

Chapter 12

THE ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD WITH NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

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INTRODUCTION

Nephrotic Syndrome (NS) is a common pediatric disorder that refers to a series of symptoms resulting from a variety of known or unknown kidney diseases and characterized with massive proteinuria, edema, hypoalbuminemia, hypoproteinemia, hyperlipidemia and altered immunity related to damaged glomerular capillary wall (Chanchlani and Parekh, 2016; Genç and Şenol, 2018; Törüner and Büyükgönenç, 2017).

Nephrotic syndrome is also a prevalent glomerular pediatric disease with significant variability which demonstrates diverse incidence and steroid response in different ethnic groups. The average incidence of nephrotic syndrome has been reported to be 2-16.9 per 100,000 children worldwide (Chanchlani and Parekh, 2016; Karp and Gbadegesin, 2016). Despite a scarcity of studies evaluating the impact of ethnicity on the incidence, it might be reasonably deduced that environmental and/or genetic factors may account for the high incidence among some ethnic groups, particularly South Asians and Africans (Banh et al, 2016).

Roy Adaptation Model

Roy Adaptation Model (RAM) is frequently used in nursing. The preliminary study of this conceptual model, *Adaptation: Conceptual System for Nursing*, was first published in 1970 by Sister Callista Roy. The Roy Adaptation Model is simply defined as a system based on mutual interaction that prioritizes a holistic and an integrated approach that is easily adaptable to rapid changes of environmental factors, which signifies all conditions and factors that have an impact on people's development and behavior. The model emphasizes that nursing serves a significant social function to provide care, and ensure and improve harmony between individuals in need of care and various stimuli in their environment (Özkaraman, Özer and Alpaslan, 2012). In her adaptation model, Roy proposes that the purpose of nursing care is "to improve health and well-being, to promote quality

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CONCLUSION

Adaptation to treatment is of utter importance to ascertain a reduction in the rates of hospitalization, improvement of quality of life, prevention of complications and promote social and educational life of children diagnosed with chronic diseases, particularly nephrotic syndrome. The challenges one may encounter in the process of adaptation to treatment may eventually result in frequent hospitalization and thus increasing medical costs, frequent complications, and social isolation of children. At this point, it is elemental to design a nursing care based on theoretical models and discharge procedures according to the individual needs of children and their parents as well as sustaining them until efficient learning is achieved, ensuring adaptation to treatment in order to prevent complications and increase quality of life. In this case study, nursing care of the pediatric patient recently diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome was conducted in line with the Roy Adaptation Model. The nursing procedures and practices were designed according to the model, which was found to eventually increase the quality of nursing care and improve the adaptation of the child and his family. It was finally concluded that the Roy Adaptation Model used in this case certainly facilitated the planning, implementation and evaluation of the nursing interventions by clearly eliciting behaviors the patient could adapt and could not adapt.

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