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Evaluation of a Website for Parents of Children with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) – WebParC

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Background: Childhood chronic illness not only affects the child, but can have an impact upon wider family members, particularly parents. Having a child with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) presents parents with many challenges. Interventions that offer parents support to help them manage their child's illness are therefore important⁽¹⁾; however attending face-to-face sessions may be difficult to fit into their lives, and staff resources may be scarce. An alternative approach is to provide online interventions which can be readily and easily accessed.

Aims: The aim of this trial is to evaluate the benefits to parents of having access to a specifically designed website for parents of children with JIA called "WebParC", in combination with standard clinical care when compared to standard care alone.

Method:

Design: Multi-centred randomised-controlled trial (RCT).

Participants: Parents of children aged ≤12 years with newly diagnosed JIA (within 6 months of diagnosis), attending rheumatology clinics.

Measures: Measures include parenting stress (the primary outcome), parent self-efficacy in managing their child's illness, parent mood, and child health-related quality of life.

Randomisation: Once baseline questionnaires are received, parents are randomised by household to either the intervention arm (access to website and standard care) or the control arm (standard care alone).

Process Evaluation: A process evaluation will be conducted alongside the trial, and will be based on MRC guidance for conducting process evaluations of complex interventions⁽²⁾.

Conclusions: The trial evaluates the effectiveness of the website when compared to standard care alone, and if effective, will be made freely available.

Results:

Progress: Currently, we are recruiting across 15 NHS sites in England. Baseline recruitment will continue until March 2017, with follow-up data being collected until March 2018. There are currently 52 participants recruited, and 24 randomised.

References

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