Mini Review Open Access

# Supporting Families through Pediatric Palliative Care

#### Chan Oren\*

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Groningen, Netherlands

### **Abstract**

Spiritual care is an essential yet often underappreciated component of pediatric palliative care, providing crucial support for children with serious illnesses and their families. This article explores the role of spiritual care in pediatric palliative settings, emphasizing its importance in addressing the emotional, psychological, and existential needs of patients and families. The benefits of spiritual care, including emotional support, enhanced coping mechanisms, a sense of meaning, and strengthened relationships, are discussed. Additionally, the challenges of delivering spiritual care, such as diverse beliefs, communication barriers, and the need for integration with medical care, are examined. Practical approaches to incorporating spiritual care into pediatric palliative care are presented, highlighting the importance of assessing spiritual needs, creating a supportive environment, fostering collaborative care, providing education and training, and ensuring cultural sensitivity. By recognizing and addressing the spiritual dimensions of care, healthcare providers can significantly improve the quality of life and holistic well-being of pediatric patients and their families during challenging times.

**Keywords:** Spiritual care; Pediatric palliative care; Psychological; Emotional; Spiritual needs

### Introduction

Pediatric palliative care is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for children with serious illnesses and providing comprehensive support to their families [1]. While much emphasis is placed on managing physical symptoms and providing emotional and psychological care, the spiritual needs of pediatric patients and their families often receive less attention. Spiritual care, however, is a critical component of holistic palliative care, addressing the profound questions, beliefs, and values that arise during times of illness and crisis. Spirituality in pediatric palliative care encompasses a wide range of experiences and practices, from religious beliefs and rituals to personal sources of meaning and connection [2]. For children, spiritual care can provide comfort and understanding, helping them makes sense of their experiences and find peace. For families, it can offer strength, hope, and a framework for coping with the emotional and existential challenges of caring for a seriously ill child [3].

The integration of spiritual care into pediatric palliative care is essential for addressing the holistic needs of patients and families. It requires a sensitive and personalized approach, recognizing the diverse spiritual backgrounds and needs of those receiving care. This paper explores the role of spiritual care in pediatric palliative settings, the benefits it offers, the challenges it presents, and practical strategies for effectively incorporating it into comprehensive care plans. Through this exploration, we aim to highlight the importance of nurturing the soul alongside the body and mind, ensuring that children and their families receive truly holistic care during the most challenging times of their lives [4].

## Discussion

Spiritual care plays a crucial role in pediatric palliative settings, offering profound benefits to children facing serious illnesses and their families. This discussion explores the significance of spiritual care, its impact on patients and families, challenges in its delivery, and strategies for effective integration into pediatric palliative care [5].

## Significance of Spiritual Care

In pediatric palliative care, spiritual care addresses the existential,

emotional, and psychological dimensions of illness that medical interventions alone cannot fully address. It provides a framework for understanding and coping with suffering, mortality, and the search for meaning and purpose. For children, spiritual care supports their emotional development, helps them navigate complex feelings, and provides comfort through rituals, storytelling, and expressions of faith or belief. For families, spiritual care offers a source of strength, hope, and resilience, fostering connections and unity during times of uncertainty and grief [6].

## **Impact on Patients and Families**

The benefits of spiritual care are multifaceted. Emotional support is one of its primary advantages, helping children and families process feelings of fear, anxiety, and grief associated with illness and end-of-life issues. Spiritual care enhances coping mechanisms by providing tools for resilience and acceptance, enabling families to find peace amidst adversity. It also promotes a sense of meaning and purpose, allowing individuals to find solace in their beliefs and values, and fostering a sense of connection [7].

## Challenges in Delivery

Delivering spiritual care in pediatric palliative settings presents several challenges. Diverse beliefs and practices require healthcare providers to be sensitive and respectful of cultural and religious differences. Communication barriers may hinder discussions about spirituality, as families and healthcare teams may feel uncomfortable or unsure about addressing spiritual needs. Integrating spiritual care with medical treatment and maintaining a balance between respecting

\*Corresponding author: Chan Oren, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Groningen, Netherlands, E-mail: chanporen@gmail.com

Received: 02-Jun-2024, Manuscript No. jpcm-24-141025; Editor assigned: 04-Jun-2024, PreQC No. jpcm-24-141025 (PQ); Reviewed: 18-Jun-2024, QC No. jpcm-24-141025; Revised: 22-Jun-2024, Manuscript No. jpcm-24-141025 (R); Published: 28-Jun-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2165-7386.1000660

Citation: Chan O (2024) Supporting Families through Pediatric Palliative Care. J Palliat Care Med 14: 660.

Copyright: © 2024 Chan O. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

beliefs and providing clinical care can also be complex. Additionally, limited resources and access to chaplaincy services or spiritual counselors in some healthcare settings may pose challenges in meeting the spiritual needs of all patients and families effectively [8].

## **Strategies for Integration**

Effective integration of spiritual care requires a multidisciplinary approach that acknowledges the importance of spirituality in comprehensive care plans [9]. Healthcare providers should routinely assess spiritual needs and preferences, creating opportunities for families to discuss their beliefs and practices openly. Creating a supportive environment, such as providing quiet spaces for reflection or prayer, and facilitating access to chaplaincy services can enhance spiritual care delivery. Collaborative care involving chaplains, social workers, counselors, and medical professionals ensures holistic support that addresses physical, emotional, and spiritual needs concurrently. Education and training for healthcare providers on cultural sensitivity and spiritual care practices are essential for enhancing competency and confidence in addressing spiritual issues [10].

### Conclusion

Spiritual care is an integral component of pediatric palliative care, providing essential support to children with serious illnesses and their families. By addressing the spiritual dimensions of illness, healthcare providers can enhance emotional well-being, foster resilience, and promote a sense of meaning and connection during challenging times. Despite challenges in its delivery, strategies such as routine spiritual assessments, creating supportive environments, and fostering collaborative care can optimize the integration of spiritual care into comprehensive pediatric palliative care plans. Moving forward, continued emphasis on recognizing and respecting diverse spiritual

beliefs and practices will ensure that children and families receive holistic care that honors their unique needs and experiences.

#### References

- Dalcali KB, Taş AS (2021) What Intern Nursing Students in Turkey Think About Death and End-of-Life Care? A Qualitative Exploration. J Relig Health 60: 4417-4434.
- Mathew-Geevarughese SE, Corzo O, Figuracion E (2019) Cultural, Religious, and Spiritual Issues in Palliative Care. Primary care 46: 399-413.
- Palevsky PM (2018) Endpoints for Clinical Trials of Acute Kidney Injury. Nephron 140: 111-1115.
- Zuber K, David J (2018) The ABCs of chronic kidney disease. JAAPA 31: 17-25.
- Moresco RN, Bochi GV, Stein CS, De Carvalho JAM, Cembranel BM, et al. (2018) Urinary kidney injury molecule-1 in renal disease. Clin Chim Acta 487: 15-21
- Lippe M, Johnson B, Mohr SB, Kraemer KR (2018) Palliative care educational interventions for prelicensure health-care students: an integrative review. Am J Hosp Palliat Care 35: 1235-1244.
- Martins Pereira S, Hernández-Marrero P, Pasman HR, Capelas ML, Larkin P, et al. (2021) Nursing education on palliative care across Europe: Results and recommendations from the EAPC Taskforce on preparation for practice in palliative care nursing across the EU based on an online-survey and country reports. Palliat Med 35: 130-141.
- Oluyase AO, Hocaoglu M, Cripps RL, Maddocks M, Walshe C, et al. (2021) The challenges of caring for people dying from COVID-19: a multinational, observational study (CovPall). J Pain Symptom Manage 62: 460-470.
- Radbruch L, De Lima L, Knaul F, Wenk R, Ali Z, et al. (2020) Redefining Palliative Care-A New Consensus-Based Definition. J Pain Symptom Manag 60: 754-764.
- Crabbs TA (2018) Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)-The Toxicologic Pathologist's Constant Companion. Toxicol Pathol 46: 918-919.