



Patient Education March 2004

1: Am Fam Physician. 2004 Feb 15;69(4):903-4.
Counseling to prevent skin cancer: recommendations and rationale.
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.
Publication Types:
 Guideline
 Practice Guideline
PMID: 14989578 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Ann Acad Med Singapore. 2003 Sep;32(5 Suppl):S39-40.
Ambulatory care of central venous Hickman's catheters can be successfully and safely carried out by parents at home: results of a patient education programme.
Tan LM, Koay LS, Dolendo MC, Yeoh AE, Quah TC.
Department of Nursing, National University Hospital, Singapore, 5 Lower Kent Ridge Road, Singapore 119074.
PMID: 14968730 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Arthritis Rheum. 2004 Feb 15;51(1):117-23.
Concerns of patients actively contemplating total knee replacement: differences by race and gender.
Chang HJ, Mehta PS, Rosenberg A, Scrimshaw SC.
University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA.
OBJECTIVE: To examine differences by race/ethnicity and gender in patients' concerns regarding total knee replacement (TKR). METHODS: Focus groups of patients actively considering TKR were conducted. Discussion included patients' questions and concerns regarding TKR. The software ATLAS.ti was used to tabulate themes by race/ethnicity and gender. Concerns raised by focus group participants were compared with thematic content from patient joint replacement information materials. This comparison used patient literature from 3 high-volume academic TKR centers, the Arthritis Foundation, and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. RESULTS: All groups shared similar concerns. However, some issues were more prevalent among certain gender and racial groups. For instance, concerns regarding anesthesia were more important to white Americans and concerns regarding recovery were more important to women. Some of these concerns were not addressed in the available patient literature. CONCLUSIONS: Different gender and racial subgroups focus on different concerns when considering TKR. These differences may contribute to gender and race/ethnicity disparity seen in TKR use.
PMID: 14872464 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Br J Nurs. 2004 Jan 8-21;13(1):19-29.

The effects of flying: processes, consequences and prevention.

Shepherd L, Edwards SL.

Barnet Accident and Emergency, Barnet General Hospital, Barnet, Hertfordshire.

The dangers of flying have recently been highlighted in the media; however, the available literature is contradictory, as are current recommendations for

travellers. The purpose of this article is to provide an account of the research that has been undertaken to investigate the possible consequences of air travel.

It will examine the effect that flying has on the body, especially the respiratory and circulatory systems, by studying the theoretical and empirical literature. The aim is to provide nurses with a sound insight into the effects

of long-distance flying on the body, and the potential adverse effects/complications, such as deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, that

may occur as a result. In addition, it provides information on the treatment options available and should enable nurses to give sound prophylactic advice

after discharge. By encouraging passengers to take precautions, the number of people affected by flight could be reduced.

Publication Types:

Review

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14966449 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: Diabetes Forecast. 2002 Dec;55(12):63-4.

Heart disease. Teaming up to promote prevention. Part 1.

Twillman G.

PMID: 14870706 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Diabetes Forecast. 2002 Mar;55(3):42-4.

Smokin' diabetes blues.

Gottlieb SH.

PMID: 14959677 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

7: Diabetes Forecast. 2002 Mar;55(3):71-2.

Diabetes camp. An option you might not have considered...

Ogden A.

PMID: 14959683 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

8: Diabetes Forecast. 2002 Mar;55(3):68-70.

Yes, I have diabetes. Consuelo Hernandez.

Mazur ML.

PMID: 14959682 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

9: Diabetes Forecast. 2002 Mar;55(3):62-7.

A diabetes primer. Diabetes is a complex disease. Here's how it works and what you can do to take control of it.

Andrus M, Leggett-Frazier N.

PMID: 14959681 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

10: Diabetes Self Manag. 2003 Nov-Dec;20(6):57-8, 60, 62-3.

With a little help from our friends.

Spero D.
PMID: 14971340 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

11: Health Serv Res. 2004 Feb;39(1):13-33.
The impact of visit frequency on the relationship between service quality and outpatient satisfaction: a South Korean study.
Cho WH, Lee H, Kim C, Lee S, Choi KS.
Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea.

OBJECTIVE: To examine the relative impact of four service quality dimensions on outpatient satisfaction and to test the invariance of the structural relationships between the service quality dimensions and satisfaction across three patient groups of varying numbers of prior visits to the same hospital as outpatients. DATA SOURCES/STUDY SETTING: Survey of 557 outpatients using a self-administered questionnaire over a 10-day period at a general hospital in Sunghnam, South Korea. DATA COLLECTION: Patients answered questions related to two main constructs, patient satisfaction and health care service quality. The health care service quality measures (30 items) were developed based on the results of three focus group interviews and the SERVQUAL scale, while satisfaction (3 items) was measured using a previously validated scale. STUDY DESIGN: Confirmatory factor analysis was used to assess the construct validity of the service quality scale by testing convergent and divergent validity. A structural equation model specifying the four service quality dimensions as exogenous variables and patient satisfaction as an endogenous variable was estimated to assess the relative impact of each of the service quality dimensions on satisfaction. This was followed by a multigroup LISREL analysis that tested the invariance of structural coefficients across three groups with different frequencies of outpatient visits to the hospital. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: Findings support the causal relationship between service quality and satisfaction in the context of the South Korean health care environment. The four service quality dimensions showed varying patterns of impact on patient satisfaction across the three different outpatient groups. CONCLUSION: The hospital management needs to be aware of the relative importance of each of the service quality dimensions in satisfaction formation of outpatients, which varies across different hospital utilization groups, and use this in strategic considerations.

PMID: 14965075 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

12: Hosp Health Netw. 2004 Jan;78(1):64.
Nurses identify barriers to educating patients about meds.
[No authors listed]
PMID: 14968790 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

13: Hosp Peer Rev. 2004 Feb;29(2):21-3.
Program helps patients who take anticoagulants.
[No authors listed]
PMID: 14969038 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

14: J Am Pharm Assoc (Wash DC). 2004 Jan-Feb;44(1):41-51.

Safety and tolerability of tegaserod in irritable bowel syndrome management.
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OBJECTIVES: To discuss the need for safe and effective therapy for patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and to provide up-to-date information on the safety and tolerability profile of tegaserod, a novel treatment for women with IBS whose primary bowel symptom is constipation. DATA SOURCES: PubMed and abstracts from gastroenterology conferences were searched through October 2003 using the following search terms: irritable bowel syndrome, IBS, tegaserod, cisapride, alosetron, systematic review, safety, tolerability, serotonin, 5-HT, 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist, and 5-HT₄ receptor agonist; all information on the safety and tolerability of tegaserod published up to October 2003 is included. DATA SYNTHESIS: A comprehensive review of the medical literature (through 2001) finds no adequate therapies that address the multiple symptoms of IBS. Traditional agents, although occasionally effective, often cause adverse effects. Tegaserod, a selective serotonin type 4 receptor (5-HT₄) partial agonist, overcomes a number of obstacles associated with traditional therapies. Important information for pharmacists about the safety and tolerability of tegaserod is presented. CONCLUSION: Tegaserod is effective in treating multiple IBS symptoms in women with IBS whose primary bowel symptom is constipation, and it is safe and well tolerated.

Publication Types:

Review

Review Literature

PMID: 14965152 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

15: J Am Pharm Assoc (Wash DC). 2004 Jan-Feb;44(1):75-86; quiz 87-8.

Adverse effect monitoring: opportunity for patient care and pharmacy practice.
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OBJECTIVES: To present an adverse effect monitoring tool with theoretical, practical, and data-supported explanation and justification for use in pharmacy practice for the purpose of building patient-pharmacist partnerships and improving medication-management outcomes. DESIGN: Randomized pretest-posttest experimental design. SETTING: Ambulatory patients in three multidisciplinary cancer clinics. PATIENTS: 74 patients who were beginning chemotherapy. INTERVENTIONS: A calendar for daily adverse drug event tracking by ambulatory patients was adapted from The WriteTrack: Personal Health Tracker and provided to those assigned to the intervention group, who were asked to record symptoms and possible adverse drug events during their first two chemotherapy cycles. Patient reports of self-monitoring activities were gathered through posttests (n = 74) and semistructured interviews (n = 7). MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Self-reported use and perceived usefulness of the tool. RESULTS: A total of 88.4% of the experimental group (38 of 43 individuals) reported using the monitoring tool to keep written track of adverse effects, while 38.7% of the control group (12 of 31 individuals) reported keeping some form of written

record of their experiences. A total of 65.8% of those in the intervention group found patterns in their adverse effects, 47.4% indicated they took the calendar to the clinic to help them recall events, and 26.3% reported using the calendar at the clinic to show their health care team what was happening. Experimental group subjects most often shared the adverse effect monitoring information with nurses alone (23.7%). Patients using the diary indicated that it had a high degree of utility and value and that they would use it again and recommend it to other patients with cancer. CONCLUSION: A system for adverse effect monitoring by patients in the context of cancer drug management was acceptable and useful, and pharmacists could incorporate this tool into their daily practice with minimal effort, time, and expense. Patients' self-documented symptoms and adverse effects can be valuable data when used to help tailor medication regimens to improve clinical status while satisfying patients' personal priorities.

Publication Types:

Clinical Trial

Randomized Controlled Trial

PMID: 14965157 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

16: J Am Pharm Assoc (Wash DC). 2004 Jan-Feb;44(1):94-8.

Cancer awareness and prevention activities: assessment of pharmacists' knowledge and interest.

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PMID: 14965159 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

17: J Vet Med Educ. 2003 Winter;30(4):318-25.

New technology imperatives in medical education.

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A great deal of effort has been expended on trying to determine whether traditional instruction, online learning, or some combination of the two is of greater educational effectiveness.^{1, 2} This may be the wrong question. Rather than determining whether one delivery mechanism is superior to another, it is more important to choose the best method(s) of delivery to achieve specific educational objectives, taking into consideration the different learning styles and circumstances of the target audience. Although appropriate use of technology offers potential for improved learning, there are other compelling reasons to use technology in medical education, such as reaching a different audience or accessing unique expertise that would otherwise be unavailable. This article explores the ramifications of three important drivers of technology adoption for medical education: (1) public access to medical knowledge on the Internet; (2) change in what constitutes medical knowledge; and (3) the impending shortage of educators. Some approaches are proposed, including veterinary examples, to the challenges presented by these changes.

PMID: 14976616 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

18: JAAPA. 2003 Aug;16(8):20-2, 25-8.

The test-and-treat strategy for Helicobacter pylori in uninvestigated dyspepsia.

Thibodeau LR.

Northwest Georgia Oncology Centers, Marietta, Ga., USA.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14968490 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

19: N Engl J Med. 2004 Feb 19;350(8):786-99.

Management of overactive bladder.

Ouslander JG.

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Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 14973214 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]