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## Evaluation of nursing approach in pediatric services in terms of family centered care

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**E**valuation of Nursing Approach in Pediatric Services in Terms of Family Centered Care: The study was carried out as a descriptive study in order to evaluate the nursing approach applied in pediatric services in terms of family centered care. The universe of the research was formed by the parents of 1153 children who stay in the pediatric services of Şişli Hamidiye Etfal Education and Research Hospital of the last one year. The sample size of the study was determined by the sample of which the individuals number of the population is known, and the sample was composed of 305 mothers. The data obtained from the study were transferred to the SPSS 22.0 package program, and examined using appropriate statistical analyzes. 52.1% of the children of the mothers participated in study are girls and 66.6% are in the 0-5 age group. 28.2% of the mothers are between 26-30 years old and 90.8% is housewife. 65.9% of the mothers who participated in the study stated that staying of their children in hospital have not placed the financial burden on them; 86.6% of them stated that their personnel cares were affected from this situation. As long as they stayed in hospital as companions it was seen that 78.4% of mothers were participated in feeding activities, 89.8% of them participated in self-care activities and 99.3% of them participated in activities of bed making up. Mothers stated that they satisfied with most of the practices they participated. The mean score of family centered care of mothers participating in the survey was found as  $34.98 \pm 0.24$ , and the average score of family centered care consistency was  $30.73 \pm 5.47$ . The difference between the means of significance and consistency scores was found statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result of the study, it is seen that significance score of the mothers' family centered care has a higher than the score of consistency. It is suggested that the standardization of the model should be ensured by planning the in-service trainings concerning family centered care towards the pediatric nurses in order to development of the family centered care whose importance is undeniable for the child and family in pediatric clinics.

## Attentional bias toward emotional stimuli in accidentally injured Chinese patients with different posttraumatic growth levels

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**E**xtensive evidence has been obtained that supports an association between an attentional bias toward negative stimuli and vulnerability to stress-related psychopathology. Little is known regarding whether biased attention toward positive stimuli relates to mental health and posttraumatic growth (PTG). The current study investigated whether accidentally injured Chinese patients who had different levels of PTG showed different patterns of attentional bias toward either positive or negative stimuli. A sample of 202 patients completed questionnaires measuring PTG and the modified dot-probe task. Participants were split in three groups based on the 20th percentile on the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory: high-PTG, medium-PTG and low-PTG. Patients who scored low levels on the PTGI did not exhibit attentional bias toward negative or positive stimuli, patients with medium levels of PTG had difficulty disengaging attention from negative stimuli, and finally, patients with high levels of PTG had difficulty disengaging attention from positive stimuli. An implication of this finding is that the understanding of information processing biases in PTG and therefore suggest a novel target for prevention and treatment interventions, such as attentional bias training addressing stress-related psychopathology.