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A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS ABOUT FAMILY CENTRED CARE (FCC) EXPERIENCED IN A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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Background: families have an important role for the health and well being of patients of all ages, particularly in paediatrics. Family centred care is a model adopted world wide to plan, perform and evaluate care in many paediatric hospitals, such as Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital (OPBG).

Aims: to evaluate the experience of FCC at OPBG in its different levels of practice: from the absence of involvement in care to involvement, participation, collaboration and partnership.

Methods: for this research question was chosen a qualitative approach. Subjects included in the study were health professionals of OPBG (nurses, doctors, allied health professionals), parents of children admitted for more 24 hours at OPBG.

Data collection: data was collected through n.10 focus groups (FG). Two first pilot FG were performed to refine the interview questions and the facilitator's role. All FG have been conducted with parents and professionals from different care settings (intensive care, chronic care and acute care).

Data analysis: was performed with the method of the long table analysis and NVivo 8 software to define the conceptual categories and themes descriptive of the phenomenon.

Ethic: the study was approved by the Ethical Committee of OPBG. Participants subscribed the information consent.

Results: the main themes that have emerged relate to parent's presence at the child's bedside, parent's desired involvement in care, nursing perceptions of it and desired parent participation in care, partnership and parent's information and educational needs.

Conclusions: the study addresses important issues to implement FCC in the hospital

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CARE CLOSER TO HOME FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE ILL: HOW FAR CAN WE GO?

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Background and aims: Delivering care closer to home (CCTH) for children and young people who are ill is a policy aim in many countries. The evidence base about the costs and effectiveness of CCTH is underdeveloped, as is understanding about best practice in service delivery and organisation.

This study aimed to:

- review international evidence on costs and effectiveness
- survey CCTH models provided across England
- explore families', children's and services' experiences of receiving, providing and commissioning CCTH
- explore the health economics of CCTH.

Methods:

1. A systematic review of international evidence on the effectiveness and costs of CCTH, updating an earlier systematic review of paediatric home care.
2. A survey of all health providers in England to establish CCTH coverage and its delivery and organisational features.
3. Organisational case studies in four areas, involving documentary and policy analysis, and in-depth interviews with commissioners and providers of different CCTH models and the families and children who use them.