The Road to Pediatric Surgical Nursing

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Disclosures

I have no commercial relations relevant to the topics presented, no conflicts of interest, and do not endorse any particular commercial product.

Objectives

1. Describe the history of nursing and how the role has evolved over the years
2. Discuss perspective & offer insight from 2 nursing colleagues each with over 4 decades of pediatric surgical nursing
3. Discuss APSNA’s role in the future of pediatric surgical nursing
History of Hospitals for Children

By the 1860's – US special hospitals for children were becoming increasingly necessary since many of the newly founded general hospitals refused to admit children. Indigent or abandoned children – some that so happened to be ill:

1. sickness represented poverty
2. moral & spiritual guidance, food and clothing - rise above their conditions
3. some hospitalized for months - receiving food and fresh air only
4. exposure to the wealthy Trustees
5. parents NOT encouraged to see children

Medical Specialties Forming

- 1864-1880 medical specialties were forming – surgery was one
- 1900 every state defined practice of medicine – specialists began to have appointments at teaching hospitals
- Abraham Jacobi - considered the founder of modern pediatrics
- Pediatricians should concern themselves with child health and well-being
- To become involved in infant feeding, child hygiene and disease prevention
- "Americanize immigrants": look at disease prevention in healthy children and not just specific disease, education of parents on child rearing and social activism for children's rights

Founding of Pediatric Organizations

- 1880 section of the Diseases of Children in the American Medical Association
- 1888 The American Pediatric Society
Surgical History

History can be defined in many ways:
“a systemic account of the origin and progress of science...history never looks like history while you are living through it...for pediatric surgeons...it is the past that is significant not the present”


Germ Theory: 1870-1880

• Robert Koch, Louis Pasteur & Joseph Lister
• What causes diseases- typhoid, leprosy, malaria, TB, cholera, diphtheria & other conditions were identified
• These illnesses were no longer specific to the poor and indigent
• Reshaped pediatric nursing and medical care

Historical Perspectives in Medicine

• 1846 William Morton 1st to use ether
• 1868 Clinical thermometer invented
• 1896 Wilhelm Rontgen discovered x-rays
• 1928 “Iron Lung”
• 1949 1st mechanical ventilator
• 1942 Penicillin invented
• 1975 CT Scan invented
Forefathers of Pediatric Surgery

- Dr. William Ladd (1880-1969)
  - treated many children with severe burns
  - 1927 dedicated to pediatric surgery
- Dr. Robert Gross (1905-1988)
  - Dr. Ladd’s student
  - 1st divided PDA in a child
  - Maria Dresser, designated scrub nurse
- Dr. Mark Ravitch (1910-1989)
  - only pediatric children’s surgeon in the Johns Hopkins Hospital
  - Head of the Department of Pediatric Surgery University of Chicago; professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore and then University of Pittsburgh
  - 1949 1st pectus-cave repair on the correction of chest-wall deformities
  - “It is a great field! But there may be no future for the specialty.”

Early Pediatric Surgery

- **1941** Abdominal Surgery of Infancy and Children, published by Ladd & Gross
- Became the Bible of the budding pediatric surgical specialty
- **1966** Surgical Section of the American Academy of Pediatrics: Pediatric Surgery Training Program Committee
Charles Everett Koop  
(1916-2013)

- American pediatric surgeon

First Children’s Hospitals

1855 Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia - CHOP

- Tension between child’s social welfare and medical missions became apparent
- Advancement to surgical gloves & sterilization of equipment
- Anesthesia made pediatric surgery safer
- Hospitals became medically oriented

1869 Boston Children’s Hospital

Childrens Hospitals: Mission

- Noticeable in the community
- Pride with social welfare mission
- Pediatrics evolve into a specialty of medicine and nursing
Boston Children’s Hospital

Then....  Now...

Pediatric Surgical Leaders:
Boston Children’s Hospital

Dr. Moses Judah Folkman
Father of Angiogenesis Theory

Dr. W. Hardy Hendren III
Emeritus Chief of Surgery

Dr. Robert C. Shamberger
Chief, Department of Surgery

Definitions

• Nursing comes from the Latin word “to nourish” or “to cherish”
• Patient comes from the Latin word “to suffer” or “to bear”
• Nursing is:
  – Caring & helping
  – An art and a science
  – Client centered
  – Holistic
  – Focused on health promotion, maintenance and restoration

(excerpt CNA 1987)
Historical Perspectives in Nursing

- Ancient civilizations women were responsible for nurturing, nourishing and providing care to children and ill family members.
- By the 16th century, nurses were known as persons who wait upon or tend to the sick.
- 17th century male nurses were first documented in practicing primitive nursing.
- 19th century that the definition of nursing was broadened to include those trained to tend to the sick and carry out duties under the direction of a physician.

Founder of Modern Nursing

- 1859 Notes on Nursing: "It is the real test of a nurse whether she can nurse a sick infant.
- 1860 Nightingale Training School for nurses in London to standardize care of patients.

Nurses worked on the wards usually unsupervised for 12 hours a day 6 days a week – 50 weeks a year!

"Special personality of the nurse needed to care for children"
- Improved sanitary conditions and reducing mortality rates during the Crimean War.

Nurses Throughout the Years

- 1802-1887 - Dorothea Dix
  - "not too young, not too pretty, and of strict moral character"
- 1818-1882 - Mary Todd Lincoln
- 1820-1910 - Florence Nightingale
  - made rounds at night "Lady of the Lamp"
  - 1862 began training nurses in England
  - stressed good food, clean air and sanitation
- 1821-1912 - Clara Barton
  - Founded the American Red Cross
- 1845- 1926 - Mary Eliza Mahoney
  - first Black Nurse to complete training (1879)
  - inducted into both the Nursing Hall of Fame and the National Women’s Hall of Fame
- 1879-1966 - Margaret Sanger
- 1897-1966 - Virginia Henderson
Professional Nursing

- Linda Richards
  - 1st graduate of a nurse training school in 1873
  - pioneer of nursing education @ Massachusetts General Hospital
  - Chief Nurse and Director of the MGH Training School for Nurses 1874-1876
- Bess Lank 1904-2001
  - 1935-1969 pioneer in “new” specialty: 1st pediatric nurse anesthetist
- Marie Dresser
  - 1st “scrub” nurse
  - 35 years Dr. Gross’s scrub nurse

Standardization

- Remember medicine 1900
- 1920 standard nursing education, curriculum, registration and licensure
1923 First Pediatric Nursing Text published
What is Nursing Today?

Nursing:
• protection, promotion & optimization of health and abilities
• prevention of illness and injury
• alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response
• advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations.

(ANA)

What is Surgical Nursing?

Surgical nursing specialize in peri-operative care: care provided to surgical patients before, during and after surgery
• Pediatric Surgical Nursing is the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities for children of newborn age through young adulthood, before, during, and after surgery or hospitalization, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities and populations.
Common Pediatric Surgical Conditions

**Congenital Anomalies:**
- lymphangioma
- EA/TEF
- pyloric stenosis
- meconium plugs
- Hirschsprung's disease
- anorectal malformations
- abdominal wall defects
- vascular anomalies
- chest wall deformities
- childhood tumors

**Acquired conditions:**
- appendicitis
- NEC
- bowel obstructions
- trauma related injuries
- IBD
- short bowel syndrome
- tumors
- intestinal and complex wounds

American Pediatric Surgical Organizations

- 1970 APSA Founded
- 1991 APSNA Founded
Nursing Care of the Pediatric Surgical Patient

- Barbara V. Wise
- Chris McKenna
- Gail Garvin
- Bethany J. Harmon

- Nancy Tkacz Browne
- Laura M. Flanigan
- Carmel A. McComiskey
- Pam Pieper

Interview: Anne Nelson RN

- 1952 graduated Boston Children’s School of Nursing
- Roles- private duty, numerous leadership roles within the hospital, served with Project Hope on the ship SS Hope
- Preceptor, mentor and friend
- Bedside nurse- “real nurse”

Insight and Reflections

- Caring most importantly- “hands on”
- Mentality change over time
- Nursing “as a profession”
- Partnering with parents
- Mutual respect
- Change in physician/surgeon/nurse relationship
- Technology good and bad–taking nurses more and more away from the bedside
Interview: Jo Ann Rosen RN

- 1971 graduated nursing school
- 43 years as an pediatric OR nurse @ BCH
- Why she chose OR nursing: “teamwork”
- Criteria and requirements need to be an OR nurse
- Tools/surgical instruments needed
- Changes: 8-12 OR's now 25 with 2 procedure rooms
- Clinical Cases different
- Staffing model
- Service oriented

Insight and Reflections

- Efficiency/turnover
- Computer
- Sale representatives in OR
- Robotic surgery
- Waiting area for families
- Parents
- Cultures

Future of the OR

- Always be a team: surgeon, anesthesia and nursing, OR Tech’s
- Technology- good and bad
- Efficiency
- Good patient care
- Patient safety
- Working with less- not replacing staff
- Equipment cheaper- “lean”
- How the future of the OR surgical nurse will be developed
Equipment Sterilization

Reflections on why we each chose nursing?
Pediatric surgical nursing- what does it mean to me and you?
Numerous roles in pediatric surgical nursing
Pediatric nursing education- variety of paths
Mentoring
Precepting
The Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health


The report’s 4 key messages include:
1. Nurses should practice to the full extent of their education, and training.
2. Nurses should achieve higher levels of education and training through an improved education system that promotes seamless academic progression.
3. Nurses should be full partners, with physicians and other health care professionals, in redesigning health care in the United States.
4. Effective health care workforce planning and policy making require better data collection and an improved information infrastructure.

Collaboration

• NAPNAP
• Nursing Organizations Alliance (NOA)
• Institute of Pediatric Nursing (IPN)
• Nursing school education

APSNA

Haven’t we come a long way?
Imagine what the future will hold?
Each one of us has a part in influencing the next generation of nursing.

Thoughts for our future:
• What can you do as a member?
• What can we do as an organization?
• Challenge us and you as an individual
Thank You!

- Thank you to all the patients and their families.....if they were someone I met once or have known all their lives....it's a privilege to have cared for them...

References

- Boston Children's Hospital Archives, Boston, Massachusetts.