

Gesondheidsorg is waarlik 'n multidimensionele area. Dit word duidelik in hierdie uitgawe van Health SA Gesondheid gereflekteer. Daar is 'n verskeidenheid van areas wat gedek word: verpleegkundig, sielkundig, farmakologie, alternatiewe gesondheid, kulturele en reflektiewe denke en ander aspekte.

In dié uitgawe is daar artikels met navorsingsmetodes wat wissel van 'n verskeidenheid kwalitatiewe metodes, opnamemetodes en vergelykende studies. Die volgende aspekte word in die uitgawe van Health SA Gesondheid gedek:

Deur middel van 'n vraelys word 'n verbruikersevaluering gedoen van dienste en aspekte daarvan wat deur drie gemeenskapsonderhoudende geestesgesondheidssentra gelewer is. Die doel was om hierdie inligting te gebruik om die kwaliteit van die dienste in die toekoms te verseker.

Dit blyk dat daar verwarring bestaan oor die konsep 'kliniese kursus'. 'n Filosofies-analitiese navorsingsontwerp word gebruik om die betekenis van die konsep te verduidelik en om 'n definisie daarvan te formuleer. Tradisionele genesers se kennis ten opsigte van diabetes mellitus word bepaal en op grond daarvan word hulle verder onderrig deur middel van interaktiewe werkswinkels.

In die volgende artikel word daar deur middel van 'n kwantitatiewe beskrywende studie die geografiese, funksionele, finansiële en kulturele toeganklikheid van 'n kliniek in Bronkhorstspruit bepaal.

Die rol wat psigofortigene faktore speel word bepaal in die handhawing van lewenskwaliteit deur bejaardes wat gediagnoseer is met rumatoïede artritis of Alzheimer se siekte. Die artikel fokus op die kwalitatiewe ontleding van ongestructureerde onderhoude met bejaardes.

Navorsing oor die wyse waarop reflektiewe denke van leerders gefasiliteer kan word lei tot die aanbeveling dat 'n sodanige model ontwikkel moet word. Ten slotte word navorsing gedoen waaruit die riglyne geformuleer word om onetiese gedrag van hulpverpleegkundiges en sorgwerksters in ouetehuise te bekamp.

Health care is truly a multidimensional area. This is clearly reflected in this issue of Health SA Gesondheid. There are a variety of issues that are covered: nursing, psychology, pharmacology, alternative medicine, cultural, reflective thinking and many more.

There are articles in this issue with research methods that vary between a variety of qualitative methods, survey methods and comparative studies. The following aspects are covered in this issue of Health SA Gesondheid:

Consumer evaluation of the delivery and aspects of service provided at three community-based mental health centres was done by using questionnaires. The aim was to use this information to improve the quality of the services in future.

It seems that there is confusion regarding the meaning of the concept 'clinical thinking'. A philosophical analytical research design was used to clarify the meaning of the concept and to formulate a definition for the concept.

The clinical knowledge of traditional healers pertaining to diabetes mellitus were determined and according to that they were educated through the medium of interactive workshops. In the next article the geographic, functional, financial and cultural accessibility of a health care service in Bronkhorstspruit were determined by means of a quantitative descriptive study.

A study was also done to determine the role of psychofortigenic factors in maintaining quality of life in elderly people diagnosed with either rheumatoid arthritis or Alzheimer's disease. This article focuses on the qualitative analysis of unstructured interviews with older people.

Research with regard to how reflective thinking of learners can be facilitated in clinical nursing education leads to the recommendation that such a model should be developed. Finally research was done from which guidelines were formulated to counteract unethical behaviour of auxiliary nurses and care workers in homes for older persons.