

Chronic diseases and individualised integration project

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Chronic diseases

- **Definition** : Health problem lasting for more than 3 months, unlikely to heal and having an impact on daily life
- Global **prevalence** increasing : about 20% of population
- **More and more** children with chronic disease are attending day care centers and schools
- Development of Individualised Integration project (**PAI**)

PAI (projet d'accueil individualisé)

- The tool was developed and introduced in Geneva in 2004-2005
- Adapted from french and other countries' model
- Involves several partners : child/student, parents, treating physician and specialists, headmaster, teacher, and other professionals in school or day care center.
- School nurse and physician playing the central key role



General objectives

- Promoting health and quality of life of children with chronic condition or physical disablement.
- Facilitating their integration in day care centers and schools.
- Helping professionals to deal with the specific medical needs of these children in daily life.

Specific objectives

- Evaluating the specific needs regarding day care center/school integration
- Identifying specific measures to be taken, treatment, facilities, emergency care
- Defining tasks and responsibilities of all the implicated partners
- Enhancing coherence and coordination of actions

Description of tool

- Administrative informations
 - Specific needs in the context of day care center/school integration
 - Routine measures to be taken
 - Signs and symptoms requiring emergency action
 - Emergency measures : treatment, evacuation

Elaboration

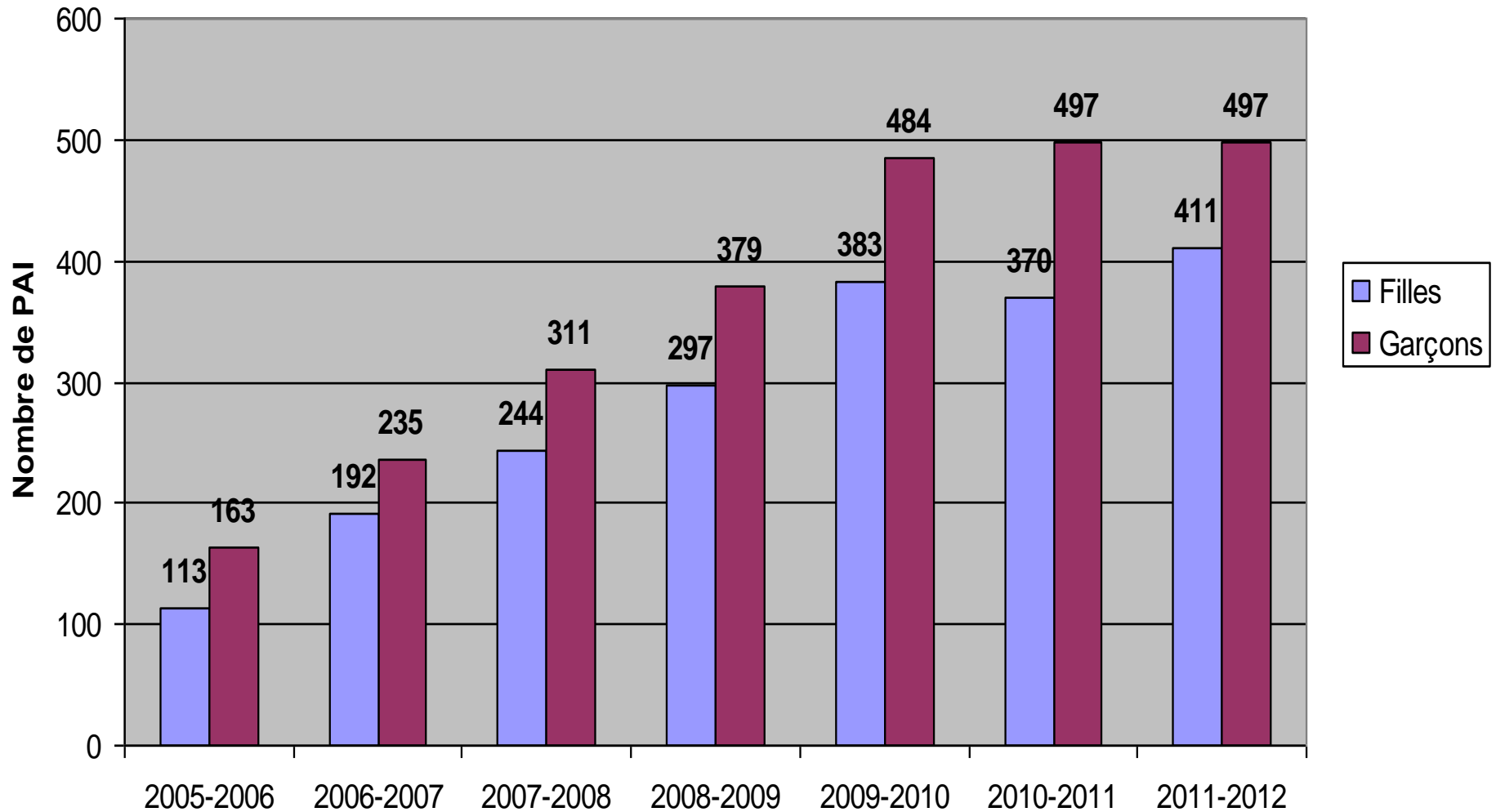
- Meeting involving school nurse +/- school doctor, student, parents, headmaster, teacher, "para-scolaire"
- School doctor responsible for contacts with treating physician and specialists
- Document is signed by the legal representative after defining who will have access to which informations
- School nurse in charge of teaching technical procedures



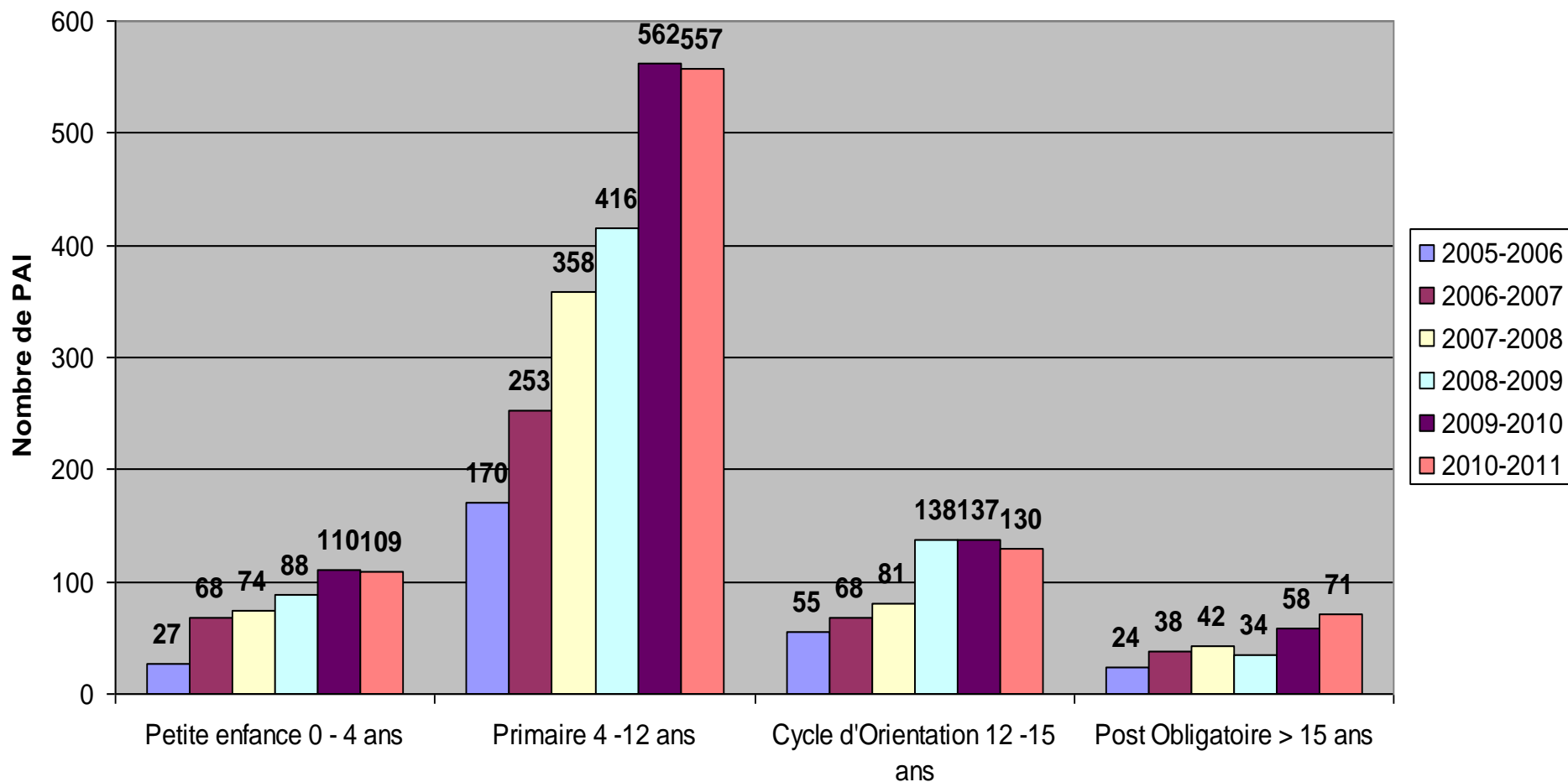
When is a PAI needed ?

- Medication has to be administered
- Specific emergency measures
- Physical disablement requiring structural measures
- Specific aid for school camps, excursions, or for physical education
- Health condition implying frequent hospitalisations
- Need for external professionals' intervention for specific care

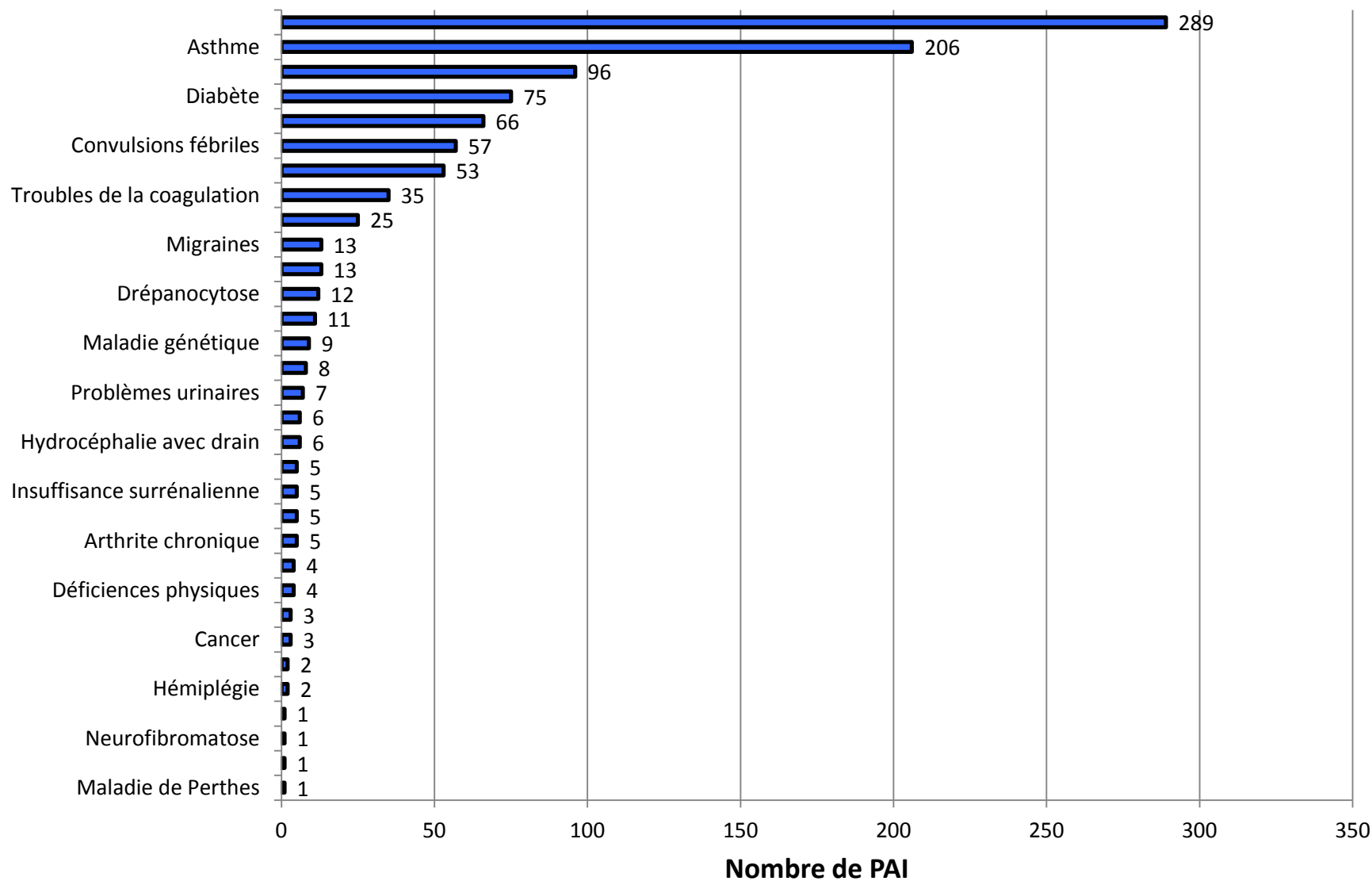
Nombre de PAI / Année scolaire et genre



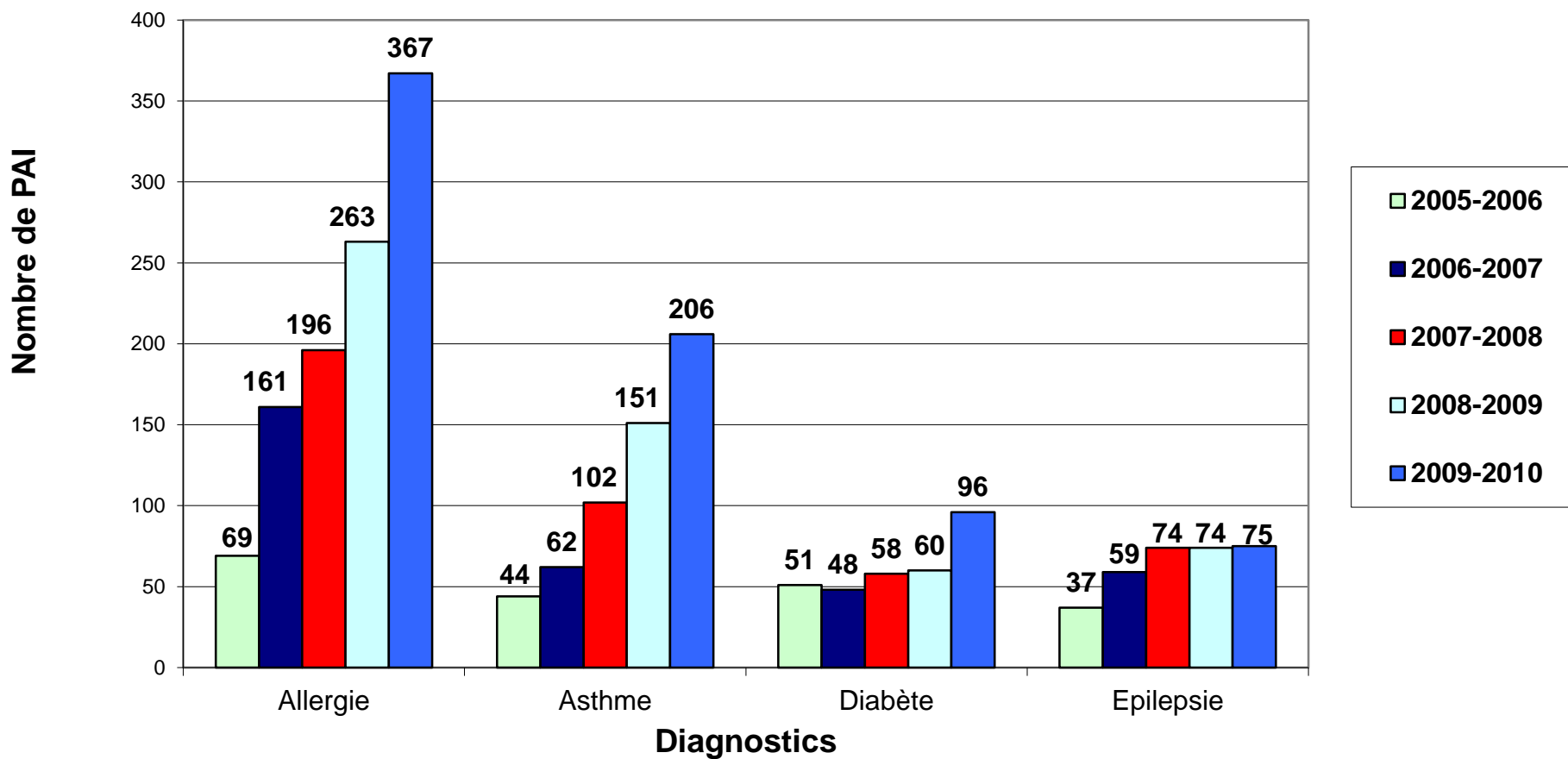
Nombre de PAI / Année et ordre d'enseignement



Répartition par diagnostic 2009-2010



Nombre de PAI/année et diagnostics fréquents



Conclusions

- PAI is considered as a very useful tool
- Well accepted by parents/students
- Parents and teachers feel more secure
- Increases knowledges of partners about chronic conditions
- Increases collaboration with physicians both private and hospital based specialists
- High work load for school nurses and doctors