”
- Proximodistal: “center to periphery”

Principles of Growth (cont’d)

- Infancy
  - Most rapid
- Preschool to puberty
  - Rate of growth slows

Periods of Growth Postpuberty

- Decline in rate of growth
- Until death
Physiologic Changes
- Metabolism
- Body temperature
- Sleep and rest

Temperament
- Easy child
- Difficult child
- Slow to warm up child

Developmental Theorists
- Freud—psychosexual
- Erikson—psychosocial
- Piaget—cognitive development
- Kohlberg—moral development
Freud

- All human behavior is energized by psychodynamic forces of:
  - Id: the unconscious mind—pleasure and gratification
  - Ego: conscious mind—the reality principle
  - Superego: conscience/moral arbitrator—the ideal

Freud’s Stages of Psychosexual Development

- Oral stage (birth to 1 year)
- Anal stage (1 to 3 years)
- Phallic stage (3 to 6 years)
- Latency stage (6 to 12 years)
- Genital stage (age 12 and over)

Erik Erikson’s Stages of Psychosocial Development

- Trust vs. mistrust (birth to 1 year)
- Autonomy vs. shame and doubt (1 to 3 years)
- Initiative vs. guilt (3 to 6 years)
- Industry vs. inferiority (6 to 12 years)
- Identity vs. role confusion (12 to 18 years)
Jean Piaget’s Stages of Cognitive Development
- Sensorimotor (birth to 2 years)
- Preoperational (2 to 7 years)
- Concrete operations (7 to 11 years)
- Formal operations (11 to 15 years)

Kohlberg’s Moral Development
- Based on cognitive developmental theory
  - Preconventional level
  - Conventional level
  - Postconventional, autonomous, or principled level

Development of Self-Concept
- Body image
- Self-esteem
Play Development

Content of play
- Social affective play
- Sense-pleasure play
- Skill play
- Unoccupied behavior
- Dramatic or pretend play
- Games

Play Development (cont.)

Social character of play
- Onlooker play
- Solitary play
- Parallel play
- Associative play
- Cooperative play

Play Development (cont.)

Functions of play
- Sensorimotor development
- Intellectual development
- Socialization
- Creativity
- Self awareness
- Therapeutic value
- Moral value
Factors Influencing Development

- Heredity
- Neuroendocrine factors
- Nutrition
- Interpersonal relationships
- Socioeconomic level
- Disease

Factors Influencing Development (cont.)

- Environmental hazards
- Stress in childhood
  - Coping
- Influence of Mass Media
  - Reading material
  - Movies
  - Television
  - Computer/Internet