

Search Results

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Search History

1. MEDLINE; *SELF CARE/ [Limit to: (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years)]; 1697 results.
2. MEDLINE; *CHRONIC DISEASE/ [Limit to: (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years)]; 2543 results.
3. MEDLINE; 1 AND 2 [Limit to: (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years) and (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years)]; 31 results.
4. CINAHL; *SELF CARE/ [Limit to: (Age Groups Infant~ Newborn 0-1 month or Infant~ 1-23 months or Child~ Preschool 2-5 years or Child~ 6-12 years or Adolescence)]; 455 results.
5. CINAHL; *CHRONIC DISEASE/; 6946 results.
6. CINAHL; 4 AND 5 [Limit to: (Age Groups Infant~ Newborn 0-1 month or Infant~ 1-23 months or Child~ Preschool 2-5 years or Child~ 6-12 years or Adolescence)]; 15 results.
7. MEDLINE,CINAHL; Duplicate filtered: [1 AND 2 [Limit to: (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years) and (Age Groups All Child 0 to 18 years)]], [4 AND 5 [Limit to: (Age Groups Infant~ Newborn 0-1 month or Infant~ 1-23 months or Child~ Preschool 2-5 years or Child~ 6-12 years or Adolescence)]]; 46 results.

1. Preferences for health care and self-management among Dutch adolescents with chronic conditions: a Q-methodological investigation.

Citation:	International Journal of Nursing Studies, May 2010, vol./is. 47/5(593-603), 0020-7489;1873-491X (2010 May)
Author(s):	Jedeloo S; van Staa A; Latour JM; van Exel NJ
Institution:	Rotterdam University, Expertise Center Transitions of Care, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>BACKGROUND: Adolescents with chronic conditions have to learn to self-manage their health in preparation for transitioning to adult care. Nurses often struggle with how to approach youth with chronic conditions successfully. Little is known about the preferences and attitudes of these young people themselves. OBJECTIVE: To uncover preferences for self-management and hospital care of adolescents with various chronic conditions. DESIGN AND METHOD: A Q-methodological study was conducted. Semi-structured interviews were held with adolescents who rank-ordered 37 opinion statements on preferences for care delivery and self-management. They were asked to motivate their ranking. By-person factor analysis was conducted to uncover patterns in the rankings of statements. The factors were described as preference profiles. PARTICIPANTS AND SETTING: A purposive sample of 66 adolescents (12-19 years) treated in a university children's hospital in the Netherlands was invited to participate. Thirty-one adolescents, 16 boys and 15 girls with various chronic conditions eventually participated (response 47%). Eight participants (26%) had a recently acquired chronic condition, while the rest (74%) had been diagnosed at birth or in the first 5 years of life. RESULTS: Four distinct preference profiles for health care delivery and self-management were identified: 'Conscious & Compliant'; 'Backseat Patient'; 'Self-confident & Autonomous'; and 'Worried & Insecure'. Profiles differ in the level of independence, involvement with self-management, adherence to therapeutic regimen, and appreciation of the parents' and health care providers' role. The desire to participate in treatment-related decisions is important to all preference profiles. The profiles are recognizable to adolescents and nurses alike. As Q-methodology allows no inferences with respect to the relative distribution of these profiles in a given population, only tentative hypotheses were formulated about associations between profiles and patient characteristics. CONCLUSION: This study increases our understanding of different subjectivities of adolescents living with a chronic condition related to their treatment and health. There is no "one size fits all" approach to adolescent health care, but rather a limited number of distinct preference profiles. This study demonstrates the value of a non-disease-specific approach in that adolescents with various chronic conditions were found to have much in common. The profiles seem a promising tool for nurses to actively seek adolescents' opinion and participation in health care and will be further explored. Copyright 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.</p>
Country of Publication:	England
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:	Adolescent *Adolescent Psychology Attitude Child Chronic Disease/px [Psychology] *Chronic Disease/th [Therapy] Delivery of Health Care Female Humans Interviews as Topic Male Motivation Netherlands *Patient Preference

*Self Care/px [Psychology]
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

2. Commentary: self and family management frameworks.

Citation: Nursing Outlook, March 2010, vol./is. 58/2(111-2), 0029-6554;1528-3968 (2010 Mar-Apr)

Author(s): Grey M; Knafl K; Ryan P; Sawin KJ

Institution: Yale University School of Nursing, 100 Church Street South, P.O. Box 9740, New Haven, CT 06536, USA. margaret.grey@yale.edu

Language: English

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Comment; Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adult
Child
Chronic Disease/nu [Nursing]
*Chronic Disease/pc [Prevention & Control]
*Family
Humans
*Models, Nursing
Nursing Research
Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)
Patient Care Planning
*Self Care

Source: MEDLINE

3. [Chronically ill, a lifelong responsibility, viewed from 3 different perspectives. Basal stimulation in nursing chronically ill children (3)]. [German] Chronisch krank, eine lebenslange Aufgabe, betrachtet aus drei verschiedenen Perspektiven. Basale Stimulation in der Pflege chronisch kranker Kinder (Teil 3).

Original Title: Chronisch krank, eine lebenslange Aufgabe, betrachtet aus drei verschiedenen Perspektiven. Basale Stimulation in der Pflege chronisch kranker Kinder (Teil 3).

Citation: Kinderkrankenschwester, September 2009, vol./is. 28/9(365-7), 0723-2276;0723-2276 (2009 Sep)

Author(s): Tanzer R

Institution: Kinderintensivpflege Praxisanleiterin für Basale Stimulation in der Pflege Frauen- und Kinderklinik Linz. roswitha.tanzer@gespag.at

Language: German

Country of Publication: Germany

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Awareness
Brain Damage, Chronic/nu [Nursing]
Child
Child, Preschool
*Chronic Disease/nu [Nursing]
Female
Humans
Infant
Male
*Nonverbal Communication
Nurse-Patient Relations
Object Attachment

Persistent Vegetative State/nu [Nursing]
 *Physical Stimulation/mt [Methods]
 *Self Care
 *Sick Role
 *Touch
 Trust

Source: MEDLINE

4. A systematic review of internet-based self-management interventions for youth with health conditions.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Psychology, June 2009, vol./is. 34/5(495-510), 0146-8693;1465-735X (2009 Jun)

Author(s): Stinson J; Wilson R; Gill N; Yamada J; Holt J

Institution: Child Health Evaluative Sciences, Research Institute, SickKids, 555 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X8, Canada. jennifer.stinson@sickkids.ca

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Critically appraise research evidence on effectiveness of internet self-management interventions on health outcomes in youth with health conditions. METHODS: Published studies of internet interventions in youth with health conditions were evaluated. Electronic searches were conducted in EBM Reviews-Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Medline, EMBASE, CINAHL and PsychINFO. Two reviewers independently selected articles for review and assessed methodological quality. Of 29 published articles on internet interventions; only nine met the inclusion criteria and were included in analysis. RESULTS: While outcomes varied greatly between studies, symptoms improved in internet interventions compared to control conditions in seven of nine studies. There was conflicting evidence regarding disease-specific knowledge and quality of life, and evidence was limited regarding decreases in health care utilization. CONCLUSIONS: There are the beginnings of an evidence base that self-management interventions delivered via the internet improve selected outcomes in certain childhood illnesses.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Meta-Analysis; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Child
 Chronic Disease/px [Psychology]
 *Chronic Disease/th [Therapy]
 *Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
 Humans
 *Internet
 Mental Disorders/px [Psychology]
 *Mental Disorders/th [Therapy]
 *Patient Education as Topic/mt [Methods]
 Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic
 *Self Care
 Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

5. Measuring parent-child shared management of chronic illness.

Citation: Pediatric Nursing, March 2009, vol./is. 35/2(101-8, 127), 0097-9805;0097-9805 (2009 Mar-Apr)

Author(s): Kieckhefer GM; Trahms CM; Churchill SS; Simpson JN

Institution: University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA.

Language: English

- Abstract:** Over time, most children with special health needs must become partners in their disorder management. Because most care of chronic conditions takes place in the home, parents assume significant responsibility in starting and supporting the child's role in parent-child shared management over time. This article describes findings from analysis of one attempt to measure this important construct. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional descriptive study with 129 parents of children with chronic conditions. **RESULTS:** Internal consistency of the shared management scale was adequate (Cronbach's Alpha: overall scale, 0.91; and subscales: desire, 0.79; knowledge, 0.76; and current actions, 0.86). Observed relationships were in theoretically expected directions. In unadjusted univariate analyses, there were statistically significant associations between parent-child shared management and each of the following variables: (a) condition grouping and severity, (b) parent self-efficacy and coping, (c) amount and frequency of child's limitation to do things, and (d) emergency visits in the past 6 months (all at $p < 0.01$ levels). Adjusted multivariable analysis retained condition severity, parent self-efficacy, and coping as significant factors. **CONCLUSIONS:** The parent-child shared management tool can be used in research to broaden understanding of this important construct and identify precursors and outcomes of high or low shared management in a family. Nurses might use the tool in clinical practice to more accurately gauge parent desire for, knowledge of, and current actions in support of parent-child shared management so interventions can be individualized to the family's unique wishes.
- Country of Publication:** United States
- Publication Type:** Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
- Subject Headings:** [*Adaptation, Psychological](#)
[Adult](#)
[Analysis of Variance](#)
[Attitude to Health](#)
[Child](#)
[Child, Preschool](#)
[*Chronic Disease/pc \[Prevention & Control\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Cooperative Behavior](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Emergency Service, Hospital/ut \[Utilization\]](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Nursing Methodology Research](#)
[*Parent-Child Relations](#)
[Parents/ed \[Education\]](#)
[Parents/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Self Care/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Self Care](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Severity of Illness Index](#)
[Washington](#)
- Source:** MEDLINE
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

6. Diabetes: the 5th deadliest chronic disease.

- Citation:** Caring, 01 January 2009, vol./is. 28/1(6-11), 0738467X
- Author(s):** Trueman CA
- Language:** English

Abstract: Diabetes being a major player in the list of chronic diseases, we find that chronically-ill adults in the U.S. are more likely to skip care over costs, and on a disturbing note, that the U.S. has the highest rates among eight nations of patient reported medical errors, wasteful or poorly coordinated care, and high out-of-pocket costs.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Chronic Disease](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus](#)
[Quality of Health Care](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Child](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus, Non-Insulin-Dependent](#)

Source: CINAHL

7. The Expert Patients Programme online, a 1-year study of an Internet-based self-management programme for people with long-term conditions.

Citation: Chronic Illness, December 2008, vol./is. 4/4(247-56), 1742-3953 (2008 Dec)

Author(s): Lorig KR; Ritter PL; Dost A; Plant K; Laurent DD; McNeil I

Institution: Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford Patient Education Research Center, 1000 Welch Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94306, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the effectiveness of an online self-management programme (EPP Online) for England residents with long-term conditions. METHODS: A prospective longitudinal study. Data were collected online at baseline, 6 and 12 months. The intervention was an asynchronous 6-week chronic-disease self-management programme offered online. We measured seven health status measures (health distress, self-rated health, illness intrusiveness, disability, fatigue, pain and shortness of breath), four behaviours (aerobic exercise, stretching exercise, stress management and communications with physician), and five utilization measures (GP visits, pharmacy visits, PT/OT visits, emergency visits and hospitalizations). We also measured self-efficacy and satisfaction with the health care system. RESULTS: A total of 568 completed baseline data: 546 (81%) completed 6 months and 443 (78%) completed 1 year. Significant improvements ($p < 0.01$) were found at 6 months for all variables except self-rated health, disability, stretching, hospitalizations and nights in hospital. At 12 months only decrease in disability, nights in hospital and hospitalizations were not significant with reduction in visits to emergency departments being marginally significant ($p = 0.012$). Both self-efficacy and satisfaction with the health care system improved significantly. DISCUSSION: The peer-led online programme conditions appears to decrease symptoms, improve health behaviours, self-efficacy and satisfaction with the health care system and reducing health care utilization up to 1 year.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[England](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Internet](#)
[Longitudinal Studies](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Patient Education as Topic](#)

[Patient Satisfaction](#)
[*Self Care](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Social Support](#)
[Time Factors](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

8. 'The apple doesn't fall far from the tree': the role of parents in chronic disease self-management.

Citation: Current Opinion in Pediatrics, December 2008, vol./is. 20/6(703-4), 1040-8703;1531-698X (2008 Dec)

Author(s): Orrell-Valente JK; Cabana MD

Institution: Department of Pediatrics, University of California, San Francisco, California, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: Medical nonadherence has been termed the "Achilles' heel of modern healthcare." In considering the need to improve medical adherence among chronically ill children, it is necessary to understand parent adherence. Parents have long been acknowledged to be the primary socialization agents in children's development across the various domains of functioning. Through communication of their beliefs, the behavior they model, and direct training, parents exert a powerful influence on the development of children's beliefs and behavior. Adherence may be similarly conceptualized as a socialization process, in which parents influence the development of children's beliefs and behavior regarding their eventual disease self-management. Given this perspective, it is important for clinicians to emphasize the need for parental adherence to a child's treatment regimen. An increased focus on parental adherence will require an investment of time and effort that will pay dividends in the long term.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: [*Attitude to Health](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Parents/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Patient Compliance/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Pediatrics/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

9. Empowerment interventions, knowledge translation and exchange: perspectives of home care professionals, clients and caregivers.

Citation: BMC Health Services Research, 2008, vol./is. 8/(177), 1472-6963;1472-6963 (2008)

Author(s): St-Cyr Tribble D; Gallagher F; Bell L; Caron C; Godbout P; Leblanc J; Morin P; Xhignesse M; Voyer L; Couture M

Institution: Ecole des sciences infirmieres, Faculte de medecine et des sciences de la sante Universite de Sherbrooke, 3001, 12e Avenue Nord, Sherbrooke, Quebec, J1G 4M9, Canada.
Denise.St-Cyr.Tribble@USherbrooke.ca

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Few studies have examined empowerment interventions as they actually unfold in home care in the context of chronic health problems. This study aims to document the empowerment process as it plays out in interventions with adults receiving home care services. METHODS/DESIGN: The qualitative design chosen is a fourth generation evaluation combined with case studies. A home care team of a health and

social services center situated in the Eastern Townships (Quebec, Canada) will be involved at every step in the study. A sample will be formed of 15 health care professionals and 30 of their home care clients and caregiver. Semi-structured interviews, observations of home care interventions and socio-demographic questionnaires will be used to collect the data. Nine instruments used by the team in prior studies will be adapted and reviewed. A personal log will document the observers' perspectives in order to foster objectivity and the focus on the intervention. The in-depth qualitative analysis of the data will illustrate profiles of enabling interventions and individual empowerment.

DISCUSSION: The ongoing process to transform the health care and social services network creates a growing need to examine intervention practices of health care professionals working with clients receiving home care services. This study will provide the opportunity to examine how the intervention process plays out in real-life situations and how health care professionals, clients and caregivers experience it. The intervention process and individual empowerment examined in this study will enhance the growing body of knowledge about empowerment.

Country of Publication: England
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:

[Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[*Caregivers/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Caregivers/sn \[Statistics & Numerical Data\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice](#)
[Home Care Services](#)
[*Home Nursing/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Home Nursing/sn \[Statistics & Numerical Data\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[Interviews as Topic](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[*Power \(Psychology\)](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
[Quebec](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

10. Adolescents with a chronic condition: challenges living, challenges treating.

Citation: Lancet, April 2007, vol./is. 369/9571(1481-9), 0140-6736;1474-547X (2007 Apr 28)
Author(s): Sawyer SM; Drew S; Yeo MS; Britto MT
Institution: Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital, Parkville 3052, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. susan.sawyer@rch.org.au
Language: English

Abstract: In this review, we aim to focus attention on the interaction between adolescents with chronic conditions and the health systems that support them. At least 12% of adolescents live with a chronic condition. Some conditions are characterised by increasing incidence (eg, diabetes) or improving survival rates (eg, cystic fibrosis), while others are concerning because of differentially poorer outcomes in adolescents in comparison to both children and adults (eg cancer). Growing evidence suggests that young people with chronic conditions are doubly disadvantaged--engaging in risky behaviours to at least similar if not higher rates as healthy peers, while having the potential for greater adverse health outcomes from these behaviours. In addition to efforts at improving survival, in order to improve their life chances, we need to better understand how the social and emotional

outcomes of young people with a chronic disease can be improved, and better support young people's emerging capacity for self-management.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[*Adolescent Behavior/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Adolescent Health Services/td \[Trends\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)
 Available in *print* at [Bolton PCT](#)

11. The extent and breadth of benefits from participating in chronic disease self-management courses: a national patient-reported outcomes survey.

Citation: Patient Education & Counseling, March 2007, vol./is. 65/3(351-60), 0738-3991;0738-3991 (2007 Mar)

Author(s): Nolte S; Elsworth GR; Sinclair AJ; Osborne RH

Institution: AFV Centre for Rheumatic Diseases, Department of Medicine, Royal Melbourne Hospital, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic. 3050, Australia.

Language: English

Abstract: **OBJECTIVE:** To quantify the benefits that people receive from participating in self-management courses and identify subgroups that benefit most. **METHODS:** People with a wide range of chronic conditions attending self-management courses (N = 1341 individuals) were administered the Health Education Impact Questionnaire (heiQ). Baseline and follow-up data were collected resulting in 842 complete responses. Outcomes were categorized as substantial improvement (effect size, ES > or = 0.5), minimal/no change (ES -0.49 to 0.49) and substantial decline (ES < or = -0.5). **RESULTS:** On average, one third of participants reported substantial benefits at the end of a course and this ranged from 49% in the heiQ subscale Skill and technique acquisition to 27% in the heiQ subscale Health service navigation. Stratification by gender, age and education showed that younger participants were more likely to benefit, particularly young women. No further subgroup differences were observed. **CONCLUSION:** While the well-being of people with chronic diseases tends to decline, about one third of participants from a wide range of backgrounds show substantial improvements in a range of skills that enable them to self-manage. **PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS:** These data support the application of self-management courses indicating that they are a useful adjunct to usual care for a modest proportion of attendees.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Evaluation Studies; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Age Factors](#)
[Aged](#)
[Aged, 80 and over](#)
[Analysis of Variance](#)
[*Attitude to Health](#)
[Australia](#)
[Chronic Disease/pc \[Prevention & Control\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)

[Disease Management](#)
[Educational Status](#)
[Female](#)
[Follow-Up Studies](#)
[Health Care Surveys](#)
[*Health Status](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Outcome Assessment \(Health Care\)](#)
[*Patient Education as Topic/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[Program Evaluation](#)
[Quality of Life/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Sex Factors](#)

Source: MEDLINE

12. Self-managing and managing self: practical and moral dilemmas in accounts of living with chronic illness.

Citation: Chronic Illness, 01 September 2006, vol./is. 2/3(185-194), 17423953

Author(s): Townsend A; Wyke S; Hunt K

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Patient education self-management programmes draw on sociological understanding of experiencing single chronic illnesses, but health practitioners do not always recognize the tensions and ambiguities permeating individuals' management experiences, particularly for those with multiple morbidity. The aim of this study was to illuminate how people negotiate multiple chronic illness, and everyday life. METHODS: A sample of 23 people in their early 50s was recruited from a community health survey in Scotland. The participants had four or more chronic illnesses and were interviewed twice. The qualitative data that were generated highlighted the impact of illness and associated management strategies, as people attempted to continue familiar lives. Analysis was based on constant comparison and informed by a narrative approach. RESULTS: People used multiple techniques to manage symptoms and conveyed a moral obligation to manage 'well'. However, maintaining valued social roles, coherent identities and a 'normal life' were prioritized, sometimes over symptom containment. This led to tensions, and participants faced moral dilemmas as they self-managed. DISCUSSION: Self-management policies, programmes and healthcare practitioners need to recognize the tensions that people experience as they negotiate symptoms, valued social roles, positive identities, and daily life. Addressing these issues may improve opportunities to support patients in particular contexts, and enhance self-management.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings:
[Chronic Disease](#)
[Morals](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Activities of Daily Living](#)
[Adaptation, Psychological](#)
[Attitude to Illness](#)
[Audiorecording](#)
[Case Studies](#)
[Child](#)
[Chronic Disease](#)
[Community Role](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Coping](#)
[Data Analysis](#)
[Diaries](#)

[Female](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Age](#)
[Narratives](#)
[Patient Education](#)
[Qualitative Studies](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
[Scotland](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Semi-Structured Interview](#)
[Sex Factors](#)
[Socioeconomic Factors](#)
[Support, Psychosocial](#)
[Surveys](#)
[Thematic Analysis](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

13. Self-management and adherence of children and youth with special health care needs: implications for pediatric nursing practice.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Nursing, August 2006, vol./is. 21/4(253-5), 0882-5963;0882-5963 (2006 Aug)

Author(s): Betz CL

Language: English

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Comment; Editorial; Review

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Child](#)
[Child Psychology](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice](#)
[*Health Services Needs and Demand](#)
[Humans](#)
[Life Style](#)
[Nurse's Role](#)
[*Patient Compliance/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Patient Education as Topic](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

14. Self-management in adolescents with chronic illness. What does it mean and how can it be achieved?.

Citation: Medical Journal of Australia, October 2005, vol./is. 183/8(405-9), 0025-729X;0025-729X (2005 Oct 17)

Author(s): Sawyer SM; Aroni RA

Institution: Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital, 2 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, VIC 3052. susan.sawyer@rch.org.au

Language: English

Abstract: The concept of self-management is based on the notion that it will improve wellbeing and strengthen self-determination and participation in health care, while reducing health care

utilisation and health costs. Increasing self-management is a desirable goal for the 15%-20% of children and adolescents who have a significant ongoing health care need related to a chronic health condition. Promoting self-management in young people with chronic illness can be difficult for parents and health care practitioners. Doctors can help parents recognise the potentially competing aspects of the parenting role--protecting young people's health while supporting their growing independence and autonomy. Optimal care may or may not be achievable, depending on a young person's level of development. As children mature through adolescence, they increasingly want their own voice to be heard, as well as the right to privacy and confidentiality in health care consultations. As well as listening to parents and supporting their roles, doctors should see young people alone for part of the consultation, taking a psychosocial history and carefully maintaining confidentiality.

Country of Publication: Australia

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Adolescent Health Services/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[Adult](#)
[Australia](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Female](#)
[*Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Parent-Child Relations](#)
[Physician-Patient Relations](#)
[*Self Care/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Social Support](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

15. Looking after yourself.

Citation: Paediatric Nursing, June 2005, vol./is. 17/5(12), 0962-9513;0962-9513 (2005 Jun)

Author(s): Callery P

Institution: University of Manchester.

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Child](#)
[*Child Psychology](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Health Policy](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[Psychological Theory](#)
[Self Care/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Self Care](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[State Medicine](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

16. Psycho-educational interventions for children with chronic disease, parents and siblings: an overview of the research evidence base.

Citation: Child: Care, Health & Development, 01 November 2004, vol./is. 30/6(637-645), 03051862

Author(s): Barlow JH; Ellard DR

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The role of psycho-educational interventions in facilitating adaptation to chronic disease has received growing recognition and is in keeping with policy developments advocating greater involvement of patients in their own care. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the current literature regarding the effectiveness of psycho-educational interventions for children and adolescents with chronic disease, their parents and siblings. METHODS: Electronic searches were conducted using AMED, CINAHL, Cochrane Database, DARE, HTA, MEDLINE, NHS EED, PsycLIT, PsycINFO, and PubMed. Inclusion criteria were systematic reviews, meta-analyses and overviews based on traditional reviews of published literature. The titles of papers were reviewed, abstracts were obtained and reviewed, and full copies of selected papers were obtained. RESULTS: No reviews of psycho-educational interventions were found for either parents or siblings. Twelve reviews of interventions for children and adolescents were identified: chronic disease in general (three); chronic pain (one); asthma (three); chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS)/myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME) (one); diabetes (two); juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) (one) and one informational intervention for paediatric cancer patients. The main focus was on disease management (particularly in asthma and diabetes) with less attention being paid to psychosocial aspects of life with a chronic condition. Overall, there is evidence of effectiveness for interventions incorporating cognitive-behavioural techniques on variables such as self-efficacy, self-management of disease, family functioning, psychosocial well-being, reduced isolation, social competence, knowledge, hope, pain (for chronic headache), lung function (asthma), days absent from school (asthma), visits to A & E (asthma), fatigue (CFS), and metabolic control (diabetes). A number of gaps and limitations were identified across all disease categories, such as inadequate description of interventions, small sample sizes, and lack of evidence regarding cost-effectiveness. CONCLUSION: This overview has highlighted the need to extend the evidence base for psycho-educational interventions, particularly in a UK context. It is essential that effective interventions are implemented and embedded in service provision in order to maximize empowerment through self-care for children, adolescents and their parents.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Chronic Disease](#)
[Psychoeducation](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid](#)
[Asthma](#)
[Child](#)
[Chronic Pain](#)
[CINAHL Database](#)
[Cochrane Library](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Medline](#)
[Psycinfo](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

17. A psychosocial intervention for school-age children with cystic fibrosis... 37th Annual Communicating Nursing Research Conference/18th Annual WIN Assembly, "Hallmarks of Quality: Generating and Using Knowledge," held April 22-24, 2004, Portland Marriott Downtown, Portland, Oregon.

Citation: Communicating Nursing Research, 01 March 2004, vol./is. 37/(310-310), 01601652

Author(s): Christian B; D'Auria J; Belyea M

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Chronic Disease](#)
[Cystic Fibrosis](#)
[Cystic Fibrosis](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Child](#)
[Experimental Studies](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Status](#)
[Loneliness](#)
[Male](#)
[Multivariate Analysis of Variance](#)
[Perception](#)
[Psychological Tests](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
[Random Assignment](#)
[Repeated Measures](#)
[Scales](#)
[United States](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

18. An opportunity for school nurses and pediatricians to collaborate: a literature review on the impact of self-management programs on school attendance.

Citation: School Nurse News, 01 November 2003, vol./is. 20/5(16-22), 10807543

Author(s): Dosa N; Ilardi D

Language: English

Abstract: In December of 2000, Dr. Dosa conducted a systematic review of the literature on the topic of self-management programs for children with chronic conditions and their impact on school attendance. Below are excerpts of her findings, followed by a discussion of how this kind of research can benefit school children and the school nurses who plan their care and coordinate their health services.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Absenteeism](#)
[Chronic Disease](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Child](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[Health Status](#)
[Nurse-Physician Relations](#)
[Relative Risk](#)
[School Health Nursing](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

19. Improving patient involvement in chronic disease management: the views of patients, GPs and specialists on a guidebook for ulcerative colitis.

Citation: Patient Education & Counseling, July 2002, vol./is. 47/3(257-63), 0738-3991;0738-3991 (2002 Jul)

Author(s): Kennedy AP; Rogers AE

Institution: School of Primary Care, National Primary Care Research and Development Centre, The University of Manchester, 5th Floor, Williamson Building, UK.
anne.kennedy@man.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Patient information, shared care and decision-making are recognised as beneficial to chronic disease management. As part of an RCT, opinions of ulcerative colitis patients and their doctors were sought on a guidebook designed to support self-care and mediate doctor/patient interaction during consultations. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 6 specialists and 16 GPs. Patients' views were obtained from written responses to a postal questionnaire (136 replies). Inclusion of lay knowledge and clarification of treatment decision processes increased patients' perception of involvement in disease management through increased identification and awareness of others' self-management experiences. Doctors focused on the importance of improving patients' compliance and use of services. However, the guidebook was seldom used as it had been intended during consultations. Patients felt constrained by time limits and consultants did not actively encourage guidebook use. Based on the findings, we suggest an approach utilising the guidebook to improve patient participation in disease management.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Colitis, Ulcerative/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Colitis, Ulcerative/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[*Family Practice](#)
[Female](#)
[*Gastroenterology](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Medical Records](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[*Patient Education as Topic/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[*Patient Participation/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Patient Satisfaction](#)
[Physician-Patient Relations](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

20. Interactive games boost outcomes in chronically ill children.

Citation: Disease Management Advisor, December 2001, vol./is. 7/12(187-90, 177), 1531-5681;1531-5681 (2001 Dec)

Author(s): anonymous

Language: English

Abstract: The challenges of managing a chronic disease are particularly tough on youngsters. However, one innovative new tool has shown that it can help the medicine go down a little easier in young patients. Studies show that a series of interactive games designed to educate and motivate children with chronic disease can not only help kids learn to cope with their disease in an entertaining way, it also can make a measurable impact on utilization.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Child](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[*Disabled Children/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[Humans](#)
[Models, Psychological](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Outcome and Process Assessment \(Health Care\)/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Patient Education as Topic](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[United States](#)
[*Video Games](#)

Source: MEDLINE

21. Management of chronic pediatric diseases with interactive health games: theory and research findings.

Citation: Journal of Ambulatory Care Management, January 2001, vol./is. 24/1(26-38), 0148-9917;0148-9917 (2001 Jan)

Author(s): Lieberman DA

Institution: University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: In randomized clinical trials, children and adolescents improved their self care and reduced their emergency clinical utilization after playing health education and disease management video games. A diabetes game reduced diabetes-related urgent and emergency visits by 77 percent after diabetic youngsters had the game at home for six months, compared to no reduction in clinical utilization in a control group of diabetic youngsters who took home an entertainment video game that had no health content. Positive impacts were also found in clinical trials of games for asthma self-management and smoking prevention.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Asthma/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Communication](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[Emergencies/ep \[Epidemiology\]](#)
[Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice](#)
[Humans](#)
[Outcome Assessment \(Health Care\)](#)
[*Patient Education as Topic/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic](#)
[*Self Care/st \[Standards\]](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Smoking/pc [Prevention & Control]
 *Video Games/px [Psychology]
 Video Games/sd [Supply & Distribution]

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

22. Self-efficacy: measurement and intervention in nursing.

Citation: Scholarly Inquiry for Nursing Practice, 2001, vol./is. 15/3(183-8), 0889-7182;0889-7182 (2001)

Author(s): Shortridge-Baggett LM

Institution: Center for Nursing Research, Clinical Practice, and International Affairs, Lienhard School of Nursing, Pace University, Pleasantville, NY 10570-2799, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: Assisting people with chronic illnesses to change their behavior is important in effecting self-management and in achieving the highest possible level of health. There is increasing evidence that a vital ingredient in health-related behavior change is the perceived self-efficacy of the individual to behave differently; however, disease- and age-specific measures and interventions have received insufficient attention to date. This special issue reports the results of the first stages of an international collaboration that is addressing the development and testing of instruments and interventions to measure and ultimately to enhance self-efficacy in management of diabetes mellitus. These instruments are now being used and tested further by other investigators, as well as in ongoing studies by the authors. Additionally, the issue addresses the importance of theory-based interventions and their use in enhancing self-efficacy as a means of encouraging positive behavior change. The results of two intervention studies designed to improve patients' self-management of obesity and cancer support the use of strategies to enhance self-efficacy in changing behavior. They also underscore the need to continue to identify, develop and test targeted nursing interventions.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/rh \[Rehabilitation\]](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[Nursing Assessment](#)
[Reproducibility of Results](#)
[*Self Care](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)

Source: MEDLINE

23. California healthy and ready to work transition health care guide: developmental guidelines for teaching health care self-care skills to children.

Citation: Issues in Comprehensive Pediatric Nursing, October 2000, vol./is. 23/4(203-44), 0146-0862;0146-0862 (2000 Oct-Dec)

Author(s): Betz CL

Institution: USC Department of Nursing, Los Angeles, California 90033, USA. cbetz@usc.edu

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents developmental guidelines that can be used by parents and nurses for teaching children health care self-care skills. These guidelines are intended to provide a

framework for instructing parents and nurses about the developmentally appropriate skills children can learn to become self sufficient in managing their own health care needs. The guidelines are based on the developmental frameworks of Piaget and Erikson and self-care models of Orem. Although general in scope, these guidelines can be individualized to the needs of each child.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Nurse's Role](#)
[Nursing Assessment](#)
[*Patient Education as Topic](#)
[Practice Guidelines as Topic](#)
[*Self Care/mt \[Methods\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

24. [Processes of body perception and their therapeutic use in pediatrics. From nonspecific relaxation therapy to training to recognize disease-specific symptoms]. [German] Prozesse der Körperwahrnehmung und deren therapeutische Nutzung in der Padiatrie: Die Weiterentwicklung unspezifischer Entspannungsverfahren zum Training krankheitsspezifischer Beschwerde- und Symptomwahrnehmung.

Original Title: Prozesse der Körperwahrnehmung und deren therapeutische Nutzung in der Padiatrie: Die Weiterentwicklung unspezifischer Entspannungsverfahren zum Training krankheitsspezifischer Beschwerde- und Symptomwahrnehmung.

Citation: Klinische Padiatrie, September 2000, vol./is. 212/5(260-5), 0300-8630;0300-8630 (2000 Sep-Oct)

Author(s): Noeker M; von Ruden U; Staab D; Haverkamp F

Institution: Zentrum für Kinderheilkunde, Universität Bonn. m.noeker@uni-bonn.de

Language: German

Abstract: Focussing on processes of body perception is a major pathway of relaxation therapies (progressive relaxation, autogenic training, guided imagery, hypnotherapy, biofeedback). Traditionally its application has been related to psychosomatic and psychotherapeutic indications. Beyond this classical approach, recent behavioral medicine has emphasized the relevance of interoception processes and adequate attribution patterns concerning bodily sensations as a major source of adequate coping and self-management with somatic illness. Clinical application may refer to an improved cognitive-behavioral pain management in disease and treatment related conditions. Especially children and adolescents suffering from chronic conditions that may exacerbate rapidly may benefit from an education approach that teaches them to perceive their disease-related complaints and symptoms accurately and to attribute them correctly. A precise, panic-free and immediate symptom recognition of sudden airway obstruction is an important precondition of adequate coping with acute asthma crisis and starting risk orientated antiasthmatic treatment. In a similar way, the child with diabetes mellitus may identify early signs of hypoglycemia by self-observation, recognition and discrimination of physical, vegetative and psychological indicators of blood glucose decline that enable the child to take appropriate countermeasures. Other childhood disorders that offer chances for symptomatic self-monitoring and self-control comprise atopic dermatitis or epileptic seizures. Training young patients in precise symptom recognition may not only empower them in handling acute crisis but also strengthen global development of autonomy, control beliefs, self-responsibility and self-esteem.

Country of Publication: GERMANY

Publication Type: English Abstract; Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: Asthma/px [Psychology]
 Asthma/th [Therapy]
 Child
 *Chronic Disease/px [Psychology]
 *Chronic Disease/th [Therapy]
 Dermatitis, Atopic/px [Psychology]
 Dermatitis, Atopic/th [Therapy]
 Diabetes Mellitus/px [Psychology]
 Diabetes Mellitus/th [Therapy]
 Epilepsy/px [Psychology]
 Epilepsy/th [Therapy]
 Germany
 Humans
 Imagery (Psychotherapy)
 *Monitoring, Physiologic/px [Psychology]
 Pain/px [Psychology]
 Pain/th [Therapy]
 *Patient Education as Topic/mt [Methods]
 Perception
 Relaxation Therapy
 *Self Care
 Stress, Psychological/et [Etiology]
 *Stress, Psychological/th [Therapy]

Source: MEDLINE

25. Supporting development of children with chronic conditions: from compliance toward shared management.

Citation: Pediatric Nursing, 01 July 2000, vol./is. 26/4(354-365), 00979805

Author(s): Kieckhefer GM; Trahms CM

Language: English

Abstract: Children with chronic conditions can meet the overall health outcomes articulated in Bright Futures (1994), a model outlining a continuum of social, developmental, and health outcome achievements that help shape an independent, healthy adult. These outcomes begin with the development of a therapeutic alliance between families and providers and end with an independent, healthy functioning adult. The achievement of these outcomes does not come without the support of providers, however. Health care providers ideally merge multiple models of practice to provide an anticipatory guidance approach throughout the child's life to assist the family in this important task. Three models have been found useful: developmental, leadership, and changing foci, which families can merge into every day life.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: Child Development
 Chronic Disease
 Phenylketonuria
 Self Care
 Models, Theoretical
 Asthma
 Child
 Education, Continuing (Credit)
 Infant, Newborn
 Infant
 Child, Preschool
 Adolescence
 Anticipatory Guidance
 Professional-Family Relations
 Parents
 Pediatric Nursing

Parent-Child Relations
 Leadership
 Family
 Parenting

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

26. Mothers' experiences caring for children with disabilities who require a gastrostomy tube.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Nursing, August 1998, vol./is. 13/4(234-43), 0882-5963;0882-5963 (1998 Aug)

Author(s): Spalding K; McKeever P

Institution: Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Language: English

Abstract: In this qualitative study, mothers' experiences of feeding children with severe disabilities by a gastrostomy tube are described. Twelve mothers each participated in one, open-ended, home interview. Mothers gave detailed accounts of their activities and the tremendous stress involved in feeding the children. They described spending enormous time and energy seeking confirmation of the feeding problem and devising extraordinary practices to ensure the child's survival before "giving in" to the gastrostomy tube. Following gastrostomy tube insertion, they initially felt relief and disappointment, before customizing feeding and moving on. Mothers' suggestions for improving professional services are discussed along with implication for practice and research.

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Anecdotes as Topic](#)
[Child](#)
[Child, Preschool](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Disabled Children/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[*Enteral Nutrition/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Female](#)
[*Gastrostomy](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[*Maternal Behavior](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[*Mother-Child Relations](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

27. Behavioral correlates of health and illness in youths with chronic illness.

Citation: Applied Nursing Research, 01 November 1996, vol./is. 9/4(167-176), 08971897

Author(s): Frey M

Language: English

Abstract: Relationships between and among general health behavior, illness management behavior, indicators of health (functional, physical/mental, and perceived health status) and indicators of illness (duration, control, and perception of severity) were compared across five samples of youth with either insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or asthma. Descriptive data indicated that youths performed approximately 72% of the health and

illness management behaviors recommended by health professionals. General health behavior and illness management behavior were significantly related ($r = .39$ to $.62$; $p < .05$). General health behavior was more consistently related to indicators of health ($r = .37$ to $.62$; $p < .001$) than to indicators of illness. Illness management behavior was not related to indicators of illness either. However, illness management behavior was significantly related to higher perception of health status ($r = .35, .48$; $p < .001$). Interestingly, there were no relationships between health and illness indicators. These findings challenge nurses to address general health behavior as well as illness management in practice and to raise questions as to whether illness management improves illness status or if illness status influences health status when health is viewed from a nursing perspective. Knowing the links between behavior and relevant health and illness outcomes will facilitate identification and movement toward goals of improved health and may account for intervention failure. Copyright (c) 1996 by W.B. Saunders Company

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Chronic Disease](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin-Dependent](#)
[Asthma](#)
[Asthma](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin-Dependent](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Chronic Disease](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[King Open Systems Model](#)
[Correlational Studies](#)
[Health Status](#)
[Record Review](#)
[Research Instruments](#)
[Respiratory Function Tests](#)
[Blood Glucose Monitoring](#)
[T-Tests](#)
[Correlation Coefficient](#)
[Cross Sectional Studies](#)
[Child](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Male](#)
[Female](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

28. A very special camp for very special kids.

Citation: Home Care Provider, September 1996, vol./is. 1/5(233-6), 1084-628X;1084-628X (1996 Sep-Oct)

Author(s): Zarbock SF

Language: English

Abstract: "Because I'm a hemophiliac, I have always had to be protected. Camp Barnabas was the first place I could put that aside and do anything I wanted." This comment by a 9-year-old boy eloquently captures the spirit and reality of Camp Barnabas, a site that has had camp programs for special-needs children and their siblings for the past year. Camp Barnabas, located near Monett, Missouri, held its first summer sessions in 1994 and 1995 at a nearby camp, Kanakuk/Kanakomo. Camp Barnaba's founders, Paul and Cyndy Teas, were inspired by a Kanakuk/Kanakomo camper with cancer to create a camping experience paced and equipped for children with terminal or serious, chronic illnesses.

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[*Camping](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[*Disabled Persons](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

29. A school-based self-management program for youth with chronic health conditions and their parents.

Citation: Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 1996, vol./is. 28/4(57-77), 0844-5621;0844-5621 (1996)

Author(s): Magyary D; Brandt P

Institution: Department of Psychosocial and Community Health, School of Nursing, University of Washington, Seattle, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: The Self-Management Program was a school-based intervention for 65 school-aged children with a chronic health condition and their parents. Through the peer group process, a cognitive-behavioural intervention was used to promote the child's self-management of the stresses associated with the chronic condition. Groups were also held to support parents in helping the child to use the newly acquired self-management strategies. A pre- and post-test waiting control group design examined treatment effects on therapeutic adherence, child self-responsibility, and child self-efficacy. Children in the intervention group, in comparison to those in the control group, showed significantly higher therapeutic adherence and more self-responsibility in the management of the health condition. By two months, the improvements in self-responsibility had begun to fade as reported by the children, but remained significant as reported by the parents. No significant differences were found on the self-efficacy measure. Goal attainment, child and parent learning, and consumer satisfaction were also found to be evident.

Country of Publication: CANADA

Publication Type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adaptation, Psychological](#)
[Adolescent](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease](#)
[*Cognitive Therapy/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*School Health Services/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[*Self Care/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Stress, Psychological/pc \[Prevention & Control\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

30. Chronically ill children in self-care: issues for pediatric nurses.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Health Care, November 1993, vol./is. 7/6(256-63), 0891-5245;0891-5245 (1993 Nov-Dec)

Author(s): Holaday B; Turner-Henson A; Harkins A; Swan J

Language: English

Abstract: The self-care (or latchkey) arrangement for children with a chronic illness is an important topic for pediatric nurses. This article reviews the impact of self-care for children's development, examines the effectiveness of teaching self-care skills to latchkey children, and provides assessment and intervention information to help pediatric nurses who are working with parents and children with chronic illness who are in self-care.

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Subject Headings: [Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[Nursing Assessment](#)
[*Patient Care Planning](#)
[Patient Education as Topic](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

31. Finding meaning in chronic illness as the key to self-care.

Citation: Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 1993, vol./is. 25/2(23-36), 0844-5621;0844-5621 (1993)

Author(s): Baker C; Stern PN

Language: English

Abstract: Self-care is an important element in the successful management of a long-term illness. However, people with chronic illnesses are often reluctant to adopt self-care behaviors. The purpose of this grounded theory study was to investigate the evolution of a readiness to self-manage a nonfatal chronic illness. A purposive sample of twelve individuals with a nonfatal illness whose course can be controlled by treatment were interviewed. In addition, the primary nurse caring for each informant at home was also interviewed. The findings indicate that the key process in self-care readiness was finding meaning in chronic illness. This process involved assenting to the illness and reframing its implications positively. It allowed informants to make sense of self-care teaching and to perceive themselves as self-care agents having some control over their illness course.

Country of Publication: CANADA

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [*Adaptation, Psychological](#)
[Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[*Attitude to Health](#)
[Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[*Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Nursing Methodology Research](#)
[*Self Care/px \[Psychology\]](#)

Source: MEDLINE

32. Preventive self-care in three Free State communities.

Citation: Curationis, October 1991, vol./is. 14/3(23-6), 0379-8577;0379-8577 (1991 Oct)

Author(s): van Zyl-Schalekamp CJ

Language: English

Abstract: There has been increasing interest in self-care as a potential role-player in health care provision. Existing knowledge about self-care however, is regarded as insufficient, and such knowledge is especially relevant when governments plan to support self-care development programmes. A survey on self-care among whites, blacks and coloureds in the Free State also focused on preventive self-care, and large differences were found between the three groups. Due to several factors, a uniform self-care development programme for all population groups in South Africa, will not be viable.

Country of Publication: SOUTH AFRICA

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease](#)
[Diet](#)
[Exercise](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Health Education](#)
[Humans](#)
[Immunization](#)
[Infant](#)
[Male](#)
[*Primary Prevention](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

33. Application of Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory to the pediatric chronically ill population.

Citation: Issues in Comprehensive Pediatric Nursing, October 1990, vol./is. 13/4(253-64), 0146-0862;0146-0862 (1990 Oct-Dec)

Author(s): Haas DL

Language: English

Abstract: The conditions under which children with long-term chronic health problems are cared for have changed dramatically in the past decade. These children are more often living longer and being cared for at home by their families and nursing supports. An effective tool allowing nurses to systematically assess, plan, implement, and evaluate the care needs of these children is a nursing theory. Orem's (1985) self- or dependent-care deficit theory is a useful basis from which the care of the chronically ill pediatric population can be planned. Attention is given to a caring relationship in which there is a dependent person in need of care and an individual who serves as that dependent person's agent of care. This article discusses several of the major concepts of the self- or dependent-care deficit theory and how it can be applied to guide clinical nursing practice aimed at meeting the care demands of the pediatric chronically ill population and their families.

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Chronic Disease/px \[Psychology\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Nursing Theory](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing/mt \[Methods\]](#)

Power (Psychology)
*Self Care

Source: MEDLINE

34. Developing self-regulation in adolescents with chronic conditions.

Citation: Holistic Nursing Practice, October 1990, vol./is. 5/1(17-24), 0887-9311;0887-9311 (1990 Oct)

Author(s): Deatrick JA

Language: English

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
*Child Development
*Chronic Disease/nu [Nursing]
Chronic Disease/px [Psychology]
Family/px [Psychology]
Humans
Patient Care Planning
*Self Care
Self Concept
Social Support

Source: MEDLINE

35. Home care management in chronic illness and the self-care movement: an analysis of ideologies and economic processes influencing policy decisions.

Citation: Advances in Nursing Science, January 1990, vol./is. 12/2(71-83), 0161-9268;0161-9268 (1990 Jan)

Author(s): Anderson JM

Institution: School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Language: English

Abstract: Over the past few decades there has been an increasing trend toward self-care and home health care, and one would suspect that these trends will continue into the next century. This article addresses the policy issues that have arisen from a program of research with families caring for a child with a chronic illness in the home and with women who have diabetes mellitus. The argument is developed that, although the home care and self-care movements can be seen as directed toward providing more humanistic care and promoting the independence of the client, the economic and sociopolitical factors that influence their development should not be overlooked. Furthermore, the "cost of caring" must be reckoned with in both human and economic terms. Cost-effective care, in the long run, will mean care that takes into account the social context of health and illness.

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Activities of Daily Living
Adult
Canada
Child
Child, Preschool
China/eh [Ethnology]
Chronic Disease/px [Psychology]
*Chronic Disease/rh [Rehabilitation]
Female
*Health Policy
Home Care Services/ec [Economics]

[*Home Care Services/td \[Trends\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[Infant](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[*Self Care](#)
[Socioeconomic Factors](#)

Source: MEDLINE

36. Work dynamics in family care of hemophilic children.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, 15 February 1988, vol./is. 26/4(467-475), 02779536

Author(s): Oremland EK

Language: English

Abstract: School-aged boys with hemophilia, their parents, and siblings were interviewed and observed over a 5-year period, the field work taking place in their homes, schools, and during hospitalization, clinic visits, and summer camp periods. Sequential, open-ended interviews, and participant-observation techniques enabled the inquiry to study the process of the children's development as a major factor in changes that occurred in the management of their illness over time. Qualitative issues identified for study focused on the divisions of labor inherent in family interactions concerning the care of their hemophiliac children. The locus of control relative to particular technical medical interventions shifted from the medical center to a parent, eventually to each boy, with his associated development. Shifts were not entirely unidirectional, particular conditions influencing the tasks which transfer, the pace of changes and the resulting consequences. Categories of tasks are examined, with specific focus being the learning-teaching processes, the related awareness contexts, and the temporal dimensions involved. Concurrent with the hemophiliac boys' learning to infuse themselves with their particular missing clotting factor, a speaking up for themselves in interaction with peers and nonparent adults, relative to defining or treating the hemophilia, did not shift away from their parents. The boys' nonassumption of this aspect of their interactions is associated with a developing self-consciousness about their "differences", which indicated a greater willingness of take physical risk (nonattention to the hemophilia requirements) than the social risk of emphasizing difference from peers. Adult intermediating, especially in the larger school contexts, thus remained primarily the parents' task in order to support the children's integration into these organizations. Coincidentally, the hemophiliac boys became more active in participation with peers when they were members of self-selected small friendship groups. It is suggested that comparable data from studies of children with diabetes and cystic fibrosis support the applicability of this study to understanding divisions of labor in families with children affected by other diseases. Differentials may be inferred, however, if disease trajectories are markedly unlike that of hemophilia.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings:
[Hemophilia](#)
[Family](#)
[Home Nursing](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Chronic Disease](#)
[Hemophilia](#)
[Peer Group](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Work](#)
[Child Development](#)
[Sibling Relations](#)
[Child](#)
[Male](#)

Source: CINAHL

37. Self-contracts for chronically ill children.

Citation: MCN, American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing, January 1988, vol./is. 13/1(20-3), 0361-929X;0361-929X (1988 Jan-Feb)

Author(s): Wesolowski CA

Language: English

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy/mt \[Methods\]](#)
[Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/th \[Therapy\]](#)
[Goals](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Reinforcement \(Psychology\)](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

38. REACH: self-care for the chronically ill child.

Citation: Pediatric Nursing, January 1983, vol./is. 9/1(37-9), 0097-9805;0097-9805 (1983 Jan-Feb)

Author(s): Pierce PM; Giovinco G

Language: English

Country of Publication: UNITED STATES

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Child](#)
[*Chronic Disease/nu \[Nursing\]](#)
[Florida](#)
[*Home Care Services/og \[Organization & Administration\]](#)
[Humans](#)
[Patient Compliance](#)
[*Pediatric Nursing](#)
[Rural Health](#)
[*Self Care](#)

Source: MEDLINE

39. REACH: self-care for the chronically ill child... Rural Efforts to Assist Children at Home.

Citation: Pediatric Nursing, 01 January 1983, vol./is. 9/1(37-39), 00979805

Author(s): Pierce PM; Giovinco G

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Chronic Disease](#)
[Self Care](#)
[Rural Health](#)
[Patient Education](#)
[Child](#)
[Adolescence](#)

Source: CINAHL