Patient Education
March 2003

1: Am J Nurs 2003 Feb;103(2):64A, 64E, 64G
Diabetes management.
Politi RE, Trofino J.
PMID: 12587594 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Am J Nurs 2003 Feb;103(2):101
Acetaminophen's hidden dangers.
Karch AM, Karch FE.
University of Rochester, NY, USA. akarch@usadatanet.net
PMID: 12582346 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Am J Nurs 2001 Dec;101(12):34-40
Managing patients with heart failure.
Ammon S.
San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Cardiology Department, 4150 Clement Street (111C), San Francisco, CA 94121, USA. susan.ammon@med.va.gov
Publication Types:
Review, Tutorial
PMID: 12585064 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Am J Nurs 2001 Dec;101(12):11
Why are nurses virtually absent?
Calacanis C.
PMID: 12585055 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: Ann R Coll Surg Engl 2003 Jan;85(1):44-6
Finding the best from the rest: evaluation of the quality of patient information on the Internet.
Gilliam AD, Speake WJ, Scholefield JH, Beckingham IJ.
Section of Surgery, University Hospital, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, UK. andrew.gilliam@nottingham.ac.uk
INTRODUCTION: Information is of utmost importance for patients at risk of developing cancer who require regular screening. Quality assessment is vital to ensure correct information is published on the Internet. METHOD: A postal

questionnaire was sent to patients under follow-up for Barrett's oesophagus and colonic polyps. Questions related to computer/Internet access, where patients had previously sought information, whether web-sites would be of use, and what information they would like displayed. A review of on-line patient literature for Barrett's oesophagus and colorectal adenomas was performed. RESULTS: Of the 200 questionnaires sent, 161 patients responded (80.1%). The majority of patients (88%, n = 141) wanted more information on their condition, with 45% (73) having home Internet access and a further 32% (52) having web access from other sources. Only 8% (12) had used the Internet as a source of information; however, the majority of patients (57%) would access a recommended web-site. The Barrett's search resulted in 10/200 sites with full information (i.e. score > 8/10 points). For colorectal polyps there were 12/200 sites. CONCLUSIONS: Accessing quality Internet health information is very time consuming. Recommended web-sites that provide the best information would help patients avoid being overwhelmed with irrelevant and confusing literature.
Publication Types:
Evaluation Studies
PMID: 12585632 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Chest 2003 Feb;123(2):452-7
Patient use of the internet for information in a lung cancer clinic.
Peterson MW, Fretz PC.
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STUDY OBJECTIVES: To determine how frequently patients attending a lung cancer clinic use the Internet for their own health information, to determine whether there are demographic differences between Internet users and nonusers, and to determine how patients compare the quality of Internet information with other sources of lung cancer information. DESIGN: Sequentially administered patient questionnaire. One hundred eighty-four patients were surveyed, and 139 patients (75.5%) completed the questionnaire. SETTING: A multidisciplinary thoracic oncology clinic in a Midwestern University hospital. Patients or participants: Patients attending the multidisciplinary thoracic oncology clinic over a 3-month period. Measurements and results: The Internet was the most commonly used nonphysician source of information among our patients. Sixteen percent of the patients sought information on the Internet, but 60% expressed interest in using the Internet for information. Users were on average of higher income level and educational attainment but did not differ from nonusers by community size. Internet users rated the quality of information available on the Internet of similar quality to information from all sources. CONCLUSIONS: Older patients are increasing using the Internet for self-education in lung cancer. While certain barriers continue to exist, patients from rural areas use the Internet to the same degree, as do patients from urban areas. Patients do, however, overrate the quality of information on the Internet.
PMID: 12576365 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

7: Clin Excell Nurse Pract 1998 Nov;2(6):383-4
Using improved access to medical knowledge to enhance patient care.
Bennett SD.
sbennett@npace.com
PMID: 12596842 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

8: Dis Manag Advis 2002 Dec;8(12):185-7, 177
Irritable bowel syndrome: practitioner awareness, patient education can limit utilization.
It may not be life-threatening, but IBS is more prevalent than either diabetes or asthma, and millions continue to access the health care system for relief because many clinicians aren't sure how to diagnose or treat the condition. In fact, there are a number of pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic interventions that can help sufferers better manage their condition while keeping the lid on utilization. See how clinicians can best recognize and do battle with this somewhat mysterious disorder.
PMID: 12575499 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

9: Geriatrics 2003 Feb;58(2):28-34
Tinnitus. Diagnosis and treatment of this elusive symptom.
Noell CA, Meyerhoff WL.
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, USA.
More than 37 million Americans experience tinnitus, and adults age 40 to 70 are most often affected. Tinnitus is a symptom, not a disease, and as such has many different causes. Tinnitus is classified as vibratory and nonvibratory and is further subdivided into objective and subjective categories. The evaluation of tinnitus always begins with a thorough history and physical examination, with further testing performed when indicated. Many medical and nonmedical treatments exist, with varying degrees of success and safety. Once the physician determines that the patient does not have a life-threatening or obviously treatable underlying condition, the patient should be counseled, reassured that the tinnitus is not a life-threatening disease, and offered appropriate treatment. The degree to which the tinnitus bothers the patient will help determine the extent of treatment necessary.
Publication Types:
Review, Tutorial
PMID: 12596495 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

10: J Urol 2003 Mar;169(3):828-33
The patient's dilemma: prostate cancer treatment choices.
Patel HR, Mirsadraee S, Emberton M.
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PURPOSE: We summarize the literature addressing factors that influence treatment decisions made by men with prostate cancer. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A MEDLINE search of the English language literature published between 1969 and 2000, using the combined MESH key words "prostatic neoplasms," "patient participation," "Internet" and "decision making," generated 181 abstracts. Only 23 of these publications addressed factors influencing treatment decisions made by men with prostate cancer. Nine additional relevant studies were identified from references in the original 23 articles. Subsequently a search for the term "prostate cancer" using several popular Internet search engines yielded more than 1 million hits. A further search was performed using the key words "prostate cancer" and "prostate" within on-line archives of the United Kingdom television channels BBC, ITV, and channels 4 and 5, and newspapers The Sun, The Daily Mail, The Observer, The Guardian and The Times. RESULTS: When there is poor quality evidence or little professional consensus to support a particular treatment over another, no clinical guidelines regarding treatment are possible. Patients are faced with a series of options, and the data reveal that the

process of choosing between these options is based on input from a large number of sources. These sources differ in the way that benefits of treatment are emphasized over harms and vice versa. We identified little evidence regarding which type of input exerts the greatest influence on patients. It may be that the sources associated with the most bias have the greatest influence. CONCLUSIONS: There is a paucity of information on how patients with prostate cancer use different types of input in the treatment decision making process. The physician, as principal caregiver, still appears to have the most direct influence on patient choice. Just how long this status will continue is uncertain.

Publication Types:
Review
Review, Academic
PMID: 12576794 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

11: Mayo Clin Proc 2003 Feb;78(2):211-4
Two words to improve physician-patient communication: what else?
Barrier PA, Li JT, Jensen NM.
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The medical interview is the physician's initial and perhaps most important diagnostic procedure, but physicians vary in their abilities and skills in physician-patient communication. Information gathering, relationship building, and patient education are the 3 essential functions of the medical interview. A physician-centered interview using a biomedical model can impede disclosure of problems and concerns. A patient-centered approach can facilitate patient disclosure of problems and enhance physician-patient communication. This, in turn, can improve health outcomes, patient compliance, and patient satisfaction and may decrease malpractice claims. Physicians can improve their communication skills through continuing education and practice.
Publication Types:
Review, Tutorial
PMID: 12583531 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

12: Nurs Clin North Am 2002 Dec;37(4):719-31
Sleep and aging.
Floyd JA.
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Synthesis of studies of sleep and aging show major increases occur in nighttime awakening and major decreases occur in sleep depth over the life span. Fatigue and drowsiness during the day, with increased napping, and earlier bedtimes, are also prevalent in the elderly. Interventions that impact these sleep variables, as well as sleep variables that change less dramatically, are needed. All indications are that the promotion of restorative sleep and daytime well-being in older adults will continue to be an important part of nursing practice affecting even more people as the population ages. Although nurses have only begun to identify and study interventions that promote sleep in nursing environments, nursing is in a position to make major contributions to the health and well-being of older adults who experience sleep disruption, especially sleep disruptions secondary to illness and aging.
Publication Types:

Meta-Analysis
Review
Review, Academic
PMID: 12587370 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

13: Nurs Clin North Am 2002 Dec;37(4):675-92
Narcolepsy.
Rogers AE, Dreher HM.
School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, 420 Guardian Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA. aerogers@nursing.upenn.edu
Narcolepsy is a chronic disorder of EDS. All patients experience EDS. Other symptoms include cataplexy, sleep paralysis, hypnagogic hallucinations, and disrupted nocturnal sleep. Treatment, usually with stimulants and low-doses of antidepressant medications, can dramatically improve the patient's quality of life. Although only advanced practice nurses may be actively involved in the diagnosis and treatment of this disorder, all nurses can encourage their patients who complain of EDS to consult a specialist in sleep disorders medicine, provide emotional support after diagnosis, and educate patients and their families about narcolepsy and its treatment.
Publication Types:
Review, Tutorial
PMID: 12587367 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

14: Nurs Sci Q 2003 Jan;16(1):68-76
Evaluation of education materials using Orem's self-care deficit theory.
Wilson FL, Mood DW, Risk J, Kershaw T.
College of Nursing, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA.
This article presents Orem's self-care deficit nursing theory as the conceptual framework in the development, design, selection, and evaluation of appropriate written patient education materials for patients with low literacy skills. The model, which includes essential evaluation factors used in literacy research, offers nurses and other professionals a more comprehensive means to judge the suitability of health information and instructional materials. Nurses have a critical role in educating consumers and their families and for providing patients with useful information that will influence their decision-making and participation in care.
Publication Types:
Evaluation Studies
PMID: 12593317 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

15: Prog Transplant 2002 Dec;12(4):280-8
Attitudes of potential candidates for heart and heart-lung transplantation to xenotransplantation.
Long T, Wray J, Myers L, Banner N.
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CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES: Whether the fact that a transplanted organ is non-human would affect acceptance levels among potential recipients of heart and heart-lung xenografts has not been determined. Studies in renal patients have produced contradictory results. Furthermore, no previous studies have examined the attitudes toward xenotransplantation among the chief caregivers of potential transplant recipients. PARTICIPANTS AND MEASURES: Fifty-nine patients and 54

caregivers responded to a questionnaire that requested their views on xenotransplantation, the source and level of their knowledge about xenotransplantation, and the perceived costs and benefits of this intervention. Patients' and caregivers' attitudes to animal experimentation and killing animals for human benefit were also assessed by using a specifically designed attitude questionnaire. RESULTS: Fifty-six percent of patients and 48% of caregivers were unsure about xenotransplantation. Seventy-nine percent of patients and 85% of caregivers indicated that they had received little or no information about xenotransplantation, and what information they had received was from nonmedical sources. Availability of organs was the main perceived benefit (36% of patients and 40% of caregivers) and ethical and moral issues were the main perceived cost (20% of patients and 25% of caregivers). Overall patients and caregivers were in agreement with animal experimentation and killing animals for human benefit. CONCLUSIONS: Potential heart and heart-lung recipients and their caregivers have limited information about xenotransplantation and are currently unsure about the acceptability of this procedure. Although this uncertainty may be due to their lack of information about this intervention, it may also reflect concerns about the morality of breeding animals solely to provide organs for transplantation.
PMID: 12593067 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]