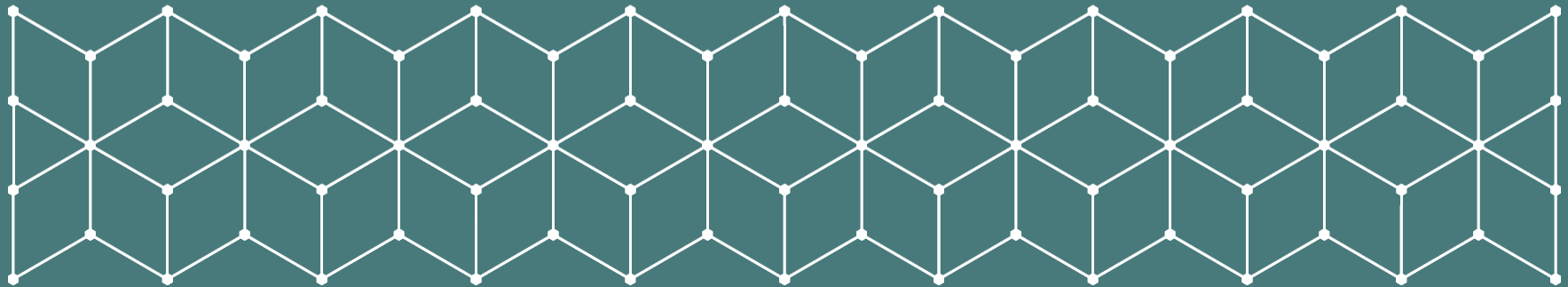


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Oversiktssøk:

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Finne relevante søkeord og se på referanselistene i artiklene!

Skumlese tidligere bacheloroppgaver, spesielt metodekap., referanselister

(Thidemann, 2019).

Systematisk litteratursøk

- Trinn 1 Fokuserer på og presiserer spørsmålet ditt.
- Trinn 2 Velge databaser
- Trinn 3 Bestemme søkeord
- Trinn 4 Gjennomføre søket og utvikle en god søkestrategi
- Trinn 5 Dokumentere søkestrategien i en tabell

Flere typer vitenskapelige artikler

- Originalartikler (enkelt studier)
- Oversiktsartikler (review artikler)
- Teoretiske artikler (theoretical)

Fokus på vitenskapelige artikler

Transition to adult life of young people leaving foster care: A qualitative systematic review

Arja Häggman-Laitila^{1,2,3,4}, Pirkko Salokkikilä¹, Suyen Karki¹

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Care leavers
Aftercare arrangements
Support needs
Systematic review
Qualitative studies

ABSTRACT

The transition to adult life of looked-after young people depends on a combination and interaction of multiple contributing factors such as past experiences, challenges faced by the young people in their current life situation, the support they have received and their personal strengths. Several reviews and studies have reported of poor outcomes for care leavers and indicate that this is a worldwide phenomenon. A lower level of support in the transition process increases the risk for social exclusion, homelessness, unemployment, low education, financial difficulties and behavioral problems. The aim of this review was to gather, assess and synthesize the current empirical evidence of transition to adult life from the perspective of young people leaving foster care. A systematic review was conducted in six scientific databases to identify relevant qualitative studies published from 2010 to 2017, and 21 studies met the inclusion criteria. The quality of the included studies was evaluated using the checklist for qualitative studies of the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP). Data were analyzed using a narrative method. Care leavers had two views of their transition to adult life. The views differed clearly based on the care leaver's experiences of their capabilities, emotions and identity. The care leaving process was described as an unprepared and unaided process which provided the care leavers no opportunities for participating in the decision-making concerning their future. The young people had acquired few survival skills for independent living in adulthood. Care leavers often lacked the support of family members, former care providers and institutional bodies. The challenges young people often faced during the transition to independent living were concerned with academic qualifications, housing problems, employment and financial instability, building relationships and assimilating to cultural norms, and access to health care. The results of the review can be utilized in the development of services and in designing foster studies.

1. Introduction

Young people leave foster care between the ages of 18 and 21 de-

for further and higher education. Globally, common development trends have been apparent in foster care. In the 20th century, there has been a transition from placing children in institutions to placing them

What Is It Like to Be a Child with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus?

Valéria de Cássia Sparapani, Eufemia Jacob, and Lucila Castanheira Nascimento

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is a common chronic disease in children and adolescents, and its incidence is approximately two-thirds of all diabetes cases diagnosed in children (Haller, Atkinson, & Schatz, 2005; Karvonen et al., 2000). Diabetes affects children's quality of life, psychological wellbeing, and sense of control (Morris, Johnson, Gunnery, Gayle, & Meek, 2006). Successful diabetes management involves not only self-care, but also understanding the impact diabetes has on the child, his or her activities of daily living, and eventually, their acceptance of the disease (Morris et al., 2006). By investigating children's own experiences of living with diabetes, nurses may promote successful disease management and build educational and psychosocial programs that best support the needs of children with T1DM and their fam-

ily. Diabetes mellitus is a complex disease that requires significant changes in lifestyle upon diagnosis, which may be difficult for children because of differences in growth and developmental levels. The purpose of this study was to increase our understanding of *what it is like* to be a child with type 1 diabetes mellitus and explore factors that interfere with disease management. Qualitative interviews using puppets constructed by children 7 to 12 years of age were conducted during clinic visits. The interviewer engaged in conversations to examine thoughts, feelings, and daily experiences with the management of diabetes. Results indicated that the children ($N = 19$) expressed emotions and psychosocial factors that may interfere with their ability to manage diabetes. These included conflicting desires, insecurity, fear, pain, inadequate knowledge, worry about long-term effects, prejudice, rejection, and shame. Findings suggest that during patient teaching at the time of diagnosis and follow-up clinic visits, clinicians address not only the physical aspects of the disease (blood sugar monitoring, insulin administration, diet and exercise management) but also examine emotional and psychosocial needs, and discuss strategies that will promote positive coping as children live with the complexities of growing up with diabetes.

for a young child to live with T1DM. Several studies examined experiences at the time of diagnosis and coping with the diagnosis (Miller, 1999; Moreira & Dupas, 2006; Paro, Paro, & Vieira, 2006),

et al., 2006). Although these studies contribute to the knowledge related to interactions and difficulties present in the lives of children and adolescents with T1DM, they did not

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Self-reported changes in everyday life and health of significant others of people with aphasia: a quantitative approach

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¹Department of Neuroscience, Speech-Language Pathology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; ²Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; ³Department of Health and Caring Science, University of Gävle, Gävle, Sweden; ⁴Department of Clinical Science, Intervention and Technology (CLINTeC), Karolinska Institutet, and Medical Unit Speech and Language Pathology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; ⁵Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Disability and Habilitation, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

ABSTRACT

Background: Changes in the everyday life and health of the significant others (SOs) of people living with stroke sequelae have been widely investigated. However, information regarding the frequency of the changes in daily life and the variables most associated with these perceived life changes is limited.

Aims: To examine the extent to which SOs of persons with aphasia (PWAs) experience changes in everyday life and health after the stroke event and how they evaluate these changes and to identify which variables are associated with these perceived life changes.

Methods & Procedures: A study-specific questionnaire about perceived changes in everyday life and health was completed by 173 SOs of PWAs living in Sweden (response rate 67.8%). The items concerned the SO's working and financial situation, leisure time and social life, relationship with the PWA, household work and responsibility, and health and quality of life.

Outcomes & Results: The everyday life and health of the SOs were greatly affected by the stroke event. The changes the SOs experienced were mainly appraised negatively. The relationships with the PWA and immediate family were least affected by the stroke. The perceived extent and severity of physical, cognitive, and language impairments of the PWA were the variables most strongly associated with the everyday life situation of the participants. The sex and age of the participants and the nature of the relationship with the PWA were only marginally associated with the experience of the situation.

Conclusions: SOs' perceptions of the PWA's stroke-related disabilities and need for assistance may be a key factor in identifying SOs who may require support and guidance to help them cope with their new life situation.

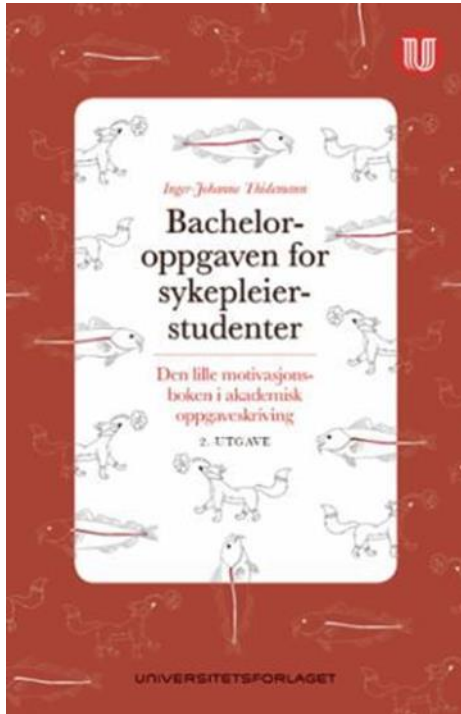
ARTICLE HISTORY

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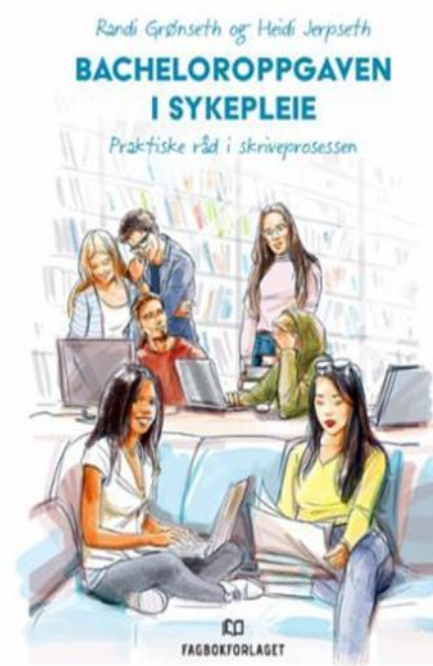
KEYWORDS

Aphasia; significant others; everyday life; health; quality of life

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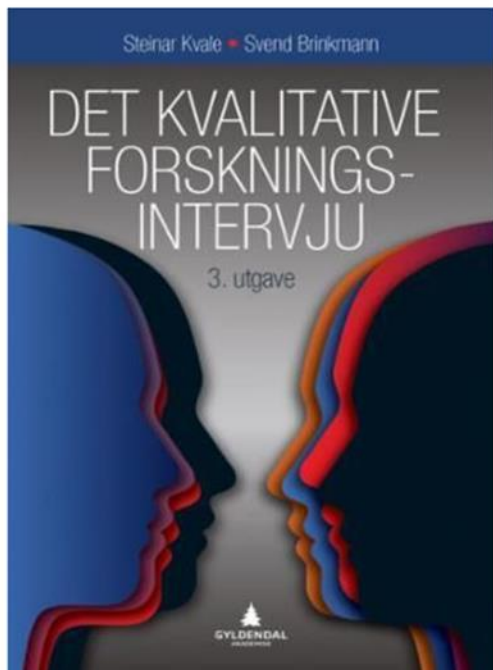
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Flere bøker



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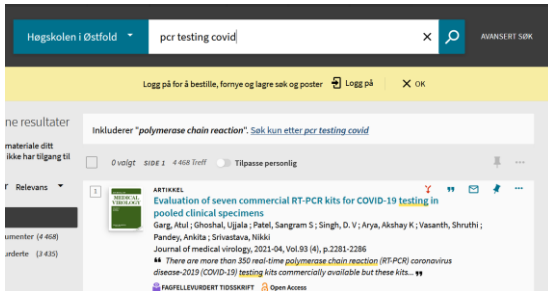
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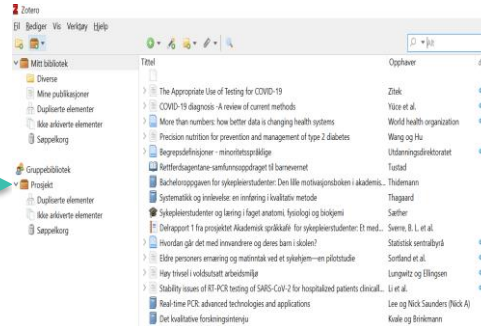
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Inkluderer "polymerase chain reaction". Søk kun etter pcr testing covid

ARTIKKEL
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Gang, Alul.; Ghoshal, Ujjala.; Patel, Sangram S.; Singh, D. V.; Arya, Akshay K.; Vasanth, Shruthi.; Pandey, Anika.; Srivastava, Nikki
Journal of medical virology. 2021-04, Vol.93 (4), p.2281-2286
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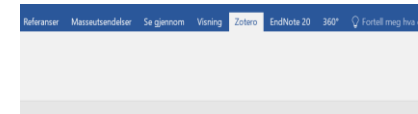
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Kildehenvisning i tekst og referanseliste etter APA stilen.

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