4. Health economic modelling of the costs and effectiveness of CCTH models.

Results: The international evidence base on costs and effectiveness of CCTH remains weak. Three main models of CCTH are evident, with different organisational and delivery features and costs.

Conclusions: Children with complex, long-term care needs, as well as children with acute conditions that will resolve can be and are cared for safely closer to home. However, barriers and facilitators to further development of CCTH need to be addressed before we can understand 'how far we can go'.

71

ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY: PREDICTING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, PARENTING STRESS, RESILIENCY, AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING

K. Benzie¹, B. Trute², C. Worthington²

¹Nursing, ²Social Work, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Background/aims: In family-centred children's services, it is critical to understand how mothers are responding to the challenges that childhood disability brings to the family. Some mothers will meet these challenges with resiliency and adequate coping; others will need more support and assistance from professionals to care for their child. Currently, there are no brief, psychometrically-sound measures of psychological well-being for use during intake to childhood disability services. The aim of this study was to evaluate two new measures designed to assess the need for psychological support in mothers of children with disability.

Methods: Canadian mothers ($N = 195$) of children with serious health and developmental disabilities completed the Parenting Morale Index (PMI) and Family Impact of Childhood Disability (FICD) scale, and validation measures via computer-assisted telephone-interview. Of these, 154 completed additional validation measures 1 year later.

Results: Confirmatory factor analysis supported the factor structure of the PMI and FICD. The PMI and FICD demonstrated strong internal consistency and temporal stability, as well as convergent and discriminant validity. After 1 year, the PMI and FICD jointly predicted maternal depressive symptoms, parenting stress, family resiliency, and family

adjustment, with adjusted R^2 s of .30, .36, .29, and .22, respectively.

Conclusion: Together, these brief measures appear to capture unique, but important aspects of maternal psychological well-being, and adaptive coping in the care of their child with disability. Within the Process Model of Stress and Coping, the PMI and FICD can be recommended to complement clinical interviews at intake to childhood disability services.

72

PARENTAL SATISFACTION CONCERNING THEIR CHILD'S HOSPITAL CARE: A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

B. Boutopoulou¹, K. Petsios², A. Chrysostomou³, E. Vlachioti⁴, T. Mantziou⁵, V. Matziou⁶

¹Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, "Attikon" General University Hospital of Athens, Athina, ²Pediatric Cardiosurgical Intensive Care Unit, "Onassis" Cardiac Surgery Center, ³Hellenic Center for Infectious Diseases Control, ⁴Nursing Education Office, "Agia Sofia", General Paediatric Hospital of Athens, Athens, ⁵Department of Nursing, Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, ⁶Faculty of Nursing, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Background: Nowadays, healthcare needs to be more evidence-based, patient-oriented and families' perspectives must be taken into account in the appraisal of health services.

Aim: The aim of this study was to rate parental satisfaction concerning their child care during hospitalization and the factors that determine it.

Methods: Parents of 206 children, randomly selected, hospitalized in two pediatric and two surgical units. Data collection was based on interviews using a 68 item questionnaire, the Swedish Pyramid Questionnaire. Stepwise multiple regression was used to explore the characteristics which may have affected the parents' answers.

Results: Parents showed greater satisfaction with staff attitudes and medical treatment, whereas they were less satisfied with the information concerning routines and the staff work environment. They were pleased by the nursing care ($N=180$, 87.37%), nurses' concern ($N=179$, 86.89%) and from the respect to their needs ($N=181$, 87.86%) or their child's needs ($N=186$, 90.29%). Fathers gave statistically significant higher ratings for information