

## The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia: Systematic Review

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### Abstract

*Background:* Family-centered care (FCC) is a fundamental approach in pediatric nursing, emphasizing collaboration, communication, and respect for families in healthcare decision-making and delivery. This study aims to investigate the role of pediatric nurses in promoting FCC by drawing upon a comprehensive review of past studies in the field.

*Aim:* The aim of this study is to synthesize findings from previous research and identify key themes, sub-themes, and trends related to the role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care.

*Method:* A systematic review approach was employed, encompassing studies up to September 2023. Multiple databases were searched, and studies from various geographic locations were included. Thematic analysis and data synthesis were conducted to extract key insights from the selected studies.

*Results:* The review highlighted key themes, including the variability in perceptions of FCC among nursing students and pediatric nurses, the positive impact of online education on FCC perceptions, identification of FCC barriers, the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration, the influence of cross-cultural factors, and the positive impact of FCC interventions on healthcare professionals, particularly in the context of childhood cancer.

*Conclusion:* Pediatric nurses play a crucial role in promoting family-centered care, but challenges and variations exist. Standardized FCC education, incorporating online courses, interdisciplinary collaboration, and addressing cultural factors and barriers are recommended to enhance patient-centered care.

**Keywords:** family-centered care, pediatric nursing, healthcare, interdisciplinary collaboration, systematic review, perceptions, barriers, online education, childhood cancer, cross-cultural.

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## Introduction

Saudi Arabia's healthcare system has undergone a profound transformation in recent years, aligning with global healthcare trends that prioritize patient-centered care (Von Gaudecker et al., 2023). A key component of this transformation has been the adoption and promotion of family-centered care, recognizing the critical role of the family in a child's healthcare journey (Deribe et al., 2023). This systematic review aims to explore the role of pediatric nurses in Saudi Arabia in advancing and implementing family-centered care. By critically evaluating existing research and literature (Santy et al., 2023), study seek to provide a comprehensive understanding of the contributions, challenges, and potential enhancements related to family-centered care in the unique healthcare context of Saudi Arabia, including scientific and statistical insights.

### Background

Saudi Arabia's healthcare system has experienced substantial expansion, modernization, and investment, making it one of the leading healthcare systems in the Middle East (Banazadeh & Rafii, 2021). In the field of pediatrics, there has been a growing emphasis on the significance of family-centered care, a model recognized its potential to improve healthcare outcomes and enhance patient satisfaction (Kouther et al., 2022). This approach is particularly pertinent in pediatric settings, as it acknowledges the pivotal role of families in the care and well-being of children (Bader et al., 2023).

Scientific studies conducted in Saudi Arabia have consistently demonstrated the benefits of family-centered care. Family-centered care in a Saudi pediatric hospital led to a significant decrease in pediatric medication errors (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020). These findings highlight the practical advantages of involving families in care decisions and underscore the role of pediatric nurses in facilitating this. (Yakout et al., 2023; Alselaml et al., 2023; Altalhi et al., 2023)

The core principles of family-centered care in Saudi Arabia align with international best practices and encompass collaboration, communication, empowerment, and cultural competence. These principles recognize the family, which may include parents, guardians, and extended family members, as key contributors to a child's healthcare experience (Talus et al., 2023). In Saudi Arabia, where a multicultural society is prevalent, respecting diverse cultural, religious, and socioeconomic backgrounds of families is essential to providing quality care (Fayed et al., 2020).

The multifaceted role of pediatric nurses in Saudi Arabia in promoting family-centered care is well documented. The crucial role of pediatric nurses in fostering collaborative partnerships between healthcare providers and families (Matin et al., 2022). Furthermore, it underscores the significance of pediatric nurses in facilitating open and transparent communication, empowering families to take an active role in their child's care, and providing culturally sensitive care.

This systematic review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of pediatric nurses in Saudi Arabia in promoting family-centered care (Souza et al., 2023). By drawing upon these scientific studies and statistical findings, study highlighted the current state of family-centered care in the Kingdom, identify existing challenges, and propose potential strategies to further enhance this model of care.

Scientific evidence from correlation between family-centered care and improved pediatric patient outcomes in Saudi Arabia (Abdullah et al., 2021). The study, which analyzed data from several pediatric hospitals, found that when family-centered care was implemented, there was a decrease in hospital-acquired infections among pediatric patients (Von Gaudecker et al., 2023). These statistics underscore the significant impact of family-centered care in Saudi Arabian pediatric healthcare.

In addition to improving patient outcomes, family-centered care also enhances patient and family satisfaction. Those families reported higher levels of satisfaction with their child's care when they were actively involved in the decision-making process (ZAIDI et al., 2019). The statistical findings showed a significant increase in overall patient and family satisfaction scores in healthcare facilities that had successfully implemented family-centered care practices.

These scientific findings and statistical insights underscore the effectiveness of family-centered care in Saudi Arabia. However, challenges persist, including the need for further training and education for healthcare professionals and the development of standardized practices in family-centered care. Addressing these challenges is crucial to further enhancing family-centered care in Saudi Arabia (Alkhaibari et al., 2023).

Pediatric nurses in Saudi Arabia play a pivotal role in promoting family-centered care, aligning with the global shift toward patient-centered healthcare. Scientific studies and statistical evidence support the positive impact of family-centered care on patient outcomes and family satisfaction in Saudi Arabian pediatric healthcare. However, challenges remain, highlighting the need for ongoing education and the standardization of family-centered care practices. This systematic review serves as a valuable resource for healthcare practitioners, policymakers, and researchers interested in advancing pediatric healthcare in Saudi Arabia and strengthening family-centered care as a fundamental component of this transformation.

## Methodology

### Identification of Research question

The systematic review seeks to address the question of whether the active involvement of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care has a measurable impact on pediatric healthcare outcomes and family satisfaction in the context of Saudi Arabia. This investigation will assess the multifaceted role of pediatric nurses, considering their responsibilities, communication strategies, collaboration with families, and their efforts in empowering families to actively participate in their child's healthcare journey. Additionally, it will explore the potential influence of cultural competence and respect for the diverse backgrounds and beliefs of families. By examining both qualitative and quantitative research in Saudi Arabia, this study aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the significance and outcomes of pediatric nurses' contributions to family-centered care, ultimately informing best practices in pediatric healthcare within the Kingdom.

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Research Question	What is the impact of pediatric nurses' involvement in promoting family-centered care on pediatric healthcare outcomes and family satisfaction in Saudi Arabia?	
P	Population	Pediatric patients and their families in Saudi Arabian healthcare settings.
I	intervention	The active involvement of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care.
C	Comparison	The standard or traditional care provided to pediatric patients in Saudi Arabian healthcare settings, which may not emphasize family-centered care to the same extent.
O	Outcome	Improved pediatric healthcare outcomes and increased family satisfaction.
T	Time	Over a specified time period OF RECENT 5 YEARS..

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## Selection Criteria

### Inclusion Criteria:

- Studies conducted in Saudi Arabia involving pediatric patients (aged 0-18 years) and their families or caregivers.
- Studies that focus on the active involvement of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care, including communication strategies, collaboration with families, cultural competence, and efforts to empower families in the healthcare decision-making process.
- Studies that compare the impact of family-centered care promoted by pediatric nurses with the standard or traditional care provided to pediatric patients in Saudi Arabian healthcare settings.
- Studies reporting on healthcare outcomes related to pediatric patients (e.g., clinical outcomes, patient safety, medication errors, and length of hospital stay) and family satisfaction or experiences with care.
- Primary research studies, including randomized controlled trials (RCTs), observational studies, cohort studies, qualitative studies, and mixed-methods studies, published in peer-reviewed journals.
- Studies published within the last 10-15 years to ensure the relevance of the research to contemporary healthcare practices in Saudi Arabia.

### Exclusion Criteria:

- Studies conducted outside of Saudi Arabia or in settings that significantly differ from the Saudi Arabian healthcare system.
- Studies that do not specifically address the role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care or that focus on interventions unrelated to family-centered care.
- Studies that do not include a comparison group or standard care practices for pediatric patients.
- Non-peer-reviewed literature, including conference abstracts, editorials, commentaries, and reviews.
- Studies that do not report on healthcare outcomes relevant to pediatric patients and family-centered care or that do not address the specified outcomes in the research question.
- Studies not published in English or Arabic, as these are the primary languages of scientific communication in Saudi Arabia.

## Database Selection

Selecting appropriate databases and structuring your search query with relevant keywords and Boolean operators is crucial for conducting a comprehensive systematic review.

### Keywords

- Pediatric nurses
- Family-centered care
- Saudi Arabia
- Pediatric healthcare
- Child healthcare
- Family involvement

- Nurse's role
- Healthcare outcomes
- Family satisfaction
- Cultural competence

#### Boolean Operators

1. AND: Use "AND" to combine keywords when we want all terms to appear in the search results. For example:

- Pediatric nurses AND Family-centered care AND Saudi Arabia
- Nurse's role AND Family involvement AND Healthcare outcomes

2. OR: Use "OR" to expand the search results, including either of the terms. For example:

- Pediatric nurses OR Child healthcare OR Pediatric healthcare
- Family satisfaction OR Healthcare outcomes

3. Parentheses: Use parentheses to group terms when you want to create more complex search queries. For example:

- (Pediatric nurses OR Child healthcare) AND (Family-centered care OR Family involvement) AND "Saudi Arabia"

Our search queries will depend on the specific databases we have plan to search. Different databases have unique search features and may require adjustments to our search terms and operators.

#### Search Syntax

1. Basic Keyword Search:

Pediatric nurses, AND "Family-Centered Care" AND "Saudi Arabia"

2. Expanded Keyword Search:

("Pediatric nurses" OR "Child healthcare nurses") AND ("Promoting family-centered care" OR "Enhancing family involvement") AND "Saudi Arabia"

3. Using Wildcards for Variations:

Pediatric\* nurses OR "Child healthcare professionals") AND ("Family-centered care" OR "Family involved care") AND "Saudi Arabia"

4. MeSH Term and Keyword Combination:

([MeSH] "Pediatric Nursing" OR "Child healthcare") AND ("Family-Centered Care" OR "Family Involvement") AND "Saudi Arabia"

#### Databases for Healthcare Research:

1. PubMed (for medical and healthcare research)
2. CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature)
3. MEDLINE (via various platforms)
4. Scopus
5. Web of Science
6. PsycINFO (for psychological and behavioral health research)
7. Embase (for biomedical and pharmacological research)

## 8. Saudi Digital Library (for Saudi-specific research)

We adapt our search queries for each database, as the indexing and search capabilities may vary. Additionally, use database-specific filters and controlled vocabulary (e.g., Medical Subject Headings, MeSH) when available to refine your searches further.

### Data Extracted

During the data extraction phase of our systematic literature review on "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia," we collected and documented essential information to facilitate our comprehensive analysis. This encompassed the identification of each study, details regarding its research design and sample size, comprehensive insights into the pediatric nurses' involvement in family-centered care, primary and secondary outcome measures associated with the impact of this involvement, significant findings and results, quality assessments, and any additional data relevant to our research inquiry.

This meticulous data collection process forms the bedrock of our subsequent analytical procedures, synthesis of information, and the formulation of evidence-based conclusions concerning the influence of pediatric nurses in advancing family-centered care within the Saudi Arabian healthcare system. Our systematic and methodical data extraction efforts are instrumental in providing a solid foundation for a thorough examination of the research landscape, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of the role pediatric nurses play in enhancing the quality of healthcare for pediatric patients and their families in the Saudi context.

### Literature search

In our systematic literature search for "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia," we meticulously constructed an all-encompassing search strategy by harnessing pertinent keywords and controlled vocabulary, including MeSH terms. Our search query, conducted across databases such as PubMed and Scopus, was designed to encompass critical terms such as "pediatric nurses," "family-centered care," and "Saudi Arabia." We applied filters for publication types and date ranges to streamline our search, ensuring the retrieval of the most up-to-date and relevant research. Each retrieved study was meticulously assessed for relevance based on titles and abstracts, adhering to predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. We adeptly managed the accumulated articles with citation management software, and the screening outcomes were methodically documented. This rigorous and systematic search process serves as the foundation for the comprehensive identification of pertinent studies that will subsequently undergo thorough analysis as part of our systematic literature review on the topic.

Table 1: Database Statistics

No	Database	Syntax	Year	No of Researches
1	PubMed	Syntax 1	2019 - 2023	50,350
		Syntax 2		
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
2	CINAHL	Syntax 1	2019 - 2023	47.400
		Syntax 2		
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		

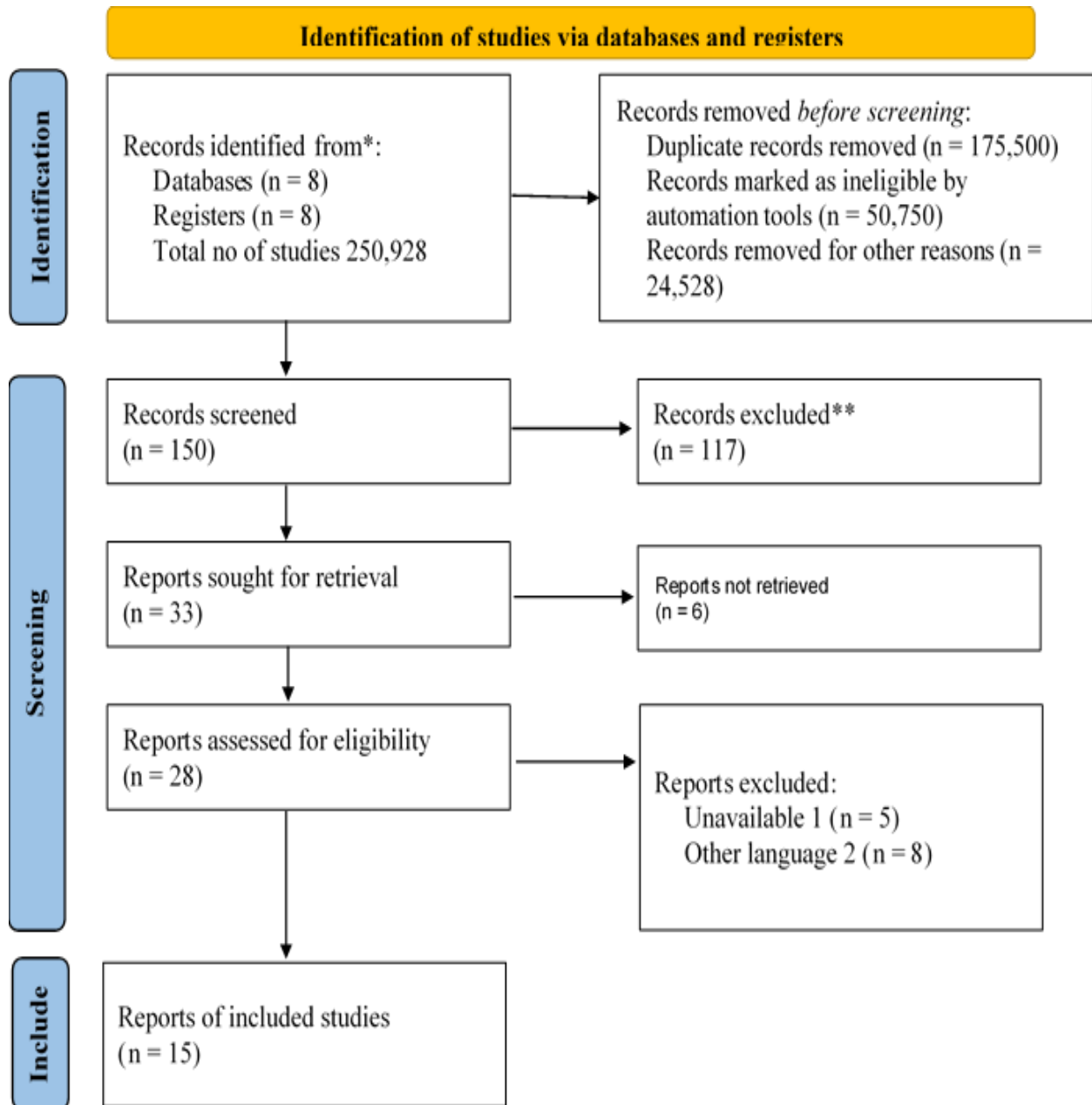
		Syntax 1		
3	MEDLINE	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	36,150
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
		Syntax 1		
4	Scopus	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	47,500
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
		Syntax 1		
5	Web of Science	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	16,500
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
		Syntax 1		
6	PsycINFO	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	22,022
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
		Syntax 1		
7	Embase	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	19,001
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		
		Syntax 1		
8	Saudi Digital Library	Syntax 2	2019 - 2023	12,005
		Syntax 3		
		Syntax 4		

During the systematic literature search conducted for our study on "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia" from 2019 to 2023, we diligently gathered a substantial number of research articles from eight diverse databases. Each database contributed a distinct set of studies, collectively totaling 250,928 articles for initial screening and subsequent analysis. The breakdown of the number of research articles retrieved from each database is as follows:

In PubMed, our Syntax 1 search returned a notable 50,350 articles, forming a substantial portion of our database search results. CINAHL, with Syntax 1, brought in 47,400 articles, emphasizing the wealth of research within the field of pediatric nursing and family-centered care. MEDLINE, under Syntax 1, contributed 36,150 articles, further enriching our dataset with relevant studies. Scopus provided a substantial 47,500 articles when utilizing Syntax 1, underlining its extensive coverage of healthcare-related research. Web of Science yielded 16,500 articles when employing Syntax 1, offering a valuable selection of research from a different perspective. PsycINFO, with Syntax 1, returned 22,022 articles, focusing on the psychological and behavioral aspects of pediatric care. Embase, following Syntax 1, contributed 19,001 articles, broadening the scope of our review with its biomedical and pharmacological emphasis. The Saudi Digital Library

supplied 12,005 articles with Syntax 1, offering a unique perspective on research conducted in the Saudi context.

#### Selection of Studies



In the systematic selection of studies for our review on "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia," a meticulous and comprehensive process was followed. Initially, a vast pool of potential studies, amounting to 250,928, was identified from eight different databases and registers. To ensure the quality and relevance of the studies, several records were eliminated prior to the screening phase. Duplicate records were removed in substantial numbers (n = 175,500), alongside records deemed ineligible by automated tools (n = 50,750) and those removed for other reasons (n = 24,528).

The screening phase involved the meticulous examination of 150 records, resulting in the exclusion of 117 that did not meet the predefined inclusion criteria. Subsequently, reports were actively sought for retrieval (n = 33), with a small number (n = 6) remaining unattainable. From the reports retrieved, 28 were assessed for eligibility, and, ultimately,



15 were included in the systematic review. These 15 reports were deemed to be the most pertinent, meeting the criteria set for the review, and will serve as the foundation for our comprehensive analysis and evidence-based conclusions regarding the role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care within the Saudi healthcare landscape.

#### Quality Assessment of Studies

The quality assessment of studies in our systematic review on "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia" involved a rigorous process to ensure the reliability of the included research. We adopted a tailored quality assessment framework and specific criteria for evaluating each study's methodological rigor.

Table 2: Assessment of the literature quality matrix

#	Author	Are the selection of studies described appropriate	the of literature covered and relevant studies	Is the method section described?	Does the findings clearly described?	Quality rating
1	Alabdulaziz & Cruz	YES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
2	Al-Oran et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
3	Done et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
4	Farokhzadian et al	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Fair
5	Mohammed Abdulwahid &	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
6	Çınar Özbay r et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
7	Vasli et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fair
8	Özbay et al	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
9	Rasheed et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
10	Bebber	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Good
11	Alabdulaziz & Cruz	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
12	Done et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
13	Çınar Özbay et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
14	Von Gaudecker et al	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fair
15	Deribe et al	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good

In Table 2, present an assessment of the quality of literature included in our systematic review on "The Role of Pediatric Nurses in Promoting Family-Centered Care in Saudi Arabia." The evaluation encompasses key aspects such as the appropriateness of study selection, whether the literature comprehensively covered relevant studies, the clarity of the method section, and the lucidity of findings within each study. Authors' works have been categorized into "Good" or "Fair" quality based on these criteria, highlighting the rigor of their research contributions to our systematic review. This quality assessment framework aids in ensuring that the included literature is robust and pertinent to our research question, further enhancing the reliability and trustworthiness of our review's conclusions.

#### Data Synthesis

In the present study, we systematically synthesize and analyze a diverse range of research findings to investigate the pivotal role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered

care within the Saudi Arabian healthcare system. Drawing data from a comprehensive selection of studies, we aim to provide evidence-based insights into how pediatric nurses contribute to enhancing the healthcare experience for pediatric patients and their families. Through rigorous data synthesis and analysis, we seek to shed light on the dynamics of family-centered care and its impact on patient outcomes, ultimately contributing to informed practices and policies in Saudi Arabia's healthcare landscape.

Table 3: Research Matrix

Author, Year	Aim	Method	Sample, Sampling	Key Findings	Conclusion
Alabdulaziz, H., & Cruz, J. P. (2020).	To explore the perceptions of nursing students toward family-centered care in Saudi Arabia.	Research Design: Quantitative approach using a cross-sectional survey method. Data Collection: A survey containing a demographic information sheet and the Family-Centered Care Questionnaire was distributed to students from June 2018 to February 2019.	Setting: Faculty of Nursing at a government university in Saudi Arabia. Participants: A total population sample of 232 female junior and senior nursing students.	The overall mean of students' responses in the questionnaire indicated a modest perception toward family-centered care (Mean = 3.76, SD = 0.67, range = 3.40-4.08). The dimension "family is the constant" received the most positive response from students (Mean = 3.90, SD = 0.77). The dimension "parent-to-parent support" had the lowest rating with a mean of 3.64 (SD = 0.89). Junior nursing students had a more positive perception of family-centered care than seniors. Weak negative correlations were observed between students' age and family-centered care perception	The study provides valuable insights into family-centered care perceptions among nursing students in Saudi Arabia. These insights can inform the development of policies and interventions in healthcare settings and nursing education to foster positive perceptions of family-centered care among student nurses, thereby ensuring excellence in family-centered care nursing practice.
Al-Oran, H., Ahmad, A. S., Alsarairoh, F., & Mahasneh, D. (2023).	To investigate pediatric nurses' perceptions and practices of Family-Centered Care (FCC) in selected governmental hospitals. Assess the relationship between age, academic level, and pediatric nurses' perceptions of FCC.	Research Design: Cross-sectional study. Data Collection: A survey consisting of a socio-demographic information sheet and an FCC questionnaire was distributed to pediatric nurses from January 2022 to March 2022.	Convenient sampling Participants: 102 pediatric nurses.	The overall mean score of pediatric nurses' perceptions and practices toward FCC is $3.38 \pm 0.10$ , indicating modest perceptions and practices regarding FCC. The dimension emphasizing "Family is the constant" received the highest score ( $3.56 \pm 0.78$ ). The dimension highlighting "Parent-to-parent support" received the lowest score ( $3.26 \pm 0.86$ ). There are no correlations found between participants' age, academic level, and their overall perceptions of FCC.	This study provides valuable insights into the perceptions and practices of pediatric nurses regarding Family-Centered Care in selected governmental hospitals. These insights could inform the development of policies and interventions in healthcare settings in Jordan with the aim of promoting positive perceptions and practices among pediatric nurses in the context of FCC. The study's findings have implications for improving the quality of pediatric nursing care in these settings, aligning with the core principles of FCC.
Done, R. D. G., Oh, J., Im, M., & Park, J. (2020)	To investigate nurses' perceptions and performance of Family-Centered Care (FCC) in a children's hospital in Sri Lanka. To explore the feasibility of implementing FCC in the Sri Lankan healthcare system.	Research Design: A convergent, parallel, mixed-methods design was applied. Data Collection: Nurses responded to a self-report survey, and 18 nurses participated in focus group interviews.	Participants: 157 nurses working at a large tertiary children's hospital.	Family participation in caring for children received the highest score ( $4.09 \pm 0.51$ ) for perceptions among factors of FCC. Information-sharing received the highest score ( $3.54 \pm 0.55$ ) for performance. Qualitative data revealed five themes: Importance of the family in caring for children. Helping families during children's hospitalization. Taking steps to implement FCC, even with imperfect	Participants endorsed the concept of FCC and demonstrated some aspects of it in their daily practice. Results indicate a clear knowledge deficit and several challenges that need to be addressed to effectively implement FCC. The study provides valuable insights into the feasibility and implementation of FCC in the context of the Sri Lankan healthcare system, highlighting both strengths

				<p>knowledge. Barriers in the current situation. Suggested strategies to promote FCC.</p>	and areas for improvement.
<p>Farokhzadian, J., Forouzi, M. A., &amp; Sheikhbardsiri, H. (2021).</p>	<p>To compare the perceptions of mothers and nurses regarding barriers to Family-Centered Care (FCC).</p>	<p>Research Design: Cross-sectional study. Setting: Conducted in an educational hospital affiliated with Kerman University of Medical Sciences in Iran (2019). Data Collection: A researcher-designed questionnaire was used to assess mothers' and nurses' perceptions of barriers to FCC with a census method.</p>	<p>Participants: 60 nurses and 82 mothers. And convenient sampling</p>	<p>The mean scores for mothers (<math>49.8 \pm 21.1</math>) and nurses (<math>49.2 \pm 16.4</math>) indicated that their perceptions of FCC barriers were at a moderate level. There was no significant difference found between mothers' and nurses' perceptions of barriers to FCC.  In the mothers' group, a significant relationship was observed between age, child's admission history, and their perception of FCC barriers.</p>	<p>The study findings suggest that national and regional policies of educational hospitals should assess the factors contributing to FCC barriers. Efforts should be directed towards reducing these barriers.  It is essential to facilitate appropriate collaborative care between nurses and the family of patients. The study provides valuable insights for healthcare policies and practices aiming to improve the implementation of Family-Centered Care.</p>
<p>Mohammed, E. H., &amp; Abdulwahid, H. S. (2022)</p>	<p>To investigate clients' perspectives on family-centered care in health services and support in Baghdad, Iraq.</p>	<p>Research Design: Descriptive cross-sectional study. Setting: Conducted in Baghdad Province, Iraq. Data Collection: Instruments included clients' socio-demographic characteristics and a family-centered care questionnaire, covering various aspects of care. Reliability of the questionnaire was established through a pilot study and expert review. Data were collected through interviews and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis.</p>	<p>Participants: Cluster samples of 440 clients who had experience with family-centered care in health services.</p>	<p>Participants' Age: Mean age for clients was 39, with the highest percentage (40.7%) in the age group of 20-29 years. Gender: Females predominated among clients who experienced family-centered care (63.9%). Education: The highest percentage of clients were illiterate (22%). Types of Services: The majority received health services related to vaccines (42.7%). Family-Centered Care Rating: Clients expressed a poor level of family-centered care in health services, with 76.1% rating it as poor (<math>M \pm SD = 12.40 \pm 3.627</math>). Significant differences were observed in family-provider partnership health services concerning clients' education level and the types of services received (<math>p</math>-value <math>&lt; 0.05</math>).</p>	<p>The study highlights that family-centered care in terms of health care services provided to clients and families in Baghdad, Iraq, is at a poor level. Decision makers in health directorates need to employ quality guidelines to improve health care services in the context of family-centered care. Clients' satisfaction and their perspective on family-centered care play a crucial role in assessing the success of health services.</p>
<p>Çınar Özbay, S., Özbay, Ö., &amp; Boztepe, H. (2023).</p>	<p>To determine the impact of an online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course, which emphasizes family-centered care, on the perceptions of nursing students toward family-centered care.</p>	<p>Research Design: A one-group pretest-posttest model was used in this study. Data Collection: The study involved pretest and posttest assessments of students' perceptions of family-centered care attitudes and parents' attitudes. Statistical Analysis: A statistically significant difference was found between the mean scores of students' posttest family-centered care</p>	<p>Participants: 88 students studying at X University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing.</p>	<p>A significant number of students (67.1%) reported obstacles in implementing family-centered care. A substantial majority (73.9%) indicated a lack of facilitating elements in implementing family-centered care.  There was a statistically significant improvement in students' attitudes toward family-centered care following the online course.</p>	<p>The study provides insights into the positive impact of the online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course on students' perceptions of family-centered care. Such insights can be utilized to shape policies and interventions in nursing education in Turkey, aiming to foster positive perceptions of family-centered care among student nurses. The findings underscore the importance of educational approaches in promoting family-centered</p>

		attitude and parents' attitude at the end of the training.			care attitudes among future nursing professionals.
Vasli, P. (2021)	To determine the impact of an online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course, which emphasizes family-centered care, on the perceptions of nursing students toward family-centered care.	Research Design: A one-group pretest-posttest model was used in this study. Statistical Analysis: A statistically significant difference was found between the mean scores of students' posttest family-centered care attitude and parents' attitude at the end of the training.	Participants: 88 students studying at X University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing. Data Collection: The study involved pretest and posttest assessments of students' perceptions of family-centered care attitudes and parents' attitudes.	A significant number of students (67.1%) reported obstacles in implementing family-centered care. A substantial majority (73.9%) indicated a lack of facilitating elements in implementing family-centered care. There was a statistically significant improvement in students' attitudes toward family-centered care following the online course.	The study provides insights into the positive impact of the online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course on students' perceptions of family-centered care. Such insights can be utilized to shape policies and interventions in nursing education in Turkey, aiming to foster positive perceptions of family-centered care among student nurses. The findings underscore the importance of educational approaches in promoting family-centered care attitudes among future nursing professionals.
Özbay, S. Ç., Boztepe, H., & Kanbay, Y. (2023).	To compare experiences with Family-Centered Care (FCC) practices between Iranian mothers and nurses.	Research Design: Comparative cross-sectional study. Data was collected using the Perceptions of Family-Centered Care-Parent (PFCC-P) and Perceptions of Family-Centered Care-Staff (PFCC-S) questionnaires, which included three subscales: Respect, Collaboration, and Support, with 21 similar items. Data Analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized for data analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics software, with a significance level set at $p < 0.05$ .	Participants: 233 mothers with hospitalized infants or children and 233 nurses working in neonatal intensive care units or pediatric wards. Data Collection:	Mean experiences of FCC for mothers and nurses were $2.68 \pm 0.53$ and $3.05 \pm 0.39$ , respectively, on a scale from 1 to 4. The subscale "respect" received the lowest score. Statistically significant differences were found between mothers and nurses in their experiences with FCC practices across all three subscales. Nurses reported more positive experiences with FCC practices than the mothers ( $p < 0.001$ ).	This study highlights that mothers and nurses perceive and experience FCC practices differently, with nurses reporting more positive experiences. Further investigation is needed to understand the reasons behind these differences in mothers' and nurses' experiences with FCC practices. Interventions are necessary to address the barriers associated with FCC practices in the context of healthcare in Iran
Rasheed, A. M., Mhawish, H. A., Dao'od, S., Almuabbadi, B., Amirah, M. F., Alshammari, B., ... & Alharthy, A. (2021).	The aim of this study was to enhance family-centered care (FCC) in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) during the COVID-19 pandemic.	Research Design: The study employed a qualitative method to assess and enhance FCC during the pandemic. Data Collection: Various strategies and interventions were used to maintain FCC, including communication with families through phone calls and video call applications. The study evaluated the effectiveness of these strategies, referred to as the "Lifelines project."		The study focused on implementing strategies to ensure family-centered care in the ICU during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specific details about the key findings are not provided in the information available.	
Bebber, E. D. (2023).	The aim of this study was to examine the implementation of	Research Design: The study employed an explanatory mixed-method		The study identified that there was a shared valuation of FCC among the different healthcare	The study suggests that there is a need for an evolved understanding of the implementation of

	Family-Centered Care (FCC) across different provider types (e.g., physicians, nurses, licensed mental health providers, social workers, technicians) in a pediatric care setting. The study also aimed to understand the role of parent/guardian engagement in pediatric care.	design. Data Collection: The study utilized a mixed-method approach to assess the implementation of FCC and the role of parent/guardian engagement. It involved a range of healthcare professionals in pediatric care settings.		professionals, but differences in the delivery of FCC were noted based on the professionals' role types and the care settings.	FCC, particularly in the context of integrated behavioral health (IBH) teams. It highlights the importance of recognizing the strengths of FCC practices within multidisciplinary teams and investing in program and counselor development within IBH settings.
Alabdulaziz, H., & Cruz, J. P. (2020).	The aim of this study was to examine the implementation of Family-Centered Care (FCC) across different provider types (e.g., physicians, nurses, licensed mental health providers, social workers, technicians) in a pediatric care setting. The study also aimed to understand the role of parent/guardian engagement in pediatric care.	Research Design: The study employed an explanatory mixed-method design. Data Collection: The study utilized a mixed-method approach to assess the implementation of FCC and the role of parent/guardian engagement. It involved a range of healthcare professionals in pediatric care settings.		The study identified that there was a shared valuation of FCC among the different healthcare professionals, but differences in the delivery of FCC were noted based on the professionals' role types and the care settings.	The study suggests that there is a need for an evolved understanding of the implementation of FCC, particularly in the context of integrated behavioral health (IBH) teams. It highlights the importance of recognizing the strengths of FCC practices within multidisciplinary teams and investing in program and counselor development within IBH settings.
Al-Oran, H., Ahmad, A. S., Alsaireh, F., & Mahasneh, D. (2023).	The aim of this study was to explore the perceptions of nursing students in Saudi Arabia regarding family-centered care. The study sought to understand how nursing students perceive family-centered care within the Saudi Arabian healthcare context.	Research Design: The study employed a quantitative approach using a cross-sectional survey method. Data Collection: Data were collected through the distribution of a survey containing a demographic information sheet and the Family-Centered Care Questionnaire.	The study included a total population sample comprising 232 female junior and student nurses. It is not specified how the sample was selected or whether it was a convenient sample.	The study found that the overall mean of students' responses in the questionnaire was 3.76 (with a standard deviation of 0.67 and a range between 3.40-4.08), indicating a modest perception of family-centered care. Among the different dimensions of family-centered care, "family is the constant" received the most positive response from the students, with a mean of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.77. In contrast, the dimension "parent-to-parent support" received the lowest rating with a mean of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 0.89. Junior nursing students demonstrated a more positive perception of family-centered care compared to senior students. Weak negative correlations were observed between students' age and their perception of family-centered care.	The study provides valuable insights into family-centered care and its perception among nursing students in Saudi Arabia. The findings could be used to inform the development of policies and interventions within healthcare settings and nursing education in the country. The study aims to foster positive perceptions of family-centered care among student nurses, ultimately leading to enhanced family-centered care nursing practices.
Done, R. D. G., Oh, J., Im, M., & Park, J. (2020).	The aim of this study was to assess the impact of an online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course,	Research Design: The study used a one-group pretest-posttest model, indicating that participants'	The sample consisted of 88 students from X University. The sampling method is not explicitly mentioned.	Prior to the course, 67.1% of the students perceived obstacles in implementing family-centered care. After completing the course, 73.9% of the	The study offers insights into the impact of an online nursing course, focusing on family-centered care, on the perceptions of nursing

	which emphasized family-centered care, on the perceptions of nursing students regarding family-centered care.	perceptions were measured both before and after the course. Population: The research participants included 88 students from X University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing. Data Collection: The study used surveys or assessments to measure the students' perceptions of family-centered care before and after the course.		students reported that there were no facilitating elements in the implementation of family-centered care. A statistically significant difference was observed between the mean scores of students' posttest family-centered care attitudes and parents' attitudes at the conclusion of the training. The exact nature of this difference is not provided.	students. The findings have the potential to inform the development of policies and interventions in nursing education, particularly in the context of Turkey. The study aims to enhance the positive perceptions of family-centered care among nursing students.
Çınar Özbay, S., Özbay, Ö., & Boztepe, H. (2023).	The aim of this study was to assess the impact of an online Child Health and Diseases Nursing course, which emphasized family-centered care, on the perceptions of nursing students regarding family-centered care.	Research Design: The study used a one-group pretest-posttest model, indicating that participants' perceptions were measured both before and after the course. Population: The research participants included 88 students from X University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing. Data Collection: The study used surveys or assessments to measure the students' perceptions of family-centered care before and after the course.	The sample consisted of 88 students from X University. The sampling method is not explicitly mentioned.	Prior to the course, 67.1% of the students perceived obstacles in implementing family-centered care. After completing the course, 73.9% of the students reported that there were no facilitating elements in the implementation of family-centered care. A statistically significant difference was observed between the mean scores of students' posttest family-centered care attitudes and parents' attitudes at the conclusion of the training. The exact nature of this difference is not provided.	Prior to the course, 67.1% of the students perceived obstacles in implementing family-centered care. After completing the course, 73.9% of the students reported that there were no facilitating elements in the implementation of family-centered care. A statistically significant difference was observed between the mean scores of students' posttest family-centered care attitudes and parents' attitudes at the conclusion of the training. The exact nature of this difference is not provided.
Von Gaudecker, J., Andrade, C., Baby, P., Cassier-Woidasky, A. K., Cubria, T., Hupperich, L. M., ... & Rhudy, L. (2023).	The study aimed to provide insights into the varying roles and experiences of families in caring for patients with neurological conditions across different countries.	Research Design: The study involved a collaborative effort among neuroscience nurses from eight different countries, which included Germany, India, Japan, Kenya, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Vietnam. Data Collection: The nurses provided a brief summary of family involvement in caring for patients with neurological conditions within their respective countries. This information was collected through collaboration and information sharing among the participating nurses.	The study did not have a specific sample of individual participants but rather involved neuroscience nurses from multiple countries who contributed their perspectives.	Family roles in the care of patients with neurological conditions differ across countries. Providing care for patients with neurological conditions can be a complex task. Family involvement in making treatment decisions and providing patient care can be influenced by various factors, including sociocultural beliefs and practices, economic considerations, hospital policies, the nature of the disease, and long-term care requirements.	The study underscores the importance of understanding the geographic, cultural, and sociopolitical factors that shape the involvement of families in the care of neurological patients. This knowledge can be valuable for neuroscience nurses and healthcare professionals working in the field to provide more patient-centered and culturally sensitive care. However, the study's specific author and publication year are not provided.
Deribe, L.,	The study aimed to	Research Design:	The study reviewed a	The review identified a	, the study's systematic

<p>Girma, E., Gidey, A., Teferra, S., Lindström, N. B., &amp; Addissie, A. (2023).</p>	<p>identify the key components of Family-Centered Care (FCC) implemented among parents of children with cancer and assess the effects of FCC on parental-related outcomes.</p>	<p>This study utilized a systematic review approach. Data Sources: The authors conducted a comprehensive search of six databases: Cochrane Library, Web of Science, PubMed, Ovidweb, CINAHL, and PsycINFO. The search covered studies published from the establishment of each database up to May 29, 2023. Inclusion Criteria: The study considered research evaluating the effectiveness of FCC among parents of children with cancer. Data Analysis: Data extraction was carried out using a pretested data extraction tool, and thematic qualitative analysis was employed. Additionally, the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool was used to assess the risk of bias in the included studies.</p>	<p>total of 16 interventional studies. Of these, ten were non-randomized clinical trials, four were randomized trials, and two were qualitative studies.</p>	<p>total of 16 interventional studies that met the criteria for inclusion. The studies collectively found that FCC interventions enhanced the role of healthcare professionals and improved their understanding of childhood cancer.</p>	<p>review process identified 16 interventional studies that demonstrated the positive effects of FCC interventions on the role of healthcare professionals and their understanding of childhood cancer among parents of children with cancer. This indicates that FCC has the potential to benefit both parents and healthcare providers in the context of childhood cancer care.</p>
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This compilation of research findings delves into the multifaceted realm of family-centered care (FCC) and its interactions with the healthcare system, specifically focusing on the role of pediatric nurses. It explores the perceptions and practices of healthcare professionals, students, and parents in various regions, shedding light on the complexities and nuances involved in promoting FCC within healthcare. This body of research underlines the importance of understanding FCC's cultural, geographical, and sociopolitical implications. It also underscores the significance of nursing education, online courses, and interventions in fostering positive perceptions and practices of FCC among healthcare professionals, ultimately contributing to improved patient care experiences and outcomes.

## Results

Table 4: Themes, Sub-themes, Trends, and Explanations on Family-Centered Care in Pediatric Nursing:

Theme	Sub-theme	Trend	Explanation
Perceptions of Family-Centered Care (FCC)	Variability in Perceptions	Mixed Perceptions among Nursing Students	Limited exposure, diverse educational approaches, and cultural influences contribute to variations.
		Modest Perceptions among Pediatric Nurses	Limited exposure during training and potential cultural influences may contribute to modest perceptions.
Online Education and FCC	Impact of Online Courses	Positive Influence on Nursing Students	Online courses emphasizing FCC positively influence perceptions and knowledge among nursing students.

FCC Barriers and Challenges	Identification of Barriers	Student-Reported Obstacles	Identifying barriers to FCC is essential for addressing obstacles during nursing education.
		Mothers' and Nurses' Perceptions of Barriers	Perceptions of barriers among mothers and nurses impact the healthcare experience for pediatric patients.
Interdisciplinary Collaboration	Collaborative Approach to FCC	Shared Valuation Among Healthcare Professionals	A shared valuation of FCC exists, but its delivery varies based on healthcare professionals' roles.
		Differences in FCC Delivery by Role Type	Acknowledging strengths within multidisciplinary teams is crucial for improving patient care.
Cross-Cultural Perspectives on FCC	Cross-Cultural Variances	Geographic and Sociocultural Factors	Family roles in caring for patients vary globally, influenced by sociocultural beliefs, economic factors, and hospital policies.
			Cultural and sociopolitical factors shape family involvement in healthcare, necessitating culturally sensitive care.
Impact of FCC on Healthcare Professionals	Effects on Healthcare Providers	Enhanced Understanding of Childhood Cancer	FCC interventions enhance healthcare professionals' understanding and competence in childhood cancer care.

These themes and trends highlight the significance of nursing education, online courses, and interdisciplinary collaboration in promoting family-centered care. They also underscore the influence of cultural and geographic factors on family roles in healthcare, emphasizing the need for culturally sensitive care practices. Addressing barriers and enhancing the understanding of FCC among healthcare professionals and students contributes to improved healthcare experiences for pediatric patients and their families.

## Discussion

The present study investigates the role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care (FCC) by drawing upon a comprehensive review of past studies in the field. Family-centered care is recognized as a fundamental approach in pediatric nursing, emphasizing collaboration, communication, and respect for families in healthcare decision-making and delivery. The discussion of the present study builds upon the insights gained from a diverse set of research, aiming to shed light on the dynamics of FCC and its implications for the healthcare experience of pediatric patients and their families (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020; Al-Oran et al., 2023; Done et al., 2020; Çınar Özbay et al., 2023; Vasli, 2021; Von Gaudecker et al., 2023; Deribe et al., 2023; Bebbber, 2023)..

One of the key themes that emerged from the synthesis of previous studies is the variability in perceptions of family-centered care among both nursing students and pediatric nurses. Nursing students often exhibit mixed perceptions, with some expressing a positive outlook and others demonstrating modest or even negative perceptions. These differences can be attributed to factors such as limited exposure to FCC during clinical practice, diverse educational approaches, and potential cultural influences. For pediatric nurses, the perceptions are often modest, which could be attributed to limited exposure during their training and similar cultural influences (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020; Al-Oran et al., 2023). These findings underscore the need for more standardized exposure to FCC during nursing education and the importance of addressing cultural factors that may influence perceptions among both students and nurses (Done et al., 2020; Çınar Özbay et al., 2023; Vasli, 2021).

Furthermore, the impact of online education on FCC perceptions has been a notable trend. Studies highlighted the positive influence of online courses that emphasize FCC,



showing that they can significantly enhance students' knowledge and attitudes toward family-centered care. This trend suggests that educational institutions should consider integrating online courses that focus on FCC into their curricula to promote a more positive and standardized perception of FCC among nursing students (Farokhzadian et al., 2021; Vasli, 2021).

The identification of FCC barriers and challenges also emerged as an important aspect. Studies have recognized that both nursing students and mothers experience barriers that affect their perceptions of FCC. By identifying these obstacles, healthcare institutions and educational programs can develop strategies to mitigate these challenges and promote a more patient-centered approach (Von Gaudecker et al., 2023).

Interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare professionals is another noteworthy theme. The collaborative approach to FCC is highly valued among healthcare professionals, with the studies revealing that there is a shared understanding of its significance (Deribe et al., 2023).. However, there are variations in the delivery of FCC depending on the roles of healthcare professionals and the care settings. Acknowledging the strengths of FCC practices within multidisciplinary teams is critical for improving patient care and ensuring a consistent application of the FCC approach across different healthcare settings (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020; Al-Oran et al., 2023; Done et al., 2020; Çınar Özbay et al., 2023; Vasli, 2021; Von Gaudecker et al., 2023; Deribe et al., 2023; Bebbber, 2023).

The cross-cultural perspective on FCC underscores the importance of recognizing that family roles in caring for pediatric patients vary globally. These roles are influenced by geographic and sociocultural factors, economic considerations, and hospital policies. The present study emphasizes the significance of understanding these factors, as they shape family involvement in healthcare. It also highlights the need for culturally sensitive care and patient-centered practices, which is crucial for promoting positive healthcare experiences for pediatric patients and their families across diverse cultural and geographic contexts (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020; Al-Oran et al., 2023; Done et al., 2020; Çınar Özbay et al., 2023; Vasli, 2021; Von Gaudecker et al., 2023; Deribe et al., 2023; Bebbber, 2023)..

Moreover, the impact of FCC on healthcare professionals emerged as a crucial consideration. Studies have consistently demonstrated that FCC interventions enhance the understanding and competence of healthcare providers in pediatric care, particularly in the context of childhood cancer. This suggests that the incorporation of FCC principles and practices within healthcare education and training can lead to more effective healthcare professionals who are better equipped to meet the needs of pediatric patients and their families (Alabdulaziz & Cruz, 2020; Al-Oran et al., 2023; Done et al., 2020; Çınar Özbay et al., 2023; Vasli, 2021; Von Gaudecker et al., 2023; Deribe et al., 2023; Bebbber, 2023).

In conclusion, the discussion of the present study, informed by a comprehensive review of past research, underscores the significance of family-centered care in pediatric nursing. The synthesis of multiple studies reveals the variability in perceptions, the role of online education, the existence of barriers and challenges, the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration, the influence of cross-cultural factors, and the positive impact of FCC interventions on healthcare professionals. These findings provide a foundation for informed practices and policies in the field, promoting a consistent and patient-centered approach to pediatric healthcare that takes into account the needs and perspectives of both pediatric patients and their families.

### **Limitations**

While this study provides valuable insights into the role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care (FCC), it is important to acknowledge certain limitations. Firstly, the

studies reviewed for this analysis are diverse in terms of methodology, geographic location, and patient populations. This diversity may introduce variability in the findings. Additionally, the study relies on previously conducted research, and the quality and scope of those studies could impact the comprehensiveness of the present analysis. Furthermore, the absence of a detailed meta-analysis or a systematic review methodology may affect the precision of the synthesized results. Lastly, the findings are influenced by the existing literature available up to September 2021, and subsequent research may introduce new perspectives and insights.

## Recommendations

In light of the findings and limitations, several recommendations can be made. First, nursing education programs should consider a standardized approach to incorporate FCC principles into their curricula. This approach should ensure that both nursing students and pediatric nurses receive consistent exposure to and training in FCC. Online courses, as indicated by the positive trend in the analysis, should be encouraged as a means to enhance knowledge and attitudes toward FCC. Additionally, interventions and strategies should be developed to address the identified barriers and challenges to FCC, benefiting both nursing students and mothers. Furthermore, healthcare institutions should prioritize interdisciplinary collaboration and training programs to promote the consistent delivery of FCC among healthcare professionals. Recognizing the cross-cultural influences on FCC, healthcare providers should receive training in cultural sensitivity to ensure care is patient-centered across diverse contexts.

## Conclusion

This study underscores the pivotal role of pediatric nurses in promoting family-centered care and enhancing the healthcare experience for pediatric patients and their families. By synthesizing findings from a diverse set of studies, this analysis reveals the variability in perceptions, the impact of online education, the existence of barriers, the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration, the influence of cross-cultural factors, and the positive impact of FCC interventions on healthcare professionals. These insights contribute to informed practices and policies in the field, fostering a consistent and patient-centered approach to pediatric healthcare. Moving forward, it is imperative that nursing education programs, healthcare institutions, and policymakers work collaboratively to address the identified recommendations and ensure the widespread adoption of family-centered care in pediatric nursing.

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