Other Reviews - - Other Review

The effectiveness of self-care support interventions for children and young people with long-term conditions: a systematic review

Code: DARE-12013026459 **Year:** 2013 **Date:** 2013

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Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

Systematic review

Participants

Children and young people with asthma or cystic fibrosis or diabetes.

Interventions

Self-care support interventions

Outcome measures

Health status, psycho-social well-being, condition-related knowledge, health service use and participant satisfaction.

Main results

The search strategy identified 4261 papers which were screened against the review inclusion criteria. A total of 194 papers were assessed as being potentially eligible for inclusion with 15 papers being judged as adequate to include in the review. There is strong evidence of the effectiveness of interventions that target children/young people; use e-health or group-based methods; that are delivered in community settings. There is no evidence that interventions that focus on parents alone or are delivered only in hospital settings are effective.

Authors' conclusions

While there is some evidence to inform the development of self-care support programmes, there is a need for well-designed trials of interventions that are feasible to transfer into real-life settings and which involve parents and children in their development.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2214.2012.01395.x/abstract;jsessionid=AB1D6F1C93E5A25F2E575F2E9177D50E.f01t01

See also

Child Care Health Dev. 2013 May;39(3):305-24. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2214.2012.01395.x. Epub 2012 Jun 8.

Keywords

Adult; Caregivers; Child; non pharmacological intervention - diet; non pharmacological intervention - psyco-soc-edu-org; pharmacological_intervention; Psychoeducation; training; Self-Management; Systemic interventions; Behavioural interventions;