Psychosocial support for Children in Hospital

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Definition of Health

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health not merely as the absence of disease or infirmity, but as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being

Pediatric Psychosocial Care can happen at different context within

which children are embedded - including their families, hospitals and healthcare systems, schools, peers, community, and culture

We need to build capacity of individuals and institutions to promote resilience and positive adaptation for families facing child illness and disabilities ,hospitalization, receiving community based health care services and caring for children with chronic diseases

Psychosocial support should include

- 1) protection from harm and neglect
- 2) Relationships that nurture healthy social and biological growth
- 3) Experiences that foster opportunity and hope
- 4) Socially responsive policies that promote community caring and responsiveness to child and family needs.

Different strategies

- Play (enjoyment, learning, therapy)
- Psychological Preparation and Coping(informing the child and family about what they can expect during the procedure, and teaching coping strategies that can be used to reduce the child's distress)
- ► Family-centered care in the pediatric setting is intended to address the needs of the whole family, not just the identified patient, to improve patient outcomes
 - Respect and honoring differences
 - Partnership and collaboration
 - strengths, values, and abilities
 - Negotiation

Implication

- WBC (educational material, SMS text, social media, waiting time and area, pain and discomfort management during screenings, vaccination and any invasive procedure, supportive policies and guidelines and staff training)
- Adolescent Health Service (educational material ,SMS, social media, waiting time ,psychosocial screening, counselling and supports for thoughts, feelings and behaviors and managing inherence to prescribed intervention, supportive policies and guidelines and staff training)
- > Special needs (physical friendly environment, staff taining, fast track flow and supportive policies and guidelines)
- Child and adolescent abuse notification and referral pathway

Challenges

- providers lack training In effective healthcare communication with families
- Parental absence or limited presence;
- Providers are hesitant to involve parents
- Cultural values and beliefs
- Facility infrastructure not designed to provide family support
- Lack of sustainable program funding, inadequate staff-patient ratios
- Lack of recognition of the impact of attending healthcare facilities on children and families, insufficient staff training
- Insufficient education, and beliefs regarding the care of children

Thank You