

Effect of nursing on stress levels of cancer patients



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Does good nursing management can influence the nursing care to reduce stress, anxiety and difficult behaviour in cancer patients as compare to ineffective management plan to achieve better therapeutic outcomes?

Search terms that can be used for relevant literature will be nursing management plans for patients with cancer, stress, anxiety, good nurse patient relationship, and challenging behaviours.

The research is to explore and summarize the literature based on the published information such as journals, articles, books. The purpose of this review is to identify best practice evidence that examining the cancer patients. The literature review will give direction to plan the study and understand the outcomes. (Burns & Grove 2009). The difficult patient behaviour versus good nursing strategies based on the research question (Emold et al 2011).

Inclusion criteria included the all publications based on the difficult patient behaviour and good nursing management plans to reduce stress and anxiety in patients. The strength of evidence was based on the hierarchy of evidence with randomised controlled trial and meta-analysis being considered the best evidence as the primary source if available. Other research and levels of evidence was included where evidence was not that much strong. The literature review was undertaken using electronic data bases and catalogues such as CINAHL, science direct, PubMed, for the period of 2007 and 2014. Using the original question the key phrases ' difficult patient behaviour in oncology' and good nursing management strategies, stress and anxiety pain, and some psychological factors those can lead to negative outcomes on patients health outcomes and nurses attitude. These search terms

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highlighted the number of articles on different types of cancer patients then advanced search engine was used to narrow my search to find out the good sourced information. Going through the abstracts of each of the articles were considered the relevance and quality. Exclusion criteria includes the key words and points those will not be covered in research such as good communication strategies, challenging behaviour and comparison between effective and ineffective management plans. The good literature review and databases mostly covered the qualitative and quantitative criteria based on the clinical question and case scenario.

1. Develop a summary table based on your 15 selected studies (500 words).

The authors	Title of the article	Hierarchy of evidence	Focus of study	Type of participants	Broader research application
McCormack et al. 2001	Measuring patient centred communication in cancer care	Qualitative study and six functions of PCC	Problem focused strategies	None	13 individuals with exper
Tsang et al 2012	The benefit of mindfulness-based stress reduction to patients with	The study is quasi-experimental	To assess the pain and were focused on the physical and	60 subjects participated	The intertec we

	terminal cancer		mental aspects		
Whitaker et al. 2009 Psycho- oncology	Intrusive cognitions in anxious cancer patients	A quantitative sample of 139 anxious cancer patients	Hospital anxiety and depression scale and PTSD	139 patients	Inte ses out scr
Oguchi et al. 2011 Patient education and counselling	Communication study	A quantitative Observational design	Chemotherapy education	15 cancer patients and 13 nurses	Exp al tec
Emold et al 2011	Communication skills for nurses	A non- randomised	Self- efficacy	Six oncology units nurses	
Karvinen et al 2013	Stress reactivity in breast cancer survivors	Quantitative and TSST	Compliance to medical care	25 breast cancer survivors	Exp qua life
Rosenzweig et al 2011Research brief	The attitudes, communication to reduce breast cancer disparity	A pilot, RCCT, two group design	Effectiveness of chemotherapy	24 African woman	
Van Vliet et al 2013 patient education and counselling	A qualitative study in breast cancer	Qualitative analysis	Effective communication about the diagnosis and	52 women participated	

			information	
Kvale K, 2007	A qualitative study of cancer in patients communication needs	Qualitative study and Phenomenology research design	In-patients communication needs	None
European Journal of Oncology and Nursing				
Sheppard C, 2007	Breast cancer follow -up: Literature review and discussion	A systematic search and critique on other research	Review of post treatment for breast cancer	
European Journal of Oncology and Nursing				
Remmers et al 2010	Stress and nursing care needs of woman with breast cancer during primary treatment	A qualitative design and semi structured interview	Participants suffered from psychological strain rather than physical strain	42 woman at an early stage of breast cancer
European Journal of Oncology and Nursing				
Drageset et al 2009	Coping with breast cancer: advanced nursing between diagnosis and surgery	A qualitative descriptive design Individual semi-structured	Coping strategies used by women between diagnosis of	21 newly diagnosed breast cancer patients

		interviews	breast cancer and surgery	
				69 patients
	Outcomes of			were
Serra et al 2012 Clinical Journal of oncology nursing	Guided Imagery in patients receiving radiation therapy for breast cancer	A literature review and limited teaching and guided imagery intervention	Checking the feedback response of guided imagery	screened with 64% had early age disease and 76% received adjuvant therapy
	The		Psychological	34
	psychological		aspects of	participants
Beatty et al 2008	concerns and needs of women recently diagnosed with breast cancer	A qualitative study group focus interviews	patients receiving treatment and early diagnosis	diagnosed with early stage breast cancer
Nizamli et al 2011 Nursing and health sciences	Experiences of Syrian women with breast cancer regarding chemotherapy	A qualitative design and semi-structured interviews	Four main themes discussed psychological discomfort, negative	17 women who underwent chemotherapy after

emotion, body

image and

depressive

symptoms

mastectomy

2. Based on your summary table, provide a synthesis of the key findings and conclusions in relation to your PICO question (250 words). Support your summary from relevant literature (use in text referencing)

Good nursing management plans is one of the most effective and appropriate option for the hospitalised cancer patients. Various research studies have been conducted and analysed the difference between effective and ineffective nursing care plans. Therefore, Evidence from a variety of resources indicate that staff communication, family support, working environment those factors positively influence the patient prognosis according to Rosenzweig et al 2011; Kvale 2007; Karvien et al 2013; & Emold et al 2011. However, patients diagnosed with cancer causes significant distress such as mentally and physically strains to themselves and family members (Emold et al 2011). Therefore good communication skill, availability of continued support, involvement of families required to overcome these difficult emotions (Kvale 2007 & Vilet et al 2013). Karvinen et al. (2013) & Whitaker et al. (2009) identified the relationship between stress, anxiety, intrusive thoughts and compliance to medical care. Certain psychological factors such as feelings of hopelessness, physical and mental strains affect the nursing care and patient's prognosis (Remmers et al 2010). Different intervention strategies have also been discussed in literature such as mindfulness, self-efficacy, emotional support has the beneficial effects to <https://assignbuster.com/effect-of-nursing-on-stress-levels-of-cancer-patients/>

the general health of patients according to Tsang et al. (2012). There are certain factors those influenced the nursing care such as workload, emotional exhaustion, and decision making skills among staff may lead to negative response and affect the patient's well-being (McCormack et al 2011). However, the literature lacks some efficacy based on the good intervention strategies for staff to overcome the difficult patient's behaviour. Overall effective nursing management can be structured to enhance physical, psychological, and emotional wellbeing that assists in promoting positive behaviour and good health outcomes among cancer patients.