

Pain And Symptom Management

Ableism refers to the social and institutional discrimination against people with disabilities, which can affect their access to palliative care services. In the context of children's palliative care, ableism can lead to inadequate pain and symptom management, as well as a lack of personalized care. Related terms include disability rights, inclusivity, and accessibility.

Acute pain is a type of pain that is severe and short-term, often caused by tissue damage, injury, or surgery. In children's palliative care, acute pain management is crucial to prevent suffering and promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include chronic pain, pain assessment, and pain management.

Adherence refers to the degree to which a patient follows a prescribed treatment plan, including medication regimen and lifestyle changes. In children's palliative care, adherence is critical to effective pain and symptom management, as well as optimal health outcomes. Related terms include compliance, concordance, and treatment plan.

Advance care planning is a process of discussing and documenting a patient's preferences, values, and goals for future medical treatment, including end-of-life care. In children's palliative care, advance care planning is essential to ensure that the child's wishes and needs are respected and met. Related terms include advance directive, living will, and do not resuscitate order.

Alternative therapy refers to a non-pharmacological approach to pain and symptom management, such as acupuncture, massage, or meditation. In children's palliative care, alternative therapies can be used in conjunction with conventional treatments to promote holistic care and wellbeing. Related terms include complementary therapy, integrative medicine, and mind-body therapy.

Anxiety is a common psychological symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their quality of life and wellbeing. In children's palliative care, anxiety management is crucial to promote calmness and relaxation. Related terms include fear, worry, and stress.

Assessment is a systematic process of evaluating a patient's physical, emotional, and social needs, including pain and symptom management. In children's palliative care, assessment is essential to identify the child's unique needs and develop a personalized care plan. Related terms include evaluation, appraisal, and review.

Audit is a systematic process of evaluating the quality and effectiveness of care, including pain and symptom management. In children's palliative care, audit is essential to identify areas for improvement and promote best practices. Related terms include review, evaluation, and assessment.

Bereavement refers to the process of grieving and adjusting to the loss of a loved one, including a child. In children's palliative care, bereavement support is essential to promote healing and coping in families and caregivers. Related terms include grief, mourning, and loss.

Breakthrough pain is a type of pain that is sudden and intense, often occurring despite ongoing pain management. In children's palliative care, breakthrough pain management is crucial to prevent suffering and promote comfort. Related terms include episodic pain, incidental pain, and pain flare.

Care pathway is a structured approach to care, including pain and symptom management, which outlines the sequence of interventions and decisions to be made. In children's palliative care, care pathways are essential to promote consistent and high-quality care. Related terms include care plan, treatment plan, and

clinical guideline.

Chronic pain is a type of pain that is persistent and long-term, often caused by underlying medical conditions or injuries. In children's palliative care, chronic pain management is crucial to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include acute pain, pain assessment, and pain management.

Clinical guideline is a systematic statement of recommended practice, including pain and symptom management, which is based on best available evidence. In children's palliative care, clinical guidelines are essential to promote consistent and high-quality care. Related terms include care pathway, care plan, and treatment plan.

Communication is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, including effective listening, clear explanation, and empathetic response to the child's and family's needs and concerns. Related terms include interpersonal skill, relationship-building, and therapeutic communication.

Compassion fatigue is a type of emotional and psychological distress experienced by caregivers, including healthcare professionals, which can affect their ability to provide compassionate care. In children's palliative care, compassion fatigue management is essential to promote wellbeing and resilience in caregivers. Related terms include burnout, secondary traumatic stress, and vicarious traumatization.

Complex care is a type of care that requires specialized and coordinated services, including pain and symptom management, to meet the unique needs of children with life-limiting illnesses. In children's palliative care, complex care is essential to promote optimal health outcomes and quality of life. Related terms include comprehensive care, holistic care, and multidisciplinary care.

Complementary therapy refers to a non-pharmacological approach to pain and symptom management, such as acupuncture, massage, or meditation, which is used in conjunction with conventional treatments. In children's palliative care, complementary therapies can promote holistic care and wellbeing. Related terms include alternative therapy, integrative medicine, and mind-body therapy.

Confidentiality is a fundamental principle of healthcare, including children's palliative care, which involves protecting the child's and family's personal and medical information. Related terms include privacy, secrecy, and data protection.

Consent is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves obtaining the child's and family's informed agreement to treatment, including pain and symptom management. Related terms include assent, permission, and informed decision-making.

Constipation is a common gastrointestinal symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their comfort and quality of life. In children's palliative care, constipation management is crucial to promote bowel regularity and relief. Related terms include diarrhea, bowel obstruction, and gastrointestinal symptoms.

Cultural competence is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves understanding and respecting the child's and family's cultural and spiritual values and beliefs. Related terms include cultural sensitivity, diversity, and inclusivity.

Death is a natural part of life, and in children's palliative care, death is often anticipated and prepared for. Related terms include dying, bereavement, and grief.

Dementia is a type of neurological disorder that can affect children, which can cause cognitive and behavioral symptoms, including pain and distress. In children's palliative care, dementia management is crucial to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include Alzheimer's disease, neurodegenerative disorder, and cognitive impairment.

Depression is a common psychological symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their quality of life and wellbeing. In children's palliative care, depression management is crucial to promote mood and coping. Related terms include anxiety, fear, and emotional distress.

Disability is a type of physical or cognitive impairment that can affect children, which can impact their quality of life and participation in activities. In children's palliative care, disability management is crucial to promote independence and inclusion. Related terms include handicap, impairment, and accessibility.

Disease progression is a term used to describe the natural course of a life-limiting illness, including the development of new symptoms and complications. In children's palliative care, disease progression management is crucial to promote comfort and quality of life. Related terms include illness trajectory, disease trajectory, and progression of disease.

Distress is a type of emotional and psychological suffering experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their quality of life and wellbeing. In children's palliative care, distress management is crucial to promote comfort and coping. Related terms include anxiety, fear, and emotional pain.

Dying is a natural part of life, and in children's palliative care, dying is often anticipated and prepared for. Related terms include death, bereavement, and grief.

Dyspnea is a type of respiratory symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can cause breathlessness and discomfort. In children's palliative care, dyspnea management is crucial to promote breathing ease and comfort. Related terms include shortness of breath, respiratory distress, and oxygen therapy.

Education is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves providing the child and family with accurate and timely information about the illness, treatment, and prognosis. Related terms include information, knowledge, and health literacy.

Emotional support is a type of psychological support provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which can help them coping with their emotions and feelings. In children's palliative care, emotional support is crucial to promote wellbeing and resilience. Related terms include counseling, therapy, and psychological support.

End-of-life care is a type of care provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which focuses on promoting comfort, dignity, and quality of life in the final stages of life. Related terms include palliative care, hospice care, and terminal care.

Euthanasia is a controversial topic in children's palliative care, which involves ending a child's life to relieve their suffering. Related terms include assisted dying, mercy killing, and voluntary euthanasia.

Family-centered care is a type of care that focuses on the needs and concerns of the child and their family, including emotional, social, and spiritual support. In children's palliative care, family-centered care is essential to promote wellbeing and resilience in families. Related terms include patient-centered care, person-centered care, and holistic care.

Fatigue is a common physical symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can cause weakness and exhaustion. In children's palliative care, fatigue management is crucial to promote energy and activity levels. Related terms include tiredness, lethargy, and asthenia.

Fear is a common psychological symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their quality of life and wellbeing. In children's palliative care, fear management is crucial to promote calmness and coping. Related terms include anxiety, worry, and distress.

Grief is a type of emotional and psychological response to loss, including the loss of a loved one. In children's palliative care, grief support is essential to promote healing and coping in families and caregivers. Related terms include bereavement, mourning, and loss.

Hospice care is a type of care provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which focuses on promoting comfort, dignity, and quality of life in the final stages of life. Related terms include palliative care, end-of-life care, and terminal care.

Hydration is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves managing the child's fluid intake and output to prevent dehydration and promote comfort. Related terms include fluid management, nutrition, and electrolyte balance.

Informed consent is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves obtaining the child's and family's informed agreement to treatment, including pain and symptom management. Related terms include assent, permission, and informed decision-making.

Integration is a type of care that combines different services and disciplines, including pain and symptom management, to meet the unique needs of children with life-limiting illnesses. In children's palliative care, integration is essential to promote optimal health outcomes and quality of life. Related terms include multidisciplinary care, interdisciplinary care, and holistic care.

Intervention is a type of treatment or action taken to manage a child's symptoms, including pain and distress. In children's palliative care, interventions can include pharmacological, non-pharmacological, and alternative approaches. Related terms include treatment, therapy, and management.

Life-limiting illness is a type of illness that is incurable and progressive, which can affect a child's quality of life and prognosis. In children's palliative care, life-limiting illnesses require specialized and coordinated care to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include terminal illness, chronic illness, and serious illness.

Loss is a type of emotional and psychological experience that can affect children with life-limiting illnesses, including the loss of a loved one, function, or identity. In children's palliative care, loss management is crucial to promote healing and coping. Related terms include grief, bereavement, and mourning.

Medication management is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves managing the child's medications to relieve pain and symptoms, while minimizing side effects. Related terms include pharmacology, therapeutics, and pharmacy.

Mental health is a type of psychological and emotional wellbeing that can affect children with life-limiting illnesses, including anxiety, depression, and trauma. In children's palliative care, mental health support is essential to promote coping and resilience. Related terms include emotional wellbeing, psychological support, and counseling.

Multidisciplinary care is a type of care that combines different disciplines and services, including pain and symptom management, to meet the unique needs of children with life-limiting illnesses. In children's palliative care, multidisciplinary care is essential to promote optimal health outcomes and quality of life. Related terms include interdisciplinary care, holistic care, and integrated care.

Nausea is a common gastrointestinal symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can cause discomfort and vomiting. In children's palliative care, nausea management is crucial to promote comfort and relief. Related terms include vomiting, retching, and gastrointestinal symptoms.

Neuropathic pain is a type of pain that is caused by nerve damage or dysfunction, which can be chronic and debilitating. In children's palliative care, neuropathic pain management is crucial to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include nerve pain, neuralgia, and neuropathy.

Non-pharmacological intervention is a type of intervention that does not involve medications, such as alternative therapies, counseling, and lifestyle changes. In children's palliative care, non-pharmacological interventions can be used to complement pharmacological treatments and promote holistic care. Related terms include complementary therapy, integrative medicine, and mind-body therapy.

Nutrition is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves managing the child's nutritional needs to promote health and wellbeing. Related terms include hydration, electrolyte balance, and nutritional support.

Pain is a common physical symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can cause discomfort and suffering. In children's palliative care, pain management is crucial to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include pain assessment, pain relief, and analgesia.

Pain assessment is a systematic process of evaluating a child's pain to determine its cause, severity, and impact on their quality of life. In children's palliative care, pain assessment is essential to develop a personalized pain management plan. Related terms include pain evaluation, pain measurement, and pain rating.

Palliative care is a type of care that focuses on promoting comfort, quality of life, and dignity for children with life-limiting illnesses, regardless of their prognosis. Related terms include hospice care, end-of-life care, and terminal care.

Parental distress is a type of emotional and psychological suffering experienced by parents of children with life-limiting illnesses, which can affect their ability to coping with their child's illness and treatment. In children's palliative care, parental distress management is crucial to promote support and resilience in families. Related terms include parental anxiety, parental depression, and parental trauma.

Patient advocacy is a type of support provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which involves promoting their rights, needs, and interests. In children's palliative care, patient advocacy is essential to ensure that the child's voice is heard and their needs are met. Related terms include child advocacy, family advocacy, and care advocacy.

Person-centered care is a type of care that focuses on the unique needs and preferences of the child and their family, including emotional, social, and spiritual support. In children's palliative care, person-centered care is essential to promote wellbeing and resilience in children and families. Related terms include patient-centered care, family-centered care, and holistic care.

Pharmacological intervention is a type of intervention that involves medications to manage symptoms, including pain and distress. In children's palliative care, pharmacological interventions can be used to relieve symptoms and promote comfort. Related terms include medication management, therapeutics, and pharmacy.

Physical therapy is a type of intervention that involves exercises and activities to promote physical function and mobility. In children's palliative care, physical therapy can be used to manage symptoms, such as pain and fatigue, and promote quality of life. Related terms include occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and rehabilitation.

Prognosis is a prediction of the likely course and outcome of a child's illness, which can affect their treatment and care plan. In children's palliative care, prognosis is essential to inform decision-making and promote appropriate care. Related terms include diagnosis, disease progression, and life expectancy.

Psychological support is a type of support provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which involves counseling, therapy, and emotional support to manage their emotions and coping. In children's palliative

care, psychological support is essential to promote wellbeing and resilience in children and families. Related terms include emotional support, counseling, and therapy.

Quality of life is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves promoting the child's physical, emotional, social, and spiritual wellbeing. Related terms include wellbeing, health-related quality of life, and patient-reported outcomes.

Respite care is a type of care that provides temporary relief to families and caregivers, which can involve residential or community-based services. In children's palliative care, respite care is essential to promote rest and rejuvenation in families and caregivers. Related terms include short break, respite service, and caregiver support.

Self-care is a type of care that involves promoting the physical, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing of caregivers, including healthcare professionals, which can help prevent burnout and promote resilience. In children's palliative care, self-care is essential to ensure that caregivers can provide high-quality care to children and families. Related terms include caregiver support, burnout prevention, and stress management.

Seizure is a type of neurological symptom experienced by children with life-limiting illnesses, which can cause convulsions and distress. In children's palliative care, seizure management is crucial to promote comfort and safety. Related terms include epilepsy, convulsion, and neurological disorder.

Sibling support is a type of support provided to siblings of children with life-limiting illnesses, which involves counseling, therapy, and emotional support to manage their emotions and coping. In children's palliative care, sibling support is essential to promote wellbeing and resilience in siblings. Related terms include sibling counseling, sibling therapy, and family support.

Social support is a type of support provided to children with life-limiting illnesses, which involves helping them maintain their social connections and relationships. In children's palliative care, social support is essential to promote wellbeing and quality of life. Related terms include emotional support, psychological support, and family support.

Spiritual care is a type of care that addresses the spiritual and religious needs of children with life-limiting illnesses, which can involve chaplaincy services, prayer, and rituals. In children's palliative care, spiritual care is essential to promote comfort and meaning in the child's life. Related terms include spiritual support, pastoral care, and religious support.

Symptom management is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves managing the child's physical and emotional symptoms to promote comfort and quality of life. Related terms include pain management, symptom control, and palliative care.

Terminal illness is a type of illness that is incurable and progressive, which can affect a child's quality of life and prognosis. In children's palliative care, terminal illnesses require specialized and coordinated care to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include life-limiting illness, chronic illness, and serious illness.

Therapeutic relationship is a type of relationship between the child and their healthcare provider, which is based on trust, empathy, and communication. In children's palliative care, therapeutic relationships are essential to promote wellbeing and coping in children and families. Related terms include healthcare provider-patient relationship, therapeutic alliance, and care relationship.

Total pain is a concept that encompasses the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects of a child's pain experience. In children's palliative care, total pain management is crucial to promote comfort and wellbeing. Related terms include pain management, symptom management, and palliative care.

Transition is a process of moving from one phase of care to another, such as from curative to palliative care. In children's palliative care, transition management is essential to promote continuity and quality of care. Related terms include transfer, handover, and care coordination.

Vulnerability is a type of risk or susceptibility that can affect children with life-limiting illnesses, including physical, emotional, and social vulnerability. In children's palliative care, vulnerability management is crucial to promote protection and safety in children and families. Related terms include risk assessment, risk management, and safeguarding.

Wellbeing is a critical aspect of children's palliative care, which involves promoting the child's physical, emotional, social, and spiritual wellbeing. Related terms include quality of life, health-related quality of life, and patient-reported outcomes.

Withdrawal is a type of process of stopping or reducing a child's treatment, including medications, which can be challenging and emotional for families and caregivers. In children's palliative care, withdrawal management is essential to promote comfort and dignity in the child's final stages of life. Related terms include tapering, stopping, and discontinuing treatment.