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FACULTY OF NURSING

IMPACT OF HOSPITALISATION ON THE CHILD AND FAMILY



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INTRODUCTION

Prolonged and repeated hospitalisation increases the chance of later problems. The separation of the child from familiar figures during admission may be the cause of some of the emotional upset. Younger children, especially those between the ages of 6 months and 4 years are most vulnerable.

- ❖ The child will go stress for due to hospitalization.
- ❖ They do feel like loss of control.
- ❖ The child may get injury and pain during treatment.
- ❖ Parental reaction of the children.
- ❖ Sibling reaction.
- ❖ Family role in ill child during hospitalization.
- ❖ Nurses role for ill child during hospitalization.

THE CHILD GET STRESS OF HOSPITALIZATION AND REACTION

1. The children have stress before admission during hospitalization, and after discharge.
2. Hospitalization of the children and illness are the crisis of children:
 - a) stress is a change from the usual state of health and environment.*
 - b) The child have less defense mechanism to resolve the stress.*

3. Major stress on the hospitalization includes:

a) Separation

b) Loss of control

c) Bodily injury

d) Pain

SEPARATION ANXIETY

1. Middle infancy, children are commonly affected in a analytic depression. Analytic depression is dividing in three phases:

1. Phases of protest
2. Phase of despair (Loss of hope)
3. Phases of detachment (Denial)

1.PHASES OF PROTEST

Later infancy:

- Cries, screams
- Searches for parent with eyes
- Avoids and rejects contact with strangers.

Toddlerhood:

- Vulnerable attacks
- Physical attacks (kicks, bites, hits, pinches)
- Attempt to escape to find parents.

2. PHASE OF DESPAIR (LOSS OF HOPE)

- Inactive
- Withdrawal from family members
- Depressed, sad
- Lack of interest with environment

3. PHASES OF DETACHMENT (DENIAL)

- Shows increased interest in surroundings.
- Interact with stranger or familiar care giver.
- It is usually occurs after prolonged separation from parents.

LOSS OF CONTROL

- 1) When the child hospitalized, the child has lack of control and coping skill due to therapeutic management.
- 1) Hospital situation is to stimulate sight, sound, smell.
- 2) The hospital experience can cause slow development temporarily and at worst permanently while restrict and the major area of loss of control in terms of physical restriction, altered routine or rituals.

PARENTAL REACTION

1. To decreased parent-child relationship during hospitalized children.
2. Initially the parent will not believe the illness of child.
3. Some of the influencing factors are agreed. The parent will get angry due to illness guilt, fear, anxiety, frustration and depression.

4. Factors affecting parent's reaction to their child's illness.

a) Seriousness of the threat to the child.

b) Previous experience with illness or hospitalization.

c) Medical procedure involved in diagnosis and treatment.

d) Available support systems.

- e) Personal ego strengths.
- f) Previous coping abilities.
- g) Additional stresses on the family system.
- i) Cultural and religious beliefs.
- j) Communication patterns among family members.

FAMILY ROLE FOR ILL-CHILD DURING HOSPITALIZATION

1. The family persons are affecting like loss of parenting, sibling, and off spring roles. These are affected in the family members.
2. The parents should provide in specialized attention to the sick child.
3. The other children may regards , to unfair and interpret the parent's attitude towards them as a rejection.

4. Ill child may feel jealous for other siblings that time the parents has to concentrate equally.
5. Without understanding the interpersonal relationships between siblings and parents are most likely to blame the well children loss of status within either their family or in social group.

NURSES ROLE FOR ILL CHILD DURING HOSPITALIZATION

1. PREPARATION FOR THE HOSPITALIZATION.

- Nurse should explain about the child status, severity of disease condition.
- Nurse should encourage the parents to hospitalize with child.
- Nurse should explain about the merits and demerits of the treatment.

- To develop coping skill among children, child has to maintain IPR with other children who are admitted in hospital.
- Nurse should use toys, puppet to meet play needs and allow drawing picture, reading books, videos and films etc.. So the child will be relieved from fear and maladjustment in hospital.
- The nurse may help to parent to feel more secure and calm in the hospital and the child feel less anxious.

- Get the informed consent.
- Nurse should assess the behavior of children and their parents to understand feeling of their behavior reflects.
- The nurse also share information about the children and their parents, so they can understand the behavior.
- Therapeutic touch will bring the caring attitude to the children and to parents.

- Provide personal care to the children during hospitalization to prevent the degree of illness.
- The nurse should assess the level of growth and development already achieved before the illness.
- The nurse is responsible to record the intake and output.

➤ Nurse can encourage the parent's participation in their child care and activities.

➤ Nurse must be perceptive of the loneliness and fear of the child who is unable to understand the aspect of care.

THANK

YOU