

Die ervaringe van professionele verpleegkundiges met hul verpleegbestuurders speel 'n belangrike rol in die gehalte diens gelewer deur verpleegkundiges. Hierdie aspek word behandel deur James, Kotze en van Rooyen in hul artikel, rakende die verhoudingservaring van professionele verpleegkundiges met hul verpleegbestuurders. Hulle het gevind dat daar 'n afbreek is van die verhouding tussen die professionele verpleegkundiges en hul verpleegbestuurders in die groepe wat ondersoek is. Die uitkoms van die studie vereis verdere navorsing in hierdie veld om sodoende 'n verteenwoordigende prent te skets van verpleegkunde in Suid-Afrika.

Die terminasie van swangerskappe is 'n traumatiese ervaring vir die swanger vrou asook vir die gesondheidswerkers wat hulle moet bystaan. Dit is weereens onderstreep in die artikel deur Meyers, Parkes, Green en Turner. Alhoewel hulle steekproef nie groot was nie, het hulle die bevindinge beaam van vorige studies. Dit sal veral interessant wees om 'n verdere studie uit te voer op die hanteringsmeganisme en die sukses daarvan. Die bevinding in die studie dui aan dat die hanteringsmeganisme in dié studie groep absoluut ontoereikend was en mag straks nadelig wees vir holistiese sorgbeginsels.

Die artikel deur Karl Peltzer en mede-outeurs spreek 'n belangrike feit aan in die stryd teen MIV/VIGS. Die vyf aanbevelings wat hulle maak was al voorheen gestel en dis 'n bron van kommer dat ondanks die feit dat dit telkens uitgestippel en verklaar word, dit steeds deeglike implementasie skort.

In hul artikel oor transendensie en transformasie, het Pretorius en mede-outeurs 'n pleidooi ingesluit vir Gestalt terapeutiese opleiding om Westerse en Euro-sentriese tradisie te transcendeer en om relevant te word vir multi-etniese en multikulturele realiteite van die "Globale Dorp" - 'n stelling wat hulle welsprekend ontwikkel in die artikel.

MIV/VIGS mag wel in die toekoms erken word as die virus wat bygedra tot die mensdom en medisyne se erkenning van die belangrike aspek van emosie en gees met betrekking tot siekte-manifestasie en hoe om hierdie aspekte aan te wend in 'n gesondmakingsonderneming. In lig hiervan, verskaf die artikel deur Pretorius, Goldstein en Stuart insig ten opsigte van die meganismes wat spesifiek in MIV/VIGS funksioneer, maar ook in ander toestande. Dit onderstreep ook die veelvuldige dimensies van menswees wat in ag geneem word in die holistiese bestuur van dié uitdagende siekte.

Wat Roos aanbeveel vir verpleegkundiges wat werk met die "moeilike pasiënt" sal voordelig in ag geneem word en deur almal gebruik word wat na 'n pasiënt omsien, insluitende familieledes en gesondheidswerkers oor die algemeen. Dit is besonders verblydend om te besef dat die term "moeilike pasiënt" nie in 'n neerhalende lig gesien word deur alle professionele verpleegkundiges nie en dat daar na weerspieëling en introspeksie gewend word wanneer daar met die "moeilike pasiënt" gewerk word.

The experiences of professional nurses with their managers play an important role in the quality of service rendered by nurses. This important aspect is explored by James, Kotze and van Rooyen in their article, on the relationship experience of professional nurses with their managers, and found that there was a break down of a relationship between professional nurses and their nurse managers in the group investigated. The result of the study necessitates further research in this field to produce a more representative picture of nursing in SA.

Termination of pregnancy is a traumatic experience not only for the pregnant women involved, but also for the health care workers who have to assist them. This is again underlined in the article by Meyers, Parkes, Green and Turner. Although their sample was not large they have corroborated the findings in previous studies. It would be especially interesting to see a further study on the coping mechanisms employed and the success of these. The finding in this study indicates that the coping mechanisms in this study group was totally inadequate and might even be detrimental to holistic care principles.

The article by Karl Peltzer and co-workers addresses an important fact in the battle against AIDS. The five recommendations that they make have been stated before and it is a source of concern that despite it being spelled out time and again it still lacks proper implementation.

In their article on transcendence and transformation Pretorius and co-authors enter a plea for Gestalt therapeutic training to transcend Western and Euro centric tradition and to become relevant to multi ethnic and multi cultural realities of the "Global Village" – a statement which they eloquently develop in the article.

HIV/AIDS might well be recognized someday as the disease that contributed to the recognition by the human race and medicine of the important impact of emotion and spirit on disease manifestation and how to utilize these aspects in a curative endeavour. In the light of this the article by Pretorius, Goldstein and Stuart provides an insight into the mechanisms at work in HIV specifically but also in other conditions. It also underlines the multiplicity of dimensions of being human to be considered in the holistic management of this testing disease.

What Roos recommends to nurses working with the "difficult patient" may be fruitfully considered and employed by all and everyone who takes care of a patient, including next of kin and healthcare workers in general. It is especially encouraging to realise that the term "difficult patient" is not considered in a derogative light by all professional nurses and that reflection and introspection is resorted to when the "difficult patient" is encountered.