

# DataStar Web

## Documents



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## The "extent of information desired"-scale in psychiatric in-patients: a behavioural approach.

### Accession number & update

2009244088 20070101

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### Source

Patient Education and Counseling, 2006 Jul, vol. 62, no. 1, p. 72-8, (34 ref), ISSN: 0738-3991.

### Author(s)

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### Corporate author(s)

VZA-Psychiatry Research Group.

### Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the "extent of information desired" (EID)-scale through a behavioural approach. **METHODS:** Standardised interviews consisting of the EID-scale and four (half) open questions were conducted in a convenience sample of psychiatric in-patients and information seeking behaviour was measured. At the same time, socially desirable behaviour was assessed by means of Marlowe-Crowne social desirability (MCSD). **RESULTS:** 39 patients were interviewed. The behavioural approach yielded mixed results, but there was no correlation between EID- and MCSD-scores. **DISCUSSION:** From the calculated correlations information seeking behaviour is perceived as socially undesirable, whereas EID-scores seem unaffected by social desirability. **CONCLUSION:** It is difficult to define independent variables which would reflect information seeking behaviour. The ones we used might have been confounded. We found a correlation between the EID-scale used and the information seeking behaviour, without a strong correlation with social desirability. **PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS:** The EID-scale used may predict patients' desire for information within a well-defined clinical context. The step to validation requires more robustness of the research model and a better profiling of patients. **Grant information:** Research grant of VZA (Flemish Association of Hospital Pharmacists).

### Language

English.

### Publication type

journal-article, research, tables-charts.

### Publication year

2006.

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## Meeting the information needs of psychiatric inpatients: staff and patient perspectives.

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2005030417 20070101

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### Source

Journal of Mental Health, 2004 Aug, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 389-401, (44 ref), ISSN: 0963-8237.

### Author(s)

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**Abstract**

Background: Inadequacy of information and consequent exclusion from discussion and decisions about treatment are enduring complaints of users of mental health services. Aims: To investigate ongoing patient concerns about the provision of medication information on acute psychiatric wards and involve a wide range of stakeholders in the formulation of ways of improving the quality and accessibility of patient information materials. Method: Focus group study of patients, carers and health professionals. Results: Lay and professional focus groups agreed that current provision of written and verbal information was inadequate and should be improved. Patients and relatives accorded this a higher priority than most professionals. Staff were often ambivalent about patients having access to information, tending to emphasize the potentially negative consequences they anticipated this could have on compliance. The study identified features of professional hierarchy and organizational complexity that further restricted patients' access to information from staff. Conclusion: A greater professional awareness of patients' understanding and experience of their illness and concerns about treatment and an understanding of how these relate to patients' wider goals and problems of living is necessary for improving treatment information for patients and to promote a change in the professional culture required for the development of a more patient centred medical practice. Declaration of interest: KP and JG were supported by the Concordance Research Fellowship which is funded by the Department of Health as part of its policy research programme and administered by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Conflicting interests: none.

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal-article, research, tables-charts.

**Publication year**

2004.

**Major change date**

20060504.

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**Educational innovations. Using personal accounts of mental illness as a teaching tool.**

**Dialog eLinks**

Full text available at



**Accession number & update**

2001042766 20070101

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Journal of Nursing Education, 2001 Feb, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 93-6, (16 ref), ISSN: 0148-4834.

**Author(s)**

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**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article, bibliography.

**Publication year**

2001.

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**The suitability of United States Pharmacopoeia Dispensary Information psychotropic drug leaflets for urban patients with limited reading skills.**

**Accession number & update**

1999065051 20070101

Fields available in this record: abstract, cited references.

**Source**

Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, 1999 Aug, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 204–11, (25 ref), ISSN: 0883–9417.

**Author(s)**

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**Abstract**

Although considerable research exist on the readability of patient education materials, few studies have focused on the efficacy of information drug leaflets used for psychopharmacology education of patients with limited reading skills. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the suitability of United States Pharmacopoeia Dispensary Information (USP–DI) drug leaflets (N = 42) for educating urban in–patients at a psychiatric unit using measurement criteria of the Suitability Assessment for Materials (SAM) instrument. The findings showed the USP–DI information drug leaflets were unsuitable as an educational tool for psychiatric in–patients with poor reading ability. Copyright (c) 1999 by W.B. Saunders Company.

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article, research, tables–charts.

**Publication year**

1999.

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**A survey of information provision in mental health: what have we learned?**

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1998021019 20070101

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**Source**

International Journal of Psychiatric Nursing Research, 1997 Oct, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 361–9, (33 ref), ISSN: 0968–0624.

**Author(s)**

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**Abstract**

A survey of information provision in forty clinical services in one Mental Health Trust in London was carried out between April and August 1992. The findings revealed major deficits similar to more recent research. In summary, more than fifty percent of services surveyed did not provide written information relevant to mental health services. The main findings confirmed that information when available was not easily accessible to clients and relatives. Furthermore information provision was poor in relation to medication, welfare rights, advocacy, complaints procedures and specifically in relation to disabled clients and ethnic minorities. The survey showed that there is a need to develop clearer information provision strategies in both general and specialised mental health clinical settings. More recent studies indicate similar results. Based on this survey and recent studies it is important to examine what we have learned to date and rethink the direction and feasibility of future research.

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article, research, tables–charts.

**Publication year**

1997.

**Major change date**

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**Sharing medication information with patients.**

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1997048634 20070101

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**Source**

Mental Health Care, 1997 Sep, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 22–4, (15 ref), ISSN: 1368–1230.

**Author(s)**

Withington–J, Renoden–M.

**Address**

Project Nurse  
Mental Health Services of Salford.

**Abstract**

Prompted by its user members, the Salford adult mental health services clinical audit group decided to review the information on medication available to clients. Here MICK RENODEN, a service user on the clinical audit group with a 22 year history of contact with mental health services, describes his own experiences with clinicians and medication. Then JEFF WITHINGTON reports the results of a survey of users' views, which revealed a strong demand for information about medication that could be easily understood and trusted, and led to the production of a range of leaflets.

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article.

**Publication year**

1997.

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## Information seeking among people with manic–depressive illness.

### Accession number & update

1996035997 20070101

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### Source

Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 1996 Fall, vol. 28, no. 3, p. 259–65, (25 ref), ISSN: 0743–5150.

### Author(s)

Pollack–LE.

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### Abstract

Objective: To develop a descriptive theory of the information–seeking states of hospitalized people with manic–depressive illness, as the first step in generating a substantive theory of the self–management informational needs and activities of this population. Design: Exploratory, using grounded theory methodology. Population, Sample, Setting: Predominantly indigent and ethnically–diverse population in one 250–bed, university–managed, county– and state–funded acute psychiatric facility in the Southwestern U.S.A. A convenient sample of 20 women and 13 men hospitalized for manic–depressive illness were interviewed from December 1992 through December 1993. Methods: Interviews with participants and review of medical records. Interview transcriptions were analyzed using conceptual coding and the constant comparative method. Findings: The core variable of information–seeking states was acceptance of having manic–depressive illness. Three groups are: information seekers, information receivers, and information rejectors. Seven informational states are: novice, recent acceptor, veteran, passive acceptor, acknowledged denier, acknowledged rejector, and complete rejector. An individual's information–seeking state is not necessarily constant, and may shift to another state depending upon various factors. Conclusions: This typology of information– seeking states is the first part of a substantive grounded theory of the self–management informational needs and activities of people trying to cope. Clinical Implications: Results of this study suggest that patient education should address a person's current information– seeking state. The proposed typology can be used to develop a self– assessment tool for completion by a patient before participating in educational or therapy programs. Grant information: Funded by an American Nurses Foundation grant (1992 American Nurses' Association — Virginia Trotter Betts Scholar).

### Language

English.

### Publication type

journal–article, research.

### Publication year

1996.

### Major change date

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## Inpatients with bipolar disorder: their quest to understand.

### Accession number & update

1996025087 20070101

Fields available in this record: abstract, cited references.

### Source

Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, 1996 Jun, vol. 34, no. 6, p. 19–24, 41–2, (11 ref), ISSN: 0279–3695.

**Author(s)**

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**Abstract**

The quest to understand how to live with the recurrent, major mental illness of bipolar disorder is a pursuit not to be undertaken lightly. Studies related to informational search in any clinical population, medical or psychiatric, are scant. Individual and group work with this population needs to include discussion of how to obtain self–management information when out of the hospital, potential barriers that may be encountered in the pursuit of such information, and adaptive and maladaptive responses to barriers. Grant information: Support was provided by the American Nurses Foundation (1992 American Nurses Association -- Virginia Trotter Betts Scholar).

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article, CEU, exam–questions.

**Publication year**


1996.

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**Informational needs of patients hospitalized for bipolar disorder.**

**Dialog eLinks**

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**Accession number & update**

1996016412 20070101

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**Source**

Psychiatric Services, 1995 Nov, vol. 46, no. 11, p. 1191–4, (10 ref), ISSN: 1075–2730.

**Author(s)**

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**Abstract**

Thirty–three inpatients (20 women and 13 men) with bipolar disorder participated in audiotaped, semistructured interviews that focused on their informational needs in six areas: self–management of the disorder, understanding bipolar disorder, managing daily life, living in society, relating to others, and relating to self. The interviews were transcribed and systematically analyzed to produce a topology of needs, which was evaluated by the interviewees as it evolved. The typology is useful for structuring psychoeducational programs. The findings attest to the importance of providing education for persons with bipolar disorder in all health care settings in which they seek treatment. Grant information: American Nurses Foundation (1992 American Nurses Association -- Virginia Trotter Betts Scholar).

**Language**

English.

**Publication type**

journal–article, research.

**Publication year**

1995.

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## Search Strategy

No.	Database	Search term	Info added since	Results
7	CINAHL (R) - 1982 to date	ACCESS-TO-INFORMATION#.DE. OR INFORMATION- RESOURCES#.DE. OR CONSUMER- HEALTH-INFORMATION#.DE.	unrestricted	97274
9	CINAHL (R) - 1982 to date	PSYCHIATRIC-PATIENTS#.DE.	unrestricted	5100
10	CINAHL (R) - 1982 to date	7 AND 9	unrestricted	348

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