

The Impact of Dialysis on Children's Time

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Plan

- The inspiration for this study
- Why this is relevant to the Rights of the Child
- The study itself
- Conclusions

Inspiration for the study

TIMES ONLINE

Our cotton-wool kids

Many parents already obsess about their children's safety, and the McCann tragedy has made things worse. Leading sociologists tell Andrew Billen why paranoia is bad for parents, and ill-prepares children for the world

Telegraph.co.uk

The danger from our 'cotton wool kids'

By Graeme Paton, Education Correspondent
Last Updated: 3:12AM GMT 07/02/2007



'Cotton wool' childhood challenge

Children should be allowed to throw snowballs and play outdoors and should not be "wrapped in cotton wool", Schools Secretary Ed Balls has said.

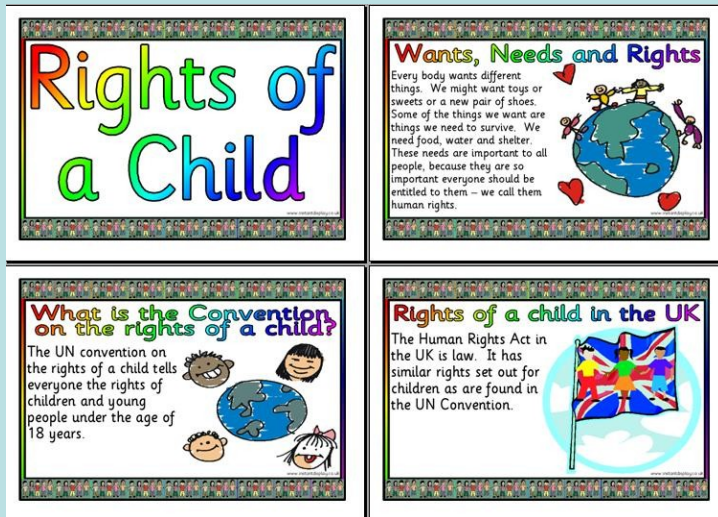


Inspiration for the study



The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Every child has the right to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development



Aim of this study

To investigate the impact of dialysis on children's time and day-to-day activities

Objectives

To estimate the time children on haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and those in receipt of a transplant spend in a series of activities over 5 days in winter.

... previous studies






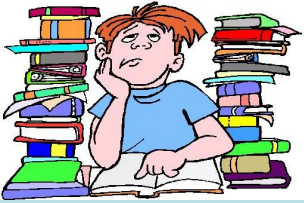
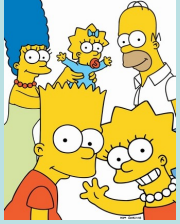
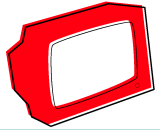

Methods

1. Parents briefed on how to complete prospective time-diaries over the course of 5 days
2. Parents completed time diaries based on how much time their child spent in each activity, filling the diary out at the end of each day

Ethics committee approval from Black Country Regional Ethics Committee

Methods - The time diary

Focus group with 8 parents of well children to investigate what their children did over the course of the previous week

School and homework	Other learning	Play	Family
<p>In school with other children</p> 	<p>Reading (apart from school books)</p> 	<p>Playing</p> 	<p>Having a family meal</p> 
<p>Being taught without any other children there</p> 	<p>Doing homework</p> 	<p>Going out with friends/parents</p> 	
		<p>Watching TV</p> 	
		<p>Going to youth clubs / organised activities</p> 	

Results 1 - Participants

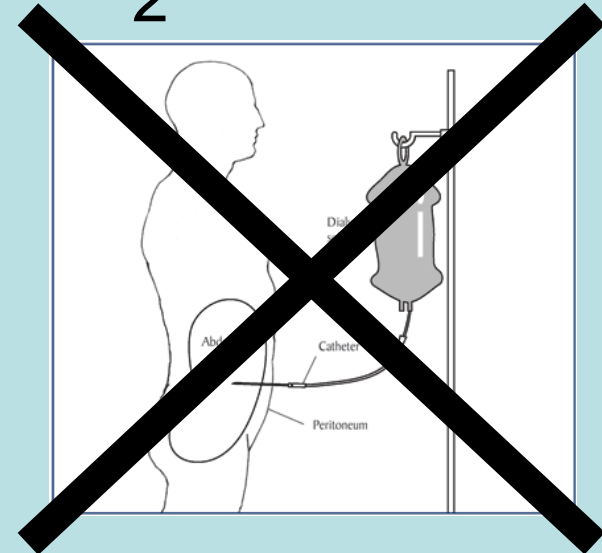
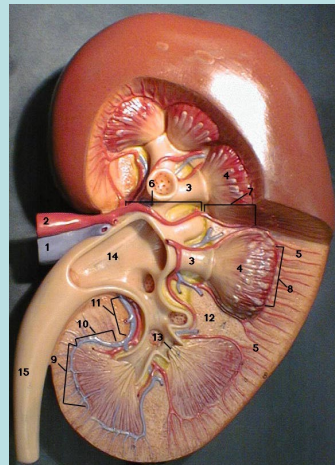


19 children (54% response rate); 3-15 years old

8

9

2



Results 1 - Participants

Average Age

**M:F
children in house**

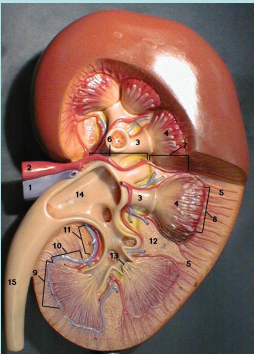
Av. no. other



8.31

2:6

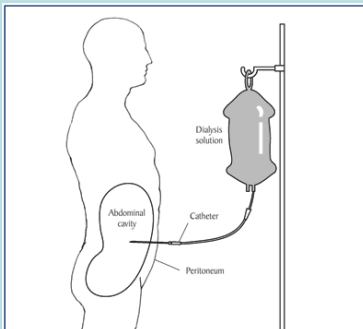
1.75



9.67

6:3

1.56



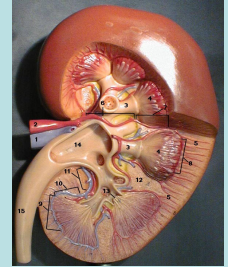
6.25

0:2

0.5

Results 2

Dialysis < Transplant



Average hours

8.69

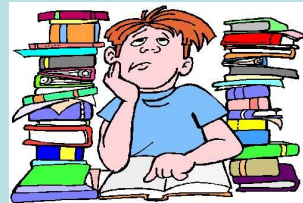


Average hours

18.83

Going to school $P < 0.01$

0.28



3.19

Homework $P < 0.01$

0.31



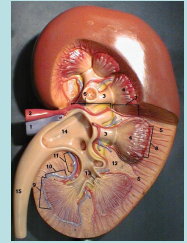
3.5

Clubs and societies $P < 0.01$



Results 2

Dialysis > Transplant



Average hours

Average hours

19.72

10.33



Playing at home $p=0.01$

1.31

0.22

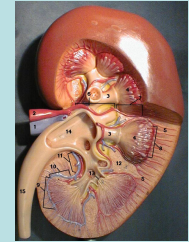


Private tuition $p=0.04$



Results 3

No significant difference



Average hours

Average hours

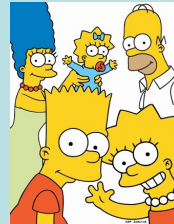
2.72



Reading

6.17

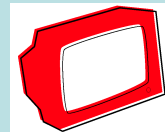
7.25



Going out with friends/ parents

9.39

10.88



Watching TV

10

5.62 times



Having a family meal

5.89 times

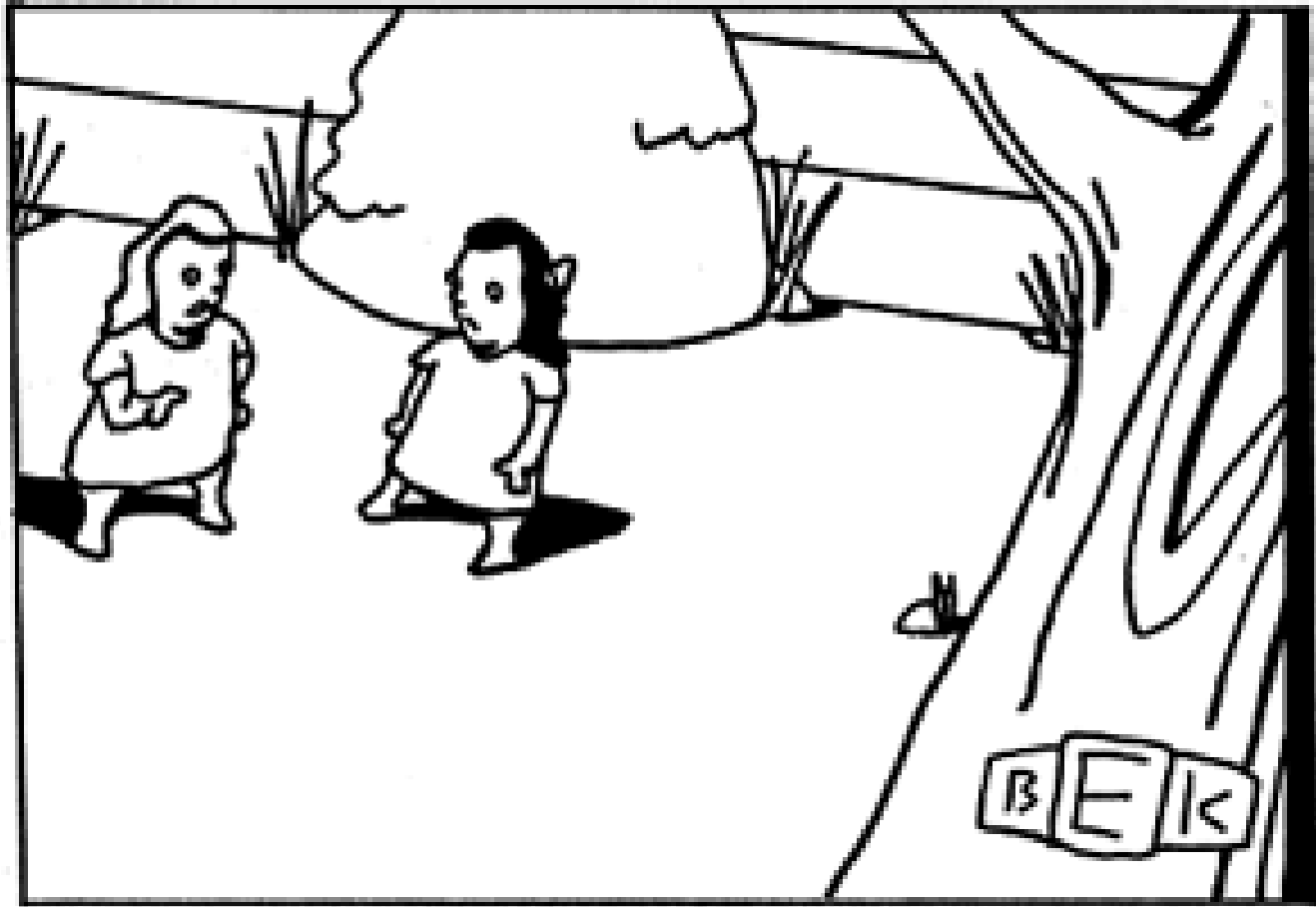
Summary

Children on haemodialysis appear to participate less in many activities which may be seen as 'normalising'

Conclusions

- This methodology may be used successfully in further studies:
 - Greater numbers
 - Comparison with well children
 - Used in other chronic diseases
- Psychological studies to delineate relationship between activity and social development are needed

Thank you for listening



*"I've had to whine hard for everything
I've ever really wanted."*