Adoption of information technology based patient education in psychiatric nursing

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The overall goal of the study was to describe adoption of information technology (IT)-based patient education (PE) developed for patients and nurses use in psychiatric nursing. The data were collected in three phases during the period 2000-2006 in a variety of psychiatric settings in Finland. Firstly, the development process of IT-based PE for patients with schizophrenia spectrum psychosis was described. Secondly, nurses' adoption of IT-based PE and the variables explaining adoption were demonstrated. Moreover, use of daily IT-based PE in clinical practice and factors associated with use were identified and described. And thirdly, nurses' experiences of the IT-based PE after one year clinical use were evaluated.

IT-based PE program was developed in several stages based on users' needs and it included information and multimedia applications. Altogether, almost 500 IT-based PE sessions were carried out by the nurses on the study wards and revealed nurses' activity in educating patients using IT to vary and depend on the hospital in which they worked. Almost 80% of all the possible IT-based PE sessions involved 93 patients and 83 nurses. Less than 2% of the IT-based PE sessions were interrupted and less than 10% suffered disturbances due to the patients or external causes. Moreover, the patients whose education took more days had poorer mental status than those whose education was carried out over a shorter period. After a year's experience, advantages and disadvantages were described by the nurses for both patients and nurses of the IT-based PE. IT-based PE can be used even on closed...
Overview

Health information technology (HIT) is a central aspect of current U.S. government efforts to reduce costs and improve the efficiency and sustainability of health care systems. Nurses spend more time with patients than any other health care provider and thus have the opportunity to play crucial roles in implementing and achieving meaningful use of EHRs.22 It's important that nurses identify how they can make a difference in ensuring that this technology is used meaningfully. Some unintended consequences of information technology in health care: the nature of patient care information system-related errors J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2004;11(2):104-12 [Context Link].

22. American Nurses Association. Healthcare information technology began with the computer in the early 1970s and did not see a broad acceptance until individual computers were made available at the end of the decade. In spite of the advancement of the computer, actual clinical patient care was never a consideration until well after the turn of the 21st century. The application of individual nursing practice is based on an combination of medical, philosophical, psychological and other nursing theories. Before the digital age, nurses were utilizing paper forms to document important patient information. A significant factor in the nursing profession and healthcare systems is the transition to electronic documentation. Although technology-based patient education was not found to be superior to other approaches, we did not find any reason to inhibit its utilization in patient care among persons with severe mental health problems. From the healthcare organizations' perspective, a cost-effectiveness analysis is needed, as the IT education was slightly more time-consuming.

Deprivation of liberty in psychiatric hospitals is common world-wide. The aim of this study was to find out whether patients had experienced deprivation of their liberty during psychiatric hospitalization and to explore their views about it. Patients (n = 51) in two acute psychiatric inpatient wards were interviewed in 2001. Read More. Locate Full Text Link. Similar Publications.