Assessment for the Pediatric Renal Social Worker

The bio-psychosocial assessment is ongoing in the pediatric setting. At every encounter, the social worker assesses key areas to determine patient and family function. The assessment helps the team understand the uniqueness of the individual patient and family, while helping the social worker develop a long-term relationship. It differentiates the clinical social worker from a friendly visitor.

The bio-psychosocial assessment is the foundation of Social Work practice. Each team member approaches assessment from their own training framework. Encompassing key social work values, an assessment by the team's social worker promotes empowerment, diversity, safety, compassion and the role of the individual patient and family within society.

The initial assessment provides an opportunity to engage in discussion and learn about a family. The social worker first must explain the social work role to the family. Doing so within the context of the treatment team establishes credibility. Although it is vital to collect a significant amount of information, it is also important that the social worker is not viewed as a census taker, with pen and clipboard.

What does your team find most helpful to understand a patient and family? Generally, an initial assessment asks about living arrangements and family relationships; educational level and vocation of the caregivers as well as the patient; transportation accessibility; experience with illness; spiritual and cultural beliefs; financial resources; involvement of extended family or friends; substance use; legal problems; hopes and dreams of the family; and expectations of the team concept. Ongoing assessment pieces can include all of these, along with coping, team relationships, how the patient and family view care, short and long-term goals and a better understanding of family life and involvement in community.

This information is both problem- and solution-focused. It is important for the social worker to be aware of risk factors, barriers to care and issues generally identified by families dealing with chronic care needs. The social worker can then use this information to help families identify their own needs and to develop a basis for support. Defining coping styles, family and community support, and how the patient is perceived within the family unit are additional important pieces.

Meeting with family members alone and together is imperative. Roles can often be more clearly observed in a family session but individuals within the family and extended support system can provide a more thorough understanding. Children's voices and opinions are important, along with their adult caregivers. Balancing subjective information with objectivity is important, as there are often many perspectives. Obtaining information may be therapeutic for the family and practical for the treatment

team. Often, this may be information that has never been discussed. The social worker must be careful about what to share with the health care team. Depending upon the information obtained and the team's perspective, preconceived notions that could negatively impact relationships are to be avoided.

Submitted by:

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Assessment of the Pediatric Renal Patient

Date/Time:
Location:
Referral Source and Date, Reason and Patient Demographics (Name, Age, Race, Diagnosis, Social Security Number):
Information Sources: □ Medical Team □ Patient □ Caretaker □ Other Family/Friend □ Medical Record □ Computer □ Community Agency
Persons Authorized to Consent:
History:
Reason for Hospitalization/Clinic Visit:
Caregivers (Name/Relationship/Age/Employment/Marital/Educational Status):
Patient Interests/Activities/School or Employment:
Siblings (Name(s)/Age(s)/School/Health):
Others in the Household: None or Specify
Emergency Contact Name(s)/City/Relationship/Number(s):
Previous Social Work Involvement:
Comments:

CNSW PEDIATRIC TOOLKIT

Living Situation		
Address:Phone:		
☐ House ☐ Apt ☐ Trailer ☐ Facility		
_	ecify those missing	
Comments:		
Financial Resources/Insura		
	Medicaid □ SSI □ Self-pay nt □ Public Assistance □ WIC □ Food Stamps	
Comments:		
Action:		
Problems Identified:		
☐ Concrete Service Needs	☐ Abuse Issues ☐ Adjustment to Illness	
☐ Family Issues	☐ Counseling Needs ☐ Educational/Vocational Needs	
☐ Legal Problems	☐ Language Issues ☐ Adherence	
☐ Other, Specify	☐ None Identified	
Interventions:		
☐ Psychosocial Assessment	\square Discharge Planning \square Referral(s)	
☐ Group Work	☐ Screening ☐ Education	
	☐ Supportive Counseling ☐ Team for Patients at Risk	
	☐ Completed Interdisciplinary Form ☐ Other	
Comments:		
Assessment:	nily	
Impact of Illness on the Far Cognitive/Emotional Assess	ament: Yes/No/Unable to Assess (UA)/Not Applicable (NA)	
	ore, all items are "Not Applicable"	
Patient Primary Caretake		
**	ole of decision making	
Verbalizes Understanding of Health Condition/Impact on Lifestyle		
Engages in Pro	oblem Solving	
Cultural Issues	ing Abilities / Social Support	
Past Medical (Care Contributory	
Spiritual Need	s Addressed	
Other, specify		
Comments		
Comments:		

CNSW PEDIATRIC TOOLKIT

Yes/No/U	Inable to Assess (UA)/Not Applicable (NA)
☐ Patien	at is an infant; therefore, all items are "Not Applicable"
Patient	Primary Caretaker
	Psychiatric History
	Substance Abuse, Specify Type
	Language Barriers
	Concerns about Patient/Caregiver Interaction
	Educational/Vocational Deficits
	DHS Involvement
	History of Abuse: Physical/Sexual/Neglect/Domestic
	Custody Disputes
	Finances
	Arrest/Incarceration History
	Physical Illness
	Other, Specify
Commen	ts:
Plan:	
☐ Contin	ue interventions as noted above
☐ Focus	on additional needs, specify:
Signature	e, Credentials: