

**Table 1: The Nursing Studies on Children with Ostomy**

| No | Author Name  | Type   | Aim  | Population  |
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| 1. | Bray, L., Callery, P., & Kirk, S. (2012)                                       | A qualitative study  | to explore children's, young people's and parents' pre-operative experiences of continent stoma formation  | Forty-nine semi-structured interviews were conducted with <b>17</b> children, young people and their parents  |
| 2. | Cruz, A. C., & Angelo, M. (2012)   | A qualitative study-oral history interview   | to comprehend mothers' experience about stomized children during neonatal period or the hospitalization period in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU).   | <b>9</b> mothers of children who met the inclusion criterion participated in the study  |
| 3. | Dabas, H., Sharma, K. K., Joshi, P., & Agarwala, S. (2016)                     | A quasi experimental study   | to develop video-based learning resource material and to evaluate its effectiveness in terms of knowledge and skill attainment by caregivers.  | It was conducted among <b>30</b> caregivers attending pediatric surgery outpatients and indoor departments of a tertiary level care center                                      |
| 4. | David, J. G., Moreno, S., Daniel, R., & Pall, H. (2020)                        | A mixed-methods study involved a semi-structured qualitative and quantitative data | to assess perceived medical and psychosocial educational needs related to ostomy surgery in pediatric patients with Inflammatory bowel disease   | The study recruited <b>8</b> pediatric patients diagnosed with IBD and their caregivers who met inclusion criteria: current outpatient in the pediatric gastrointestinal clinic |
| 5. | Abd-Elhay, H. A., Osman, M. A., Gadallah, M. A., & Sayed, E. H. (2019)         | Descriptive research design  | to assess post-operative peristomal skin complications in children with colostomy  | Subjects included <b>30</b> children with colostomy from pediatric surgical unit  |
| 6. | Menezes, H. F. D., Góes, F. G. B., Souza, A. L. S., & Maia, S. M. D. A. (2014) | Exploratory and descriptive type study, with a qualitative approach                | to apprehend autonomy aspects of the child under ostomy within family ambit  | The subjects were <b>7</b> families of children under ostomy  |
| 7. | Hashem, S. F., & Abusaad, F. E. S.   | A quasi-experimental research design   | to improve nurses' knowledge and practices regarding care of children with intestinal stomas.  | It was conducted on <b>35</b> nurses caring of children with intestinal stomas who working at in-patient pediatric surgery department and pediatric surgery                     |
| 8. | Kerr, N. (2015)  | Qualitative design   | to investigate the potential benefits of participating in an immersive simulation that allowed baccalaureate nursing students to explore the physical and psychosocial impact of ostomy surgery. | <b>29</b> students (88% of the total group) agreed to participate and to allow their three- to four-page written reflective paper to be used as qualitative data.               |
| 9. | Li, S. (2020)  | Case report  | to summarize our experience in the nursing of a pediatric patient with wound infection and bowel evisceration  | The male patient was 1 year and 10 months old, weighing 10.1 kg.  |

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|     |  |  | following ileostomy  |   |
| 10. | Li, O. M., Wu, L. J., Huang, Y. L., Zheng, M. H., & Liu, M. K. (2019)                                | A quasi experimental trial                       | To explore and improve nursing care for infants after enterostomy.   | A total of <b>483</b> infants who underwent enterostomy   |
| 11. | Leite, R. M., Oliveira, E. K. F., Vasconcelos, V. M., Silva, D. M. A. D., & Martins, M. C. (2016)    | A descriptive study, with a qualitative approach | to describe the family care process with colostomy children in the home environment  | <b>15</b> families were selected, by lot, among the families identified by records analysis, which care for colostomy children from birth to twelve years old,  |
| 12. | Melo, M. C., Vilas-Boas, B. N. F., Martins, B. L., Vasconcellos, A. W. A., & Kamada, I. (2020)       | Qualitative study                                | to understand the practices adopted by relatives regarding ostomized children care.  | An invitation was delivered, through nurse group, to each relative who follows their child monthly, a total of <b>40</b> children.  |
| 13. | de Menezes, H. F., Góes, F. G. B., de Araujo Maia, S. M., & Souza, A. L. S. (2013)                   | A descriptive and exploratory study              | To unveil the subjectivity present in family care for the child with a stoma, from the understanding of the construction of his autonomy   | the subjects were <b>7</b> families, only mothers of children with stomas   |
| 14. | Mohr, L. D., & Hamilton, R. J. (2016)  | Qualitative study using grounded theory design.  | to provide a theoretical account of how adolescents aged 13 to 18 years process the experience of having an ostomy   | adolescents aged 13-18 years: <b>10</b> with an ostomy and 2 with medical management of their disease   |
| 15. | Muzira, A., Kakembo, N., Kisa, P., Langer, M., Sekabira, J., Ozgediz, D., & Fitzgerald, T. N. (2018) | A descriptive study, with a qualitative approach | to meet this gap, we performed a review of the operative log for ostomy creation, as well as a chart review for patients with ARM and HD to assess delays in care  | There were <b>493</b> ostomies placed for ARM ( $n = 234$ ), HD ( $N = 114$ ), gangrenous ileocolic intussusception ( $n = 95$ ) and typhoid-induced intestinal perforation ( $n = 50$ ). Focus group discussions (FGD) were held with family members of children with ostomies |
| 16. | Dhanalakshmi, C. (2016)  | A quasi experimental trial                       | to assess the level of knowledge regarding colostomy care and effectiveness of instructional package on colostomy care among care givers. To associate the level of knowledge regarding colostomy care with their selected socio demographic variables | The total sample of the study consists of <b>30</b> care givers of colostomy children   |
| 17. | Shauq, A. H. (2015)  | A descriptive study                              | To assess the burden of mothers` care for child with colostomy and find out relationships between child and mother socio-demographic data with mothers` burden.  | The sample consisted of <b>100</b> children with colostomy and their mothers treated in pediatric surgical ward   |

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| 18. | Vilar, A. M. A., & Andrade, M. (2013)  | A descriptive case study in which they used a qualitative approach | To describe how nurses are working in their daily practices with caregivers/families of children with stomata with respect to self-care and procedures for hospital discharge; to identify when nurses begin the guidance for hospital discharge to the caregiver/family of the child with a stoma; to discuss how the family involvement is constituted in the care of children with stoma from admission until discharge, from the perspective of the nurse. | The study was conducted with <b>31</b> nurses of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit   |
| 19. | Yang, Q. L., Wei, Q., Huang, Y., Jiang, Y. X., Chen, D. Z., Huang, P., & Liang, L. J. (2015) | A quasi-experimental   | To present a model of extended home nursing support provided through   | The surveyed group included <b>80</b> patients (52 male and 28 female) aged 3 h to 11 years.                                  |
| 20. | Goudarzi, Z., ASKARI, M., Asgari, P., & Mehran, A. (2016)                                    | A randomised controlled trial                                      | to evaluate the effects of an empowerment program on the stress level of the mothers of neonates undergoing colostomy  | In total, <b>42</b> mothers were recruited and were randomly and equally allocated to the control and the experimental groups |