Assessing Nurses' Knowledge in the Face of Nuclear Accidents
Use this knowledge deficit nursing care plan guide to help you create nursing interventions for this nursing diagnosis. However, physicians are not alone in educating patients. This is where nurses get in the manner of offering patient education as a way of providing nursing care to obtain the best outcomes for their patients. Patient education should always be made available in the healthcare setting. A patient is considered most effective when information is accessible whenever it is needed. According to Dorothea Orem’s Self-Care Theory, the goal of nursing was to render the patient capable of meeting self-care needs, a process that often includes patient teaching. Knowledge and skills that residents need in order to gain access to, understand, and use information for promoting and maintaining good health, as well as knowledge and. In the first session, the public health nurses are given an overview of health literacy skills, after which they learn the processes for assessing health information materials for ease of understanding. In the second session, they learn. The Fukushima nuclear power plant accident created many challenges, including those for families with small children who sought to assess and address the health risks of radiation exposure. Mothers’ worries about their young children have been described in prior studies, but none has examined the impact of a nuclear power accident on their self-confidence as mothers. The mean of nurses’ knowledge in all theme and per item were 11.31 (SD = 5.97) and 0.43 (SD = 0.22), respectively. The study participants had the highest mean item score (2.65 ± 0.87) in nutrition theme, whereas, scored lowest on etiology and development (0.27 ± 0.18) and preventive measures to reduce duration of pressure (0.29 ± 0.18). The study also identified significant nurses read articles (0.000) and received training (p = 0.003). It is nurses’ primary responsibility for maintaining skin integrity [17, 18] and prevention of its complications [19]. Recognizing patients at risk of developing PU in early time is an essential part of the prevention care pathway [20]. The time nurses and healthcare