



Patient Education November, 2003

1: BMJ. 2003 Oct 18;327(7420):930-1.

Comment on:

BMJ. 2003 Aug 2;327(7409):239-40.

Breast cancer in men: group is exploring issues for men with breast cancer across the United Kingdom.

Iredale R, Williams B, Brain K, France E.

Publication Types:

Comment

Letter

PMID: 14563765 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Diabetes Educ. 2003 Jul-Aug;29(4):636, 638.

Comment on:

Diabetes Educ. 2003 Jul-Aug;29(4):641-52.

Put into practice.

Sarkadi A, Rosenqvist U.

Publication Types:

Comment

Interview

PMID: 14560726 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Internet Healthc Strateg. 2003 Sep;5(9):7-8.

Reaching the halfway mark: half of Americans are now health surfers.

[No authors listed]

PMID: 14552047 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Nurs Clin North Am. 2003 Sep;38(3):419-34, v.

Interventions to overcome clinician- and patient-related barriers to pain management.

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Barriers to optimal cancer pain management exist among clinicians and patients, and within the healthcare system. This article focuses on clinician- and patient-related barriers and the interventions that have been tested to overcome them. Although individual studies have shown promise in improving patient outcomes, overall the studies do not provide clear answers to guide practice.

Further research is required to determine what components of educational interventions are necessary to facilitate optimal cancer pain management.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14567200 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: Patient Educ Couns. 1999 Oct;38(2):161-5.

The patient's motivation in seeking complementary therapies.

Ritvo P, Irvine J, Katz J, Matthew A, Sacamano J, Shaw BF.

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The motivations of cancer patients in seeking complementary therapies are, fundamentally, self-healing motivations which, when engaged appropriately, can contribute to the patient's psychological and physical well being. In this paper, we apply a theoretical model, the Risk Adaptation Model, to furthering the clinical understanding of the motivations of cancer patients in seeking complementary therapies. The model identifies six discrete cognitive processes which, in combination, are hypothesized to play a central role in therapy seeking. Emphasis in this model is placed on the patient's need to maintain positive expectancies (optimism) when faced with the risk and uncertainty of cancer. This understanding of complementary-therapy seeking is grounded in the perspective that clinicians must respect the autonomy of cancer patients in their quest for appropriate therapies, and assist rather than direct their process of therapy-seeking.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14560712 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]