

# “Three Health Care Facilities and Its Practices” In Pediatric Nursing

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**Abstract – To identify and categorize the nursing healthcare services provided by pediatric practices, this research looked into the activities of pediatric practice nurses. It also looked at pediatric nursing; direct care for newborns, emergency nursing, psychiatric nurse specialization, and the characteristics of health care facilities, as well as two institutions with varying levels of nursing expertise. In the pediatric unit, the best practice that takes barriers into account is Health Care Facility Implementation in EBP In three HCFs, implementation of EBP has been carried out on factors associated with Nurses in the pediatric unit at three HCFs were interviewed about their work experiences. During the month-long research period, a descriptive study design was used. Out of 50 nurses, the Dilman formula chose 12, 20, and 18 nurses. The recipients were given a questionnaire that asked about five different things. This study's results highlight the possibility for the nursing profession to grow at the local level. More research is needed to examine pediatric nurses' community-based activities in greater depth.**

**Keyword – Nursing, Pediatric Nursing Care, Health Care Facilities**

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## INTRODUCTION

Pediatrics, Pediatric Nursing covers a wide variety of pediatric nursing topics from infancy through adolescence, including evidence-based practice and quality improvement, Pediatric nursing care, a part of the greater nursing profession, covers medical care for children from infancy through puberty. Some study has shown that EBP implementation in pediatric wards using research models based on nursing theory is missing, however further studies are needed to confirm this (NT). Implementing the PNC was hampered by a lack of best practices in pediatric nursing, a low value placed on nursing research, a scarcity of nursing service expertise, inadequate nursing leadership and administration, and a scarcity of qualified mentors. [1]

Despite the fact that pediatric health care facilities (HCFs) provide nursing care, there are still misconceptions about the treatments nurses should do, and no guidelines have been set to guide them. In addition, there has been no investigation on the assessment of PNC in (HCFs). Clearly, there is a lack of evidence and research to guide nursing practice in the majority of HCF pediatric services. [8] Currently, the investigation seems to be a crisis situation aimed at protecting patients from life-threatening risks. Studies of health care facilities (HCFs), especially pediatric wards, are needed to assess nurses' nursing theory (NT) knowledge in practice.

## Pediatric nursing

Nursing focuses on pediatrics and provides care for babies and children from infancy through puberty. Pediatrics is a field of medicine that deals with children if you've just heard the phrase before (physician). United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada use the term 'Pediatrics.' The United States spells it out as 'pediatrics,

### Direct nursing

According to factors including geography, education, previous work experience and personal professional goals, nurses have varying tasks. Duty includes giving treatments and drugs as prescribed by nursing care plans. [3] Patients, their families, and other medical professionals benefit when these nurses pay attention to vital signs and seek to enhance communication. Direct nursing care includes aiding children and their families as well as the patients themselves. A caregiver's common duties include being aware of children's and parents' fears, being physically there when things become tough, and helping children and family members cope.

### Neonatal nursing

Neonatal nurses care for society's sickest and most vulnerable citizens. Neonatal nursing is concerned with premature babies and newborns that have health difficulties such birth defects, infections, or

heart disorders. [4] Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) nurses work in hospitals, caring for newborns that are very ill.

A child that is disnatured was born with a low degree of development. These newborns need unique care due to their health issues:

- Inadequate ability to breathe
- body's inability to regulate temperature
- Intensified bleeding propensity
- Low infection-fighting capacity
- a dearth of nutrients
- Kidneys and skin that are still in the developmental stages
- Jaundice

Many different medical methods, including as incubators, are used by neonatal nurses. It's important to remember that the incubator essentially "provides the right amount of heat, humidity, oxygen, and mist. It is critical to have the medical equipment on hand for babies who may end up requiring treatment.

### Emergency nursing

It is required of pediatric nurses that they respond quickly under pressure, especially in life-threatening situations. [6] Pediatric emergency nursing has many key characteristics, including:

- Treatment of patients who have suffered several injuries or illnesses without allowing them to succumb to the sense of urgency created by the scenario
- Keeping patients healthy and safe
- offering on-site solutions while quickly detecting problems
- Administering pain-relieving drugs
- Increasing your knowledge and abilities
- Remaining calm and caring for the patient's distraught family members
- Keeping a cool head while dealing with patients who don't improve.

### Psychiatric Nursing

Nursing master's degrees in psychiatric care may be obtained by pediatric nurses who want to stay in the profession. Pediatric psychiatric nurses are in charge

of providing nursing care for children and adolescents who are suffering from mental illnesses.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **Daniel Muhayimana, Doriane Arakaza et. al., (2020)**

Descriptive research methods were used during a month-long time frame. The Dilman algorithm selected 43, 25, and 30 nurses from a pool of 98 candidates. A questionnaire with five questions was handed to the recipients. The researchers utilized Microsoft Word and the Statistical Package for Social Scientists version 16 to enter and analyze data (SPSS). In light of recent studies, the majority of nurses are clueless when it comes to making an accurate nursing diagnosis or applying EBP in a hospital context. The nurses have shown a wide range of challenges they've faced during their careers. 90% of nurses were unable to recognize all of the steps in a nursing diagnostic process.

#### **Carolyn C. Foster., Rishi K. Agrawal et. al., (2019)**

Because of developments in medicine and surgery over the last few decades, an increasing number of children need home-based care for daily health monitoring and treatment. Due to a shortage of pediatric-trained home health care workers, this kind of treatment's existing ability to satisfy the requirements of patients and their families is severely limited. House health care for children and adolescents with medical complexity has its own set of concerns, including legal challenges brought on by families due to a scarcity of house nurses, which are all explored in this article. Payment reform, better coordination of services and pediatric home health training through partnerships with child health systems, telehealth-enabled opportunities to bridge current workforce gaps, and better alignment of pediatric care with adult long-term services and supports are all things we'd like to see done to address the issues we've identified.

#### **Marina Tripodi, Maria Anna Siano et. al., (2017)**

Humanizing something is bringing it closer to human nature in an effort to make it more relatable and civilized. Despite its importance, the humanization of care is a vague concept that spans a wide range of patient-centered strategies and treatment techniques. The idea of humanization in pediatrics is even hazier due to the involvement of both the child and his or her family and the availability of several recommended models. The major goal of this study is to develop pediatric humanization models and grading methodologies. Results: Major Humanization care program have been developed and grown in the United States (Brazil, USA) as well as Europe. It is worth noting that the Brazilian model differs from North American and European ones in that it encompasses all age groups. A major focus is on family as a source of childcare. It also emphasizes children's right to be heard and to have an opinion on the care provided by the programme. Many methodologies have been created and used to

evaluate the humanization of care programme. However, the two had never faced off before. Here, we provide a set of humanization care models and assessment methods that highlight the urgent need for a more coordinated approach to the execution of health care programme that are specifically customized to the needs of children and adolescents and their parents.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To Study the level of nurses in three health care facilities
- To study Experience at work for nurses in the pediatric unit at three HCFs.
- To study Barriers that affects the best practice in the pediatric unit.
- To study Factors related to the implementation of EBP in three HCFs.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive study conducted in Uttar Pradesh city the capital of India during the period of one month from "10 Aug 2021 - 20 September 2021" in pediatric wards of three health care facilities. Its population is estimated to 30.5 million in 2021 annual population growth is 2.10%, Uttar Pradesh has primary and secondary health care services with three levels of administration of health care system at national, provincial and district levels. Three Health Care Facilities were selected for this study assesses the knowledge of pediatric nurses during the PNC. The chosen Health Care Facilities were "Raj nursing Home", "PSMMC - Riyadh Saudi Arabia" and "Raj Putri Priya Memorial Sri Ram Medical and Research Centre" respectively. There were a total of 50 nurses working at these three Health Care Facilities. According to the data, there were 12 nurses at each hospital: 20 nurses and 18 nurses at "Raj nursing Home", "PSMMC - Riyadh Saudi Arabia" and "Raj Putri Priya Memorial Sri Ram Medical and Research Centre" were taken at random for the sake of expediency, and the Dillman method was used to calculate the sample size.

#### Data Collection and Tool

The information was acquired by giving out questionnaires to the participating nurses, according to the study's author. To ensure that the research was done correctly, three nurses from "Raj nursing Home", "PSMMC - Riyadh Saudi Arabia" and "Raj Putri Priya Memorial Sri Ram Medical and Research Centre" conducted a pilot study in which they practice the instrument. More than half of the questionnaire is made up of demographic questions, as well as questions on nurses' education, their level of work experience, how they formulate nursing diagnoses, impediments to best practices, and the implications of nursing theory.

### Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Using the Dillman formula, the sample size was estimated for this investigation

$$N_s = \frac{N_{p(p)(1-p)}}{(N_{p-1})\left(\frac{B}{C}\right)^2 + (P)(1-P)}$$

#### Sample technique

One-hundred numbers ranging from one to one hundred were randomly assigned to each group of nurses as part of the randomization process. The research includes the nurses who chose the low number as part of its sample. For the sake of fairness in all HCFs, an extra number was determined to replace individuals who may not be present during the survey. There were serial numbers and codes issued to all of the questionnaires before the data was input into the computer at the end of each day. The SPSS version 16.0 programme was used to analyze the data, and frequency tables, bar graphs, and line graphs were created. The components in the following table were examined and compared to a survey to decide which kind of assessment (diagnostic, formative, and summative) should be used throughout the assessment.

### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

#### Demographic Information's

The personal information of participants is shown, including their age and gender. There were around 32.22% people in the age bracket of 18-60 that were surveyed for this study. Among all participants, women were 60% more numerous than men (35 %).

#### Level of Education

According to the graph, nurses at three distinct HCFs are at various stages of their education. Only 17.5% of nurses had completed two years of high school, 60.2% of them had completed paramedical high school, 9.7% had completed three years of university under the old education system, and 12.5% had completed three years of university under the new education system based on BMD.

**Table: 1 Level of Education**

Level	%age
S0	12.5
S1	9.7
S2	60.2
S3	17.5

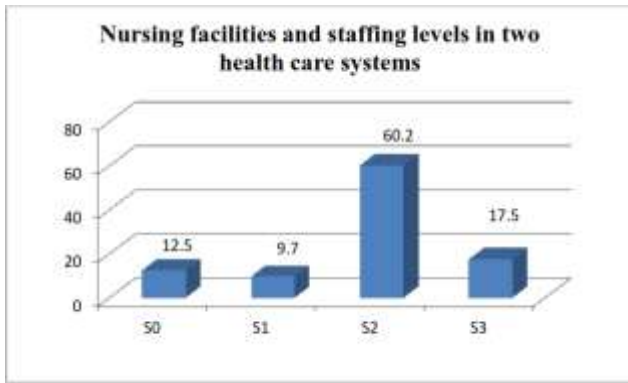


Figure 1: Two health care institutions and the number of nurses in each one

**Work-related knowledge and experience**

The nurses' perspective on their work environment was reflected in the piece. Nursing experience ranged from one month to one year for 16.3 % (14) of nurses, while the experience of three years or more for 19.2 % of nurses was discovered in the same range (19). On the other hand, 18.6 % (16) were acquired for both 8-11 years and 12-15 years, and 10.8 % (9) had 15 years and more of experience.

Table: 2 Work-related knowledge and experience

Experience	%age
1 month- 1 year	16.3
1 year- 3 years	19.2
4 year-7 years	18.6
8 years- 11 years	15.4
12 years- 15 years	19.7
15 years and over	10.8

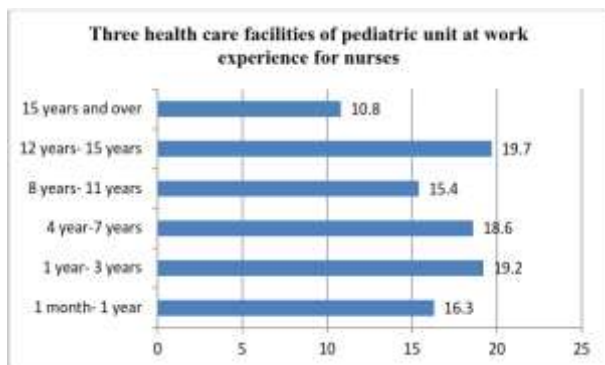


Figure 2: Three pediatric health care facilities are used as work sites for nursing students

**Healthcare Facility Nursing Diagnosis in Comparative Inquiry-Based Practice**

The processes of evidence-based inquiry used throughout the nursing diagnostic process in three different health care facilities. In “Raj nursing Home”, “PSMMC - Riyadh Saudi Arabia” and “Raj Putri Priya Memorial Sri Ram Medical and Research Centre”, the

majority of nurses (85, 5%, 84, 3%, and 94, 5%) failed to identify all phases in the process.

Table: 3 Nursing Diagnoses by health care facilities

Health Care Facilities	YES	NO
Raj nursing Home	15.6	85.5
PSMMC - Riyadh Saudi Arabia	14.7	84.3
Raj Putri Priya Memorial Sri Ram Medical and Research Centre	10.9	94.5

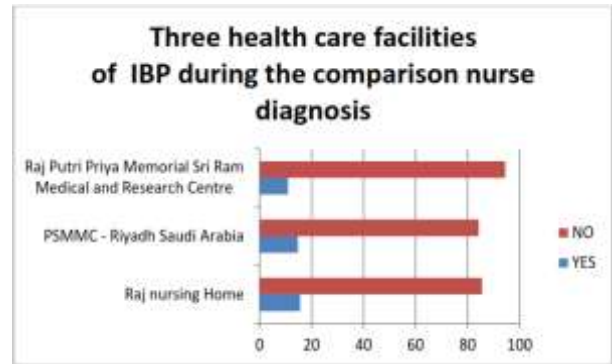


Figure 3: Comparative nurse diagnosis at three IBP health care institutions

**The Postnatal Nursing Practices to Obstacles Associated Barriers**

Figure depicts the obstacles that stand in the way of implementing best practices in the pediatric unit. Concerned nurses report that 22% (18) lack decision-making independence, 32% (27) complain about poor communication, and 24% (18%) report that they lack sufficient time to perform properly in the practice. 7% (4) of the requirements were met, and 42 per cent of them were due to poor care management (60). 90% of those surveyed cannot identify a problem with children (just 14% are capable of doing so). With 86 % (77 %) and 62 % (59 %) respectively, the public failed to perceive other characteristics such as the nurse-patient relationship and the gap in professional judgment.

Table: 4 the Nursing Practices for PNC to Barriers Related

Barriers	Yes	No
No freedom in decision making	22.0	78.0
Lack of communication	32.0	66.0
Inadequate time	20.0	82.0
Specification of role	7.0	93.0
Bad care management	42.0	64.0
Incapability in problem discovery	14.0	86.0
Wrong relation nurse-patient	16.0	88.0
The gap in professional judgment	36.0	64.0



Figure 4: There are obstacles in the pediatric unit that limit the use of evidence-based medicine

### EBP Health Care Facility Implementation

The graph depicts how well nurses understand the use of NT in nursing. Nearly 90% do not use a holistic approach in their work, and a whopping 92% overlook the value of holistic philosophy. PNC was evaluated with 7.0 %, while the theoretical orientation was determined to be at 8% (5). Only 6.4 % (4) of pediatric inpatient nurses cited studies in the same way. The evidence-based practice (EBP) on the other hand was acknowledged by 7.3%. (4).

Table: 5. Implementation of Health Care Facilities in EBP

Factors	Yes	No
Holism Implementation	5.0	92.0
Importance of holistic theory	9.1	91.0
Theory-based Knowledge	8.4	94.0
Theory oriented practice	3.5	95.5
PNC evaluation theory based	5.2	96.8
Research use in NPC	7.4	92.6
Evidence-Based practice Knowledge	6.4	96.6

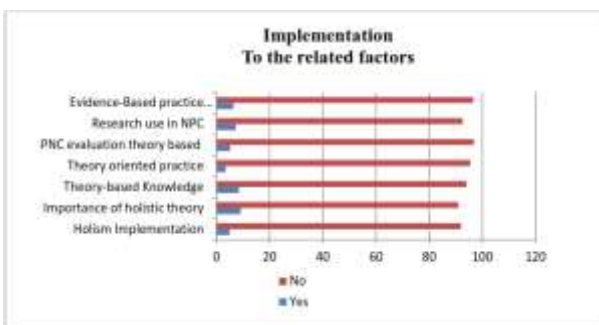


Figure 5: Implementation of EBP in three HCFs to the Factors related

### CONCLUSION

When it comes to pediatric nursing standards, even experienced nurses admit their weaknesses due to the lack of training, information, and resources available to them. Based on the findings of this research, nurses with lower levels of education and less work experience are more likely to provide subpar care in pediatric units. EBP-based information has an impact on the diagnostic formulation, and treatment failures in sick children are a result of this. Dissatisfaction in the

workplace has been linked to a lack of autonomy in decision-making, as well as a lack of communication, insufficient time, a lack of clear job roles, poor care management and failure to detect issues, according to this research. A faulty nurse-patient interaction and a lack of professional judgment were also discovered. Considering that nursing has a role to grow, effective teamwork, participation in nursing workshops and adherence to Ministry of Health regulations are all advised by the present research, nurses have a role to play in this.

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