

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PARENTAL STRESS OF CHILD HOSPITALIZATION WITH INTRAVENOUS INFUSION AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN CHENNAI

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Abstract

Back ground of the study: Being a presents one of the most stressful condition is child sickness and hospitalization. There is a different study where researcher found that child health condition is the major reason of family stress. This stress cycle is very strenuous and unforeseeable. A child illness is especially tough and repeated in unpredictable time. The goal of the investigation is to appraise the different aspect and factor of parent's stress facing by the parents. With the help of different questionnaire various factor for parent's stress has been assesses in this study. In this finding it has notice that the parents is emotionally so much effected while child is admitted in the hospital. Every parents mental condition is different some parents are thinking whatever I am doing for my child may be it is not sufficient, some parent's thought is little more effort for care is essential, according to some parents may be they were not ready and some parents are over stressed like all the problem is arising because of child. So during this situation emotional support is most essential and in clinical sector only can provide that sympathy and emotional guidance during ongoing treatment process of child.

Key words: Stress, Child hospitalization, emotional stress, questionnaires, different aspect, child illness, child sickness.

Problem statement: A study to assess the parental stress of child hospitalization with intravenous infusion at selected hospital in Chennai.

Objective: To estimate the level of stress among parents during child hospitalization.

INTRODUCTION

Emotional stress is common in every family during family member's health issue, but child health concern is more stressful than any other family condition which is directly affect the emotional condition of both the patents as well as whole family. This condition is very uncertain and frequent; it is very difficult to prevent child health suffering. Child hospitalization is one of the major reason for parent's stress. Most of the time we are not concern about parent's stress which is directly and indirectly effecting the child health. During child hospitalization parent's emotional stability can help to take necessary action for child treatment. Emotional breakdown is natural in every parents. Level of parent's stress is depending on the child health condition like when child is suffering from critical health diseases, communicable disease etc. Parents emotional strength plays a vital role in the family during child sickness. To provide

emotional guidance to parents assessment of stress is important. Everyone is having their own point of view for stress and to manage the stress every point of view of the parents should be assessed for essential intervention. So, assistance is necessary to cope with the stress to overcome from this stressful condition because it may lead to whole family health sufferings.

Statement of the problem:

A study to assess the parental stress of child hospitalization with intravenous infusion at selected hospital in Chennai.

Objective:

- To estimate the level of stress among parents during child hospitalization.

Hypothesis:

H1: There is a significant relationship among the mean score of stress level of parents and their preferred demographic variables (age, gender, education, monthly income, duration of child hospitalization).

Material and Methods

Research Approach – In this current analysis “Descriptive Approach” was worn to evaluate the stress status of the parents during child hospitalization.

Research Design – The study outline is preoccupied with the complete configuration for supervising the research. Quasi-experimental research design was assuming in this research.

Variables – Variable is a feature of an individual, thing or place and with use of various techniques we can measure the value of it.

Demographic Variable – In this research the demographic variables are Age, Gender, Education, Monthly income, Duration of child hospitalization.

Setting – According to the accessibility of the participant and sample criteria the study was conducted on Akshara Hospital in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Population – Population for this study is the parents of admitted child who has meet the study designed criteria. In this present research project, the population is entitling as accessible population.

Target population – In this research project target population comprise of parents of hospitalized child.

Accessible Population –In this research project accessible

population comprise of parents of hospitalized child of Akshara Hospital in Chennai.

Sample size – The participant size of the current research study was 50 parents whose child is admitted in Akshara Hospital in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Sampling Technique – Convenient sampling technique was assuming in this research.

Criteria for selecting the sample inclusion criteria

- Parents who are attainable during the period of data processing.
- Parents who are willing to participate in this project
- Parents who can read and speak in English or Hindi.

Exclusion Criteria

- Parents who are not attainable during the period of data processing.
- Parents who are not willing to take part in this study.
- Parents who don’t know how to read and speak English or Hindi.

Findings

Results: The current study was conducted to know the level of stress of the parents whose baby is admitted in the hospital. During the child hospitalization parents emotional condition and stress level is very critical. There are various factors which is the reasons of parent’s stress during child hospitalization and the current finding data is bring up as below.

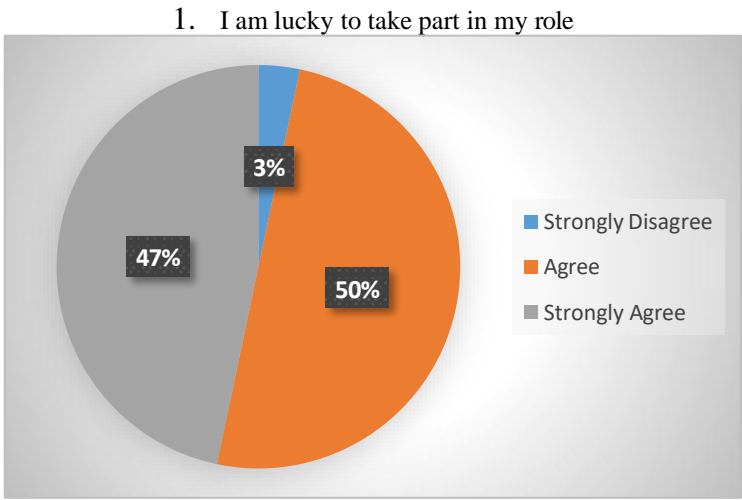


Fig: 1 The pie diagram indicates 50% of the parents strongly agree to take part in their role as a parent, 47 % of the parents agree to take part in their role as a parent, 3 % of the parents disagree strongly to take part of their role as a parent.

2. A hand something or nil I would do for my baby if it is essential.

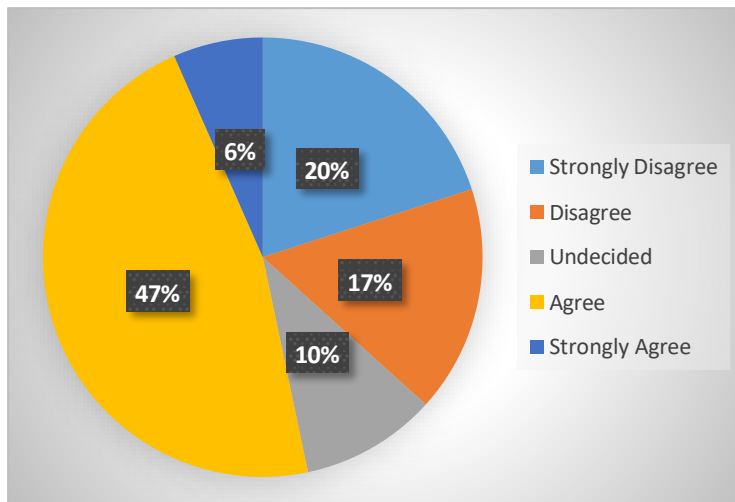


Fig:2 The pie diagram indicates 47% of the parents agree, 20% of the guardians strongly disagree, 17% disagree among all parents, 10% of the guardians are undecided and 6% strongly agree among total participants to do something or nothing for their child(ren) if it was essential to take part of their role as a parent.

3. Sometimes caring for my Child(ren) takes more effort and time than I have to provide.

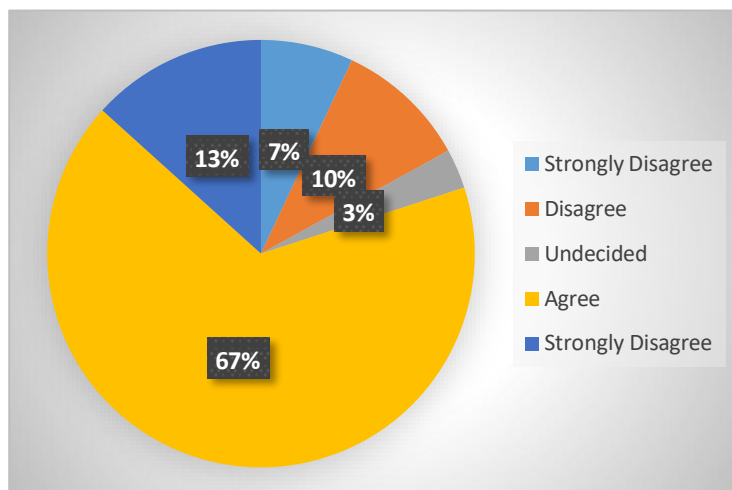


Fig: 3 The pie diagram depicts that among all parents 67% agree, 13% disagree strongly, 10% disagree, 7% of the guardians strongly disagree and 3% of the participants are undecided it takes more effort and time than she has to provide for children.

4. I occasionally bother whether I am doing sufficient for my child(ren).

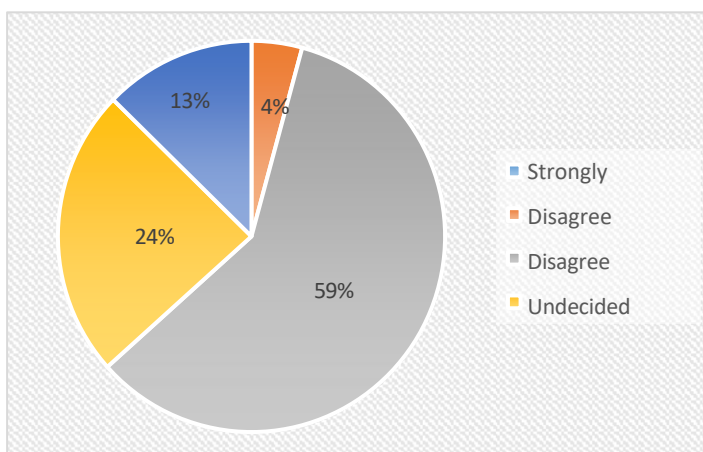


Fig: 4 The pie diagram depicts 59% of the parents are undecided, 24% of the parents are agree, 13% of the parents strongly disagree and 4% of the parents disagree about whether she is doing sufficient for my child(ren).

5. I endure close to my children.

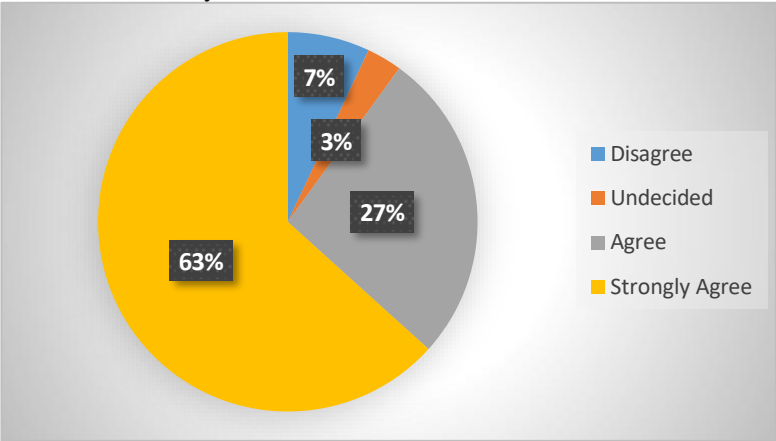


Fig: 5 The pie diagram depicts 63% of the parents are disagree, 27% of the parents are agree, 7% of the parents are disagree and 4% of the parents are disagree to endure close to my child(ren).

6. Every time I enjoy spending time with my child(ren).

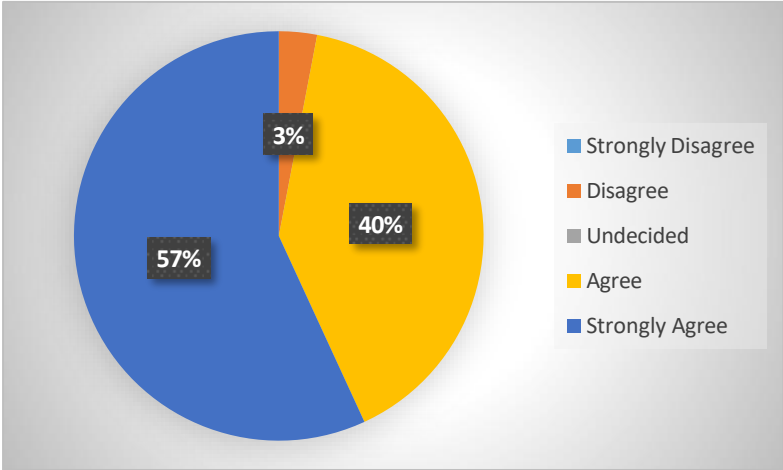


Fig: 6 The pie diagram depicts 57% of the parents disagree, 27% of the parents agree, 7% of the parents disagree and 4% of the parents disagree to endure close to my child(ren).

7. My important source of sentiment is my child(ren).

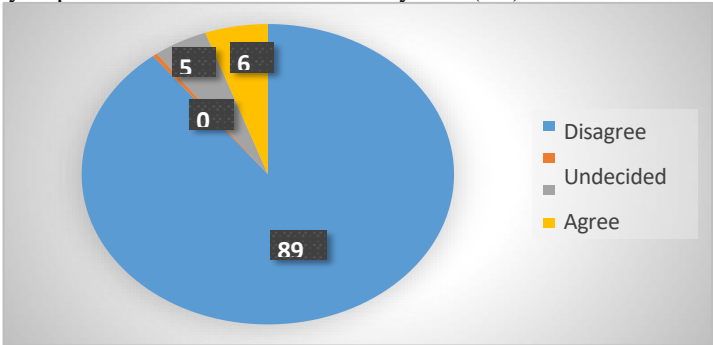
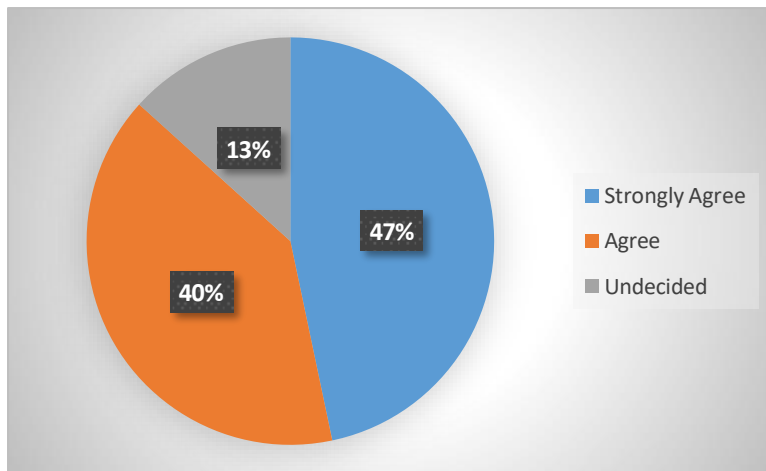


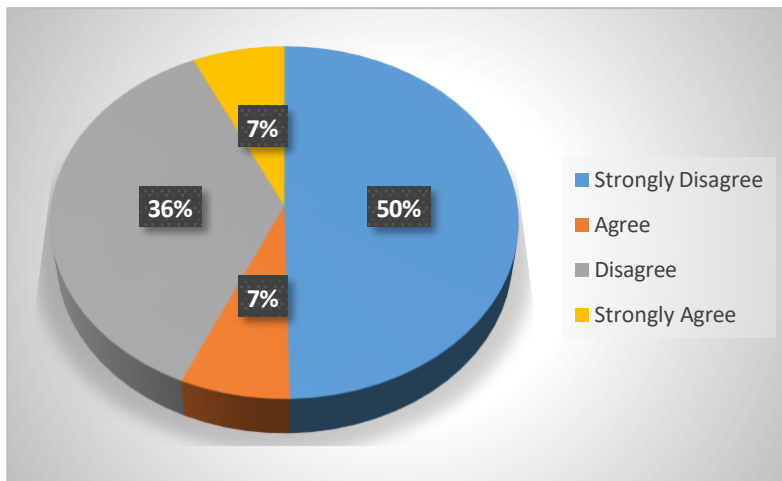
Fig: 7 The pie diagram depicts 89 % of the parents disagree, 6% of the parents strongly agree, 5% of the parents agree and 0% of the parents are undecided about enduring their important source of sentiment is their child(ren).

My optimistic view for the future increases more after having a child(ren).



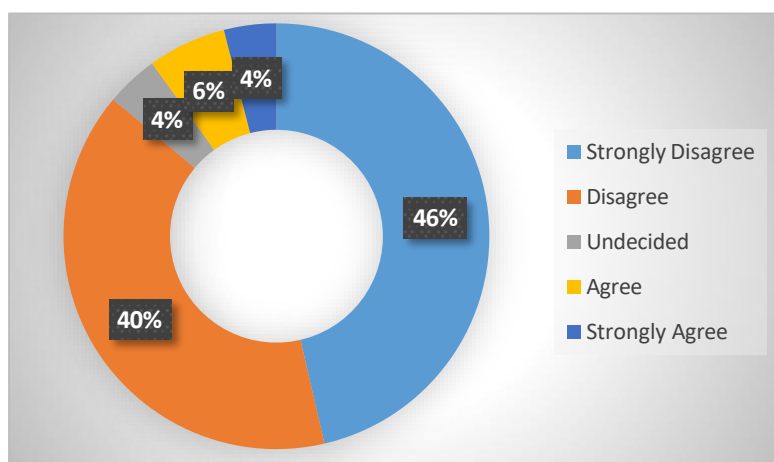
8. My child(ren) is the major reason for my stress.

Fig: 8 The pie diagram shows 47 % of the parents strongly disagree, 40% of the parents agree and 13% of the parents agree that enduring the major reason my all stress



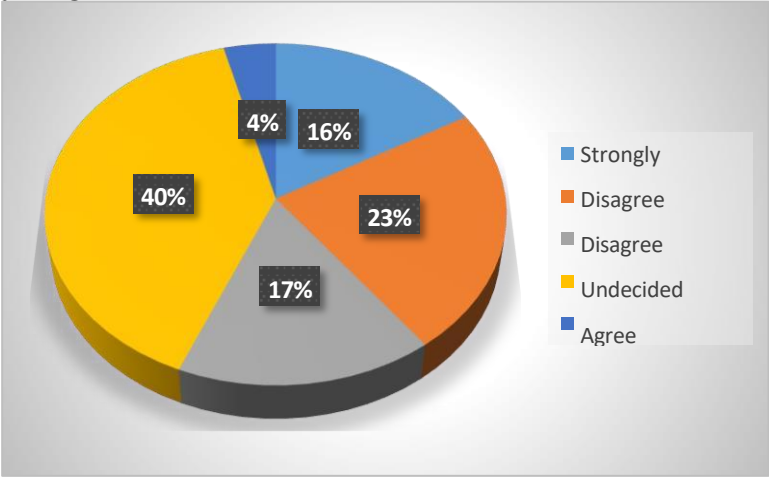
9. Becoming a parent has been a financial burden.

Fig: 9 The pie diagram depicts 50 % of the parents strongly disagree, 36% of the parents disagree, 7% of the parents agree and 7 % of the parents strongly disagree to endure the major reason for my stress.



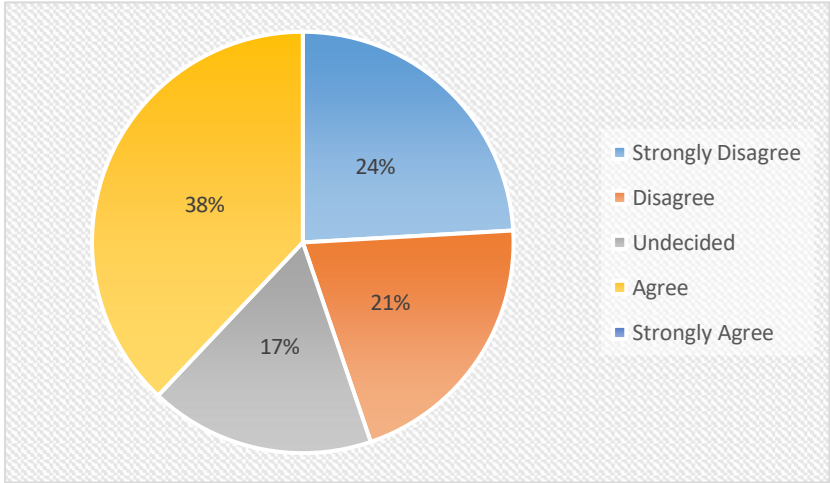
10. Having a child(ren) leaves a small-scale hour and pliability in my living.

Fig: 10 The pie diagram shows 46 % of the parents strongly disagree, 40 % of the parents disagree, 6 % of the parents agree, 4 % of the parents strongly agree and 4% of the parents are undecided about having a child(ren) leaves small-scale hour and pliability in my living.



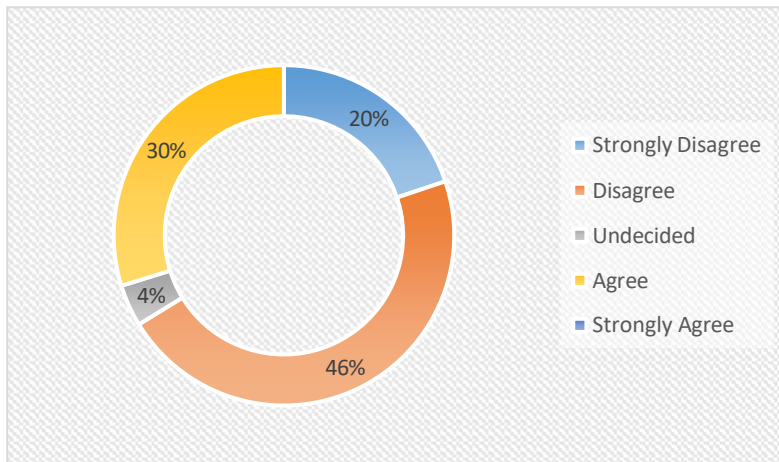
11. Because my child(ren) plays a different role in my life is very difficult.

Fig: 11 The pie diagram shows that 40 % of the parents agree, 23 % of the parents disagree, 17 % of the parents are undecided, 16 % of the parents strongly disagree and 4% of the parents strongly disagree with my child(ren) to play a different role in my life is very difficult.



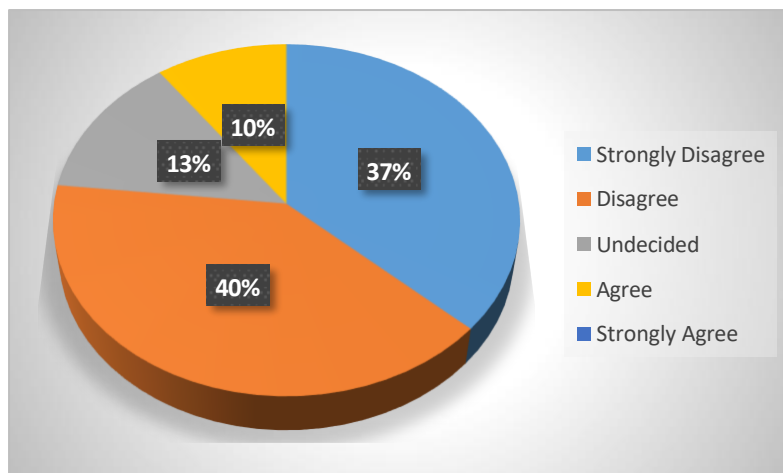
12. The way of behaving of my children is sometimes very stressful and embarrassing for me.

Fig: 12 The pie diagram depicts 38 % of the parents are agree, 24 % of the parents are disagree, 21 % of the parents are disagree and 17 % of the parents are undecided about the way of behaving of my children is sometimes very stressful and embarrassing for me.



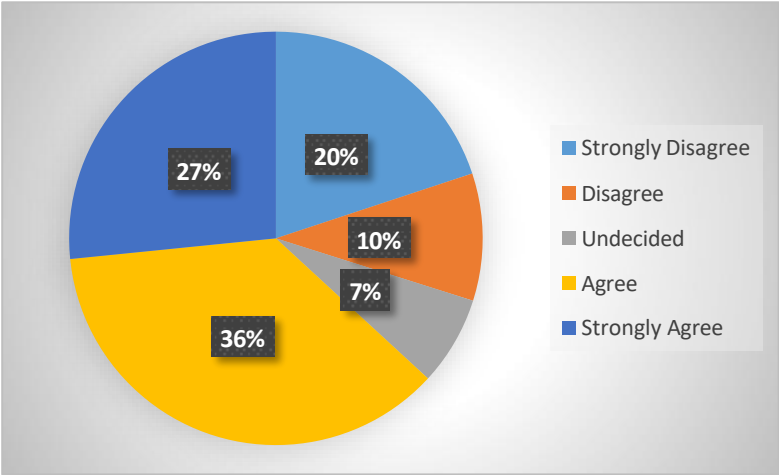
13. If I had it to repeat once again, I might choose not to have a child(ren).

Fig: 13 The pie diagram shows 46 % of the parents disagree, 30 % of the parents agree, 20 % of the parents strongly disagree and 4 % of the parents are undecided If I had it to repeat once again, I might choose not to have a child(ren).



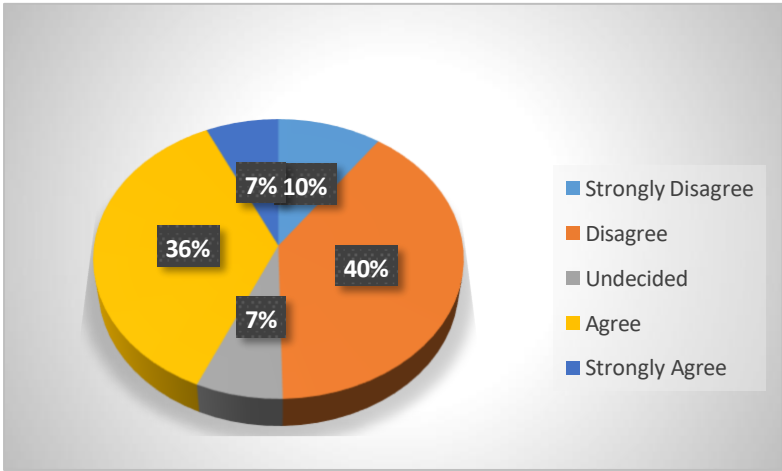
14. I feel submerged by the accountability of being a parent.

Fig: 14 The pie diagram shows that 40 % of the guardians disagree, 37 % of the guardians strongly disagree, 13 % of the guardians are undecided and 10 % of the guardians agree about If I feel submerged by the accountability of being a parent.



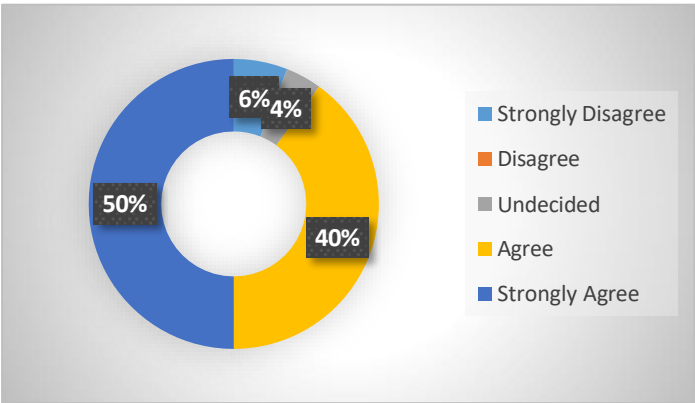
15. After having a child(ren) there is very few choices and very little minimal control over my life.

Fig: 15 The pie diagram shows that 36 % of the guardians agree, 27% of the guardians strongly agree, 20 % of the guardians strongly disagree,10 % of the guardians disagree and 7% of the guardians are undecided after having a child(ren) there is very few choices and very little minimal control over my life.



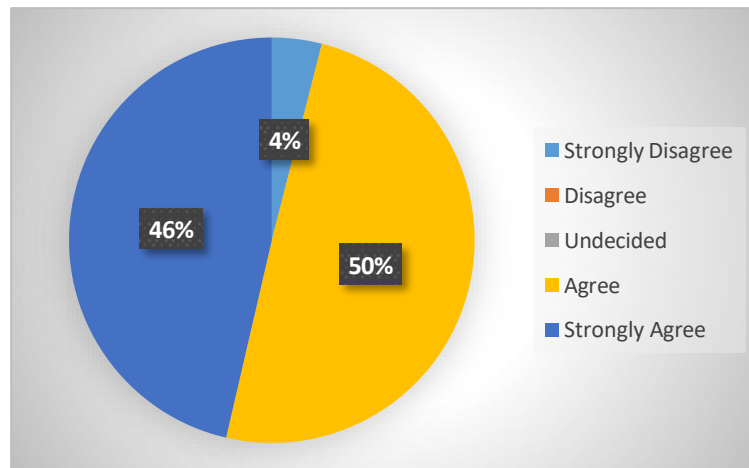
16. I am satisfied to play my responsibilities as a parents

Fig: 16 The pie diagram shows that 40 % of the guardians are disagree, 36% of the guardians are agree, 10 % of the guardians are strongly disagree,7 % of the guardians are strongly agree and 7% of the parents are undecided about I am satisfied to play my responsibilities as a parents



17. I feel lucky to have children

Fig: 17 The pie diagram depicts 50 % of the guardians are strongly concurred, 40% of the guardians are concurred, 6 % of the guardians are strongly disagreed, 4 % of the guardians are undecided about whenever I feel lucky to have my children



18. Whenever I am with my child(ren) it is enjoyable.

Fig: 18 The pie diagram depicts 50 % of the parents are strongly concur, 40% of the parents are concur, 6 % of the guardians are strongly disagree, 4 % of the parents are undecided about whenever I am with my child(ren) it is enjoyable.

Implication:

The health professionals including nurses and health care personnel can make significant contribution to reduce the parental stress of child hospitalization with intravenous infusion.

Recommendations:

- A similar inquiry may be overseen on a large number of samples for extensive concepts.
- A study can be managed by including additional socio-demographic variables and different methodologies that may influence the parental stress of child hospitalization with intravenous infusion
- A comparative study could be conducted drawing a sample from urban and rural hospitals.
- A similar study may be conducted on the effectiveness of structured teaching program to reduce the parental stress of child hospitalization with intravenous infusion

Limitations:

- 1) The study is done only among the parents of

hospitalized children with intravenous infusion.

- 2) The sample for this research is limited to 50 participants only.

CONCLUSION

Nurturing stress is a favorable type of pressure that emanates when a guardian's awareness of the requirements of parenting surpasses his or her finances. This study was conducted to know the level of stress of the guardians whose baby is admitted to the hospital. During the child's hospitalization guardians' emotional condition and stress level is very critical.

Hence the nurses coming in contact with the parents should take the initiative to provide necessary information to the parents regarding parental stress if the child is hospitalized and how to overcome that.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Conflict of interest: At the point no clash.

Source of Funding: Self

Ethical Clearance: From Institutional Ethical Committee

Ethical permission has taken.

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