
Effect of hospitalization

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Hospitalization

Introduction

- Young children will remember their time spend in the hospital with **fear** and trembling because of their **loneliness** and **pain**
- Change came in practice past **20** years
- Modern concept came (visiting, rooming in, care by **parent unit, parent support group, self care and play**)

Preparation of hospital environment

- Maintenance of health and prevention illness is the goal
- To achieve health for all
- Little can done for younger infant
- For older more is needed

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- Preparation done by showing booklet,
 - Films, puppet shows
 - Children visit and tour to the hospital
 - Orientation of physical environment and some aspects of the care provided
 - Go to school and talk to children
 - Hospital community and school programs

Impact of hospitalization

- **Psychological Impact of Parents:**

Separation from the child

Other people taking care of their children

Feeling of inadequacy

Anxiety anger

Disappointment

Guilt

- **Physiological impact of parents:**

Trembling

Coarse or wavery voice

Restlessness

Irritability

Withdrawal,

erratic body movement

Aggressive behaviour

- **Emotional impact for the parents:**

Feels that illness is due to
someone error and committed fault ,
the child was an unwanted baby

Illness is due to punishment

Illness is due to Absence of maternal love

- **Impact of sibling:**

Cared by neighbors or grand parents or relatives

Separation anxiety

Feeling of health of sibling

Lack of parental affection

Fear

regression

Causes of parental anxiety

- It is depend up on **cultural** and **spiritual** belief of the parents:
- Fear of strange **environment** in the hospital
- Fear of **separation** from the child
- Fear of **prognosis** of the disease
- Fear that the child will **suffer**
- Fear that the condition is infectious that may **spread** to other members of the family
- Fear of **financial** expenditure
- Societal **prejudices**

Impact of hospitalization for children

- Separation anxiety
- Fear
- Loss of control(restraint of movement, sleep, feed)
- Pain
- body image

Stress response to hospitalization depends upon:

- No of pain
- Intensity
- Duration
- Frequency of pain
- Previous history of hospitalization
- Personality trait
- Coping ability

Reaction of children towards hospitalization

Reaction of neonates:

- Interrupt the mother and child relationship

And family integration

- Impairment of bonding and trusting relationship
- Inability of the parent to love and care the child
- Inability of the child to love the parents

Reaction of infant

- Separation anxiety disturbance in the development of basic trust
- 4-8month – depression and withdrawal
- Interference of growth and delayed development
- 8-12 month– limited tolerance to separation

Evidenced by excessive cry and over dependence on mother

Reaction of toddler

- **Protest:** frequent crying, shaking crib, rejecting nurses attention, urgent desire to find m other showing sign of distrust with anger and tears.
- **Despair:** helpless, appathetic, anorectic, looks sad cry continuously, use comfotrmeasures like thump sucking fingering lips and tightly clunching the toys
- **Denial:** forget the absence of mother concentrate on play and others
- **Regression**

Reaction of preschool child

- Like toddler preschooler will react
- They will use defense mechanism like
 - I. Regression,
 - II. Repression
 - III. projection
 - IV. Displacement
 - V. Identification
 - VI. Aggression
 - VII. Denial
 - VIII. withdrawal
 - IX. fantasy

Reaction of school age children

- Concerned with fear, worry, fantasies, modesty and privacy

- **Defense mechanism** used is

Regression

separation anxiety,

negativism

Depression,

Suppression denial,

phobia- unrealistic fear

Reaction of adolescence

- Concerned with problem of **privacy**
- **Separation** from peers, family, and school,
- Interference with **body image** and independency or self concept or sexuality
- Show **anxiety** and **insecurity** in strange environment
- Anger and uncooperative behavior
- **Defense mechanism** used are denial or withdrawal rejection and depression

Role of pediatric nurse

For infant:

Minimize separation

Fulfill basic need

Allow mother during the procedure

Provide toys to relieve tension and loneliness

For toddlers

- Provide rooming in
- Provide unlimited visiting hours
- No punishment to the child
- Continue home routine (sleeping, eating etc)
- Provide familiar toys and choice whenever possible
- Provide love and understanding and trusting relationship with parents

For pre-schooler

- Minimize stress of separation
- Parental participation in care
- Help the child to accept the separation by love and concern
- Careful preparation for all procedure and well explanation according to level of understanding
- Encourage self care and personal hygiene
- Discourage negative reinforcement
- Don't blame child for illness and hospitalization

For school children

- Prepare child for elective hospitalization
- Respect child need for privacy
- Help the child to solve the problem
- Explain the procedure and its purpose
- Encourage child for participation in self care and personal hygiene
- Encourage parental participation in child care
- Allow sibling and peers to visit the child

For adolescents

- Help the parents to prepare the child for planned hospitalization
- Orientation about hospital soon after admission
- History of illness
- Respect for privacy, recreation, and personal preference on self care food habits
- Explain the procedure and gain cooperation

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- Provide opportunity for recreation, peer relation, interaction with other adolescent and expression of feeling
 - Guide for health promotion and restoration activities
 - Recognize and respond to the need of hospitalized child.

Advantages of hospitalization

- Can get cure from disease
- Prevent spreading of disease
- Promote health
- Promote psychological support
- Promote socialization
- Increase chance for communication
- Increase chance for interpersonal relation

Thank
you!