

# DataStar Web

Documents



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## Patients' perspectives on information received in outpatient psychiatry.

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2009510759 20070514

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### Source

Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 2006 Feb, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 110–6, (33 ref), ISSN: 1351–0126.

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### Language

English.

### Publication type

journal–article, research, tables–charts.

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2006.

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

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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.

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**Publication year**

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## How do we facilitate carers' involvement in decision making?

**Dialog eLinks**

Full text available at

**Accession number & update**

2001066124 20070101

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**Source**

Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2001 May, vol. 34, no. 3, p. 329–37, (39 ref), ISSN: 0309–2402.

**Author(s)**

Walker–E, Dewar–BJ.

**Abstract**

**BACKGROUND:** Government health care policy urges service providers to involve service users in the decision–making process. Research studies have recommended changes to current health care practice to facilitate this involvement. However, carers' organizations continue to highlight a gap between policy and practice in relation to involvement. **AIM:** The aim of the study reported on in this paper was to investigate involvement in a specific health care context with a view to identifying both opportunities for change and practical, realistic ways of bringing about that change. This was a qualitative case study using a case study design. The field site selected was a respite and assessment (23 bedded) ward within the Psychiatric Unit of a hospital specializing in the care of older people. Informal carers (n=20) and members of the multidisciplinary team (n=29) were interviewed about their views and experiences. The interviews were audiotaped and transcribed. Family meetings, multidisciplinary team meetings and ward routines were the focus of non–participant observation. Field notes from these observations, together with the interview data were analysed using constant comparative method. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.** The reported experiences of carers in this study highlighted four markers of satisfactory involvement: feeling that information is shared; feeling included in decision making; feeling that there is someone you can contact when you need to; and feeling that the service is responsive to your needs. The majority of carers felt dissatisfied with the level of involvement. The situation we found echoed that found in other studies, i.e. the majority of informal carers (henceforth 'carers') interviewed were dissatisfied with the level of their involvement. However, our investigation, in which the views of health care professionals as well as those of carers were sought, provided invaluable insight into why this might be the case. Two main sources of difficulty were found: hospital systems and processes, and the relationship between nursing staff and carers. The argument made is that practitioners themselves must notice and challenge these barriers if carer involvement is to be facilitated. **Grant information:** Funded by Alzheimer Scotland Action on Dementia.

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English.

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**An assessment of the patients' needs in mental health education.**

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2001066119 20070101

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**Source**

Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2001 May, vol. 34, no. 3, p. 304–11, (34 ref), ISSN: 0309–2402.

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**Abstract**

**AIM OF THE STUDY:** The aim of this study was to identify the specific educational needs of Chinese patients with schizophrenia using a Chinese version of the Educational Needs Questionnaire. **BACKGROUND:** Patient education provides adequate clinical information to patients, increases understanding of their illness condition and encourages their health–promoting behaviour. A full understanding and satisfaction of patient needs in relation to specific illness has played an important part in the development of an education programme for psychiatric patients. However, psychiatric patients' perceptions of their specific educational needs and whether or not these needs are being met have seldom been explored for the purposes of optimizing the effects of patient education programmes. This study served the purpose of assessing the learning needs of Chinese patients with schizophrenia in Hong Kong. **DESIGN:** A cross–sectional survey was conducted in Hong Kong with 192 Chinese outpatients with schizophrenia. The principles for determining the equivalence of translated tools were applied to the development of the Chinese version of the questionnaire. **RESULTS:** Patients gave high importance to gaining information about mental illness, strategies for improving social relationships and solving daily problems. Socioeconomic factors including education level and membership in a mutual support group correlated significantly with need importance and the unmet–need score. Length of illness negatively correlated with need importance, indicating the adverse effect of illness on patients' interests in fulfilling needs. **CONCLUSIONS:** Assessment of mental health consumers' perceptions of their specific educational needs and tailoring patient educational curricula to the expressed needs appear essential. The importance of validity testing of a translated tool is also highlighted in this study.

**Language**

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**Patient satisfaction with the information provided at a psychiatric emergency unit.**

**Accession number & update**

2000046449 20070101.

**Source**

Patient Education and Counseling, 2000 Apr, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 51–7, (18 ref), ISSN: 0738–3991.

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## Search Strategy

No.	Database	Search term	Info added since	Results
9	CINAHL (R) – 1982 to date	PSYCHIATRIC-PATIENTS#.DE.	unrestricted	5100
12	CINAHL (R) – 1982 to date	INFORMATION-SEEKING-BEHAVIOR#.DE. OR INFORMATION-RESOURCES#.DE. OR INFORMATION-NEEDS#.DE.	unrestricted	98754
13	CINAHL (R) – 1982 to date	9 AND 12	unrestricted	364

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