

The articles in this issue of Health SA Gesondheid address issues from traditional and faith healers to politics in nursing. A wide variety of topics are discussed that are relevant to providing quality education, practice and research in the health service setting. Important conclusions are reached in these articles. It seems from research findings that traditional healers are more willing than faith healers to work within government health service. This poses a challenge for researchers to conduct follow-up research to ascertain the reasons why faith healers are not so willing to cooperate. Another important finding regarding cancer prevention among black South African university students is that cancer self-examination and tests should be adopted on a wider scale. This is very important finding for professionals involved in primary health care as they could contribute in providing community education to prevent cancer.

Another important finding is that both clinical decision-making based on the nursing process and intuition are necessary in order to facilitate better and more complete problem solving in ICU. Educators and practitioners can utilise this finding to promote quality health care in ICU. The importance of the foundation of a proposed curriculum, an educational plan and an implementation strategy is emphasised in the article on a Model for Curriculum Development in Nursing. These dimensions in the curriculum can contribute to improving the quality of nursing education. On post-graduate level of nursing education the importance of quality assessment of doctoral programmes are described. Admission criteria, progression and graduation of students are core components in providing quality doctoral programmes. Continuous assessment of the doctoral curriculum, faculty, and resources are part and parcel of providing quality doctoral programmes. Ongoing self-assessment, improvement and comparison with other doctoral programmes in nursing are the evaluation goals. International collaboration in assessment of doctoral programmes can contribute to the quality of these programmes. In the last article politics in nursing is addressed. This is a topic most nurses avoid. The time has come for nurses to be educationally prepared to participate in the game of power and politics so that health issues can be reformed, facilities for effective higher education in nursing, as well as facilities to enable nurses to render effective patient care in any given situation can be promoted. What a wide variety of issues to reflect on! Maybe one can come to the conclusion that there are more challenges than solutions facing us today in providing quality health service, education and research.

Die artikels in hierdie uitgawe van Health SA Gesondheid spreek sake van tradisionele- en geloofsgenesers to politiek in verpleging aan. 'n Wye verskeidenheid onderwerpe wat relevant is in die voorsiening van kwaliteit onderrig, praktyk en navorsings in die gesondheidsdiensopset word aangespreek. Belangrike gevolgtrekkings word gemaak in hierdie artikels. Dit kom voor vanuit navorsingsbevindings dat tradisionele genesers meer gewillig is as geloofsgenesers om saam met die regeringsgesondheidsdienste te werk. Dit bied 'n uitdaging aan navorsers om opvolg navorsing uit te voer om vas te stel waarom geloofsgenesers nie so gewillig is om saam te werk nie. 'n Ander belangrike bevinding betreffende voorkoming van kanker by swart Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit studente is dat daar op 'n wyer skaal kanker self-ondersoek en toetse onderneem behoort te word. Dit is 'n baie belangrike bevinding vir die primêre gesondheidsorgveld omdat hulle by kan dra om gemeenskapsonderrig aan te bied om kanker te voorkom.

'n Ander belangrike bevinding is dat kliniese besluitneming gebaseer op die verpleegproses sowel as intuïsie noodsaaklik is om beter en algehele probleemoplossing in die ISE te fasiliteer. Opvoedkundiges en praktisyns kan hierdie bevinding gebruik om kwaliteit sorg in die ISE te bevorder. Die belang van die grondslag van 'n voorgestelde kurrikulum, 'n onderrigprogram en 'n implementeringstrategie word benadruk in die artikel wat handel oor 'n Model vir Kurrikulumontwikkeling in Verpleegkunde. Hierdie dimensies in die kurrikulum kan bydra tot verbetering in die kwaliteit van verpleegonderwys. Op die vlak van nagraadse verpleegonderwys word die belang van kwaliteit evaluasie van doktrale programme beskryf. Toelatingskriteria, vordering en afstudering van studente is kernkomponente in die voorsiening van gehalte doktrale programme. Deurlopende evaluasie van die doktrale kurrikulum, personeel en hulpbronne maak deel uit van die voorsiening van gehalte doktrale programme. Deurlopende self-evaluasie en verbetering en vergelyking met ander doktrale programme in verpleegkunde is die evaluasie doelstellings. Internasionale samewerking in evaluasie van doktrale programme kan bydra tot die kwaliteit van hierdie programme. In die laaste artikel word politiek in verpleging aangespreek. Dit is 'n onderwerp wat meeste verpleegkundiges vermy. Die tyd het aangebreek dat verpleegkundiges opvoedkundig voorberei moet word om deel te neem in die spel van mag en politiek sodat gesondheidsake hervorm kan word, fasiliteite vir effektiewe hoër onderwys in verpleging, sowel as fasiliteite om verpleegkundiges in staat te stel om effektiewe pasiënte sorg te bied in enige gegewe situasie bevorder kan word. Wat 'n wye verskeidenheid van sake om oor te reflekteer! Miskien kan mens tot die slotsom kom dat daar meer uitdagings as oplossings is wat ons in die gesig staar om gehalte gesondheidsdiens, onderrig en navorsing te voorsien.

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