



Review Article

Educational Programs for the Management of Childhood Atopic Dermatitis: An Integrative Review



Yunmi Lee, PhD, RN, Jina Oh, PhD, RN *

Department of Nursing, Institute of Health Science, Inje University, Busan, South Korea

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 28 November 2013

Received in revised form

8 April 2015

Accepted 20 April 2015

Keywords:

atopic dermatitis

child

chronic illness

education

review

SUMMARY

Purpose: The purpose of this integrative review was to synthesize the available research on educational programs for the management of childhood atopic dermatitis.

Methods: Articles were retrieved from the following databases: Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Cochrane Library, PubMed, and SCOPUS. Inclusion criteria were publication in the English or Korean language prior to March 2013, as a peer-reviewed empirical study focused on educational programs for childhood atopic dermatitis.

Results: Fifteen papers met the inclusion criteria. Four themes were derived from the data: (a) children of all ages and symptom severity, and their families as learners; (b) well-trained and family-preferred health professionals as educators; (c) long-term follow-up with diverse interventions as educational methods; and (d) quality of life for the child and family as educational goals.

Conclusions: This review indicates the challenges that health professionals face in improving symptoms of atopic dermatitis. The identified strategies can be used in the development of more effective evidence-based programs. Future studies should focus on the development and evaluation of educational programs that include these themes.

Copyright © 2015, Korean Society of Nursing Science. Published by Elsevier. All rights reserved.

Introduction

Atopic dermatitis (AD), a chronic inflammatory pruritic skin disease, is one of the most common skin diseases and a major public health problem worldwide, with a prevalence of 10.0–20.0% in children and 1.1–3.2% in adults [1]. Its prevalence has steadily increased over the past decades, and the overall prevalence of AD in the South Korea has been estimated to be as high as 24.9–39.5% for children [2,3]. Because AD mostly starts in infancy or early childhood, its chronic course and frequent relapses put a special burden on children and their caregivers and may affect the whole family [4]. AD in children can have a profound effect on quality of life (QOL) and may interfere with normal development, education, and play.

Although there is no cure for AD, most patients will obtain optimal control of their condition with good treatment adherence. Educational intervention is one of the keys to successful management of AD. Educational intervention can be defined as the provision of information in a clinical setting with the aim of

facilitating patients and caregivers to solve problems arising from chronic diseases [5]. Moreover, education includes allowing adequate time for explanation and discussion about the nature of AD and the need for appropriate skin care and applications [6,7], and behavioral modification through health/patient education or patient teaching for those with AD [8]. While the effectiveness of educational intervention for managing AD is recognized, the most recent systematic review of the treatments for AD to date found only limited evidence to support educational interventions [9]. Ersser and colleagues [6] reported in a Cochrane review that there was also limited evidence on the effectiveness of psychological and educational interventions in helping to manage the condition in children.

Despite the increasing prevalence of childhood AD in Korea, only a few studies have explored educational programs for it. In addition, there is no standardized, structured educational intervention proven to be highly beneficial in the management of other chronic atopic conditions in children, such as asthma [4,10]. Furthermore, educational programs should be considered for integration into

* Correspondence to: Jina Oh, PhD, RN, Department of Nursing, Institute of Health Science, Inje University, Bokjiro 75, Busan, South Korea.
E-mail address: ohjina@inje.ac.kr

routine care. We thought that an effective and standardized educational program of management for children with AD was needed, since this is one of the most frequent problems experienced by children. Therefore this review paper is timely and important, and will facilitate the development of the best guideline for educational intervention resources.

This article aimed to provide a critical synthesis of published research concerning educational programs for children with AD. Among various types of literature reviews, we used the Whittemore and Knafls [11] integrative review method. This method allows the combination of different research methodologies conducted in different settings and within different health care systems for theory development and evidence-based practice. Previous review studies were meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCT) of interventions for AD. However, this article includes non-RCT and RCT papers. It can play an important role in evidence-based practice for children with AD. Because an integrative review can identify critical components and attributes, this study is expected to provide evidence of attributes important in the development of educational programs for childhood AD in the everyday health care setting.

Methods

Formulation of the problem

This review aimed to provide a synthesis of published research concerning educational programs for the management of childhood AD. The main purpose was to inform such educational programs, and to provide scientific knowledge to guide local research. The review questions were as follows: (a) What research design, methods, and outcome variables have been used in educational interventions for children with AD or their parents? (b) What are important attributes of educational programs for childhood AD?

Data collection with inclusion/exclusion criteria

A search was conducted of computerized databases, including Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane Library, PubMed, and Scopus, using the keywords “atopic dermatitis”, or “atopic eczema”, and “education”, or “intervention”. Data collection was performed using specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. For inclusion, peer-reviewed articles written in English or Korean language were considered. The search was not limited by start date of publication but articles must have been published prior to March 2013. Other inclusion criteria were empirical studies focusing on educational programs, for children 1–18 years old and for their parents or caregivers. The articles were selected by screening their titles and abstracts among internationally published studies. The secondary abstract review was performed on articles that passed the first screening, with a review of the full text. The final set of articles was selected after disagreements between the researchers were resolved through discussion and consensus was reached.

The search strategy yielded 661 articles. Eliminating duplicated and irrelevant papers, we reviewed all titles for possible inclusion and identified 80 articles. Sixty-three articles were excluded, as they were literature reviews or comparative studies. Moreover, as a result of a manual search, an additional five papers were excluded and three papers were included. The final set of 15 empirical papers was stored on a shared drive, which both the researchers could access. Using this drive, a set of themes common to these studies was identified (Figure 1).

Assessment of the collected data

The quality of evidence was assessed using the SIGN methodology checklist developed by the Scottish Intercollegiate Guideline Network [12]. The methodology was translated into Korean by Kim et al. [13]. The SIGN methodology checklist yields scores for each of

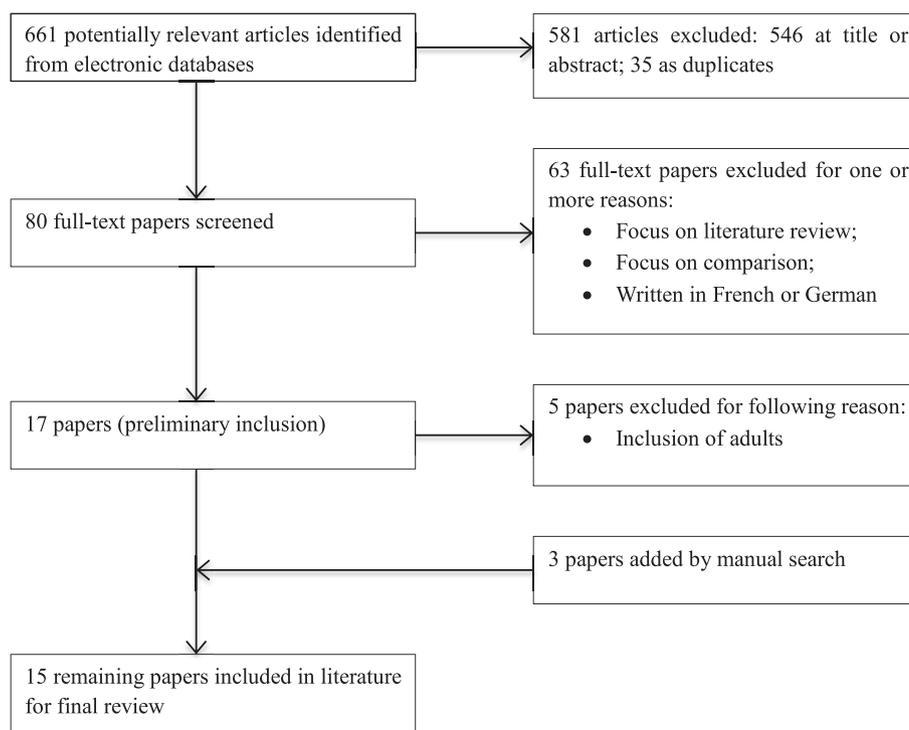


Figure 1. Flow chart of data extraction.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2645170>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/2645170>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)