

It is all a matter of perspective

The challenge of chronic illnesses for schools
seen from different points of view

Nicola Sommer

Index

Krankheit
& Schule

Theoretical background

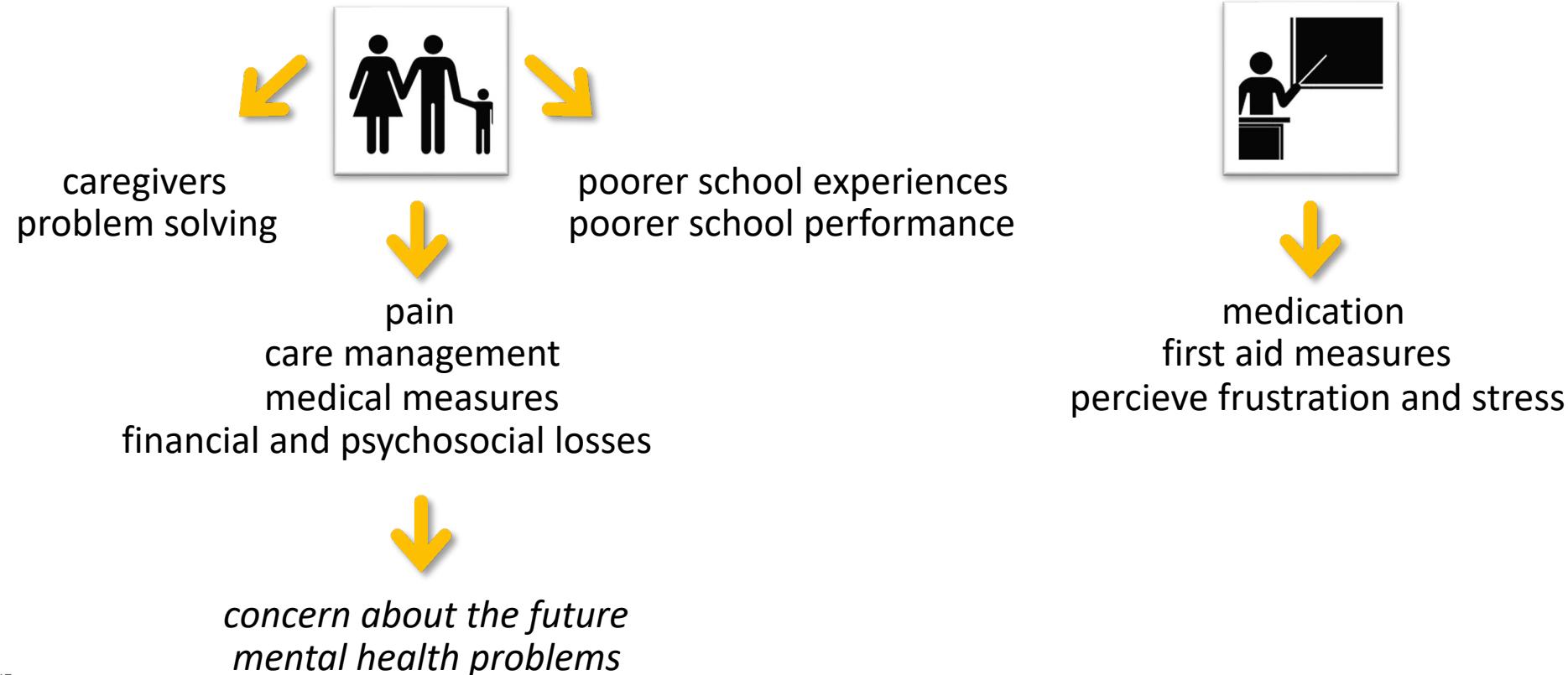
Discussion and conclusion

Project: methods, results



Theoretical background

Challenges related to chronic diseases

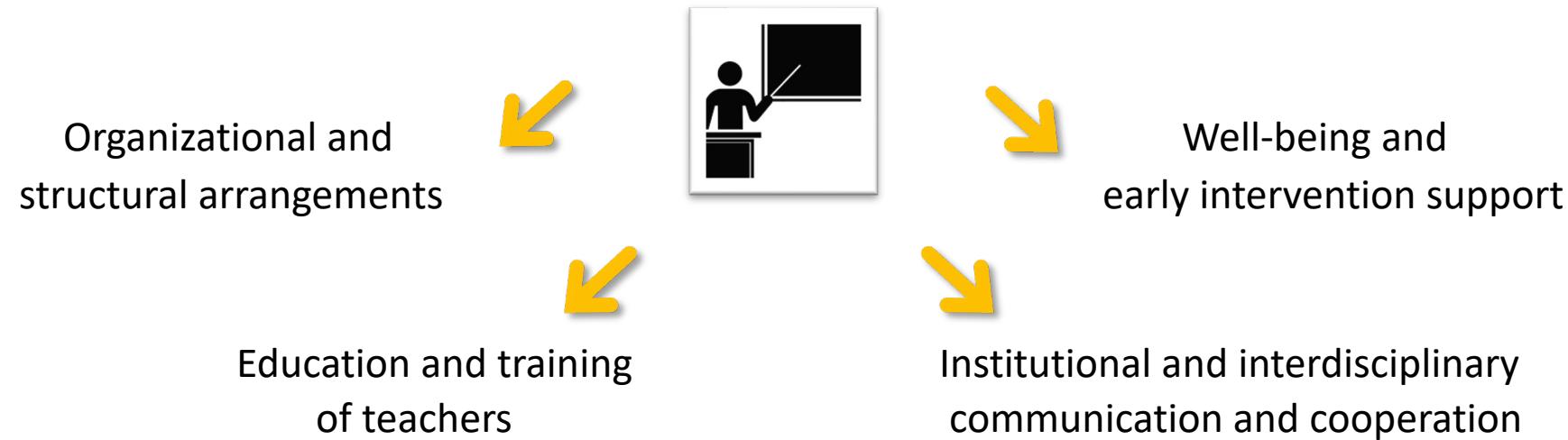


Bray et al., 2015; Cockett, 2012; Damm, n.d.; Hoffmann et al., 2018; Landolt et al., 2008; Lum et al., 2017; Nehring et al., 2015; Nieto-Eugenio et al., 2020; Sarvey, 2008; Selekman, 2017; van Oers et al., 2014

Theoretical background

Krankheit
& Schule

Successful, inclusive and educationally supportive environment



Methods

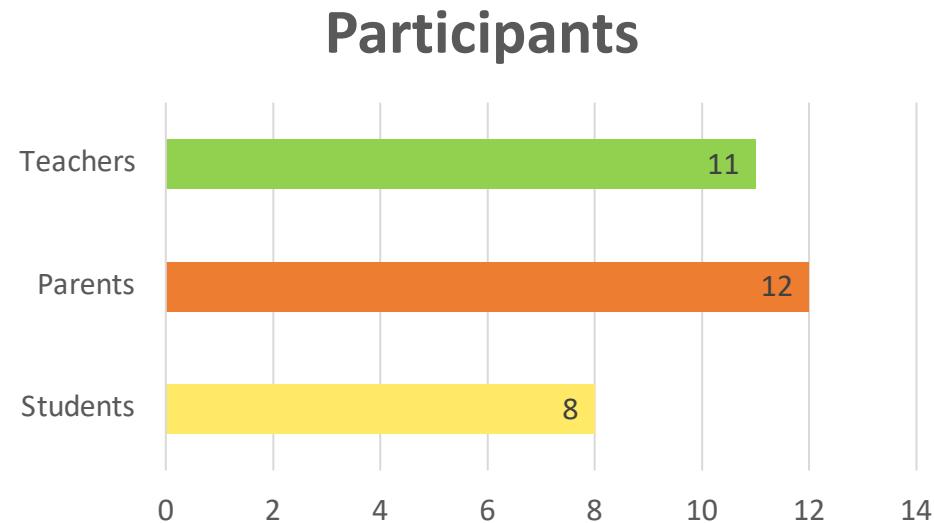
How do different participants in school describe challenges related to chronic disease?

What can be derived from this for a successful, inclusive and educationally supportive environment?

Methods

Krankheit
& Schule

PROCEDURE



Methods

Krankheit
& Schule

PROCEDURE



1. Everyday life

(Sarvey, 2008; Cockett, 2012; van Oers, 2014; Landolt, 2008; Nieto-Eugenio, 2020)

2. Knowledge about diseases

(Sommer & Klug, 2021; Hedderich & Tscheke, 2013; Olson, 2004)

3. School day

(Lum, 2019; Selekman, 2016; Hoffmann, 2018; Bray, 2015; Damm, 2015)

4. Guidelines for School

(Damm, 2015; Vidulano, 2003; Sommer & Klug, 2021; Hedderich & Tscheke, 2013; Olson, 2004; Nehring, 2015; Lum, 2017; Lum, 2019)

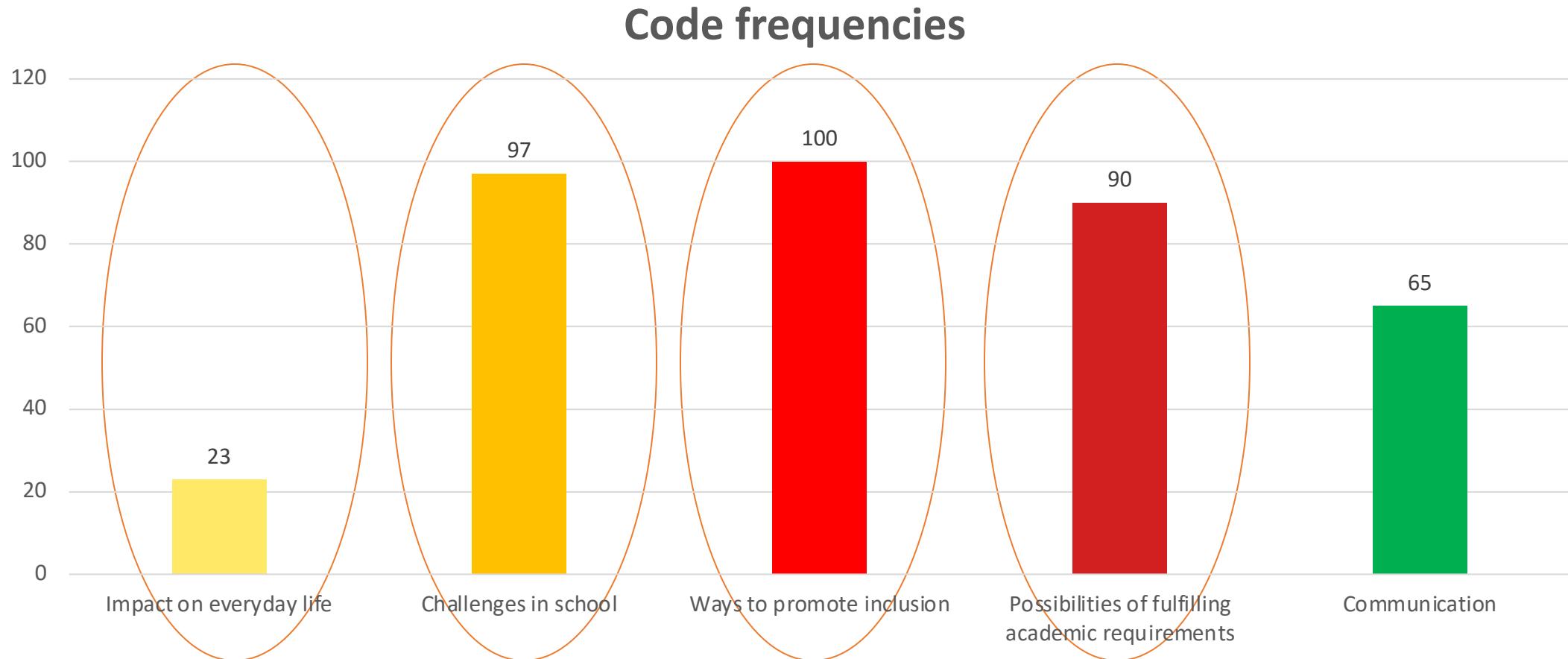
5. Special situations at school

(Damm, 2015)

6. Absenteeism

(Damm, 2015; Lum, 2019)

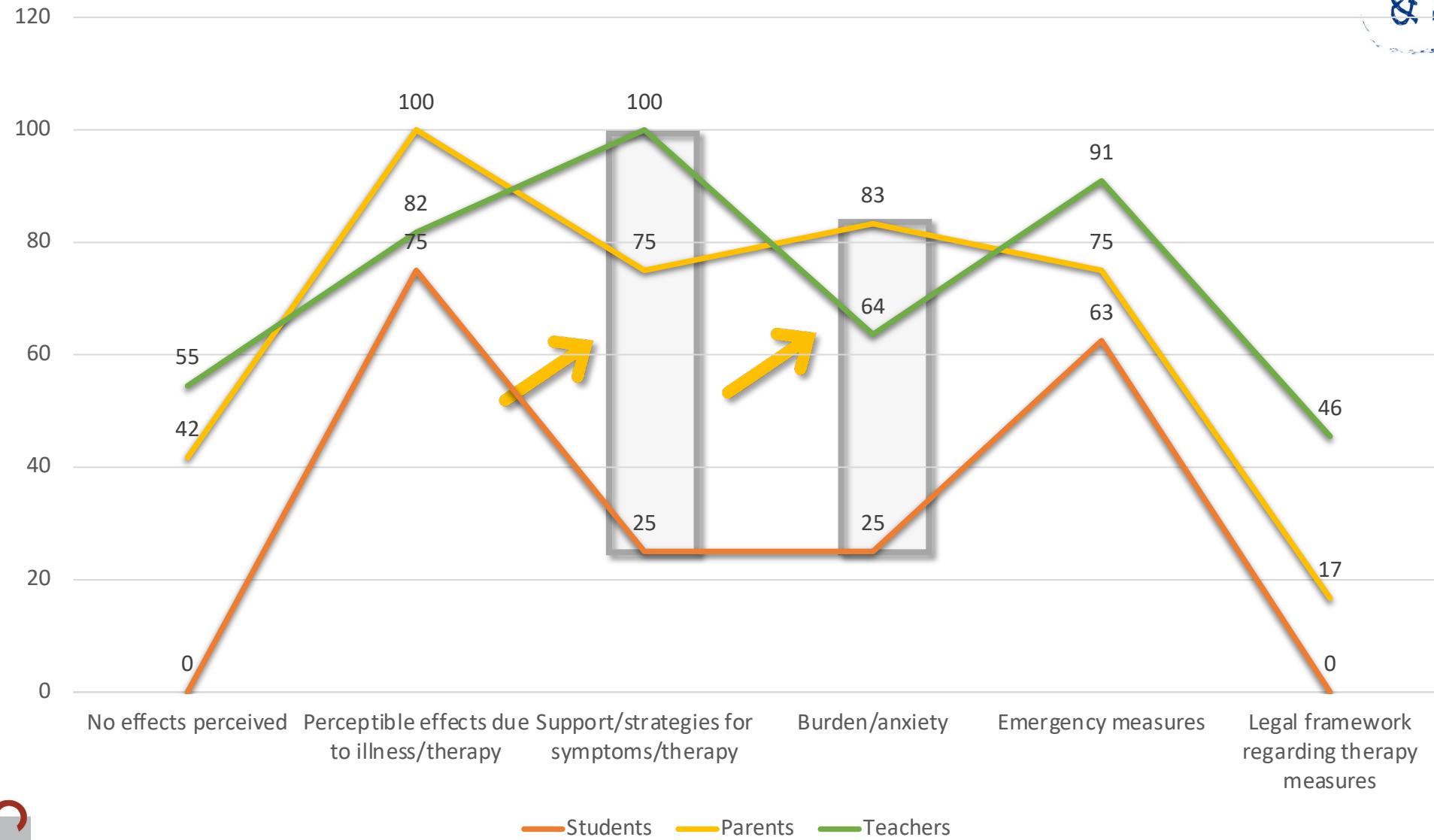
Results Code Frequencies



Impact on everyday life

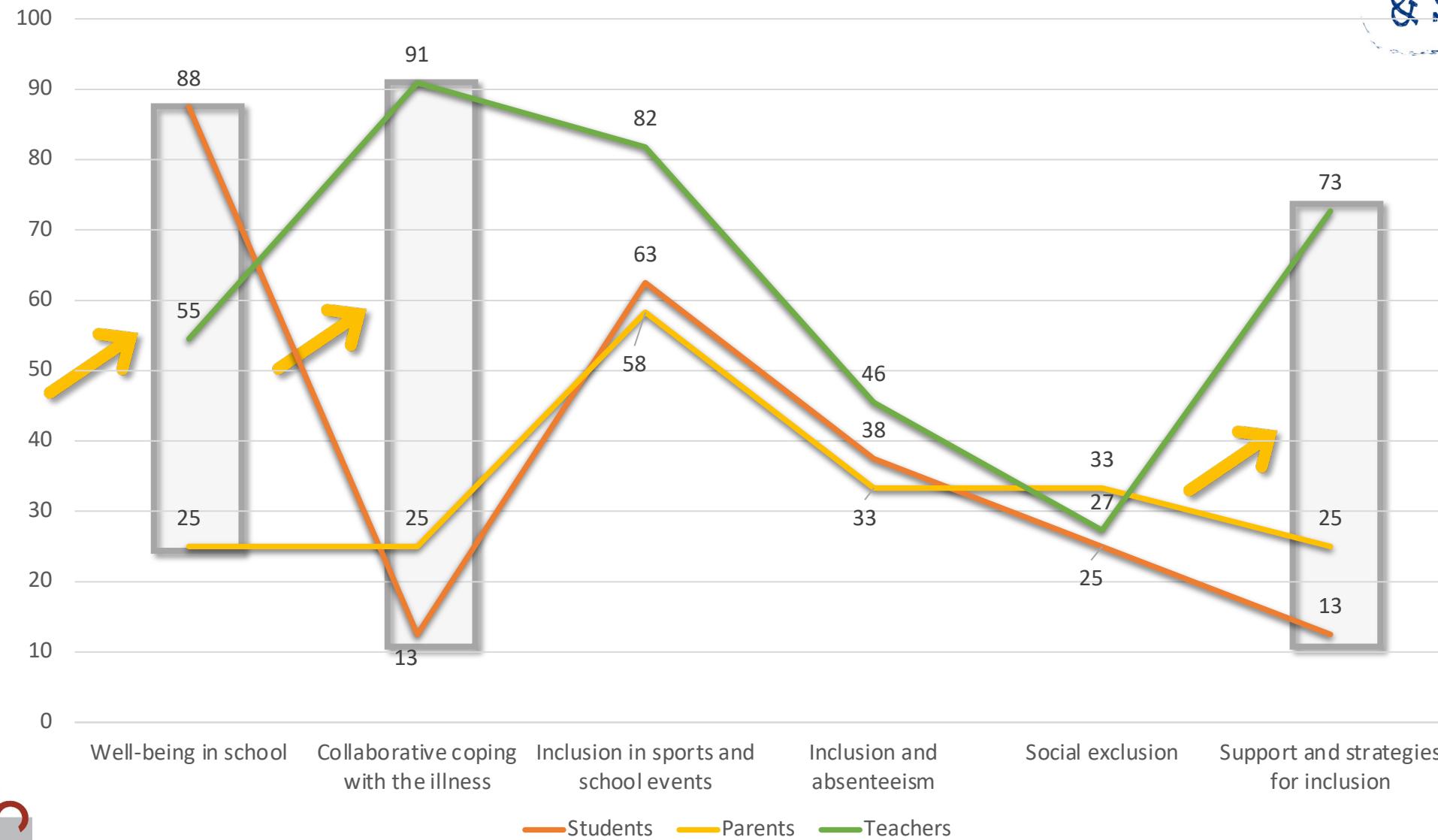


Challenges at school



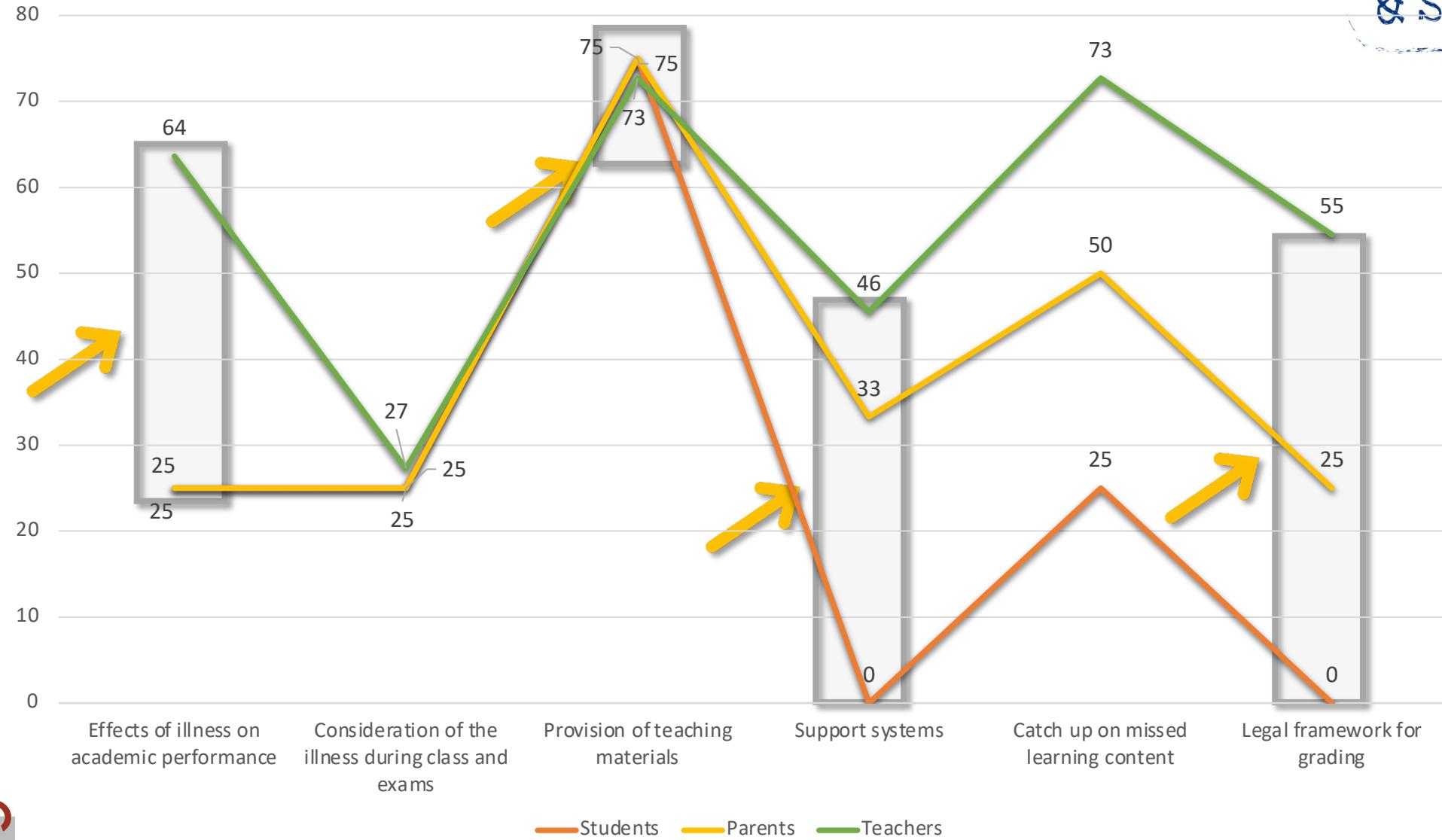
Krankheit
& Schule

Ways to promote inclusion



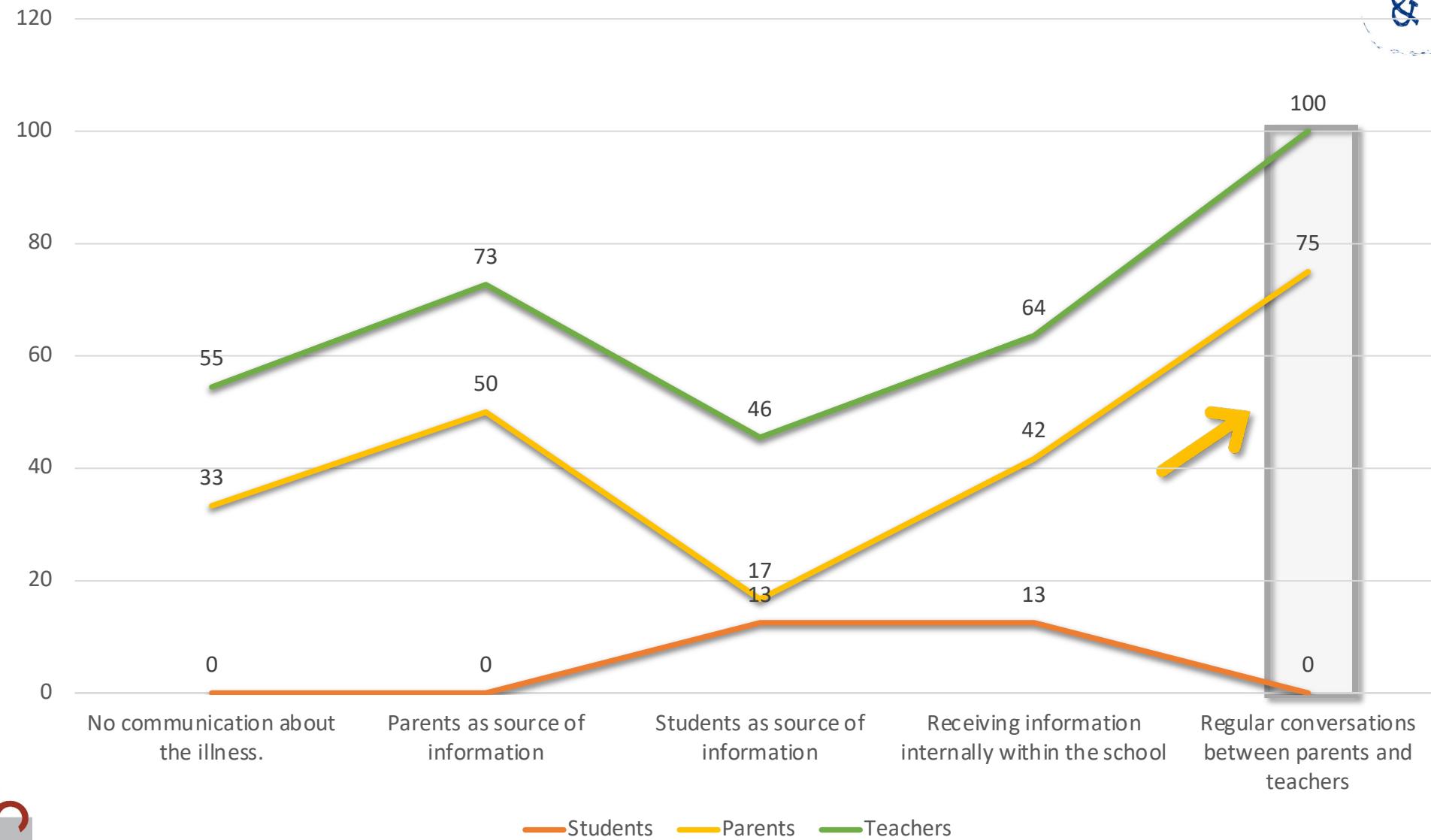
Krankheit
& Schule

Possibilities of fulfilling academic requirements



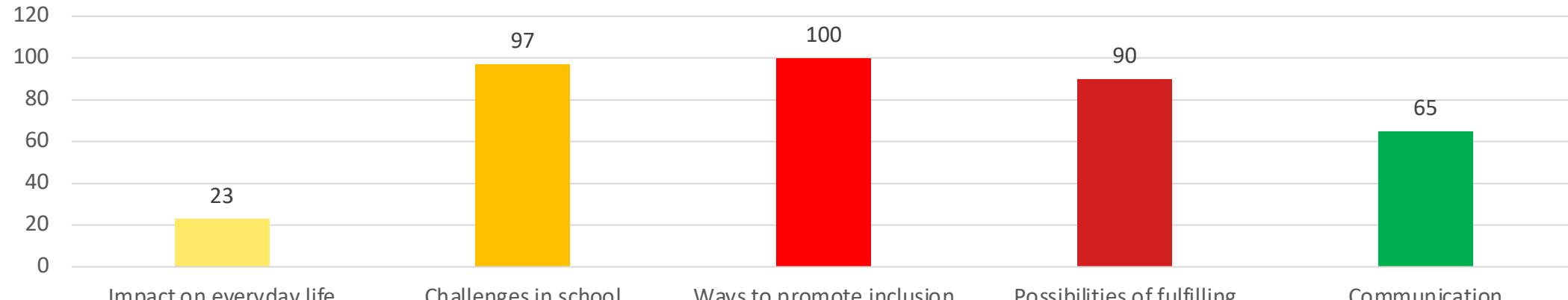
Communication

Krankheit
& Schule



Conclusions

Krankheit
& Schule



 Raising awareness among teachers

 Fears and concerns must be taken seriously, support is necessary

 Teachers promote inclusion, students feel well → communication to parents

 Legal options and support, absence policy

 Regular communication between teachers, parents and students

Limitations and Outlook

- 12 different life worlds
- Self-assessment of the participants



- Larger sample size
- Broader spectrum of diseases
- Follow-up

Overall, creating an inclusive and supportive educational environment requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach, with a focus on the needs of all students. By prioritizing the well-being and education of all students, schools can create a successful and supportive environment that benefits everyone.

Nicola Sommer
University of Teacher Education
Salzburg, Austria
nicola.sommer@phsalzburg.at

Literature

- Bray, L., Shaw, N. J., Snodin, J. (2015). Living and managing with the long-term implications of neonatal chronic lung disease: the experiences and perspectives of children and their parents. *Heart & Lung*, 44, 512-516.
- Cockett, A. (2012). Technology dependence and children: a review of the evidence. *Nursing children and young people*, 24, 32-35.
- Damm, L. (2015): Kinder mit chronischen Erkrankungen in der Schule. Schriftenreihe der Volksanwaltschaft, 3, 3–48.
- Damm, L. (n.d.). Chronisch kranke Kinder im Bildungswesen. *Chron_kranke_Schulkinder_2015* (volksanwaltschaft.gv.at)
- Hedderich, I., & Tscheke, J. (2013): Auswirkungen chronischer körperlicher Erkrankungen auf Schule und Unterricht. In: M. Pinquart (Hrsg.), *Wenn Kinder und Jugendliche körperlich chronisch krank sind* (S. 119–133). Springer, Berlin.
- Hoffmann, I., Diefenbach, C., Gräf, C., König, J., Schmidt, M. F., Schnick-Vollmer, K., Blettner, M., Urschitz, M. S. & ikidS Study Group (2018). Chronic health conditions and school performance in first graders: A prospective cohort study. *PLoS One.*, 27;13(3). doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0194846. eCollection 2018.
- Landolt M, Valsangiaco Buechel E, Latal B. Health-related quality of life in children and adolescents after open-heart surgery. *J Pediatr* 2008; 152: 349 – 355.
- Lum, A., Wakefield, C. E., Donnan, B., Burns, M. A., Fardell, J. E. & Marshall, G. M. (2017). Understanding the school experiences of children and adolescents with serious chronic illness: a systematic meta-review. *Child Care Health Dev.* 43(5), 645-662.
- Mayring, P. (2015). Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse. Grundlagen und Techniken. Weinheim, Basel: Beltz Verlag.
- Nehring, I., Riedel, C., Baghi, L., Moshammer-Karb, T., Schmid, R., v. Kries, R. (2015). Psychosoziale Lage von Familien mit chronisch kranken Kindern: Eine Befragung betroffener Eltern in Selbsthilfegruppen. *Gesundheitswesen*, 77, 102-107.
- Nieto-Eigenio, I., Ventura-Puertos, P. E. & Rich-Ruiz, M. (2020). S.O.S! My Child is at School: A Hermeneutic of the Experience of Living a Chronic Disease in the School Environment. *J. Pediatr. Nurs.*, 53, 171-178.
- Olson, A. L., Seidler, A. B., Goodman, D., Gaelic, S. & Nordgren, R. (2004). School professionals' perceptions about the impact of chronic illness in the classroom. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 158(1), 53-58.
- Sommer, N. & Klug, J. L. (2021): Krankheit in der Schule? Kein Problem! Zum Umgang mit Kindern mit chronischer Erkrankung im schulischen Handlungsfeld – konzeptionelle Bezugspunkte für eine Hochschulbildung. In: A. Holzinger, S. Kopp-Sixt, S. Luttenberger & D. Wohlhart (Hrsg.), *Fokus Grundschule Band 2. Forschungsperspektiven und Entwicklungslinien* (S. 329–340). Waxmann, Münster.
- Tolbert, R. (2009): Managing Type 1 Diabetes at School: An Integrative Review. *The Journal of School Nursing*, 25(1), 55–61.
- Sarvey, S. I. (2008). Living with a machine: the experience of the child who is ventilator dependent. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 29, 17
- van Oers, H. A., Haverman, L., Limperg, P. F., van Dijk-Lokkert, E. M., Maurice-Stam, H., Grootenhuis, M. A. (2014). Anxiety and depression in mothers and fathers of a chronically ill child. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 18, 1993-2002.
- Vitulano, L. A. (2003). Psychosocial issues for children and adolescents with chronic illness: self-esteem, school functioning and sports participation. *Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am.* 12(3), 585-92.