NMIH 203 NOTES

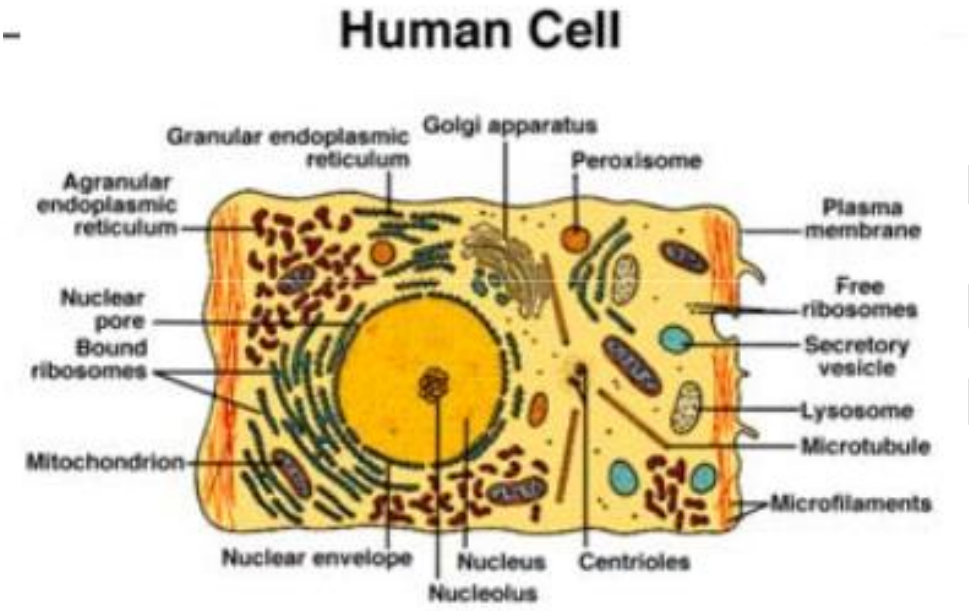
Week 1: Family Centred Care 1

- Family
  - ➔ Couples with or without resident children of any age
  - ➔ Lone parents with resident children of any age
- Patient and family-centred care
  - ➔ Two or more persons who are related in any way – biologically, legally or emotionally.
- Core concepts:
  - Respect and dignity
  - Information sharing
  - Participation
  - Collaboration
- Australian institute for patient and family centred care aims to: transform the quality and safety of the Australian healthcare culture by developing effective and innovative partnerships b/w patients, families & health care professionals
- Family – Centred care theories
  - ➔ Nethercote 1993
  - Parents seen as partners who are able to take on more complex tasks
  - Family support continued after discharge
  - ➔ Shelton & Smith Stepanek 1995
  - Empowering families to recognise their strengths
  - Acknowledges the diversity of families
  - ➔ Hutchfield 1993
  - Grounded in respect for the child and parents
  - Nurses and parents are equal partners
  - Shift from professional centred to *collaborative partnerships*
- Maternal-child setting
  - Emphasis on the family & choices about birth experience
  - Fathers & partners are artive
  - Siblings are encouraged to visit/attend birth
- Paediatric setting
  - Meet emotional, social & developmental needs of children + families seeking health care
  - Form collaborative relationship b/w the family and the health care team.
- Elements of family-centred care
  - Family at the centre
  - Family-professional collaboration
  - Family-professional communication
  - Cultural diversity
  - Coping differences and support
  - Peer support
  - Specialised service & support systems
  - Holistic perspective

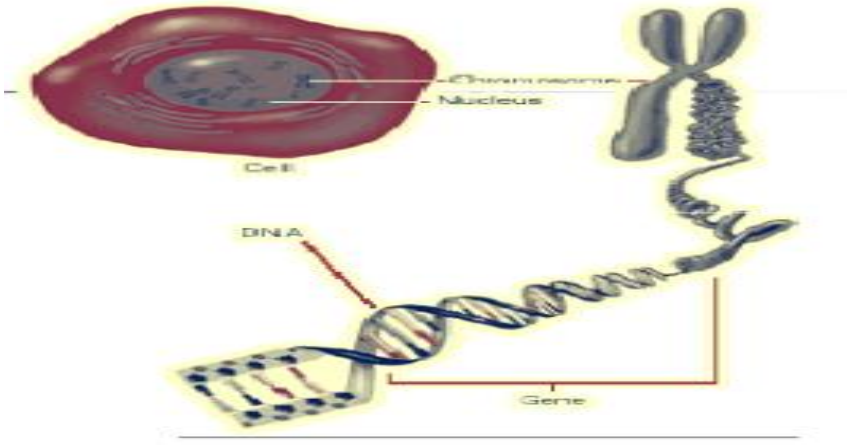
Week 2:

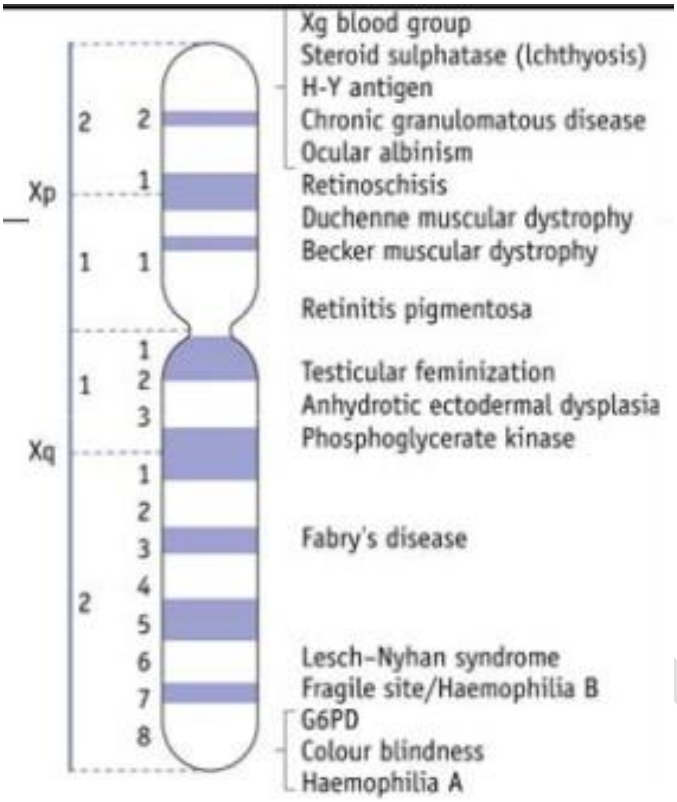
Genetics:

- Diseases are caused by genetics
- Many have genetic component e.g. genetic predisposition for the disease
- People affect are statistically more likely to get disease
- Diseases run in families “FX”



- In nucleus of human cell = genetic information required for growth, normal functioning, cell repair, cell reproduction & transmission of information to offspring
- Genetic blueprint = DNA (deoxyribose nucleic acid) sections of gene pairs
- Genes code for specific proteins
  - ➔ Variation in DNA result in variations in specific genes → different proteins being formed
  - ➔ Results in variations b/w individuals
- 22500 gene sequences in humans, grouped on the chromosomes
- RNA (ribose nucleic acid) transmits the genetic information out of the nucleus to ribosomes in the cytoplasm → this is where proteins are made





- Humans have 23 chromosome pairs, ie. 46 chromosomes
- 22 pairs are autosomes
- 1 pairs of sex chromosomes
- XX is usually female
- XY is usually male
- Several genes on the Y chromosome that determine maleness in the developing foetus
- Normal body cells are diploid ie. Have 23 chromosome PAIRS
- Sex sells are haploid ie. Have 23 SINGLE chromosomes
- Fertilisation of an ovum by a sperm cell enables recombination of the genetic material
- 23 chromosomes from the mother combine with 23 chromosomes from the father to form 23 chromosome pairs (46 chromosomes) in their offspring