The purpose of this study was to provide a better understanding of how parents experience the use of restraint during the performance of peripheral vein cannulation (PVC) on their child” Svendsen et al (2018).

Abstract:

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to provide a better understanding of how parents experience the use of restraint during the performance of peripheral vein cannulation (PVC) on their child.

Design/Methods: Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were performed with seven parents and one close relative who had accompanied their 3-5-year-old child while the child resisted the medical procedure of PVC. The analysis was guided by symbolic interactionism and resulted in two themes.

Results: The first theme that emerged, “Negotiating What Quality of Performance Should be Expected”, was based on 1) Parents expected child-friendly encounters, 2) Performance of PVC caused unexpected and unnecessary suffering for the child, and 3) Parents explained and excused the performance of PVC. The second theme: “Negotiating One’s Own Role and Participation in a Child’s Suffering During the Procedure”, was based on 1) Parents desired to be acknowledged and approached for suggestions regarding ways to ease the trauma surrounding the procedure, 2) Parents expressed uncertainty regarding the consequences
that the procedure would have for the children, and 3) Parents desired to play a protective role, and they tended to engage in self-criticism.

Conclusion: When the PVC was less child-friendly, poorly planned and chaotic or performed with lacking skills, the parents became unwilling partners in the unnecessary suffering of the child. A practical implication is that if pediatric health care providers are aiming for the reduction of restraint, they must better understand parents’ expectations and experiences and ensure that the use of restraint is used as the last resort.

Reference:


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