兒童友善醫療概念與實務 Child-Friendly Healthcare



呂立醫師 臺大兒童醫院 兒童胸腔加護科主任 兒童友善醫療專案計畫召集人 臺灣大學醫學院醫學系 小兒科臨床助理教授 瑞信兒童醫療基金會執行長 frankllu@ntu.edu.tw

醫療環境裡的兒童

小朋友被父母硬往醫院裡拉,在門口拉拉扯扯。 小孩子大哭,很害怕,不想去看醫生、上醫院。 面對未來不知的害怕、打針與好多陌生人的恐懼。 白袍恐懼症。住院恐懼症候群。 這些都聽過,孩子一樣也沒有少, 但是他們還多了很多無法了解為什麼的驚駭。 兒童生病是很可憐、很辛苦, 但是除了身體難過,他們所要面對的挑戰還更多。 這些,我們大人都習以為常。 跟孩子說要勇敢,要忍耐。 不乖就約束綁起來,再不行就鎮靜麻醉。



後來我才知道,原來可以不一樣。



Myra Fox and Child Life



現代兒童醫療發展趨勢

以病人為中心一以兒童及家庭為中心

Patient centered →

Child and Family centered

以生理疾病為中心一以全人為中心,照顧身心

Physical being focused →

Holistic approach

*從以人為中心發展出友善醫療

From centered to friendly

兒童醫療發展趨勢

- 兒童全人性化的照顧
- 醫療與心理家庭社會支持並重
- 從兒童醫療治療疾病到照顧兒童健康
- 以長期慢性病兒童為主的特殊照護
- 急重症醫療集中化
- 預防保健與疫苗
- 成長發育
- 健康生活型態
- 心理與行為健康

聯合國兒童權利公約(United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child)

世界簽署最多的公約 兒童權利的重點核心精神有

- 1. 生存(生活與醫療照護)
- 2. 保護(虐待或疏忽)
- 3. 發展(最好的身心社會潛能)
- 4. 參與(告知、表達、意見受到重視與考慮)

兒童友善醫療照護 Child Friendly Healthcare



2000年由英國兒科醫療人員發起全球兒童友善醫療推動計畫 Child-Friendly Healthcare Initiative, http://www.cfhiuk.org/, Pediatrics. 2000 Nov;106(5):1054-64.

以聯合國兒童權利公約為基準,轉化成醫療上可以執行的建議準則減少兒童因為醫療而害怕恐懼焦慮與受苦To improve the quality of health care given to children

and families and to reduce unnecessary fear, anxiety and suffering during and because of a healthcare experience.

醫療人員執行兒童友善醫療照護建議準則

- 1. 只有符合兒童最佳利益時,才讓他們住院。
- 2. 要儘可能提供最好的照顧,並盡量依照實證。
- 3. 提供安心、安全、與乾淨的環境。
- 4. 所有專業與資源要在兒童友善環境下,與家 長一起合作,提供個別化的適齡照顧。
- 5. 兒童與家長定期充分告知與參與醫療決定
- 6. 不因任何原因歧視,公平接受醫療服務,並 適齡提供注意隱私、尊嚴與尊重的醫療照顧
- 7. 所有疼痛與不舒服都有進行評估與適當處置

醫療人員執行兒童友善醫療照護建議準則

- 8. 受過兒童醫療訓練專業的人員,在合適的環境與資源下,提供最適宜的急重症醫療服務
- 9. 兒童身處在醫療機構之中,仍然可以繼續遊戲與學習成長。
- 10. 兒童保護,免於虐待,並得到安適的照顧
- 11.兒童與孕婦的健康都有受到關心注意,並倡導其重要性
- 12.提倡母乳哺育與適當餵食,並依照指引提供最適宜的營養

醫療場域: 深度注意力轉移

所有的醫師都希望患者早日康復。但是對於患者及家屬我們也有義務告訴他們正確的診斷內容,即使診斷出來的結果並不很樂觀,我們也會激勵患者,提高患者的士氣。

若能豐富文化之旅及精神面的撫慰,也可以提高患者的士氣。在醫院裏若讓患者或多或少有接觸這些精神面及文化面的機會,將有助於患者提高士氣。患者對文化的經驗稱之為「深度的注意力轉移(sound inattentiveness)」。

因為疾病變化之未知感,會給予患者一種不安及先入為主的觀念,而藝術品正足以引開患者的注意力。無論是視覺的、或是聽覺的、或是體驗的感覺及經驗,都會給患者一種渾然忘我的安定及鬆懈感。

--Dr. James H Semans

兒童/家庭友善醫療的營造

- 兒童、手足、家庭
- 硬體環境: 兒童療癒環境與安全
- 軟體:專業人員與活動
- 兒童友善醫療輔導:醫療輔導、藝術治療、 音樂治療、遊戲治療、舞蹈治療、小丑醫生 、戲劇治療、繪本治療、園藝治療、沙遊治療、休憩治療、動物輔助治療等
- 家庭資源中心
- 派駐醫院之學校教育:床邊教學
- 活動舉辦: 說故事、美勞、氣球、魔術等

兒童醫療環境

- 以病人為中心改為以家庭為中心
- 兒童與家庭友善環境設計與規劃:室內醫療 與公共空間、戶外外觀設計與療癒花園
- 兒童視野
- 兒童人身安全
- 兒童預防意外
- 兒童環境安全、消防、無毒
- 感染控制
- 使用者友善動線、流程與設計
- 身心靈兼顧與學習成長,藝術陶冶與發展性



兒童醫院裡

能不能 不恐懼焦慮? •健康認知 •生命教育

能不能 促進身心發展? •視覺、聽覺 •觸覺、運動

能不能安撫情緒、促進身心健康與成長?

- •繪本
- •閱讀
- •遊戲
- •藝術
- •音樂

兒童醫療環境的特色

- 遊戲是兒童不可剝奪的權利
- 充滿愉悅、自願、可親
- 低壓力
- •孩子在遊戲中學習, 在遊戲中成長
- 兒童療癒環境之塑造
- 童趣、探索、發現、學習、成長、生活



台大醫院兒童醫院兒童醫療大樓兒童友善醫療與療癒性環境之營造

建築與室內設計

(NBBJ、許常吉、光理)

公共藝術(理繼、比畫比劃、藝術銀行)

遊戲室與候診空間(瑞信)

吉祥物(Q比)

電梯美化(崇友)

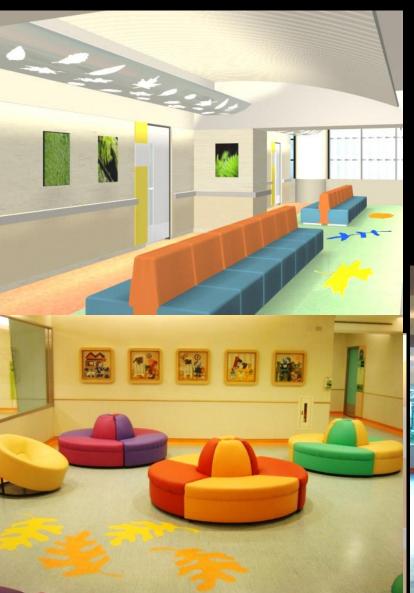
家庭資源中心與親子圖書館(信誼)







門診區室內設計



門診等候區

配合神奇大自然主題 弧形天花為不鏽鋼 鏤刻各種形式之樹葉圖案 提供舒適的間接照明 地坪散落些許彩色樹葉





台大兒醫病房室內設計

- ●房間柔和色系
- ●可愛床頭板
- ●素色雕刻天花







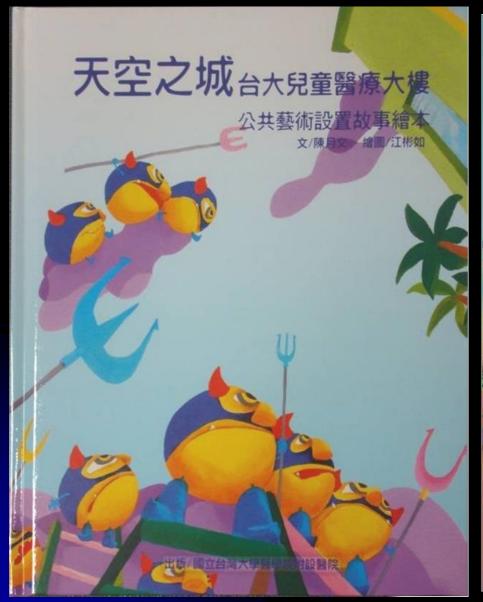


台大兒醫公共藝術

1%公共藝術預算 健康森林主題 理繼文化



台大兒醫公共藝術繪本





公共藝術

人文美學醫院專案 比劃比畫畫廊等企業 畫作捐贈253幅







台大瑞信兒童天地門診區

八大主題遊戲室與候診空間 瑞信兒童醫療基金會

1F 6-8診候診區 奇樂森林 (胡碩峰)

2F 21-23診候診區動物嘉年華(廖亮宜、何俊毅)

2F健康體驗區 奇幻旅行(冀書章、謝介文)



台大瑞信兒童天地住院區 八大主題遊戲室與候診空間 瑞信兒童醫療基金會

12樓

玩具遊戲室 玩具窩(陸希傑) 藝術遊戲室 彩色天洞(甘泰來) 13樓

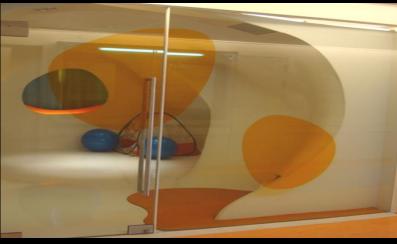
感覺統合遊戲室感動共和國(黃惠美、郭旭原)

青少年休憩室青春部落格

(連浩延)











台大兒醫 電梯美化

鳥類、甲蟲、 青蛙、蝴蝶, 福爾摩沙野之頌 崇友基金會









吉祥物希望種子Q比

以綠色種子為造型基礎,配合 擬人手法表現幼苗活潑健康, 充滿希望與生機的可愛模樣, 整體給人「健康、活潑、親切」 的良好印象。









台大兒童醫院網站 http://ntuch.ntuh.gov.tw/



家庭資源中心

- 國際上兒童醫院家庭資源中心
- 由醫療的角色來定位
- 提供相關健康與醫療資訊給孩子跟家長
- 由信誼基金會贊助
- 結合親子圖書館與初步兒童健 康與醫療諮詢與資訊協助
- 各相關醫療公益團體資料、衛教資訊、中英圖書、雜誌、影音與網路資料、親職與醫療、病友創作等相關主題



兒童友善醫療專業服務

- 兒童在就醫治療過程中,因害怕治療過程、對醫療人員的恐懼、與家人分離,或面對陌生人、事、物的焦慮等心理因素,而出現的反抗、哭鬧、封閉等內情緒反應。
- 需要醫療心理相關專業人員的協助,和各種的調適性活動和 輔導性介入的安排,能主動積極協助兒童和家庭、手足獲 得正向的心理支持,以調適醫療檢查及治療過程中的挑戰 ,進而降低負面的情緒反應和長期潛在影響。
- 許多國外的研究指出,兒童友善醫療服務,如兒童醫療輔導師、藝術治療、舞蹈治療、醫院小丑等專業人員,在兒童和家庭的身、心理支持上扮演著相當重要的角色,不僅協助孩子的表達,更對於兒童與家庭的心理、生理調適有一定的影響,促進身心健康。



FROM THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

POLICY STATEMENT

Child Life Services

American Academy Of Pediatrics Committee On Hospital Care And Child Life Council 2000, 2006, 2014, 2018

Pediatrics 2014;133(5):e1471-e1478

POLICY STATEMENT Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

AAP Publications

REAFFIRMED

Policy Statement: Patient- and family-centered care and the pediatrician's role. *Pediatrics*. 2012;129(2):394–404. Available at: http://pediatrics. aappublications.org/content/129/2/394. Reaffirmed February 2018

Policy Statement: Child life services. *Pediatrics*. 2014;133(5). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/133/5/e1471. Reaffirmed February 2018

臺大兒童醫院 兒童友善醫療專案發展

- 藝術治療: 2010年10起
- 兒童醫療輔導: 2012年3月起
- 舞蹈治療: 2014年4月起
- 紅鼻子醫生: 2015年4月起
- 音樂治療: 2017年9月起
- 台大兒童健康基金會與其他基金會、協會 一起捐款支持



Child Life Service

兒童醫療輔導

- Empowering children and families to cope with life's challenges
- 讓兒童與家庭能勇敢面對與 克服生活的挑戰





兒童醫療輔導的目標

- 協助輔導兒童及青少年病患的整體醫療經驗
- 協助病童在最大心理安全的情境下,得到醫療照顧、減少非必要的焦慮、恐懼、疼痛或麻醉經驗
- 有認知和衛教的成分,更包含了心理支持和輔導的性質
- 透過評估、互動和提供合適的發展性休閒活動安排,來正常化醫療經驗(normalization)
- 協助兒童及青少年病患之外,以家庭為中心的社會心理支持是兒童醫療人文關懷的重要趨勢,包含病童、主要照顧者、家長及手足,提供相關心理支持性的介入

生病兒童的社會需求

- 1)情緒性支持:得到家人、師長、同學、醫護人員等的愛護和接受
- 2)訊息性支持:延續學校學習、得到對疾病的概念
- 3)尊重性支持:保障身體隱私、尊重其身體感受,增加自我控制感
- 4)實質性支持:病房環境、遊戲室、休閒設備,等的提供
- 5)網絡性支持:與原有同儕、醫護人員、病 童朋友、義工等有良好關係

適合Child Life介入的十種時機

- 兒童侵入性或會疼痛的醫療處置:靜脈留 置針IV、鼻胃管放置、手術、傷口換藥等
- 兒童於用藥、疼痛控制及醫療檢查配合度 上適應困難: MRI, CT, RT等
- 兒童病人及家屬在理解診斷、治療過程、 醫療介入等方面上需要協助。
- 新診斷長期或重大疾病及其影響:癌症、 罕病等
- 兒童或家庭適應上之困難或家庭無法提供足夠的支持

適合Child Life介入的十種時機

- 兒童本身特殊情況:心智障礙、退縮、畏懼、理解力有限、溝通困難等。
- 兒童過去負面的醫療經驗
- 兒童創傷:兒虐、家暴或創傷性的意外
- 加護病房兒童病人。而12歲以下手足探訪 ,需由兒童醫療輔導師事先提供心理支持 及準備,並陪伴探訪。
- 兒童、手足或家長的(即將)死亡。

兒童醫療輔導介入模式

- Assessment: 與兒童建立關係、評估兒童的穩定度
 、了解過去經驗、說明及示範comfort positioning...
- Education and Preparation: 以友善及適當用詞誠實 向兒童解釋醫療介入原因、感官感受、討論適應方 式(coping skills)、雙向提問...
- Procedure time:邀請兒童協助、給予選擇性、comfort position、家長適時參與、口頭說明、鼓勵、允許哭泣、分散注意...
- Post Procedure: 程序理解的確認、鼓勵提問、同理 心、鼓勵責任的完成...
- Play Time: 提供情緒心情調適的活動、藝術治療的介入

兒童醫療輔導範疇

- 醫療遊戲:教育的工具,也讓孩子能表達情緒、恐懼與挫折,處置前的評估與準備,澄清誤解
- 壓力調適:壓力調適技巧與應用,給予孩子選擇的機會,處置過程的支持與安慰
- 免童發展:注意醫療與疾病對孩子的影響,家長與醫療人員的教育
- 以家庭為中心:家長與兄弟姊妹的教育與支持
- 醫療衛教:了解疾病與醫療過程,增加配合度
- 事前身心準備:手術與各種處置
- 哀傷輔導:對孩子本身與家庭

兒童友善醫療團隊合作-One Voice

- O= one voice should be heard during the procedure
- N= need for parental involvement
- **E**= educate the patient before the procedure
- V= validate a child with your words
- O= offer the most comfortable, nonthreatening position
- I= individualize your game plan
- C= choose appropriate distraction
- E = eliminate unnecessary staff who are not actively involved in procedure

Clinical Relationships

- Therapeutic
- Supportive
- Non clinical
- Health Professions
 - VS
 Child Life
 Profession

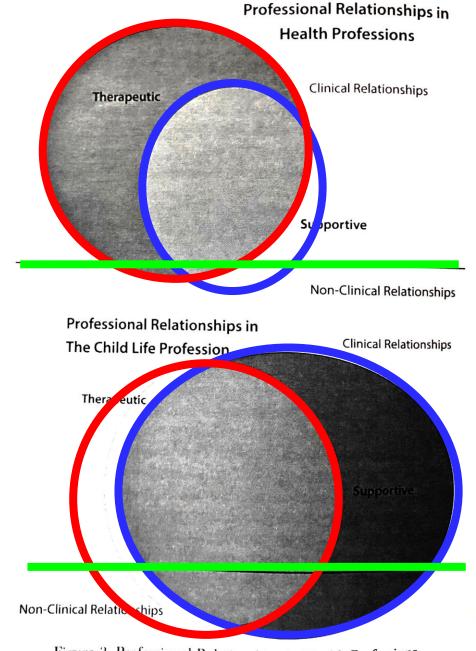


Figure 3. Professional Relationships in Health Professions

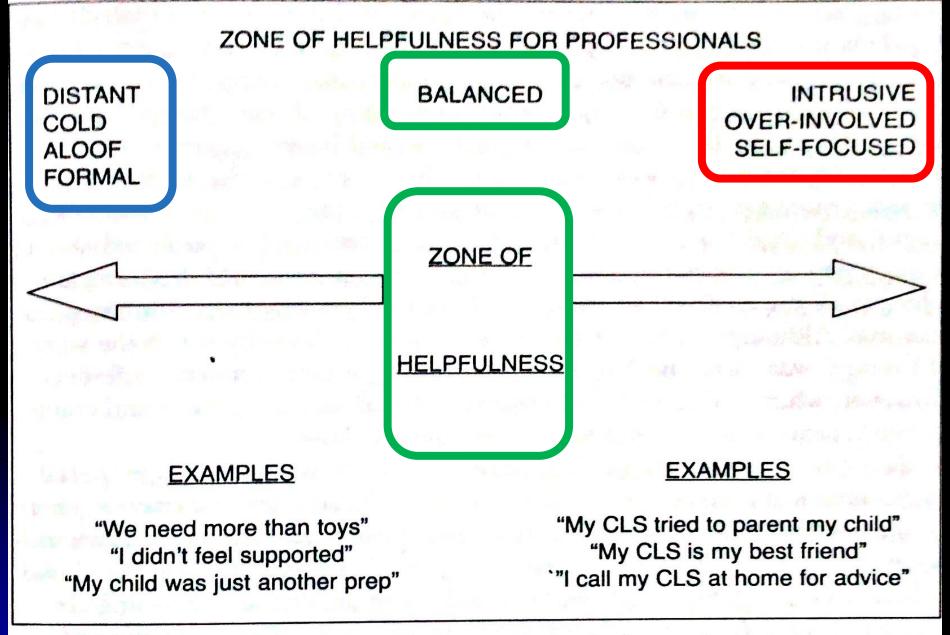


Figure 2. Zone of Helpfulness for Professionals.

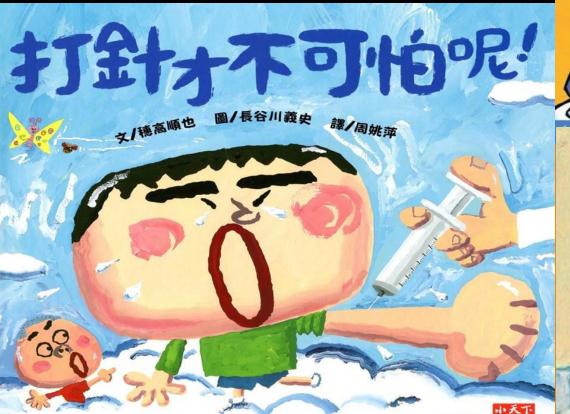
兒童友善醫療介入後的反應與影響

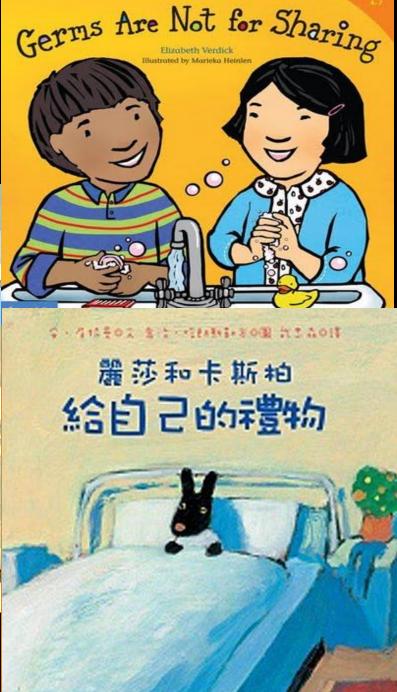
治療時間縮短 耗材節省 哭鬧掙扎減少 生命徵象穩定與疼痛減少 尖叫反應下降 抗拒行為下降 肌肉緊張度下降 減少麻醉需求 降低創傷後壓力症候群





繪本與故事





安撫姿勢Comfort Positioning

一些姿勢會對小朋友產生安心的感覺或害怕的感覺 善用這些技巧可以幫助孩子度過不舒服的醫療過程

Infant positioning:

Promoting comfort

Non-Nutritive Sucking: infant's natural response to stress

- . Offer pacifier/ if mother is breastfeeding put infant to the breast during the procedure.
- · Allows close face contact with parent





Swaddling: Most suitable for infants 0-3 months

- · Swaddle infant leaving limb accessible for the procedure.
- · Promotes self-calming.
- · Used in conjunction with pacifier or sucrose.
- · After procedure, swaddle infant to promote calming and recovery.

Facilitated Tucking and Containment:

Provides boundaries which promote a feeling of safety

- Acts as a comfort measure and minimises distress.
- Allows for positive interaction with parent and observation of infant.
- · Used in conjunction with distraction.
- Offer pacifier or sucrose during the procedure.



it's arms or legs







Be sweet to infants up to 18 months Sucrose equals short term comfort/pain relief

When should sucrose be used

- · For painful/distressing procedures and tests
- · Not appropriate for ongoing comforting of upset babies

How does sucrose work best

- . Only works if given orally (not via NGT or PEG)
- · Sucrose concentration may vary, give in small increments

Who can give and sign for sucrose

· All Nursing & Medical Staff/Allied Health/ Technicians/Pathologists

Where to record

- . Inpatient Record in the as required "pm" section of the Medicine Chart (MR690/A)
- . Outpatient Record in a log book or the patient notes (Patient name, DOB, procedure, amount of oral sucrose)

- Bottled sucrose 33% stored in fridge, use within one month –
- · Pre-packaged sucrose products, expires in 2 years, stored at room temperature



How to give sucrose

- Give small amounts at the start and throughout

How much to give

Patient group	Nil crafty	<1600 grams	Newborn G-1 months	Infants 1–18 months
Total amount to be given	0.2 ml	0.2-0.5 ml	0.2-1 ml	1-2 ml
Recommended total amount in 24 hrs	1 mi	2.5 ml	5ml	5 ml

What else helps

- Sucking breast feeding/dummy if used
- Positioning & parental contact swaddling, holding and







Comfort Positioning for Naso Gastric Insertion

Distraction is offered above the child to help keep his or her head in the right position

Back of bed is on a 45° angle

Young children can sit on top of the parent's lap



Parent places one hand on the child's head to keep it still

Parent places his or her arm firmly over the top of the child's arms

Your Play Specialist is always happy to support children or provide distraction for them during procedures.





打針抽血安撫姿勢









https://childlifemommy.com/positions-for-comfort/



Comfort Positioning for Luer Insertion

Parent's arm is placed over the child's arm to keep the child still

Distraction is offered to the child

Child sits facing adult with legs straddled



Use a stool without a back for easier access

Child's arm is accessed from behind





Your Play Specialist is always happy to support children or provide distraction for them during procedures.

Tame the Pain馴服疼痛

Standish Foundation FOR CHILDREN

- Developed by Standish Foundation
- Empowering providers with tools to help kids minimize fear and pain from needles
- Research shows we can improve this experience for the child and family as well as the provider.
 - Procedural interventions (injection techniques)
 - Physical interventions (body position and activity)
 - Pharmacologic interventions (pain medicines)
 - Process interventions (education and implementation)
 - Environmental Interventions (play, sights and sounds)
 - Psychosocial Interventions (child life and psychology)

安靜呼吸遊戲Brain Breaks Breathing Exercises for Kids

BACK TO BACK BREATHING



Find a partner and sit on the floor back to back. Sit tall and close your eyes if you want to. Decide who will start - that person begins by inhaling deeply and then exhaling slowly, and then continues to breathe slowly and deeply. Their partner should feel the expansion in their partner's back each time they breathe in and then try to sync their own breathing so that both partners are breathing in time together.

TUMMY BREATHING



Lie on the floor and place a small stuffed animal on your stomach. Breathe in deeply though your nose and feel the stuffed animal rise, and then feel it lower as you slowly exhale through your mouth. Rock the stuffed animal to sleep using the rise and fall of your stomach.

BALLOON BREATHING



Sitting in a comfortable position, place your hands around your mouth as if you were about to blow up a balloon. Take a deep breath in through the nose and, as your slowly exhale through your mouth, start to spread your hands out as if you are blowing up a great big balloon. Hold your hand position as you inhale again and then spread your hands further as you exhale. Once your balloon is as big as it can be, gently sway from side to side as you release your balloon up into the sky.

SHOULDER ROLL BREATHING



Choose a comfortable sitting position. As you take a slow deep breath in through your nose raise your shoulders up towards your ears. Breathe slowly out through your mouth, lowering your shoulders as you exhale. Repeat slowly, rolling your shoulders up and down in time with your breath.

ELEPHANT BREATHING



Stand with your feet wide apart and your arms dangling in front of your body like an elephant's trunk. As you breathe in deeply through your nose, raise your arms up high above your head. Then slowly swing your arms down again as you breathe out through your mouth.

BUBBIF BRFATHING



Sit comfortably with your eyes closed. Begin by imagining you are holding a bubble wand. Breathe in deeply and then, as you breathe out slowly and gently, imagine you are blowing bubbles into the room. Imagine the bubbles are filled with peace or love or happiness and that you are filling the whole room with a peaceful, happy feeling. As you keep breathing slowly and blowing your imaginary bubbles, feel your body become calm and relaxed.

TAKE 5 BREATHING



Sit comfortably, resting one hand in front of you with fingers outstretched like a star and the pointer finger of your other hand ready to trace your hand. Starting at the base of your thumb on the outside of your hand, breathe in slowly through your nose as you slide your pointer finger up to the top of your thumb. Breathe out slowly and slide your pointer finger down the inside of your thumb. Breathe in as you slide your finger up the next finger and out as you slide down. Continue breathing in and out as you trace your whole hand.

BUMBLEBEE BREATHING



Sitting comfortably, gently place the tips of your pointer fingers in your ears and close your eyes. Breathe in through your nose and then hum quietly as you slowly breathe out.

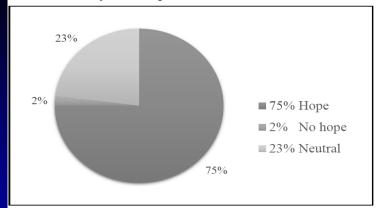
台大兒童醫院 兒童醫療輔導需求調查

家長問卷 226份

Table 1: "Child Life Specialists" of Parents' view

Level of assistance	Frequency (N=87)	Percentage
5-Very helpful	34	39%
4-Helpful	34	39%
3-A little help	15	17%
2-Dispensable	1	1%
1-No help	3	3%

Figure 1: Parents' willing with respect to Child Life Specialist to assist in the cause anxiety medical procedures

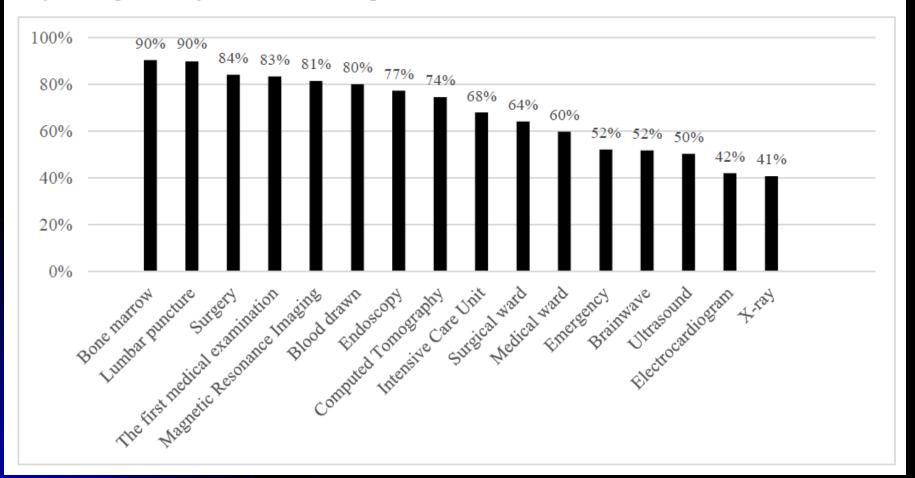


- intervention with or without CLS, the average anxiety score of the sick children was statistically significant difference. (before 2.990 VS after 2.083, p-value <0.0001)
- Questionnaire survey on the sick children itself, up to 81% of the sick children itself "would like the CLS to explain or accompany"

Medical staff viewpoint of needs

Figure 2: A Needs Survey of Medical Treatment of Sick Children's

Psychological Adjustment and Preparation



兒童醫療輔導

兒童醫療輔導(Child life service)是由醫療輔導師 (Child Life Specialist)來提供。他們熟悉兒童身心發展、與就醫過程,且能在陪伴過程中,處理兒童與家長的情緒與提供適齡之心理支持,預防與減少就醫所造成的心理創傷。

目前台大兒醫有二位通過美國專業證照的老師提供

服務





臺大兒童醫院 兒童醫療輔導

- 影像醫學部
 - MRI, CT, VCUG, X-ray、(IV for 顯影劑)
 - 降低兒童檢查恐懼、不必要的麻醉、提高配合度
- 兒童腫瘤病房5PE,13PW
 - 降低腰椎穿刺檢查的恐懼、使用EMLA、協助配 合及放鬆
 - 放射線治療:降低定位、治療恐懼、提高配合度
- 兒童手術室
- 正向醫療經驗、家庭支持

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ACLP Bulletin

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The Beautiful Journey of Child Life in Taiwan

Mei-Chi Fang, MS, CCLS, ATR-BC

NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, TAIPEI, TAIWAN

ormosa," meaning "the beautiful island," is an ancient Portuguese name of Taiwan, now officially named the Republic of China. Taiwan lies within the tropical and sub-tropical climate, surrounded by waters with lush green mountains and diverse species. Neighboring countries include the People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. The 23.43 million population in Taiwan use Mandarin as the official language and traditional Chinese in writing.

Although Taiwan is a small island compared to other Asian countries, the National Health Insurance System in Taiwan is well known internationally. In Taiwan, 99% of the people are covered under the national healthcare insurance. With fairly low co-payments (those with major illnesses, children under 3 years old, and low income families are even waived of the healthcare co-pay), almost everyone has access to high-quality healthcare, medicine, and medical treatments.

While a high standard of medical care has been fairly accessible and affordable in Taiwan, it is only recently and through years of hard work from the mental health professionals in healthcare that the importance of providing psychosocial support and child-friendly healthcare has started to gain more focus in the field. It was not until the beginning of 2012 that Taiwan added its first Certified Child Life Specialist working in the pediatric cancer unit in Taiwan's leading children's hospital, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital (NTUCH).

Introduction of Child Life to Taiwan

Dr. Frank Leigh Lu, a pediatric intensivist at NTUCH, had a vision that was deeply touched by the concept of child life when it was first introduced to him during his scholar visit to Boston's Children Hospital from 2003 to 2005. He was inspired by Ms. Myra Fox and her lovely energetic child life team advocating for children's rights and their support for children facing life challenges. Working hard over several years advocating to the hospital and several nonprofit organizations (NPOs) about the child life concept, his dream of bringing child life practices to children's medical



Dr. Lu, always energetic and enthused in promoting child-friendly healthcare.

care in Taiwan finally came true. Child life practices finally started to shed light on this beautiful island of Taiwan in 2012.

Prior to child life practices providing psychosocial support, medical needs and treatments were the main focus when children faced medical care. Psychosocial needs were seldom brought up and support was randomly provided by either caring social workers or nurses who already had heavy case loads, or by volunteers from outside organizations such as religious communities and NPOs. The services were inconsistent and mostly not charted. Play opportunities were not considered a necessity to either medical staff or parents. When a child's adjustment or psychosocial needs became more challenging issues, they were often referred to the hospital psychiatrists or psychologists that covered hospital-wide units and often had a limited number of visits available for young patients' psychosocial issues.

continued on page 22



表達性 藝術治療



表達性藝術治療

- 表達性藝術治療:利用各種藝術形式
- 藝術、音樂、舞蹈、戲劇
- 過程與作品同等重要
- ●創作樂趣與引導過程的取捨
- 依個案的個別情況提供:
- 情緒、心情、想法的調適及表達
- · 提供身心調適、分散不適的時間、空間
 - 經過創作過程的安排提供主控權
 - 人際社交互動的縮影及表現
 - 對家人的祝福、留予家庭回憶建造的作品



兒童藝術治療

- 兒童藝術治療目的為減少兒童在就醫治療過程中因害怕、焦慮等心理因素,而出現負面的內在關理情緒反應。透過提供藝術相關、非侵入性的醫療心理支持服務,以協助住院兒童治療期間的心理支持。
- 目前由兒童藝術治療老師提供病房一對一床邊服務及團體治療, 有二位老師,服務單位包括: 13PW及5PE兒童癌症病房等。



兒童音樂治療

音樂治療的基礎是依據每個人都有的音樂本能。使用各種音樂經驗、時聽音樂包含歌唱、敲奏樂器、即興音樂、聆聽音樂與律動。配合當下個案之能力下隨興之主題與個案做互動式的音樂進行。運用系統化介入方式,引導個案經過內在創造力、自我肯定來促進心理、生理高品質的提升。

兒童音樂治療能改善兒童的心理、情緒障礙 ,透過音樂引導律動、肢體動作,藉由音樂 活動自哼唱中放鬆,或自由即興創作,或聆 聽音樂分享經驗感受,將喜怒哀樂表達出來 ,發洩情緒,與運用演奏來達到復健療效等 目前有一位老師服務,服務單位為13PW,及 5PE兒癌病房床邊及團體活動。





兒童舞蹈治療

- Dance / Movement Therapy
- 身體動作是人類最初始的語言
- 協助人們找回身體最原始的本能,讓動作成為溝通與表達的 媒介,將埋藏於深處的情感得 以表達及抒發出來,具有成長 、教育或療癒等各種功能。
- 目前台大兒童醫院有一位兒童 舞蹈治療師提供病房床邊及團 體專業服務。



小丑醫生:紅鼻子醫生Clown Care

· 醫院有專業小丑表演,能夠讓兒童及家長用更療癒 正向的心情去面對疾病的挑戰,紓解因治療造成的 壓力與苦痛,重拾歡笑與對生命的熱情。也陪伴所 有醫療人員,也能暫時放輕鬆。將溫暖與人性帶到 醫療環境裡。

• 馬照琪老師於103年在法國完成專業醫院小丑訓練

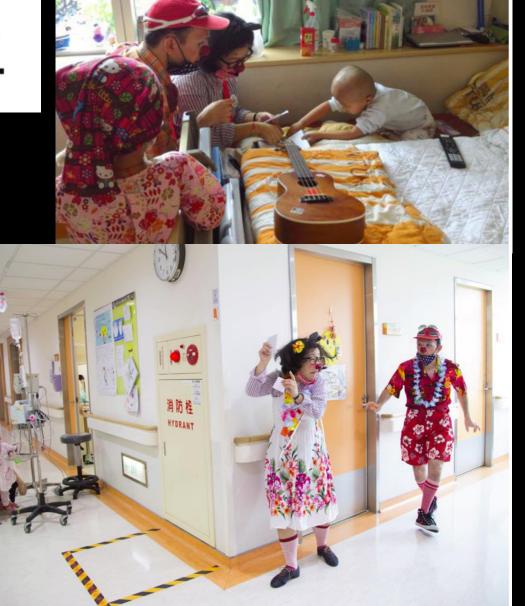
的專業人士,也是台灣第一位

醫院小丑。

- · 服務對象含病童、家長與醫護人員
- 紅鼻子關懷小丑協會







兒童友善活動之舉辦

- 家庭支持團體
- 床邊教學老師
- 節慶慶祝活動
- 音樂、劇團等表演活動
- 手作、美勞、氣球等
- 說故事
- 親子共讀ROR





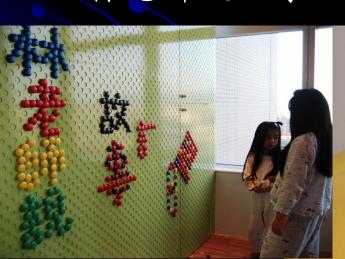


台大兒童醫院活動之舉辦與推行

其他

- 不怕不怕學生服務課
- 童癌童語社
- 台灣黑熊醫院
- 氣球、摺紙、黏土
- 全家福攝影
- 林老師說故事









台大兒醫大廳親子與兒童活動











兒童友善醫療:安寧緩和

兒童友善醫療環境塑造

心願完成: 喜願協會(3-18歲服務對象)

生命繪本、繪本治療



遊戲治療心理治療床邊教育









兒童醫療輔導 (Child life Service)

表達性藝術治療:藝術、音樂、舞蹈、戲劇等等 小丑醫生、動物輔助(寵物)、(嬰兒)按摩、芳香療法 、休憩、園藝、沙遊、冥想、瑜珈、活動舉辦等

兒童友善醫療--末期病童及家庭支持 兒童醫療輔導(Child Life Service)

末期階段:醫療團隊與家庭間的溝通與傾聽;

個案想法的傳達; 個別家庭的獨特性

死亡階段: 莊嚴及尊重的空間與時間

細膩的陪伴/不陪伴:了解家庭當下需要;表現/隱含

提供支持: 下一步怎麼走? 真誠且實用的資訊

說再見: 家人/醫護人員

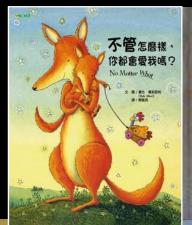
保持連結: 家庭與病童最後的連結關係

持續的關心: 紀念日;特別的安排

與孩子談死亡: 生命繪本

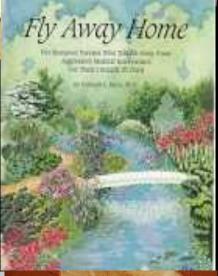
解釋生命與死亡 長輩的死亡 朋友死亡

寵物死亡 葬禮





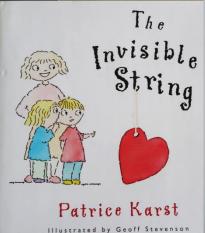




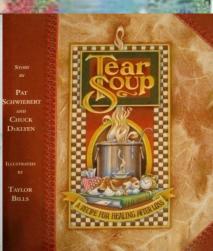












末期病童及家庭的臨終心理支持 Bereavement Services for the Children and Family 兒童醫療輔導及藝術治療的介入

病童:

不同發展階段的兒童對死亡的理解不同:病童本身的認知? 病童自身的回憶建造(legacy building)

家庭:

陪伴家庭度過困難經驗:怎麼面對?要不要說?怎麼說? 協助家庭回憶建造-手印、照片、衣物

手足:

手足面對死亡的適應方式各異

手足支持:以適合兒童發展階段的用字對手足解釋病情、 治療、死亡

兒童友善醫療:安寧緩和圓夢計畫

心願完成: 美麗願望成真的旅程

醫院內醫師、護理師、社工人員照顧

基金會:兒童癌症基金會、

台灣喜願協會(3-18歲服務對象)

台灣圓夢協會(>18歲)

I wish

To have

To meet

To be

To go



台大兒童醫院兒童友善醫療專案計畫 (Child-friendly healthcare program)

- 本計畫於2018年8月起設置,召集人呂立醫師,副召集人曾紀瑩督導長及方美祈治療師。 計畫下設立三個小組,以執行相關服務方案:
- 1. 兒童醫療輔導及表達性藝術治療服務組 (Child Life and Expressive Therapies Service)
- 2. 兒童安寧緩和醫療照護服務組 (Pediatric Palliative Care Service)
- 3. 兒童個案管理照護組 (Pediatric Case Management Service)

專業照顧者的自我照顧

在認知與理智的需求上,大部分醫護人員需要確認他們已經盡力了,正確地做了所有應當做的事。

Debrief適時有簡短有意義的回顧

詳細檢討整個過程,則等適當時機,整個團隊客觀地討論進行,給予回饋

EMOTION模式

E: Environment 安全完善的工作環境

M: Mellow out 身心靈的放鬆

O: Observe 自我觀察

T: Team 團隊的合作與支持

I: Identification 自我角色認同

ON:啟動

兒童友善醫療展望

- 兒童友善醫療概念推廣
- 專業認識與關心議題
- 資源整合與爭取
- 管理與經營
- 長期計畫與永續
- 專業人員培育、服務、正式全職聘用
- 有兒童醫療的地方,有兒童友善醫療
- 讓兒童可以得到注重全人與兼顧身心健康的照顧與成長



總結

讓我們的兒童 带著一個有準備的心情, 知道有許多人關心跟幫忙, 許多挑戰就變的沒那麼困難。 空間是硬體與軟體的結合, 有心可以讓醫療難關變得溫馨好過, 擁有健康的心情與態度, 面對世界的多彩多姿。





敬請指教

台大兒童醫院風景













