

## Good practices of the Keep Learning Program ... in the hospital, in the facilities of the Hospital de Especialidades Pediátricas de la Ciudad de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas"

## Buenas prácticas del Programa Sigamos Aprendiendo... en el hospital, en las instalaciones del Hospital de Especialidades Pediátricas de la Ciudad de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas"

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### Abstract

The program "Let us keep learning ... in the hospital" has its beginnings in 2005 in five hospitals in Mexico, his arrival to the state of Chiapas was almost immediately, so that, for 2006, was home in the new hospital Pediatric entity. Since its launch, has been a top end, to combat the backlog of education in children of school age and health problems have to leave their academic studies from having to remain hospitalized for days, weeks, months and even years. As the first pediatric tertiary care hospital was born together with the educational program continue to learn ... in the hospital, where since then there have been many children served medical and "educationally", provided that, inclusiveness and universal right to the education of all children. Contribution: The presete research leads us to realize that the other exite (otherness) that all people, in the specific case of children and sick and sick children with health problems terminally ill or long or short recovery period, and visiting hospitals are entitled to education, have the right to not lose a school year or cycle for any disease, it helps the teaching hospital is also known, which is an emerging form of education authorities and hospitals come to learn that some centers are already serving this population but physically vulnerable, are entitled to the same rights as everyone.

**Learning, Hospital Education, Health**

### Resumen

El programa "Sigamos aprendiendo... en el hospital" tiene sus inicios en el año 2005 en cinco hospitales de México, su llegada al estado de Chiapas fue casi de inmediato, por lo que, para el año 2006, daba inicio en el nuevo hospital pediátrico de la entidad. Desde su lanzamiento, ha tenido como fin principal, el de combatir el rezago de la educación en niños y niñas en edad escolar y que por problemas de salud tienen que abandonar sus estudios académicos al tener que permanecer hospitalizados días, semanas, meses y hasta años. Al ser el primer hospital pediátrico de tercer nivel nació conjuntamente con el programa educativo sigamos aprendiendo... en el hospital, donde desde ese año han sido muchos los niños atendidos médica y "educativamente", cumpliendo con esto, la no exclusión y el derecho universal a la educación de todos los niños y niñas. Contribución: El presente trabajo de investigación, nos lleva a tomar conciencia de que el otro exite (otredad) de que todas las personas, en el caso específico de los niños y niñas enfermos y enfermas con problemas de salud en estado terminal o de muy largo o corto periodo de recuperación, y que acuden a los hospitales, tienen derecho a la educación, tienen el derecho a no perder su año o un ciclo escolar por cualquier enfermedad, contribuye a que se conozca también la pedagogía hospitalaria, la cual es una forma emergente de educación y que las autoridades y hospitales lleguen a enterarse, que algunos centros, ya están atendiendo a esta población que aunque vulnerable físicamente, les corresponden los mismos derechos que a todos.

**Aprender, Educación Hospitalaria, Salud**

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## Introduction

When a school-age child is hospitalized, they not only leave their home, their family, friends, and each of the uses and customs in which they have developed, mainly, they see the need to leave their formal studies, dropping out of school, to be cared for and fight his illness. The time that these will remain in the facilities of a hospital or how many times they will have to resort to it, is not known, that is why the government of the republic emergentmete through the secretariat of education and health, have turned to the attention of this sector. The educational backwardness is the most recurrent concern that the different sectors currently have, therefore, the hospital sector with respect to the education of boys and girls is being attended to.

In the first section, "Brief look at hospital schools" the different versions on the subject are addressed, such as: curative, therapeutic, special pedagogy and the one that corresponds to the object of study, hospital pedagogy, detailing the role that it must fulfill.

In the second section, we will address the context of the program, specifically in the Pediatric Specialty Hospital of Chiapas, to later announce the results in the conclusions.

## Development

### Brief look at hospital theories

It is essential to know and recognize that in pedagogy there are different theoretical approaches, since previous years, they have tried to name according to their purpose and proposal, below we will mention some approaches regarding education in recruitment centers such as hospitals.

### Healing Pedagogy

It is a term spread by Debesse, who defined it "as the study of the education and care required by the child whose physical and mental development is at a disadvantage due to factors of an individual or social nature" (1969; 1164-1177). This look is in relation to the care that the child must have appropriate to her situation, therefore, the pedagogue will have exclusive treatment and never in a discriminatory way, adapting the tasks and activities.

## Therapeutic pedagogy

Strauss (1936) defines it as a science that educates children who suffer delays or disturbances in their development during childhood, based on knowledge of medicine, on the causes and treatment of bodily and physical defects. Thus, he understands all the methods that allow to achieve the improvement and harmonious development of the faculties and physical and mental abilities of children and young people with some disability, based on instilling social habits according to the context and the state.

## Special Pedagogy

Zavalloni (1973) defines the term as the science that normalizes the behavior of the subjects, whether they are socially inadequate or physically and / or mentally handicapped, considering the educational and didactic aspect.

Warnock (1978) recommends substituting the categories of deficits or disabilities for special educational needs following the following classification:

- Needs for specific adjustments to the curriculum.
- Needs to provide specific means of access to the curriculum.
- Needs to modify the social structure and emotional climate in which education takes place.

## Hospital Pedagogy

In order to justify the need and possibility of pedagogical action in these diverse educational environments, we have followed the works of Castañeda (2006) and Castillo (2006).

For Castañeda, it is the conception of education as the basis of the processes of improvement of people and of educational attention as a fundamental contributor to their integral health that justifies the relevance of the existence of the pedagogical service within educational attention hospitable.

According to Castillo (2006), the different administrations have tried to provide an educational response to the special and specific needs presented by hospitalized children in two ways: on the one hand, trying to compensate for the problems that derive from a more or less prolonged hospitalization and, on the other, provide the necessary resources to carry out the compensation. We cannot forget that these children, in addition to being hospital patients, are still students with the same right to education as others (2006).

Based on the previous theoretical supports, then what concerns the present investigation will be addressed, so we will begin by contextualizing the program that is carried out in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico.

**“Keep Learning Program... in the hospital, in the facilities of the Hospital of Pediatric Specialties of the City of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas”**

The research was developed in the program "Let's continue learning ... in the Hospital", in the third floor area better known as preschool, this is the hospitalization area, where there are girls, boys, young people who need to be in a treatment process for days, weeks and months, that is why this area is assigned to them.

It was carried out in this space, because it is the one with easier access due to the fact that there are no total medical restrictions, however, although it is called preschool, there are children from two years of age to 16, it is also due clarify that it is the area with the largest child population, with different treatments, where most of them receive chemotherapies and remain there, for days, weeks or months, depending on their condition and level of recovery, likewise are the isolated ones, children or young people with delicate conditions that need medical restraint.

The Pediatric Specialties Hospital, is the first hospital of this level in the country, it begins its operation hand in hand with the program Let's keep learning ...

In the hospital created by decree of the then President Vicente Fox Quesada, in 2006. In order to meet the demands of the population, especially diseases of high therapeutic diagnostic complexity, the creation of the Pediatric Specialties Hospital was promoted., for the infant population from newborn to 17 years 11 months of age, in the capital of Chiapas. It has medical technical infrastructure, state-of-the-art technology and specialist pediatric doctors at the level of the large high-specialty hospitals in the country to respond to the care needs of the state and regional child population.

The Pediatric Specialties Hospital has technological resources to serve through 39 clinical-surgical specialties, with around 152 census and non-census beds, consulting rooms, five operating rooms, diagnostic assistants: clinical analysis laboratories, simple radiology rooms, tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine, blood bank, lactation room, auditorium, emergency area, social work area, government area, registry control, psychological area, classroom let's keep learning ... in the hospital, among other departments that comprise it

The Pediatric Specialties Hospital includes the pediatric intensive care unit, neonatal intensive care unit, hemato-oncology unit, day hospital: inhalation therapy, chemotherapy, outpatient surgery, peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis, histopathology, cystic fibrosis clinic, clinic for the care of diseases due to inborn errors of metabolism, catheter clinic, wound and stoma clinic, diabetes and obesity clinic, child neuropsychiatry clinic and psychosocial and nutritional medical care.

This hospital provides care for complex diseases such as: congenital malformations, cardiovascular diseases, orthopedic disorders, leukemias and other types of cancer, transplants, among other conditions that require specialized medical services.

In the State of Chiapas, it was promoted in 2006, within the regional hospital "Rafael Pascasio Gamboa" and in the hospital of "Pediatric Specialties", the latter being the only third-level hospital that starts the program at the National Level and is currently promoting it in the new hospital "Dr. Jesús Gilberto Gómez Maza Medical Center".

The SIGAMOS program is an effort not only federal, but also state, offering education to boys, girls and young people who cannot attend school for health reasons, this program is one of the educational initiatives led by NGOs in shelters of the Mexico City and other cities, such as the projects of the private assistance institution Casa de la Amistad para Niños con Cáncer and the Asociación Mexicana de Ayuda a Niños con Cancer.

The program let's continue learning in the hospital, in the city of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, which is located in the facilities of the pediatric high specialty hospital, Mtra. Ana Crystell Chanona Cal y Mayor, teacher in education, is the general director of the program Let's keep learning... in the hospital at the state level and coordinator of this in the facilities of the pediatric specialty hospital. Currently it operates in coordination with the para-educational personnel of the Hospital Classroom dependent on the level of Special Education of the Undersecretary of Federalized Education, staff of the Chiapaneco Institute of Education for Youth and Adults ICHEJA and social service providers interns of the degrees of psychology, pedagogy and communication, who actively participate in the care of children in the program of medical services: Dialysis, Oncology, Outpatients and Hospitalizations (preschool).

### **Objective, mission and vision of the program Let's keep learning... at the hospital**

#### **Aim**

Combat the educational backwardness of boys, girls and young people; as well as promoting state-of-the-art education, facilitating integration into the school and allowing the certification of schooled and non-schooled studies directly in the hospital with the implementation of educational programs.

#### **Mission**

Characterize that children and young people who are in need of being hospitalized, have the opportunity to adapt their learning pace to their health conditions, as well as continue their studies and facilitate their re-entry to regular school.

#### **Vision**

Provide authentic quality education for the training of hospitalized children and young people.

The program Let's keep learning in the hospital works with the participation of para-educational personnel. The teachers in charge are from the federalized secretary of education of the special education department, together with the Chiapas Institute of education for youth and adults, who send trained personnel to each of the facilities that are incorporated into the program, these teachers are highly qualified, complying with all the norms of their profession and complying with the examinations and requirements that they ask for. They meet a primary morning schedule, their entry time is at eight in the morning and their departure time is at one in the afternoon, made up of an elementary-level teacher, a psychologist and a special education teacher.

The activities that are carried out with the children are from Monday to Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., after the roll call, the children are expected to have breakfast, and then go through the corridors and ask the The parents and the child, if they have availability to work or not, in some cases the children do not work because they feel tired, some part of the body hurts or the channeling is in the arm with which they write or they simply do not want to to carry out the activities due to lack of motivation and interest, so they are sometimes left with books in case they are interested in reading when they feel better, and in the worst case by medical prescription

#### **Results and conclusions**

According to the observations and interviews with those in charge and beneficiaries of the program, it can be determined that there is no relevant negative information in relation to the program, let's continue learning ... in the hospital, since it complies with the standards indicated by being applied correctly by those responsible for the program. Likewise, it should be mentioned that the teachers in charge of giving the activities in the hospital follow a work route selected by the experts who carried out said work program, in the same way they have tools and didactic techniques that contribute to carry out this task with greater satisfaction both for the little ones as well as for those responsible.

Given the interviews, it is observed that 100% of the children surveyed come from other municipalities such as Arriaga, Jitotol, Huixtla, among others, an average that ranges from six years to 13 years of age, the majority attend regular school when they are discharged for seasons and those who do not attend these have dropped out due to health issues, however this is where the program fulfills its function, let's continue learning, preventing these children from missing school cycles.

#### Familiar appearance

In the family aspect, we find that 100% of the children live with their parents and siblings, the families are no more than six members per family, in which the mother is the most important person in the family nucleus, who is also in charge of care when they are hospitalized, as well as in most cases the parents are the ones who work, sometimes all day, dedicated to fishing, agriculture and commerce, of the people who make up their family in the most of whom children get along best with are siblings.

#### Academic aspect

In the academic aspect, the opinion of parents in relation to the program let's keep learning ... in the hospital and their child is made known, observing if the activities are adequate for their learning and if they believe that these are beneficial for learning, Taking into account the material that is provided, the treatment of those in charge of the program and the relationship that exists between them with their child, suggesting that the program provide more didactic material and some mention that it would be very useful to make a mini library for the facilities on the third floor, this with the purpose that when they do not receive classes the children have the opportunity to take a book and the children's learning is more fruitful and they look for alternatives to promote the habit of reading and they feel motivated when doing so and look for alternatives of distraction.

#### Emotional aspect

In the emotional part of the interviews, parents share the observations they have when their child performs activities with those in charge based on the program Let's keep learning ...

In the hospital if these are satisfactory for improving the children's mood, since it must be considered that the treatment can sometimes be painful and they do not have enough desire or courage to carry out activities, as well as mention if the children are related with other hospitalized children, and if they, as parents, have communication with the other parents, also showing that in the emotional part they feel satisfied and grateful with the operation of the program.

It is clear that each of the participants in this program is committed to achieving the objectives set, proof of this is the taste and satisfaction expressed by both children and parents as subjects benefiting from the program, let's keep learning ... in the hospital, no However, it concludes with the proposal to create a service quality management program, which contains a registered route, valued and approved by the corresponding educational bodies, for its constant review and compliance with quality standards.



**Figure 1** Child doing activities of the program Let's keep learning... photo. Nangusé María Elena



**Figure 2** Girl benefited from the program photo: Nangusé María Elena



**Figure 3** Child and father participating in the activities of the program photo: Nangusé María Elena

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