



**College of Child and Youth Nurses, NZNO**  
**Monthly news bulletin**  
**Friday, 31 January 2020**

**NZ News (general)**

**[Government bans inclined baby sleep products linked to deaths in the US](#)**

Inclined infant sleep products, implicated in at least 73 baby deaths in the United States have been banned in New Zealand.

**Adolescent health**

**[Global evaluation of lifestyle risk factors in teens: 1 in 3 at risk](#)**

The largest global investigation of the major lifestyle risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in adolescents has been undertaken in a study led by University of Queensland researchers.

**Autism and Aspergers**

**[In some children with autism, 'social' and 'visual' neural circuits don't quite connect](#)**

Among the first and most-documented symptoms of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a child's aversion to interaction with others. Specifically, they appear uninterested in social activities and stimuli that would normally attract a young child's attention, such as watching other children play, sing or dance.

**Care transition**

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or an academic library, which readers may have access to.*

**[Digital psychosocial assessment: An efficient and effective screening tool](#)**. Ho, J., Fong, C.K., Iskander, A., Towns, S. and Steinbeck, K. (2019), J Paediatr Child Health.

A large proportion of young people with chronic health conditions are surviving into adulthood. They face the same challenges as their healthy peers and are at increased risk of mental health problems. Psychosocial assessment is a crucial aspect of clinical care. Interviews using the internationally used and accepted HEEADSSS (home environment, education/employment, eating, peer-related activities, drugs, sexuality, suicide/depression, and safety) framework require trained clinicians, rapid interpersonal engagement, time and manual documentation. HEEADSSS-derived digital self-report surveys can be initiated by non-trained staff. This study compares the utility and information recorded using both methods.

## Disabilities

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or and academic library, which readers may have access to.*

### **A qualitative study of nurses' perspectives of caring for children with intellectual disability and their families in a paediatric acute care setting**

Peter Lewis ... et al. Journal of child health care. Volume: 23 issue: 4, page(s): 639-651

Children with intellectual disability (ID) experience chronic and pervasive limitations across intellectual and adaptive functioning. They are also at risk of developing co-morbidities. They are likely to be hospitalised more frequently and for longer periods of time than other children. The purpose of this study was to understand the experiences of nurses when caring for children and teenagers with ID in an acute paediatric hospital setting. The aim of the research was to inform future directions for the delivery of equitable and effective care for this vulnerable population. This study used a qualitative thematic analysis of individual interviews conducted with eight registered and enrolled nurses who provided care to children and adolescents with ID in an Australian paediatric acute hospital setting. Themes which emerged from this analysis were (1) Recognising similarities and managing differences; (2) Nurse–parent relationships; and (3) Caring for children with ID requires additional time. This study highlights that navigating care delivery and relationships when working with young people with ID and their caregivers in an acute care setting is complex. Nursing children with ID in hospital requires sophisticated skills. To ensure quality healthcare for patients with ID, a range of strategies are proposed.

## Family support

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or and academic library, which readers may have access to.*

### **Development and Psychometric Testing of the Nurses' Confidence Scale: Unique Families**

Grassley, Jane S. et al.

Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing, Volume 0, Issue 0

To develop and evaluate an instrument designed to measure the confidence of nurses in their ability to provide neutral, compassionate care to unique families in perinatal settings: the Nurses' Confidence Scale: Unique Families.

## Head injuries

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or and academic library, which readers may have access to.*

**[Neonatal head injuries: A prospective Paediatric Research in Emergency Departments International Collaborative cohort study.](#)** Eapen, N., ... et al (2019), J Paediatr Child Health.

### Aim

To characterise the causes, clinical characteristics and short-term outcomes of neonates who presented to paediatric emergency departments with a head injury.

### Methods

Secondary analysis of a prospective data set of paediatric head injuries at 10 emergency departments in Australia and New Zealand. Patients without neuroimaging were followed up by telephone call. We extracted epidemiological information, clinical findings and outcomes in neonates ( $\leq 28$  days).

## [Paediatric abusive head trauma in the emergency department: A multicentre prospective cohort study](#). Babl, F.E., (2019), J Paediatr Child Health.

### Aim

Abusive head trauma (AHT) is associated with high morbidity and mortality. We aimed to describe characteristics of cases where clinicians suspected AHT and confirmed AHT cases and describe how they differed.

### Methods

This was a planned secondary analysis of a prospective multicentre cohort study of head injured children aged <18 years across five centres in Australia and New Zealand. We identified cases of suspected AHT when emergency department clinicians raised suspicion on a clinical report form or based on research assistant-assigned epidemiology codes. Cases were categorised as AHT positive, negative and indeterminate after multidisciplinary review. Suspected and confirmed AHT and non-AHT cases were compared using odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals.

## Infection control

### [Popular nursery rhyme can help curb spread of common infections in children](#)

A musical mnemonic based on a popular nursery rhyme can help young children to learn and remember the proper hand hygiene technique and prevent the spread of common infections, suggests an article published in the Christmas issue of *The BMJ*.

## Kids and health professionals / hospital

### [Intervention cuts preoperative anxiety in young children](#)

(HealthDay)—Among children undergoing elective day surgery, a brief, targeted Child Life preparation (CLP) intervention reduces preoperative anxiety prior to intravenous induction of anaesthesia, according to a study published online Dec. 23 in *Paediatric Anaesthesia*.

## Paediatric nursing

### [Call interruptions up medication error risk among PICU nurses](#)

Nurses in the paediatric ICU had a 3.7% overall rate of medication errors when they were interrupted by calls on their work phones, compared with a 3.1% medication error rate when they didn't receive phone calls, according to a study in *JAMA Paediatrics*. Researchers also found that incoming text messages didn't correlate with medication errors, while interruption-related errors were less likely among nurses with at least six months of PICU experience.

## Respiratory

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or an academic library, which readers may have access to.*

### [Does exercise-induced bronchoconstriction affect physical activity patterns in asthmatic children?](#)

MR van der Kamp, BJ Thio, M Tabak, ... *Journal of child health*

First Published October 13, 2019 Research Article

Exercise-induced bronchoconstriction (EIB) is a sign of uncontrolled childhood asthma and classically occurs after exercise. Recent research shows that EIB frequently starts during exercise, called breakthrough-EIB (BT-EIB). It is unknown whether this more severe type of EIB forces children to adapt their physical activity (PA) pattern in daily life. Therefore, this pilot study aims to investigate daily life PA (amount, intensity, duration, and distribution) in children with BT-EIB, 'classic' EIB, and without EIB. A Fitbit Zip activity tracker was used for one week to objectively measure daily life PA at one-minute intervals. Thirty asthmatic children participated. Children with BT-EIB were less physically active compared to children without EIB (respectively 7994 and 11,444 steps/day,  $p = .02$ ). Children with BT-EIB showed

less moderate-to-vigorous PA compared to the children without (respectively 117 and 170 minutes/day,  $p = .02$ ). Children with EIB (both BT and classic) had significant shorter bouts of activity and a less stretched distribution of bout lengths compared to the non-EIB group (all  $p < .05$ ). These results emphasize a marked association between EIB severity and PA patterns in daily life, stressing the need for a thorough clinical evaluation of exercise-induced symptoms in childhood asthma.

## Rheumatic fever

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or an academic library, which readers may have access to.*

[How strong is the relationship between scabies and acute rheumatic fever? An analysis of neighbourhood factors.](#) Thornley, S., King, R., Marshall, R., Oakley, A., Sundborn, G., Harrower, J., Reynolds, E., Arbuckle, M. and Johnson, R.J. (2019), J Paediatric Child Health.

### Aim

Recent studies have linked scabies with acute rheumatic fever (ARF). We explored the relationship, by neighbourhood, between permethrin dispensing as an indicator of scabies prevalence and ARF cases over the same period.

### Methods

Incident cases of ARF notified to public health between September 2015 and June 2018 and the annual incidence of prescribing by neighbourhood over the same period were analysed. Evidence of an association between permethrin and ARF was obtained by carrying out Poisson regression of the rate of ARF in terms of permethrin rate at the census area unit level, with adjustment for ethnicity and socio-economic deprivation

## Sleep

### [Research shows inequities in children's sleep](#)

New research has found significant differences in the quality and amount of sleep young children are getting, with ethnicity and socioeconomic deprivation key determining factors.

## Vaccination / immunisation

*The article below is not freely available in full text, but should be available through a DHB, NZNO, or an academic library, which readers may have access to.*

### [Interacting with parents in Sweden who hesitate or refrain from vaccinating their child](#)

Rudolfsson, G and Karlsson, V. Journal of Child Health Care. July 2019

The purpose of this study was to explore nurses' experiences of encountering parents who are hesitant about or refrain from vaccinating their child. A qualitative approach was chosen and data collected through individual, semi-structured interviews with 12 nurses. The text was analysed using thematic analysis. Three themes emerged from the interviews: giving room and time for acknowledging parents' insecurity concerning vaccination, striving to approach the parents' position with tact, and a struggle between feelings of failure and respect for the parents' view. The findings indicate that it was crucial to give time, be tactful when meeting parents, as well as to appear credible and up-to-date. The nurses wanted to be open and respect the parents' views on vaccination but found it difficult and frustrating to be unable to reach out with their message because their quest was to protect the child.

## Publications and reports

\*[Promoting Positive Adolescent Health Behaviours and Outcomes: Thriving in the 21st Century](#). National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Adolescence is a critical growth period in which youth develop essential skills that prepare them for adulthood. Prevention and intervention programs are designed to meet the needs of adolescents who require additional support and promote healthy behaviours and outcomes. To ensure the success of these efforts, it is essential that they include reliably identifiable techniques, strategies, or practices that have been proven effective.

Promoting Positive Adolescent Health Behaviours and Outcomes: Thriving in the 21st Century identifies key program factors that can improve health outcomes related to adolescent behaviour and provides evidence-based recommendations toward effective implementation of federal programming initiatives. This study explores normative adolescent development, the current landscape of adolescent risk behaviour, core components of effective programs focused on optimal health, and recommendations for research, programs, and policies.

\* A copy of this publication is available free for download upon registration.

*The above bulletin has been compiled by Linda Stopforth, SNIPS, on behalf of NZNO College of Child and Youth Nurses.*

*It is provided on the first Friday of each month and contains an overview of news items, articles and research papers of interest to the Section members.*

*All links are current at the time of being compiled and distributed.*

*For feedback please contact your section administrator: [secretary.ccyn@gmail.com](mailto:secretary.ccyn@gmail.com)*

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