

## Paediatrics Neurodegenerative Diseases, Roles Of Healthcare Administration, Secretary, Anesthesia And Nurses In Delivering Proper Care: Review

Shaly Mohammed Aljedaani<sup>1</sup>, Majd Abdulqader Ali Jamdar<sup>2</sup>, Meshari Abdulrahman Saud Alotaibi<sup>3</sup>, Majed Sannat Aziz Alotaibi<sup>3</sup>, Abdul Majeed Hassan Al-Amari<sup>4</sup>, Abdalaziz Saadi Almotary<sup>5</sup>, Mohammed Ammar Almutairi<sup>6</sup>, Ali Salem Alharbi<sup>7</sup>, Hanan Sadoon Alrashydi<sup>8</sup>, Yahya Khatim Yahya Alzahrani<sup>9</sup>, Mohammed Reda Mustafa Alnakhli<sup>10</sup>, Ibrahim Ahmed Daeya<sup>11</sup>, Najat Hamad Shajiri<sup>12</sup>, Norah Mousa Bin Jadid<sup>13</sup>, Nedaa Mohammed Ali Hamdi<sup>14</sup>

*King Abdulaziz Hospital-Jeddah, Pediatrics Specialist<sup>1</sup>*  
*King Abdulaziz Hospital, Makkah, Anesthesia Technician<sup>2</sup>*  
*Anesthesia Technology, Afif General Hospital<sup>3</sup>*  
*Nursing Technician, Managing Compliance and Violations at Jeddah Health<sup>4</sup>*  
*Nursing Technician, King Abdulaziz Hospital in Jeddah<sup>5</sup>*  
*Technician-Nursing, Eradah Complex for Mental Health and Addiction in Jeddah<sup>6</sup>*  
*Nursing Technician, Medical Check-Up Center / Makkah, Saudi Arabia<sup>7</sup>*  
*Nurse, King Fahad Specialist Hospital Buraydah<sup>8</sup>*  
*Health Administration and Hospitals, King Abdulaziz Hospital in Jeddah<sup>9</sup>*  
*Health Center Manager Specialist, Al-Hizam Health Center<sup>10</sup>*  
*Medical Secretary, Jizan - Community and Population Health<sup>11</sup>*  
*Medical Secretarial, Eradah Mental Health Hospital in Jazan<sup>12</sup>*  
*Medical Secretary, King Saud Medical City<sup>13</sup>*  
*Abu Arish General Hospital, Nursing Technician<sup>14</sup>*

### Abstract

Neurodegenerative illnesses are becoming more prevalent in older individuals, posing a specific challenge for anesthesia. Neurodegenerative diseases occur as a result of changes in the transportation, breakdown, and accumulation of proteins. The physiological changes that occur as one ages have an impact on both the way medications are processed and the way they interact with the body in youngsters. Every day, numerous mothers and children die due to insufficient healthcare systems, where the lack of proper anesthetic and critical care services is a significant contributing factor. Pediatric nursing practitioners, particularly those specializing in caring for young adults with chronic and intellectual disabilities, are well-suited to actively engage in, initiate, and take charge of evidence-based transition planning. Pediatric-registered and advanced practice nurses have already taken on the responsibility of guiding the transition and transfer of vulnerable youths due to their extensive experience working with families, coordinating care with educational and social agencies, and their expertise in disease-specific care and self-management requirements.

**Keywords:** *Neurodegenerative diseases, anesthesia, pediatric*

## Introduction

Neurodegenerative disorders encompass a collection of serious illnesses characterized by a progressive decline in motor, sensory, and cognitive abilities that were previously acquired. In the field of pediatric medicine, one of the key challenges is distinguishing between the regression of previously acquired skills and the failure to reach specified developmental milestones. A comprehensive categorization of these illnesses could be established by considering the amalgamation of genetic, clinical, and neuroimaging characteristics. The diagnostic evaluation should be carefully planned, focusing particularly on the disorders that have a treatment option that is both accessible and effective. This research presents a classification concept that is based on the predominant structure involved and provides a summary of the key features for clinical approach and therapeutic management [1]. The progress in healthcare and emerging technological advancements have significantly altered the life course of children diagnosed with various chronic illnesses that begin in infancy. In the past ten years, the literature has provided evidence that more than 90% of individuals diagnosed during childhood will live into adulthood [2]. Examples of survival rates for chronic illnesses that begin in childhood include cystic fibrosis, congenital heart defects categorized by severity (mild, moderate, and severe), and childhood-onset type 1 diabetes, which is estimated to reduce life expectancy by approximately 12 years compared to the general population. The dynamic and constantly altering circumstances surrounding the experiences of adolescents and young adults (YYA) and their corresponding requirements for health services have resulted in persistent and increasing demands on both pediatric and adult healthcare systems. Both the pediatric and adult healthcare systems have difficulties in establishing models of service connections to provide seamless and coordinated transfer of care processes for this vulnerable population of developing adults. The latest guidelines from the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the American College of Physicians emphasize the advancement of

healthcare transition practice to be more interdisciplinary and particularly inclusive of nurses and social workers [3].

Primary care services are essential for delivering healthcare to children and teenagers who are in good health, as well as for coordinating healthcare for pediatric patients who require support from multiple disciplines [4]. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the primary pediatric health care model, it is crucial to ensure that the resources and services, which are currently mostly provided by hospitals in many countries, are also made available. Specifically, in Italy, the implementation of the National Healthcare Plan between 2003 and 2005 has led to the establishment of a community healthcare service that is highly appreciated and follows a universalistic approach. One of its goals is to advocate for the community as the main location for social and healthcare services and health governance. Significant endeavors are necessary to guarantee comprehensive and excellent primary healthcare for children across the nation [4].

General practitioners in several countries, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway, also provide healthcare services for children. Unlike other European countries such as France, Belgium, or Germany, Italy has a blended system in which pediatricians provide care for younger children [5]. In Italy, pediatric primary care is delivered by physicians, who offer their services at no cost to every child from birth until the age of 14 years. Additionally, children with serious disorders can get free care from pediatricians until the age of 16 years [5]. Primary care pediatricians, referred to as 'family pediatricians' in Italy, have a crucial role in preventing, treating, and rehabilitating children and adolescents. They also provide health education and promotion, with a specific emphasis on the physical, mental, relational, and cognitive development of children [6]. They operate based on a contractual agreement established with the Italian public service through a private-public partnership, which encompasses individual practices or collaborative structures such as pediatric group practices, associations, and networks. Their offices are operational throughout the entire

duration of weekdays, and in the event of a need, they are capable of conducting visits to residences. In order to address healthcare demands around the clock, primary care services are structured as integrated systems, with pediatricians serving as a key component [7].

The direct significance of this result to anesthetic and acute care services for mothers and children is readily apparent, although it is seldom taken into account. Anesthesia services in many underdeveloped nations have been severely impacted due to the lack of attention given to acute hospital services. Since the year 2000, multiple hospitals have documented instances of preventable deaths related to anesthesia. These deaths occurred in patients who were otherwise healthy and ranged from 1 in every 133 to 1 in every 482 anesthesia procedures. The main causes of these deaths were airway complications or low blood volume, with a significant number of them occurring in women undergoing anesthesia for cesarean sections [8].

### **Review:**

More work needs to be done in a number of countries throughout the world to broaden the scope of nursing in community settings, where there is frequently an unduly medical perspective of primary care [8]. Although the role of pediatric nurses is well-established within hospital settings, there is still room for improvement in certain places. As an illustration, a survey revealed that nurses are present in primary care settings for children that are located in approximately 64 percent of the countries in Europe. In spite of the fact that pediatric nurses play a significant part in the management of children's conditions and the enhancement of skills for the management of symptoms and diseases for the entire family in hospitals, they are not always involved in the provision of this kind of care in the community [9]. As the field of adult care continues to evolve, the work of family nurses is being increasingly acknowledged as being incredibly valuable, cost-effective, and widely appreciated. When it comes to pediatric primary care, where

nurses and pediatricians work together closely to improve the health of children and their families, particularly when dealing with difficult cases and treatments, this is something that is desirable as well [10].

There is the potential for doctors to further improve the care that they provide to the entire family and to expedite care transitions with the assistance of pediatric nurses. In the context of pediatrics, the function of family nursing is groundbreaking and has the potential to encompass a variety of tasks. These activities may include the evaluation of family requirements, as well as the planning and coordination of integrated care pathways, all while fostering the empowerment of the entire family. Family nurses, in accordance with the family-centered approach, develop a relationship of trust with the family in order to produce more favorable outcomes for children who are part of the community. Every single nursing activity that pertains to the management of the sickness need to be carried out in conjunction with the pediatrician and in accordance with the operational procedures and regulations that are established by the pediatrician's office [11].

The majority of doctors' offices in Italy do not have a pediatric nurse since the existing organization of pediatric primary care in Italy does not demand the inclusion of a pediatric nurse in all of the physicians' offices [12]. It is for this reason that it is essential to have a solid understanding of the ways in which physicians and pediatric nurses could work together in close collaboration to deliver primary care that is more efficient in the community. For instance, pediatric nurses could work together with pediatricians in their office to promote prevention, education, and continuity of treatment for children who have chronic diseases, all while minimizing the number of children who have inappropriate access to the emergency department and accident and emergency room [12]. In order to incorporate primary care doctors in the process of determining which activities pediatric nurses might perform at their office, a pilot research was carried out in the past to describe the thoughts of the pediatricians [12].

In recent years, Italian rules have placed an emphasis on the significant role that health professionals play in providing integrated and multidisciplinary care to children in the community. This is accomplished through collaborative efforts to guarantee that children receive holistic care in primary care settings as well. The implementation of an integrated care approach at the community level has the potential to enhance health outcomes, particularly for children who are afflicted with chronic diseases, and to decrease the rates of readmission. As an illustration, nurses working in integrated pediatric primary care services have the opportunity to participate in child health surveillance programs, as demonstrated by the experiences of nurses working in different countries [13].

When compared to the pilot study, the participants ranked the topic of "Care for healthy, sick, or impaired children/adolescents" as having less value. In particular, the function of the nurse in providing care for sick children at home was regarded as secondary. In Italy, it is feasible that in the future, pediatric nurses working in primary care would play a significant role in providing care for children at home [14]. This would be achieved with the support of appropriate organizational processes and instruments, such as protocols, e-health, and measuring scales. Additionally, the fourth area, which was titled "Coordination and organizational activities," was regarded as secondary because it received the lowest score. According to the pilot study, the third area, which was titled "Disease prevention," had the lowest score. It is possible that this indicates that the participants acknowledged the one-of-a-kind nature of nursing expertise and training, rather than considering them solely for aid with their medical itinerary or with administrative matters. On the other hand, certain organizational activities were regarded as being highly beneficial, particularly by those individuals who already had a nurse working in their workplace and valued the assistance of a health professional who primarily engages in activities related to healthcare, education, and prevention. When it came to the topic of collaboration, those individuals who already had a secretary working

in their office evaluated nurse clinical, educational, and preventative initiatives as being more beneficial. We may make the assumption that the experience of working together with other people in the primary care office might make it easier to work together with nurses and might also help promote a more positive impression toward nursing activities. Therefore, establishing and sustaining a strong partnership between pediatricians and nurses is essential in order to successfully deliver comprehensive care of the highest possible quality and to mutually acknowledge and value each other's professional contributions [15].

A number of other intriguing connections were discovered by the regression analysis. On the one hand, the younger pediatricians had a more favorable opinion regarding the significance of carrying out educational activities. Because of this, younger doctors may be more ready to collaborate with nurses in educational activities. This is because the importance of education for patient care is growing, and nurses have the ability to play a vital role in this area. On the other side, a longer working experience was associated with a more negative evaluation of the nurse clinical and organizational activities. One possible explanation for this is that they have become accustomed to working independently for a considerable amount of time. Additionally, it was discovered that working in smaller towns was a stronger predictor of a more favorable assessment of the clinical, educational, and organizational activities that nurses engage in. It is likely that pediatricians become even more important for patients in the community in smaller towns. This is due to the fact that it is frequently more difficult to reach hospitals or other health services in these areas. There is a possibility that they place a higher priority on the necessity of working together with a pediatric nurse in their office [16].

In general, the findings of the qualitative research indicated that physicians are aware of the necessity of the specialized professional education that pediatric nurses must possess in order to provide nursing care to children in their office. The provision of this kind of education ought to be made through both traditional

classroom instruction and ongoing education. It was advised that physicians and pediatric nurses who are well prepared to work in their office collaborate on clinical placements and shared education since pediatricians were interested in working together with pediatric nurses. In order for pediatric nurses to acquire a more specific awareness of the requirements of sick children and their families, nursing knowledge and theory growth should be better linked to practice-relevant actions. Undergraduate and postgraduate education programs for pediatric nurses ought to take this into mind in order to provide them with the appropriate information [17].

### Conclusion:

Generally speaking, a pediatric nurse working in the office of a pediatrician can make a substantial contribution to the health administration and the anesthetic department in a variety of activities that are available to children and their families in the community, particularly those who have disabilities. In addition to providing clinical care, healthcare education, disease prevention, and the organizational procedures of the office, these tasks additionally comprise disease prevention. Specifically, teaching and prevention could be the primary actions of this new nursing function, which has to be supported in undergraduate programs and through dedicated continuing professional education. Specifically, this role needs to be encouraged. Providing support and integrating the significant role that doctors play in primary care could be accomplished through the actions of pediatric nurses working in pediatricians' offices. It is necessary to acquire additional knowledge in order to strengthen the interprofessional collaboration that exists between pediatric nurses and pediatricians in primary care settings. Because of this, the synergistic professional activities that take place between doctors and pediatric nurses have the potential to guarantee greater health care standards in primary care settings. This is made possible with the assistance of healthcare administration, as well as the requirement of an anesthetic team in certain instances involving

challenging impaired children patients. In order to finance programs that are related to particular illness conditions, that are subject to change with little to no prior warning, and that do not build health systems, a significant quantity of donor aid is provided. In order to ensure that assistance money is spent in an efficient manner, it is necessary to enhance the way in which governments and aid agencies collaborate with one another. This will help to decrease instances of duplication and ensure that governance structures are developed. Inadequate health systems are responsible for the deaths of a significant number of women and children on a daily basis. Inadequate anesthetic treatments and the absence of critical care services are two of the most major factors contributing to these deaths.

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