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“A Study To Assess The Lived In Experiences Of Mothers Having Children With Chronic Illness Admitted In PICU At Narayan Medical College And Hospital, Jamuhar, Rohtas, Bihar.”

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OBJECTIVE -To find lived in experiences of mothers with chronic illness children admitted at paediatric intensive care unit.

ABSTRACT

The global index of disease analysis indicates there is high risk of mortality and risk of lifelong damage at neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) and paediatric intensive care unit (PICU). Global burden of neonatal mortality, with many newborn babies dying of preventable and treatable conditions, particularly in low and middle-income countries is very high. Parents staying with their child in the PICU have particular needs that should be acknowledged and responded to by clinicians. The researcher in the current study seeks to understand the meaning of lived experience i.e. known as phenomenology.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The needs and feelings of mothers were not satisfactory as they were not being able to be close to their babies, not being able to see their babies and not being part of a functional team; the most common feeling of the parenting role are inability to protect the infant from pain, inability to provide appropriate pain management, anxiety, helplessness, loss of control, fear, uncertainty, and worries about the premature infant's outcome In India, women play a major role in efforts to provide women with prenatal care, safe deliveries, reduce perinatal mortality and provide day-to-day care for babies. Social scientists, epidemiologists, and health researchers have noted an additional burden of physical, mental, and psychological stress among caregivers involves mostly women; especially when care involves dependents, such as children, persons with disabilities, or older people.

ASSUMPTIONS:

There will be relationship between mother's emotions and child's institutional admission to PICU

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

There will be significant phenomenological experiences among mothers whose children were hospitalized in the PICU and NICU.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design chosen for this study was phenomenological research design. And it was conducted at selected hospital of Narayan Medical Collage Jamuhar .Sample were selected based on sample criteria ,10 sample were selected with purposive sampling technique based on the inclusive criteria .The interview session was conducted, Hermeneutic phenomenological interpretation method used in making themes and sub themes.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Majority of mother were ,Being shocked, worried, and anxious. Due to child admission in PICUs parents and family prosses where influenced . Parents' needs and provisions from healthcare professionals where changed .If mother is listening her child health status is improving her emotional status is satisfied same time if deteriorating she was feeling hopeless Mothers trying to adapt into an ICU environment with positive recovery of child .Majority of parents were facing financial challenged and deprivation .Almost 50% mother participant where 25-30 year,50% mother were graduate ,60%of mother having less than 1 children.50% children where diagnosed with pneumonia /Respiratory disorder.70%child was less than one year and 60 % participant their children was hospitalized between 20-30 days .

Children with chronic conditions who become hospitalized with an acute episodic illness may stress the mothers more than usual. To date no studies were found that investigated mothers' perceptions of their experience during a 3–6-year-old child's episodic hospitalization who also has a chronic condition. Much of the literature focuses on the cure of episodic conditions (Robinson, 1987; Thorne & Robinson, 1988). neglecting the child's chronic condition. Health care professionals tend to assume responsibility for the episodic problem neglecting to take into consideration the impact the child's chronic condition has on the total family constellation (Hobbs, 1975).

Sampling Technique

Nonprobability Purposive sampling technique was adopted for this study.

Criteria for Sample Selection:

Inclusion Criteria:

Mothers of children

1. who admitted in paediatric intensive care.
2. Who are chronically ill and admitted in PICU for more than 10 days.
3. Who are available at the time of data collection.
4. Mother who can understand Bhojpuri or Hindi or language.

Exclusion Criteria:

Mothers of children

1. who already exposed to same research study.
2. who are not willing to participate at the time of data collection.
3. Mothers who are having acute illness children less than 3 years.

Plan for Data Analysis

Data analysis will be used by hermeneutic phenomenological interpretation method. The content analysis method is widely used in nursing research (Elo & Kyngäs 2008). Content analysis one of the methods of interpreting text documents (Bengtsson 2016). The purpose of content analysis is to transform a large chaotic amount of information into compressed, more manageable data with the goal of highlighting meaning and transforming into theoretical generalization. The analysis process starts from shorthand texts to hidden meanings in categories and topics. (Erlingsson & Brysiewicz 2017.) The inductive method was chosen because this is consistent with the purpose of my research, where the researcher conducted the study in order to identify new knowledge. The researcher went from specific semantic units to general themes. (Elo & Kyngäs 2008.)

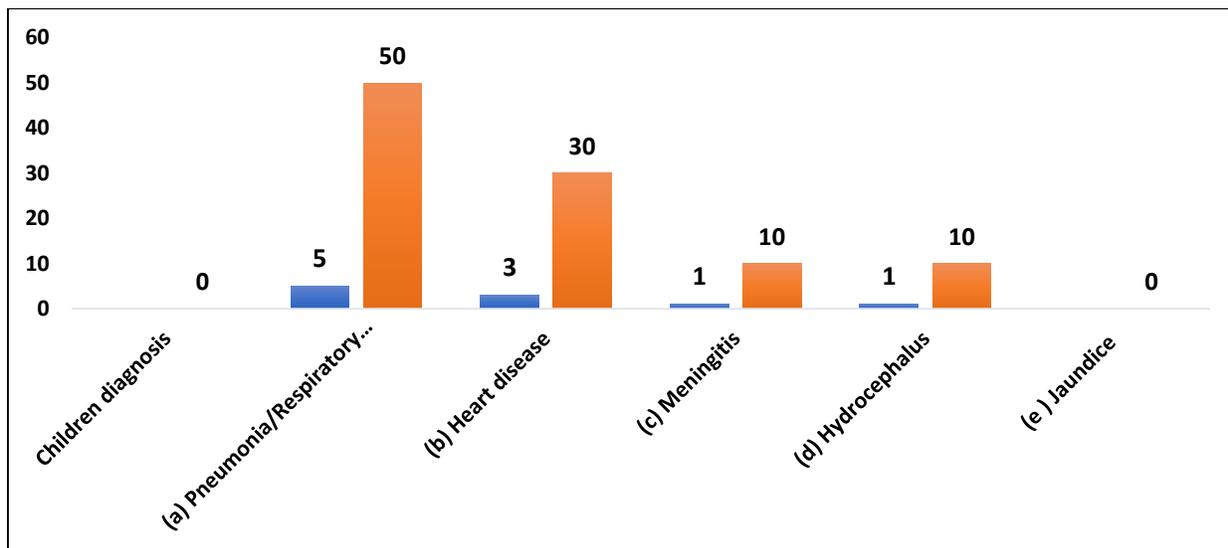


Fig.01 Graph showing the frequency and percentage distribution children diagnosis.

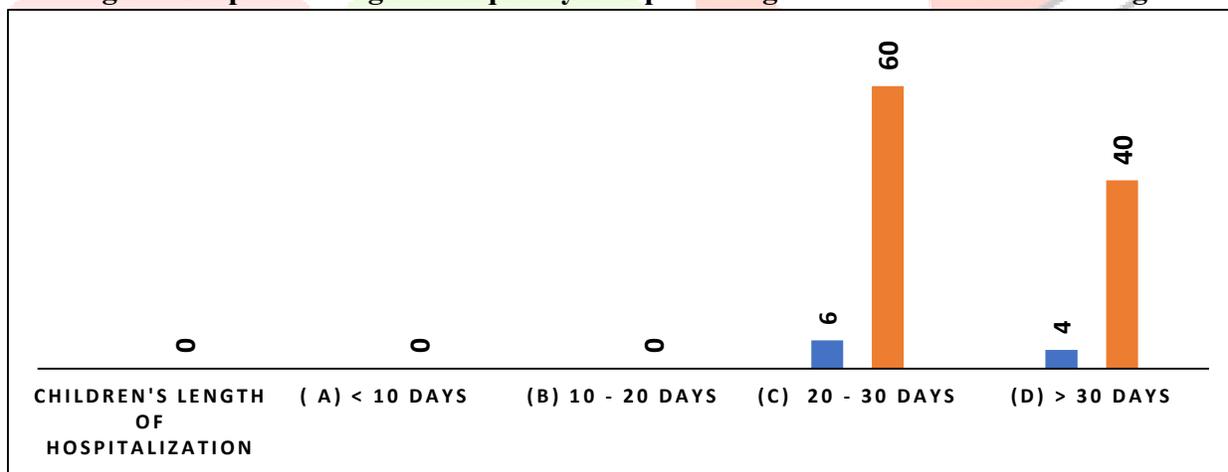


Fig. 02. Graph showing the frequency and percentage distribution children length of hospitalization.

Regarding age of children 7(70%) children was less than one year and 3(30%) children was 1-3 years of age. Regarding sex of children 6(60%) was male and 4(40%) was female. Regarding children diagnosis 5(50%) children were diagnosed with pneumonia /Respiratory disorder, 3(30%) of children were diagnosed with heart disease, 1(10%) child were diagnosed with meningitis, 1(10%) child were diagnosed with hydrocephalus and children diagnosed with jaundice were not found. Regarding children’s length of hospitalization 6(60%) was hospitalized between 20-30 days, 4(40%) was hospitalized more than 30 days and below 20 days not found.

OBJECTIVES

To find lived in experiences of mothers with chronic illness children admitted at paediatric intensive care unit.

ASSUMPTIONS:

There will be relationship between mother's emotions and child's institutional admission to PICU

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

There will be significant phenomenological experiences among mothers whose children were hospitalized in the PICU and NICU.

1. 30% of mothers' needs and provisions from healthcare professionals where changed.
2. 10% of mothers trying to adapt into an ICU environment with positive recovery of child.
3. Majority 70% of mothers were, Being shocked, worried, and anxious.
4. Due to child admission in PICUs 50% mothers and family process where influenced.
5. 70% mother listening her child health status in improving her emotional status is satisfied same time if deteriorating, she was feeling hopeless.
6. Majority 70% of mothers were facing financial challenged and deprivation.

DISCUSSION

The Findings Of Different Dimension & Themes Of Lived In Experiences Of Mothers Having Children With Chronic Illness Regarding Theme-1: 3(30%) of mothers' needs and provisions from healthcare professionals were changed and 1(10%) of mothers trying to adapt into an ICU environment with positive recovery of child. Regarding Theme-2: Majority 7(70%) of mothers were, Being shocked, worried, and anxious. Regarding Theme-3: Due to child admission in PICUs 5(50%) mothers and family process where influenced. Regarding Theme-4: Majority 7(70%) of mothers listening her child health status in improving her emotional status is satisfied same time if deteriorating, she was feeling hopeless. Regarding Theme-5: Majority 7(70%) of mothers were facing financial challenged and deprivation.

CONCLUSION

This study was done to interpret the lived in experiences of mothers having children with chronic illness. Study has concentrated on the verbatim narrations and developed themes. Most of the mothers reported about their financial crisis and satisfied health care settings for the first time. The mothers learned about their child's admission and their first visit to the PICUs were shocking and unforgettable events for them. Furthermore, faced situations that were full of stress, anxiety, and unhappiness about the condition of their child and that they were concerned for their child' health and life

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