

Pregnancy What happens?

- Counselling
- Genetic testing
- Further scans
- Complications
- Fetal Therapy (FETO) if suitable
- Inclusivity • Termination of Pregnancy if opted • Complications

Birth plan

Care plan

Bereavement

Mental health

Challenges

Decision making

hernia or condition at birth.

as a whole and not just the

Patients should not only survive, but thrive.

Focus should be on the patient

Birth

Diagnosis

What happens?

• CDH confirmed

Termination offered

Counselling

Data captured

Amniocentesis offered

• Referral to specialist Centre

Imaging

Challenges

Options Labour Bonding Mental health Recovery Bereavement

Induction or spontaneous labour Baby treated post-birth Baby transferred to on-site NICU or another specialist unit Still birth

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Diagnosis can occur

Challenges

Anxiety & fear

• Interpretation of information

Awareness

Choices

Outcomes

at different stages

Hospital readmission can continue during childhood and adulthood

Hospital

Challenges

Postnatal care Bereavement Mental health Family & friends **Fnvironmen** Work/school Self-care Feeding Bonding

Data captured

What happens? Birth mother discharged Baby in NICU/PICU Weaning off ventilator/oxygen/medicati Feeding established Baby discharged to local hospital or home

What helps

throughout the journey? Follow up Options & choices Good information & communication Patient involvement & centredness

Decision making tools and support Signposting to external support Good counselling & psychological support Liaison between medics and care settings Transition planning Feeding support

Outreach nurses

Postnatal care Follow up appointments Loss of confidence

Home

Challenges

Ongoing medical needs Awareness/lack of knowledge

solation

Mental health

Finances Family dynamics

Loss of confidence Data capture/research

Skeletal
Chest wall deformities
Foot problems

Neurological Development delays Mental health Growth

Childhood/Adulthood

 Ongoing issues varied in type and severity

Growth

Feeding and nutrition

Lack of calorie intake

(chewing/swallowing)

Sensory issues (textures)

General feeding difficulties

Speech and language

Sight issues

Hearing loss

General sensory issues

Physical problems

Failure to thrive

Picky eating

Oral aversion

Who can help?

Fetal medicine specialists

Obstetricians & midwives

Paediatric consultants

Geneticists & genetic counsellors

Neonatologists & neonatal nurses

Speech & language therapists

Patient organisations/charities

Paediatric nursing staff

Dieticians & nutritionists

Family & friends

Psychologists

Social workers

Chaplains

Hormonal

- Symptoms Reherniation
- Childhood ailments
- Transition from child to
 Awareness
- adult services

• Hospital appointments/ • School/work

Motility/blockage/

aastroparesis

Malrotation

Relationships

Body image

Isolation

• Pregnancy & birth

Transition of care

General/mental health

• Exercise & social activities

• Feeding & nutrition

Research

Poor muscle tone

Muscles

What happens? Unexpected death

Bereavement

or after birth

Termination of

Grieving process

pregnancy

Stillbirth

Bereavement can occur at different stages

- Challenges Lack of services during pregnancy
 - Follow up
 - Mental health
 - Delayed grief

 - Isolation
 - Relationships
 - Family & friends
- Post-mortem offered Family planning Post-mortem
 - Data capture/research

What can help?

Research

Midwife support Partner involvement/support Information and signposting GP and health visitor liaison and monitoring

Choices e.g baby at home Memorial creation Reflection of care

Compromised diaphragm



Cardio and respiratory

Oxygen supplementation

Recurrent chest infections

Pulmonary hypertension

COPD and asthma

Rapid breathing

Tracheomalacia/

bronchomalacia

What will help achieve a good future for my child?

Transition of care is so important

way out

The key is to put patients at the centre of their care



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