

**Effect of Clinical Pathway Application
on Outcome of Children Having
Diarrheal Diseases**

Thesis

*Submitted for Fulfillment of the Requirements of the
Doctorate Degree in **Pediatric Nursing***

By

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Dedication



To my husband



To all my family members for their support and encouragement to accomplish this work.

I dedicate this work

Baraka Fam Mary Beshai

List of Contents

Title	Page No
List of tables	i
List of figures	viii
List of abbreviations	ix
Abstract	x
Introduction and aim of the study	1
Review of literature	7
Part I: An overview of diarrhea.	8
- Incidence of diarrhea.	14
- Path physiology of diarrhea.	14
- Causes of diarrhea.	18
- Types of diarrhea.	21
- Clinical manifestation of diarrhea.	23
- Complications of diarrhea.	26
- Therapeutic management.	31
- Nursing care management.	33
- Management of children suffering from diarrhea according to World Health Organization protocol	40
Part II: Clinical Pathway (CP)	43
- Goals of clinical pathway	44
- Elements of clinical pathway.	47
- Methods of clinical pathway development.	48
- Barriers of clinical pathway implementation.	49
- The Nursing's role in clinical pathway	52
Subjects and methods	59
Results	97
Discussion	108
Conclusion and Recommendation	110
Summary	122
References	140
Appendices	167
Protocol	
Arabic summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Tables of Review		
1	Causes of diarrhea	15
2	Clinical types of diarrheal diseases	17
3	Causes of acute diarrhea	18
4	Causes of chronic diarrhea	20
5	Clinical manifestation of diarrhea	21
6	Composition of oral rehydration solutions	27
7	Oral Rehydration Therapy (Plan A).	34
8	Zinc Sulfate Supplements	35
9	Amount of ORS given in the first 4 hours.	36
10	Guidelines for Intravenous treatment for children with severe dehydration	38
Tables of Results		
1	Characteristics of the studied children both study and control group (45).	60
2	Distribution of both study and control group pre- implementation of clinical pathway of children having diarrheal disease by their weight, medical diagnoses and feeding.	61
3	Distribution of both the study and control group of children having diarrheal disease according to their frequency of hospitalization.	62

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
4	Distribution of both study and control group of according to their readmission after discharge.	63
5	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their assessment pre-implementation of clinical pathway.	64
6	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their assessment at initial-implementation of clinical pathway.	65
7	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their assessment post-implementation of clinical pathway.	66
8	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their physical examination pre-implementation of clinical pathway.	67
9	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their physical examination at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	68

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
10	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their physical examination post - implementation of clinical pathway.	69
11	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their physiological examination pre- implementation of clinical pathway.	70
12	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their physiological examination at initial- implementation of clinical pathway.	71
13	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their blood tests at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	72
14	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their blood tests post - implementation of clinical pathway.	73
15	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their degree of dehydration and treatment pre - implementation of clinical pathway.	74

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
16	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their degree of dehydration and treatment at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	75
17	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their medication at pre - implementation of clinical pathway.	76
18	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their medication at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	77
19	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their nutrition at pre - implementation of clinical pathway.	78
20	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their nutrition at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	79
21	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their education at pre - implementation of clinical pathway.	80

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
22	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their education at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	81
23	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their education at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	82
24	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their education post - implementation of clinical pathway.	83
25	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their discharge planning at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	84
26	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their discharge planning post - implementation of clinical pathway.	85
27	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their complication pre - implementation of clinical pathway.	87

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
28	Distribution of both study and control group of children's having diarrheal diseases according to their complication at initial - implementation of clinical pathway.	88
29	Significant difference in assessment of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	89
30	Significant difference in assessment of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	90
31	Significant difference in Physical examination of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	91
32	Significant difference in Physiological examination of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	92
33	Significant difference in Blood tests of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	93
34	Significant difference in degree of dehydration and treatment of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	94

Tables of Results (Con't)

Table No.	Title	Page No.
35	Significant difference in medication of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	95
36	Significant difference in complications of studied children pre and post implementation of clinical pathway.	96

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Figures of Review		
1-2	Causes of death among children under 5 years.	9-10
3	Clinical manifestation of diarrhea	22
4	Nasogastric Rehydration therapy.	28

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning	Page No.
AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics	15
ADD	Acute Diarrheal Disease	30
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen	26
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and prevention	9
CP	Clinical Pathways	40
CRT	Capillary Refill Time	26
EBM	Evidence Based Medicine	42
ECF	Extracellular Fluids	12
EFMI	European Federation for Medical Informatics	5
EPA	European Pathway Association	41
GI	Gastrointestinal	10
I.V	Intravenous	26
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	10
IVF	Intravenous Fluids	29
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution	26
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund	2
WGOGG	World Gastroenterology Organization Global Guidelines	1
WHO	World Health Organization	2

Abstract

Clinical Pathways (CP), are one of the main tools used to manage the quality in healthcare concerning the standardization of care processes. It is proven that their implementation reduces the variability in clinical practice and improves outcomes. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess the effect of clinical pathway application on outcome of children having diarrheal diseases. **Research Design:** A quasi experimental designed was utilized in this study. **Research settings:** This study was conducted at Pediatric Department affiliated to Beni Suef University Hospital and General Beni Suef Hospital. **Research subjects:** A purposive sample included (90) children admitted to the Pediatric Department who having diarrheal disease was selected from previous mentioned settings. **Tools of data collection:** Five tools were involved; A Pre-designed Questionnaire Sheet; Medical record; Patient assessment data sheet; Complication monitor sheet; A clinical pathway design to implement and evaluate the study group only. **Results:** The study revealed that there was a statistically significant differences between study and control group after the implementation of the clinical pathway for the study compared with routine hospital policy care for the control group manifested by less hospital stay, fewer complications and less readmission. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that, Children having diarrheal disease to whom clinical pathway was applied had fewer complications, less hospital stay and less readmission after discharge, that compared by children who received routine hospital care. **Recommendation:** It was recommended that application of clinical pathway for children having diarrheal disease was essential for reducing complications, less hospital stay and less readmission and it should be applied as a routine nursing care in the hospitals.

Key words: Clinical Pathway, Children and Diarrhea.