



SESSION 5

XIV ANNUAL MEETING OF NURSING





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Health care of the patients with ileus in preoperative course

Contemporary health care conception includes: knowledge of human needs (physical, psychological, social, intellectual, etc); human reactions to changes regarding health; actual and potential health problems, defined by health care standards.

Presentation of standard nursing activities in patients with ileus. We have included the following aspects in health care of patients with ileus, at standardization in preoperative course:

- giving psychological support prior to surgical intervention;
- preoperative preparation.

After realization of foreseen standardized activities and observing criteria in preoperative preparation the following is improved:

- safety of the health care regarding safety of the patients;
- promptness and precision in problem identification;
- determination of priorities in setting aims and solving problems;
- adequate planning of intervention.

Key words: Health care; Ileus; Standard nursing activities

Cancer prevention course for nurses - educators

Programme "Europe against Cancer" challenged European Society for Oncology health care - EONS to make concept of Educational Plan for conducting educational courses for nurses in the field of malignant disease prevention. The aim of this paper is to conduct Educational Plan in all EONS-member countries. In order to include into the programme "Europe against Cancer", a team of IORS nurses has made contents of Educational Plan for conducting educational courses. The courses are theoretical, and will be planned, applied, assessed, controlled and revised in determined time. The courses, which will be conducted by method "Education of educators", enable the participants to be trained for conducting health education and malignant diseases prevention in population of Republic of Serbia.

Key words: Cancer prevention; Educational plan; Educational course



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Working plan of the dispensary for oncology "Bežanijska kosa" for the period 1998-2000

The increasing number of newly diagnosed and dead due to malignant diseases has been reflected on increased number of admitted patients in our center. Having in mind that an individual who has cancer must be treated through a multidisciplinary approach, both in diagnosis and treatment, our center "Bežanijska kosa" established an oncology dispensary in 1997. Outpatient chemotherapy department was formed thanks to the developed and well-equipped diagnostic imaging center, immunology and laboratories as well as the Center for pathology, which all together enable fast diagnostics and treatment.

I. Primary prevention is a part of Dispensary programme, followed by health education with the aim to eliminate poor health habits and increase knowledge about cancerogenic materials in the environment.

II. Screening for breast diseases and malignant melanoma and colorectal carcinoma has also started. Screening denoted diagnosis of a disease in patients without symptoms - and in collaboration with the Center for scientific work - identification of high risk groups.

III. Early detection - groups with existing symptoms.

IV. Education for nurses working at the surgery departments, hematology depts. and gastroenterology depts. concerning early diagnosis, treatment and care of patients.

V. Nurses education for work in outpatient chemotherapy department.

In the period from 1998 to 2000 the number of newly-diagnosed patients with malignant diseases is 920-1050 per year. It is necessary to point out the role of nurses in out-patient chemotherapy department not only in therapy delivery but also in health education of the patients concerning changes of lifestyle, both during the therapy and afterwards.

Key words: Newly diagnosed; Multidisciplinary approach; Primary prevention; Screening; Nurses education

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Treatment of the patients with profuse vaginal hemorrhage

Profuse metrorrhagia belongs to a group of urgent states in oncology. From a nursing point of view, metrorrhagia is considered collaborative problem and interdependent nursing function. The aim of the paper is to present contemporary concept in making plan of health care in profuse vaginal hemorrhage. Assessing subjective and objective state of the patients and through systemic nursing documentation we have managed to identify most of the problems of health care which are comprised by actual and potential health care diagnoses and collaborative problems. Since hemorrhages always have a dramatic course they oblige the members of the health team to show special presence of mind and skill, besides professional knowledge, in coping with such a state. Contemporary planning concept in health care is just a confirmation of quality tested in practice.

Key words: Profuse metrorrhagia; Urgent state; Systemic nursing documentation



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Education of nurses for management-leadership

Staff education for needs of the nursing practice

Like in other professions, managers have significant role in health-care teams, being in function of comprehensive public health care. The aim of the paper is to present nursing education model with contents of management skills and methodological approach in education process. Mode of knowledge adoption in nursing education model for management has its specific characteristics. Since it is a profession that confirms theory in practice, i.e. evaluates its own outcomes, the education should involve nurses engaged in the process of work. A nurse in her professional role, in fact, is a manager on several levels of professional tasks such as: management concerning patients, management in organizational units on I, II and III level, as well as large systems. Functions between management and leadership cannot be separated. These two functions overlap and support each other in order to achieve dynamic process and, finally positive changes in nursing process. Nurses are educated to fulfill their professional functions properly through the educational process dedicated to management and leadership. Nursing requests continuous education, which must have management elements in its curriculum. Nursing as profession cannot be accomplished properly without management process. Only nurses with optimal knowledge concerning health care can make further steps and be involved into education process for management skills.

Key words: Education; Management

Staff education and nursing practice are in a very close relation and influence each other. In order to provide health care in oncology and other branches of medicine, as well as improvement of population health, it is necessary that there is mutual respect and partnership between those who have the same aims. Educational strategy initiated by WHO by 2010 enables nurses to acquire specific knowledge for needs of their practice. Educational programs for oncology nurses designed by EONS provide oncology nurses to acquire necessary knowledge in order to satisfy different and complex needs of cancer patients. The aim of the paper is the improvement of nursing knowledge in oncology health care through certain segments of EONS programme. Forty nurses working in different clinical institutions and attending II year of Advanced Medical School in Čuprija filled in a questionnaire on knowledge in oncology health care and on some segments of the programme for education of oncology nurses (evaluation, nursing diagnoses, planning, communication in palliative care and programme of prevention). Medium total score prior to the Programme was low in nurses - students working in clinical practice with significant improvement after conducted programme in 58% of the cases. The participants showed greater knowledge in oncology health care as well as in programs of prevention in 78% of cases. Only 50% of the participants managed to define 3 or more nursing interventions in oncology nursing practice. Total low basic knowledge in certain fields of oncology nursing practice improved during the programme, although many things yet remain to be learned. Nurses in secondary and advanced medical school should have, in our opinion, special classes of oncology health care.

Key words: Education; Nursing practice; Advanced Medical School



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Organization of work and role of nurses in the Department for Bone Marrow Transplantation

The Department is aimed to treat children with malignant diseases of leukocytes, lymph nodes and solid tumors. Transplantation, in some malignant diseases, is a treatment of choice, but in others, it is the only treatment method. Autologous (transfusing one's own original cells either from bone marrow, or peripheral blood) and allogenic transplantation (transfusing cells from identical akin donor) are performed in the Department for Bone Marrow Transplantation. Health care of children who underwent transplantation relates to morning of hygiene, care of oral cavity and care of permanent vein catheter of Broviac or Hikman's type. Correct care of a child and correct maintenance of CVK considerably decrease risks from infection, which would endanger post-transplantation period.

Key words: Bone marrow transplantation; Autologous transplantation; Allogenic transplantation; Nursing

Role of a nurse in breast cancer prevention

Detection of breast diseases, especially of cancer and work on prevention of those diseases are big challenges for nurses, especially of visiting ones, who are in contact with the families every day. Identification of high risk population for breast cancer, and especially work on prevention, makes serious work of visiting nurse more necessary and more significant, in the first place for the individual and then for the whole community. Model of prevention of three levels is based on natural course of the disease. There are primary, secondary and tertiary preventions. Primary one relates to interventions before occurrence of pathological changes. Secondary prevention is directed to early detection and disease treatment on time. Tertiary one refers to rehabilitation of the persons who already have permanent complications.

Aim of the paper: identification of numerous risk factors, healthy way of living, self-inspection, regular visits to physician.

Methodology: available documentation in visiting service, and in department for mammography examination, documentation of health care process. In her work, visiting nurse meets both healthy and treated women. Visiting nurse may have a big role in preventive work in both groups of women. She may teach healthy women to visit their doctor regularly for examinations. She also may treat women already affected with disease depending on the treatment level, and support them in their strivings to return to everyday life.

Key words: Breast cancer; Prevention; Visiting nurse



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Procedures of the nursing care in patients with febrile neutropenia

Febrile neutropenia is present when the patient, receiving myelosuppressive chemotherapy, has fever and neutropenia. It is defined as infection in neutropenic patient and it is an oncological emergency. The risk of infection is primary related to the degree and duration of neutropenia. The infection of neutropenic patient is hard to clinically document because neutropenic patient is unable to produce an adequate inflammatory response and any fever should be considered to be due to infection, unless proven otherwise. As soon as the neutropenic patient becomes febrile the empirical antibiotic therapy must be started. At the Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia the randomized clinical trial aimed to assess the efficacy and toxicity of cefoperazone compared to cefoperazone and netilmycin as empirical antibiotic therapy for febrile neutropenia is ongoing. Cooperation between physician and nurse is the keystone for fast recognition and adequate treatment of febrile neutropenia. Nurses have different roles aimed at prevention and treatment of febrile episode in neutropenic patients. The planning, intervention of the nurse, and evaluation of nursing care are specified by detailed instructions. Adequately prepared standards for nursing interventions and necessary instructions for the administration of antibiotics and obtaining specimens for microbiological analysis will surely improve the quality of nursing care and decrease the possible errors of the nurse. At the end, these procedures will increase the quality of treatment of the febrile neutropenic patient.

Key words: Febrile neutropenia; Infections; Nursing care; Standards; Planning nursing care

Education of patients

Continuing educational programs are the best approach for education of patients suffering either from acute or chronic disease. This is extremely important in preventing side effects. If we have new-diagnosed patient, it is important to introduce the patient with educational programme applicable for his condition during the first contact. The patient's history should document the degree of education, efficiency, and patient's compliance during education and the most frequent questions asked. This should trace new programmes or correct old ones. Through the conversation with a patient, it is necessary to realize the patient's education level, awareness of the illness and possible bias. At very beginning do not try with any kind of pressure or forbidding. This is the only way to create creative collaboration. Two moments are essential, when starting with education: when patient alone asks question; when we ask the patient for informed consent for the new therapy protocol.

Patient who understands his condition and how it is treated can make informed decisions and better cope with his illness. Nurse has an important part in that mission.

Key words: Education; Continuing programme; Informed decision