

This edition of Health SA Gesondheid reflects the dichotomous, reciprocal and holistic natures of the two disciplines which are well represented in this Journal namely Psychology and Nursing Science. Dichotomies are inter alia represented by pathogenesis versus salutogenesis, phenomenology versus experimentation, African traditions versus Western modernism, mental and psychological versus physiological well-being, strength versus vulnerability and so forth. The reciprocity of the two disciplines and their interdependence figure consistently in the articles presented in this edition. Three articles refer to the births of babies in the nursing milieu in conjunction with the psychological meaning of the births for parents. Three further articles emphasize reciprocal and holistic paradigms by referring to the similarities between Western nursing versus traditional healing (which focuses on body, soul and spirit), organisation culture (industrial psychology) and nurses' adaptation; and human resources recruiting agencies and nurses' emigration.

The purpose of the first article (Gous and Roos) is to create a deep understanding of the representations of a depressed mother who kills her baby. The tragedy of absence of preventative measures is thus demonstrated and the integration of psychological services at all levels of primary health care advocated. The second article (Van Wyk) discusses the similarities between nursing and traditional healing, namely inter alia a holistic view of man and the acceptance of the reciprocal and interactive roles of man, his environment, his culture and his belief systems. Both disciplines furthermore advocate equilibrium and focus on not only the absence of pathogenic elements but actively embrace a salutogenic view of man. The third article (Du Plessis) investigates the psychological advantages for women who choose to employ private midwives during the births of their babies, as opposed to clinical medicalised births. The fourth article (Botha) is a personal phenomenological explication by parents of a premature baby admitted to an intensive care unit at birth. The strengths as well as the vulnerabilities of the parents are investigated. The last two articles (Khoza; Oosthuizen, Ehlers and Jooste) focus on the adaptation of nurses and the emigration of nurses. The adaptation theme is set against the backdrop of organisational culture and the emigration theme against the backdrop of human resource recruiting agencies. In this edition of Health SA Gesondheid both descriptive and empirical methodologies are represented.

Hierdie uitgawe van Heath SA Gesondheid reflekteer die tweeledigheid, resiprokaliteit en holisme van twee dissiplines wat sterk in die joernaal verteenwoordig word, naamlik Sielkunde en Verpleegkunde. Digotomieë is onder andere patogene versus salutogene, fenomenologie versus eksperimentering, Afrika-tradisie versus Westerse modernisme, geestesgesondheid versus fisiologiese welsyn, krag versus kwesbaarheid en so meer. Die resiprokaliteit van die twee dissiplines en hulle interafhanklikheid figureer telkens in die artikels wat in hierdie uitgawe opgeneem is: Drie artikels verwys na die geboortes van babas in die verplegingsmilieu tesame met die sielkundige betekenis van die geboortes vir die ouers. Drie verdere artikels beklemtoon resiprokaliteit en 'n holistiese paradigma deur verwysing na ooreenkomste tussen westerse verpleging versus tradisionele genesing (wat op die liggaam, psige en gees fokus; organisasiekultuur (bedryfsielkunde) en aanpassing van verpleegkundiges; en menslikehulpbronwerwingsagentskappe en die emigrasie van verpleegkundiges.

Die doel van die eerste artikel (Gous en Roos) is om 'n diep begrip vir die verteenwoordigings van 'n teneergedrukte moeder wat haar baba vermoor teweeg te bring. Hierdeur word die tragedie van voorkomingsgebrek beklemtoon en die intergrasie van sielkundige dienste op alle vlakke van primêre gesondheidsorg bepleit. Die tweede artikel (Van Wyk) dui op die ooreenkomste tussen verpleging en tradisionele genesing as synde inter alia 'n holistiese menssiening en aanvaarding van die resiproke en interaktiewe rol van die mens, sy omgewing, sy kultuur en sy geloof. Verder streef beide benaderings na ewilibrum en fokus nie net op afwesigheid van patogene elemente nie maar handhaaf aktief 'n salutogene lewenssiening. Die derde artikel (Du Plessis) ondersoek die sielkundige voordele vir vroue wat kies om private vroedvroue by die geboorte van hulle babas te gebruik, in teenstelling met kliniese, gemedikaliseerde bevallings. Die vierde artikel (Botha) is 'n persoonlike fenomenologiese vertelling deur ouers van 'n premature baba wat in 'n intensiewesorgeenheid opgeneem is. Die ouers se kwesbaarhede sowel as sterktes word ondersoek. Die laaste twee artikels (Khoza; Oosthuizen, Ehlers en Jooste) fokus op verpleegtersaanpassing en verpleegtersemigrasie respektiewelik. Die aanpassingstema se agtergrond is organisasiekultuur en die emigrasietema se agtergrond is menslikehulpbronwerwingsagentskappe. Sowel beskrywende as empiriese metodologieë word in hierdie uitgawe van Health SA Gesondheid weergegee.