

Centre universitaire de santé McGill



Office d'éducation des patients Patient Education Office



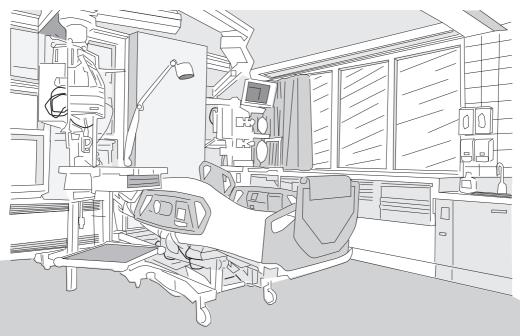
DEAR PARENT

Hospitalization and medical experiences can be confusing and stressful for children and teens. It is very common for them to have many questions when their loved one is hospitalized. As a parent, you play an important role in helping your child or teenager cope with this medical experience. We have found that when children are given opportunities to cope successfully with medical experiences, they may see themselves as more capable, more in control, and more reassured.

Your Neuro ICU team







THE NEURO ICU (NEURO INTENSIVE CARE UNIT) IS A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE HOSPITAL FOR THE PEOPLE WHO NEED EXTRA CARE WHEN THEY ARE REALLY SICK. 4

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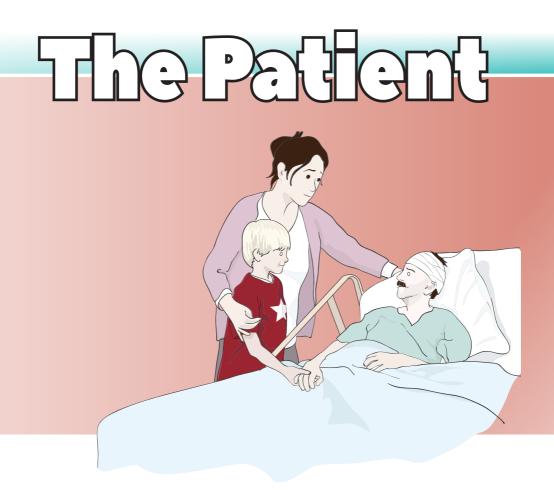
My NAME IS: _____

AM _____ YEARS OLD

AM COMING TO VISIT MY:

LIVE WITH:

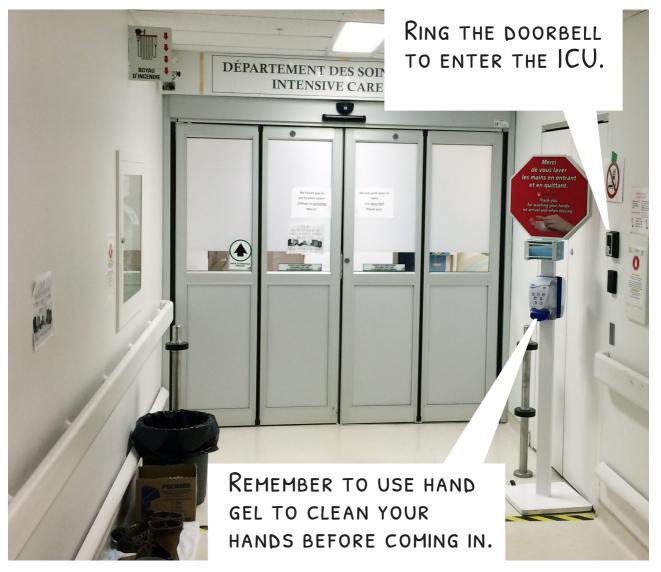
LIKE TO:



Your family member in the hospital is called a "patient". Some patients have bandages on their head. The patient might be connected to tubes and machines.

THEY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO TALK TO YOU BUT THEY CAN HEAR, SO YOU CAN TALK TO THEM QUIETLY.

This is the door to the ICU



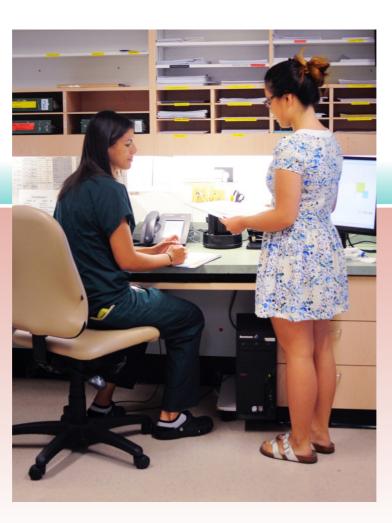
The Welting Room



This is the room where you will wait until the nurse says it is OK to come and see your family member.

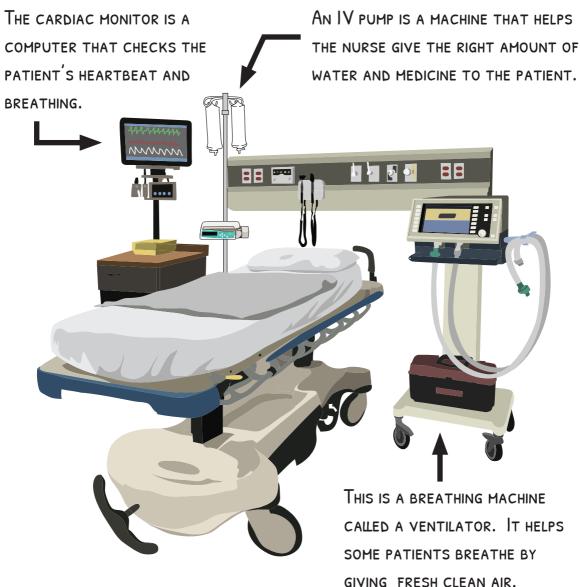
You can bring some quiet activities, like books, puzzles and small toys, to play with while you are waiting.

The Nursing Station



THIS IS THE NURSING STATION WHERE ONLY NURSES, DOCTORS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH CARE TEAM WORK.

The Patient's Room



The patient may have some of the following medical equipment



This is an oxygen mask.

IT GIVES AIR TO THE PATIENT THROUGH THEIR NOSE AND MOUTH

This is a finger sensor. It is used to make sure the patient is getting enough oxygen.



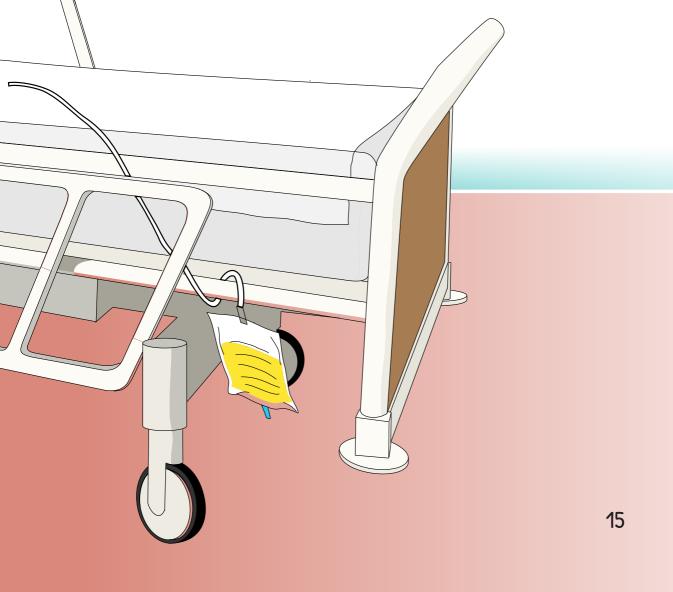
AN IV. THIS IS A SMALL TUBE, LIKE A STRAW. THE IV IS PUT IN A VEIN.

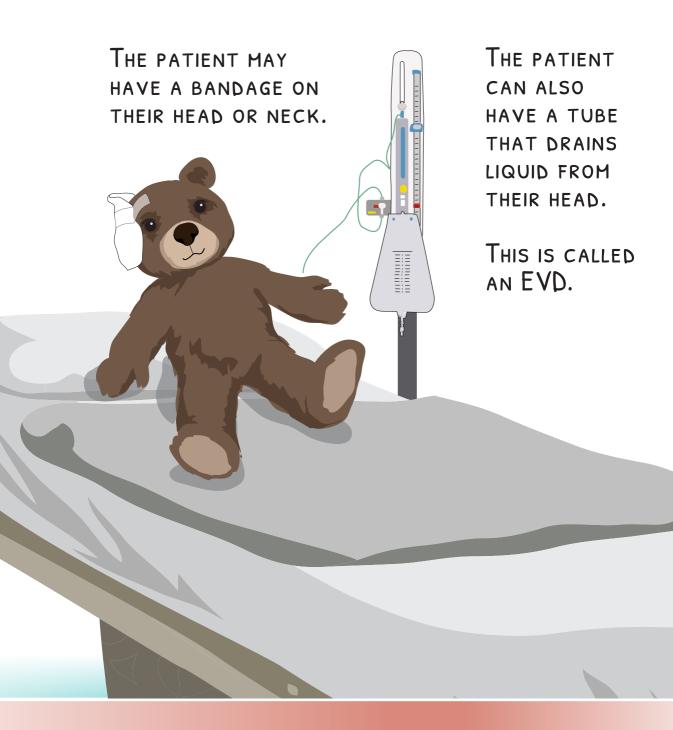
IT BRINGS WATER AND MEDICINE TO THE PATIENT TO HELP THEM FEEL BETTER. THE PATIENT MAY HAVE A SMALL TUBE IN THEIR NOSE CALLED A FEEDING TUBE.

IT BRINGS LIQUID FOOD, VITAMINS AND MEDICINE INTO THEIR STOMACH. IT IS TAPED ON THEIR NOSE WITH A SMALL, WHITE TAPE OR BANDAGE.

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You may see a small tube connected to a bag hanging on the side of the bed. It is called a "urine bag" and it helps the patient pee when they can't get up from bed.





Here are some things that you can bring to the hospital for the patient.

- A CARD OR SMALL GIFT
- A POSTER TO HANG IN THE PATIENT'S ROOM
- PHOTOS OF YOU AND YOUR FAMILY
- Your favourite book to read quietly
- A DRAWING OR PAINTING YOU MADE
- THE PATIENT'S FAVORITE MUSIC
- A VIDEO YOU MADE

*(Real flowers and plants are not allowed in the ICU because they can cause allergies).

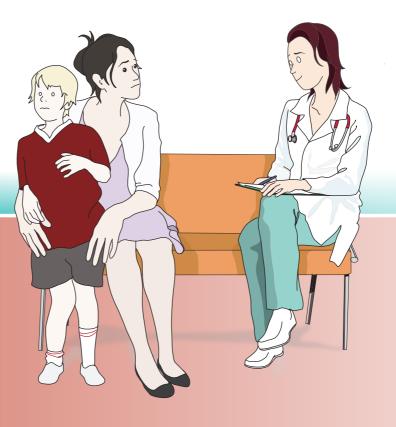
During your visit

- You can touch the patient's hand.
- · YOU CAN TALK, SING OR PLAY SOFT MUSIC.
- YOU CAN READ A BOOK OR A POEM.

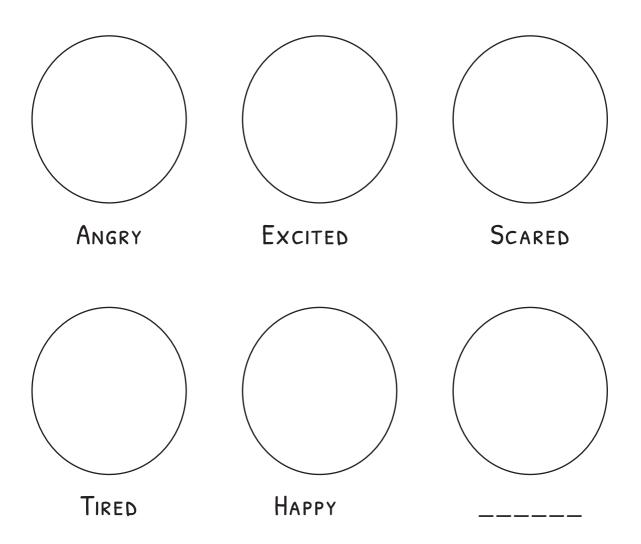


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- YOU WILL WASH YOUR HANDS AGAIN.
- You will go return to the family room.
- THE NURSE CAN SIT WITH YOU AND YOUR PARENT.
- You may ask all your questions or tell the nurse how you feel.
- YOU MAY COME BACK ANOTHER DAY IF YOU WANT.







MAKE AN ARROW TO HOW YOU FEEL TODAY.

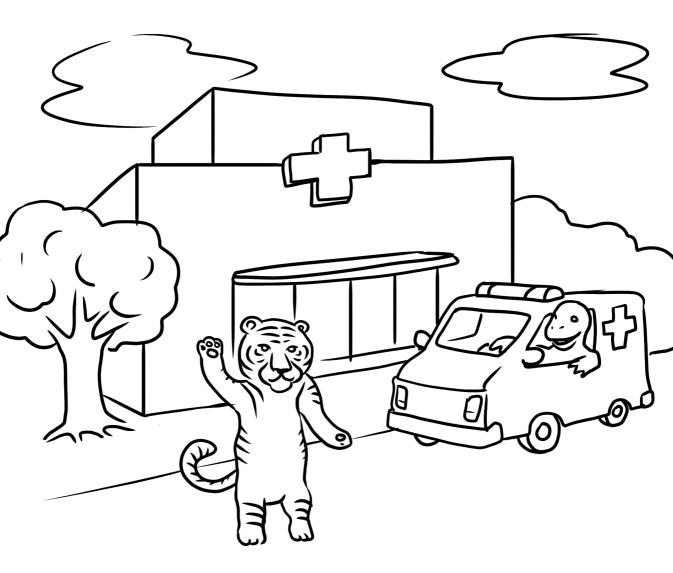
Helping you feel better

IT IS IMPORTANT TO TELL THE PEOPLE TAKING CARE OF YOU SO THEY CAN HELP. YOU CAN ALSO TRY THESE THINGS TO HELP YOU FEEL BETTER BY:

- TAKING SOME DEEP BREATHS
- BLOWING BUBBLES OR A PINWHEEL
- Reading a story or having someone read to you
- THINKING ABOUT YOUR FAVORITE PLACE TO VISIT
- · HOLDING SOMEONE'S HAND

WHEN YOU ARE SAD OR SCARED, WHAT HELPS YOU FEEL BETTER?





Α. FISH 2. Τυκτιε 3. Soccer βαιι 4. Τree 5) βοσ



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ОUTLET ON WALL PANEL 5. LINE ON MONITOR 6. IV BAG ON STAND 1. TREE IN WINDOW Z. CUP ON TABLE 3. GLASSES ON DOCTOR 4.

7. Тіе ои Bear 8. Door on Table 9. Doctor's Bag

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Wordsearch

- 1. DOCTOR
- 6. NURSE 7. Health
- 2. HOSPITAL
- 3. MEDICINE
- 4. BED
- 5. FAMILY
- 8. Gloves
 - 9. Soap
 - 10. Ambulance

- 11. NEEDLE
- 12. LOVE
- 13. MONITOR
 - 14. BANDAGE
 - 15. Care

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Important: Please Read

Information provided by this booklet is for educational purposes. It is not intended to replace the advice or instruction of a professional healthcare practitioner, or to substitute medical care. Contact a qualified healthcare practitioner if you have any questions concerning your care.



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This material is also available through the MUHC Patient Education Office website www.muhcpatienteducation.ca and The Neuro-Patient Resource Centre website: www.infoneuro.mcgill.ca

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