

## Reports 2008

Ref no 2008/01

Title **HOW ARE NEW ZEALAND MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS INTEGRATING NATIONAL RECOVERY COMPETENCIES INTO THEIR PRACTICE?**

Author Chris TANDY

The concept of 'recovery' and 'recovery oriented' practice are essential components to contemporary mental health care provision in the UK. Consistently since 2001, government policy directives and guidance documents acknowledge the significance of recovery philosophies and practice initiatives.

Abstract This study report will present findings from a study tour in New Zealand, recognised worldwide as a pioneering country in terms of recovery orientated practice, models and strategies within mental health services. The NZ Mental Health Act Commission identified the significance of recovery competencies for the Mental Health Workforce in 2001.

Ref no 2008/2

Title **STUDY TRIP TO WORK UNDER THE MENTORSHIP OF ONE OF THE WORLD LEADERS IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN THE TREATMENT OF ANGER AND VIOLENCE IN MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS**

Author Carolin WALKER

The levels of impact of assaultive and aggressive behaviour among forensic patients has been demonstrated in a number of studies to be a problem of significant clinical concern and the contribution of 'anger' as a causal factor in the activation of this aggression is generally recognised by clinicians as an important factor to address in the reduction of the risk of violent recidivism. Anger has been identified as one of the factors most strongly predictive of future patient aggression, both within psychiatric hospitals and following discharge.

Abstract The State Hospital's multi-disciplinary anger project was established within the Clinical Psychology Department to develop clinical methods to assess and treat anger with severely mentally disordered offenders. This is an area in which there had been virtually no previous research in the UK. Professor Ray Novaco, who had done much of the ground-breaking work in the area of anger assessment and treatment in an international context, took on the role of Honorary Research Consultant to the State Hospital's anger treatment programme.

This study involved a period of four weeks under the supervision and guidance of Professor Ray Novaco at the University of California. This was an ideal opportunity to learn from an expert in the field of anger research and study what has worked previously.

Ref no 2008/3

Title **A SEAMLESS JOURNEY WITHIN HEALTHCARE FOR THE PATIENT WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY VISITING CENTRES IN THE UK**

Author June BROWN

Emerging international evidence indicates that people with learning disabilities have greater unmet health care needs than the rest of the general population.

Abstract Throughout the United Kingdom models of improved service have been implemented in line with national policies. At times, although current learning disability policies intentions are to allow a more inclusive, co-ordinated approach to care for people with a learning disability, this is not always possibly due to the current processes and systems followed to deliver care (Sweeney, 2004). Addressing current practice to accommodate and include and include an equitable service for patients with learning disabilities is paramount therefore the main aims of the study are as follows –

Examine the issues surrounding access to health care services in all countries.

To identify areas of best practices where healthcare is equitable.

To highlight strategies implemented to improve the quality of health care provision.

To explore levels of partnership working between the healthcare provider and user.

To benchmark good practice in which strategies implemented reflect a positive patient experience.

Ref no 2008/4

Title **TO EXPLORE AND IDENTIFY THE COUNSELLING NEEDS OF MEN UNDERGOING GENETIC TESTING FOR THE BrCa GENE CHANGES**

Author Helene WESTMORELAND

Limited empirical research is available regarding the potential psychological impact, which men undergoing genetic testing for the BrCa gene changes may experience.

Abstract Retrospective qualitative method of enquiry was adopted to explore the experiences of men who had previously undergone genetic testing for the BrCa gene changes.

The results from this study appeared to confirm the findings from the previous studies, which suggest that this group of men are at risk of experiencing adverse psychological reactions to a positive BrCa genetic test, These adverse reactions appear to be associated with issues pertaining to protracted grief, guilt and concerns about their future health.

Ref no 2008/5

Title **WHAT STRATEGIES SHOULD BE EMPLOYED BY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS WHEN 'BREAKING BAD NEWS' TO PATIENTS UNDERGOING GENETIC SCREENING FOR 'LONG QT SYNDROME'?**

Author Julie ELLIS-JONES

The overall aim of this review is to critically appraise the literature to date concerning opinion, consensus and research examining what strategies should be employed by Health Care Professionals when conveying bad news to patients with Long QT Syndrome, with a view to identifying any deficit in current practice. The literature is presented with specific emphasis on patients', relatives' and health care professionals' perceptions on breaking the news.

Abstract Employing simple strategies when delivering bad news can impact significantly on the patient's recall of the event. Key communication techniques of Health Care Professionals must be considered a fundamental pre-requisite to efficient patient care by taking into consideration the particular style of speech used, the ability to listen and actively respond to the patient's verbal and non-verbal reactions. In addition to this, it is imperative that patients are provided with additional supportive information in the form of an up-to-date evidence-based information booklet on Long QT Syndrome. .

Ref no 2008/6

Title **COMPARISON OF THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE SCOTTISH AND CANADIAN YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES**

Author Susan SMITH

The purpose of the study leave to Canada was to compare how the needs of young people who offend have their mental health issues addressed. To examine and discuss best practice whilst over there, report on this and implement it when back in Scotland.

The aims from the visit to Canada were to have gained three specific areas of increased knowledge and understanding for practice development. These areas were:

Abstract A greater understanding of issues of Conduct disorders and use of CBT within this field  
Implementations and practice of Multi systemic Therapy  
A viewpoint from service users and parents.

Within this report a comparison is drawn between the Youth Justice Service within Canada and that of the Youth Justice Service in Scotland including legalisation that head led them both to their current practice and thus the service that they offer. An overview of the services and provisions visited is described, along with academic research on this subject from Professor Leschied.

Ref no 2008/7

Title **SUPPORT NEEDS FOLLOWING DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER: THE PATIENT'S PERSPECTIVE.**

Author Michelle SAMSON

This qualitative phenomenological study aims to explore the support needs of people new diagnosed with lung cancer. A phenomenological philosophy was used to provide an essential framework to the study.

Abstract Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with a purposive sample of 5 people newly diagnosed with lung cancer. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and a thematic analysis resulted in 13 initial interrelated themes. The two most significant themes as described by the participants were explored in depth they were: Hope and Support.

Ref no 2008/8

Title **AN EXPLORATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FAMILIES WITH A CHILD/ADOLESCENT WHO HAS HAD A DIAGNOSIS AND IS RECEIVING TREATMENT IN THE ONCOLOGY WARD AT CARDIFF AND VALE NHS TRUST.**

Author Sue KING

Abstract Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust treat approximately eighty children per year who have been diagnosed with a potentially terminal illness within the specialist cancer centre at the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff. Whilst the emotional experience of the family has been explored in the international literature, there is very little work that investigates and reports on the family's social and psychological experience that may develop during this stressful time.

This research will therefore explore and examine the impact of this experience on parents whilst a child is in the intensive treatment phase. The experience of all families will be explored and common themes or different experiences noted.

Ref no 2008/9

Title **UNDERSTANDING KEY CONCERNS FOR PATIENT INVOLVEMENT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

Author Dr Alun JONES

This report concerns an educational project carried out in Western Australia. The aims of the project were to learn about key issues concerned with establishing a unified mental health service consumer movement. The project involved working alongside mental health professionals and consumer groups including the indigenous populations of Western Australia.

Abstract Research demonstrates that personal involvement with healthcare and educational programmes can promote feelings of ownership and better self-management, leading to a greater sense of personal empowerment. In turn this has the potential to enhance self-esteem and individual effectiveness (Tait and Lester, 2005).

The report suggests ways that service users and mental health professionals can work in partnership to enhance the quality of mental health care programmes brings gains in the form of greater mutual empathy and a heightened appreciation of the difficulties faced by people in need of mental health services and those professionals who provide services.

Ref no 2008/10

Title **AN ONLINE DELPHI STUDY OUTLINING EXPERTS' AGREED COMPETENCIES FOR FUTURE NHS CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR OR EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) TRAINING.**

Author Andrew LINNEY

Abstract This report suggests essential preparation is needed when planning an NHS response to a major incident. The paper describes an online Delphi study designed to find consensus amongst UK experts in managing the response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or explosive (CBRNe) emergencies. It identifies and recommends 10 key competencies for the future training of NHS staff.

Ref no 2008/11

Title **WHY WEIGHT: OBESITY AND THE PERCEIVED LINK WITH GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE. HOW IS THIS AFFECTING US AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?**

Author Felicity LILLINGTON

Abstract This literature based dissertation aims to explore the terms obesity and glucose intolerance and examine the perceived link between the two. It will examine the complications of glucose intolerance including type 2 diabetes. It will discuss what measures are in place to manage this group of patients. Health behaviour and outcomes will be explored and how these would benefit from the implementation for change in practice in primary care.

Glucose intolerance and subsequent insulin resistance is considered to be an important stage in the development of type 2 diabetes. At this early stage of glucose intolerance there is a unique window of opportunity for lifestyle recommendations to alter disease progression. There is strong evidence to suggest type 2 diabetes can be prevented or delayed by lifestyle changes.

Ref no 2008/12

Title **IS NURSING IN COUNTRIES THAT EXPERIENCED THE OUTBREAK OF SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS) MORE OR BETTER PREPARED FOR AN EXTENDED MAJOR INCIDENT OR POTENTIAL INFLUENZA PANDEMIC?**

Author Scott BENNETT

Abstract This paper documents a journey examining:  
The manner in which Singapore and Canada managed the SARS outbreak; the lessons they learnt from these outbreaks and the recommendations they implemented as a result of those events; and the likelihood of that experience increasing their ability to better combat a future sustained outbreak/major incident. The final area examined was an analysis between this and how countries such as the UK, which had minimal exposure to SARS, would be able to combat a sustained outbreak.

Ref no 2008/13

Title **TO SCOPE AND DETERMINE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE IN CASE SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT, RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE OF A LAY VOLUNTEER, SIMULATED PATIENT (SP) PROGRAMME.**

Author Alna ROBB

Abstract The term Simulated Patient (SP), involves the use of individuals trained to portray the roles of patients, family members or others to provide an opportunity for a clinical student to learn or be evaluated in the practice of physical exam skills, history taking skills, communication skills, professionalism and integrity in relationships. SPs have been involved in medical education over the past 25 years and in nurse education to a lesser extent, in Northern America. In the United Kingdom all medical schools have SPs (either as professional actors or volunteers (VPs)), however the introduction of SPs in the nursing curricula in the United Kingdom (UK) has been slower.

This travel scholarship facilitated the author to scope and determine standards of practice in case scenario development, recruitment, training and quality assurance of a lay volunteer Simulated Patient (SP) programme. Very few of the institutions visited used lay volunteers on a regular basis therefore the author investigated the use of SPs in whichever context they were involved in nursing and medical education.

Ref no 2008/14

Title **DEALING WITH SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH – A NEW CHALLENGE**

Author Mary NICOL

Abstract This report describes the outcomes of a four week study tour to visit cardiac genetic centres in Australia and North America. A comparison between the cardiac genetic services of the All Wales Medical Genetic Services based in Cardiff South Wales, with Melbourne and Toronto was undertaken to observe variations that would help inform best practice. It enabled close observations of the delivery of genetic counselling services specifically to families touched by sudden cardiac death (SCD) or sudden arrhythmic death syndrome (SADS). This report describes the commonalities and difficulties that exist between the three countries that can affect the successful delivery of a specialised cardiovascular genetic service. Reassuringly, despite similar political and financial constraints, colleagues abroad were equally committed to providing the best possible service to all their patients and their family members. The study identified aspects of good clinical practice in dealing with families affected by SCD/SADS that can be implemented through the Coronial system. The travel award offered an excellent opportunity to guide development of multi-disciplinary cardiovascular genetic services in Wales.

Ref no 2008/15

Title **IMPROVING NURSE WORKFORCE PLANNING – WHAT ARE THE LESSONS FROM CANADA FOR THE UK?**

Author Pauline MILNE

The report presents the findings of a study tour to Ontario, Canada to examine the approaches taken to nursing workforce planning, including strategies for the recruitment and retention of nurses.

Abstract During the study tour meetings were held with a number of key stakeholders across a variety of organisations including government departments, professional organisations, trade unions, academic institutes and healthcare organisations. This approach ensured that a range of perspectives were gained on how nursing workforce planning and recruitment and retention initiatives were being taken forward within the Province of Ontario.

The report provides an overview of the nursing contexts in both Ontario and the United Kingdom. It also highlights several examples of good practice in relation to nursing workforce planning in Ontario and makes recommendations for how the learning could be applied within England, and more specifically within NHS East of England.

Ref no 2008/16

Title **COMPARISON OF HEALTH CARE SUPPORT WORKER SKILLS, TRAINING AND SUPPORT**

Author Tessa CALLAGHAN

Abstract This benchmarking exercise looked at the Health Care Support Worker (HCSW) practice and training within specific NHS organisations in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and compared the results with practice in Boston, USA. The benchmarking exercise also looked at the educational levels required to underpin practice, in order to ensure high quality patient care. All the organisations visited recognised the central role the HCSWs have in direct patient care, and are in the process of developing mechanisms to implement organisations wide standards and training for the HCSWs. This benchmarking process identified that HCSWs are carrying out a vast range of skills from “basic nursing care” to caring for patients on haemodialysis, with varying levels of training and competency assessment taking place. All of the organisations visited were using some form of competency assessment. Most of the organisations visited used the NVQs in Health and Social Care or Health as the competency framework for practice. Whilst NVQ training tended to be co-ordinated from a central point, the majority of other clinical skills training tended to take place within Directorates and were not standardised across the organisation. One common concern was the lack of Government direction in the development and training needed to underpin the new Band 4 Assistant Practitioner Role.

Ref no 2008/17

Title **THE EVIDENCE FOR TWO TYPES OF BURN DRESSING**

Author Susan Frances BROOKES

Observation of practice within a team of primary care nurses presented an opportunity to examine the evidence for the choice of dressings used to treat burns.

Abstract The evidence underpinning the use of two dressings containing silver, commonly used in burn care, was examined using a literature review, and two papers were selected for detailed analysis.

Ref no 2008/18

Title **LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CANADIAN LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE ROLE**

Author Katrina WHITTINGHAM

Demographic changes in Scotland are driving health care providers to re-think how healthcare can be provided in the future. New roles such as the Assistant Practitioner are emerging. The qualitative study used, constructivist methodologies to consider if lessons could be learned from the Albertan, Canadian Licensed

Abstract Practical Nurse model in terms of:

- Educational preparation
- Roles in practice
- Regulation

Ref no 2008/19

Title **EXPLORING MODELS OF SEXUAL REHABILITATION IN CANCER CARE**

Author Isabel WHITE

Abstract The overall aim of this travel scholarship was to improve the sexual rehabilitation of individuals and couples in the UK whose sexual lives have been adversely affected by their experience of cancer. This aim was to be achieved through identification of best practice in two American cancer centres where specific sexual rehabilitation programmes for those experiencing difficulties resulting from cancer treatment had been established. This exploration acknowledged the different levels of service development and resource allocation for cancer rehabilitation and survivorship between British and American cancer centres.

Ref no 2008/20

Title **HOW EFFECTIVE ARE HOSPITAL BASED PALLIATIVE CARE TEAMS IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PATIENTS WITH LIFE LIMITING ILLNESSES, WHEN COMPARED TO STANDARD CARE**

Author Caroline THOMAS

Abstract The United Kingdom's government recently increased its commitment to ensure patient's more access to specialist palliative care teams (Department of Health, 2008) and in response to this many hospital based palliative care teams expanded, without any real evidence that actually determined the effectiveness of services teams deliver. The worry is that with a lack of available evidence, along with implications from the current financial climate rationing of services may be undertaken and specialist services may be one area that may be reviewed under health care planning. A literature search was undertaken to obtain evidence to answer the set aims of this paper and determine that hospital based palliative care teams improve quality of life for patients with life limiting illnesses and provide benefits regarding service delivery. A systematic review was performed, and 2 specific research papers, which presented the highest level of research quality, were critiqued using 2 particular frameworks to answer the aims of the paper.

Ref no 2008/21

Title **AN INVESTIGATION INTO IMPROVING ADOLESCENT CARE IN POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST**

Author Marion POTTER and Vivienne TURNER

Abstract Teenagers have traditionally been cared for on a general paediatric ward, amongst babies and children from the age of 0-16 years. Two years ago a dedicated area for adolescents was developed, alongside a transition programme. It was recognised that both the care of teenagers and their transition into adult services, whilst transformed by these developments, needed to be improved.

Abstract A two week study tour of British Columbia Women and Children's Hospital, Vancouver and Sick Kids, Toronto was undertaken. These centres of excellence have inpatients up to the age of 18, and have transition programmes which have been in place for approximately 20 years. The purpose of this visit was to discuss and observe practice, with the aim of developing our programme in a District General Hospital.

Ref no 2008/22

Title **TO IMPLEMENT A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON WHETHER 100% SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY IN HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTS, FOR ADULT AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES WOULD BE FIT FOR PURPOSE TO SUPPORT 'DESIGNED FOR LIFE (2005) AND THE CLINICAL FUTURES PROGRAMME IN GWENT, TO EMBACE PRIVACY, SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD FRIENDLY ACCOMMODATION.**

Author Carole CROCKER

In Britain, nightingale wards were the design of choice in most hospitals until the post war years, when hospitals moved into a build design traditionally built in-patient areas in 'bay' design with four or more patients to a bay with a few single rooms per ward (Glind et al, 2007). However, the modern healthcare service is moving towards designs that embrace a 'healing environment' that supports a reduction in stress, increases in safety, privacy and dignity.

Abstract The report offers detail into the Clinical Futures Programme in Gwent, and examines the impact of single room design in hospital healthcare settings, exploring the benefits, risks and impact. The report will analyse the patient, public and staff experiences working within and managed within a single room environment. The report challenges the consideration and design of room layout, workforce planning, protection, safeguarding, patient experience and resource utilisation.

Ref no 2008/23

Title **A PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF MIDWIVES ACCOUNTS OF MIDWIFERY EXPERTISE**

Author Louise SIMPSON

Abstract This thesis reports the findings of a qualitative study which aims to explore the nature of intrapartum midwifery expertise using a phenomenological approach, in order to illuminate the essential characteristics and skills that facilitate optimal birth outcomes for women. The primary aim of the research was to gain an in-depth understanding of the meanings midwives place on the; 'nature of midwifery,' 'normal birth,' and 'expertise in childbirth,' exploring these meanings in a cultural context.

Ref no 2008/24

Title **A COMPARATIVE REPORT OF THE ROLE OF A NURSE PRACTITIONER ON THE UK**

Author Penny FORTESCUE

Abstract The aim of this study was to compare the role of a Nurse Practitioner (NP) and observe Australian scope of practice and the distinct domains including assessment, education and opportunistic health promotion/prevention, and referral to other health professionals, compared to the UK Royal College of Nursing (RCN) Competencies 2008. To observe the NP's level of level of independent practice, comparing their criteria for treatment of, for example wounds, limb injuries, burns, minor head lacerations and minor ailments, to that of the UK, contrasting the amount of collaborative practice with senior registrars and consultants in the acute setting.

Ref no 2008/25

Title **ENGAGING WITH NEW AND EMERGING COMMUNITIES – A STUDY INTO THE PROBLEMS FACED BY ROMA MIGRANTS IN DERBY FROM THE EASTERN SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

Author Sue MCCREA

During the latter part of 2007, Derby experienced an influx of Roma coming from the Eastern region of the Slovak Republic, in particular the areas in and around Kosice, Michalovce and Presov.

This group presented services within the city problems that hadn't been seen in other ethnic groups coming to the area, generally because of the large numbers and the level of poverty and deprivation in which they were living.

Lack of understanding of UK law, culture and customs led to major problems, particularly in the area of the safeguarding of children and community tensions. These problems exacerbated the difficulty of engaging with services and a profound lack of trust with providers of health, education, police, environmental departments and social care agencies.

Abstract

It was decided that to achieve any degree of success with this hard to reach group, a new way of working was needed in order for any level of engagement to be achieved and work began to produce a proposal for a service for new and emerging communities within the city with particular focus on the Roma community.

To maximise the possibility of achieving success in engagement with this community group, funding was provided by the Florence Nightingale Foundation to visit the eastern area of the Slovak Republic. Information was collected from integrated and separated Roma settlements, hospitals, health centres and schools in the cities of Kosice, Michalovce, Humenne and surrounding areas to gain an understanding of the problems this group face and what approaches to working with them are most successful.

Ref no 2008/26

Title **A TRANS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF THE ORGANISATION AND DELIVERY OF CARE IN HEADACHE CENTRES WORLDWIDE**

Author Ria BHOLA

Headache is a significant problem that is both disabling and costly. The need to provide better outcomes for patients with headaches and to minimise the cost involved in doing so, has prompted the search for new modes of service delivery. This study set out to explore the service components, organisation and the nursing role from various cultural, economic and global perspectives.

It aimed to improve the patient journey by delivery of best practice within NHS cost constraints and to inform UK practice by exploring and drawing on the experience of service provision from prominent international centres.

Abstract Global headache centres were visited in the USA (Philadelphia, Michigan, The Mayo Clinics in Rochester and Arizona), Copenhagen, Bangkok, Sydney and Brazil. This enabled comparison of the service components and the nursing role within both privately and publicly funded healthcare systems.

The aims were achieved through observation and evaluation of clinical practice together with the opportunity to discuss these with service leads and the multidisciplinary teams of each healthcare setting. It was invaluable to gain insight into both the challenges and the outcomes achieved in a variety of service settings which aim to meet patient needs effectively and efficiently.

Ref no 2008/27

Title **THE PARENT-CHILD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (PCAP) BREAKING THE CYCLE BUILDING NEW LIVES**

Author Victor ROBINSON

This report contains information relating to health and social service provision within NI where the author resides. It goes on to describe the pattern of alcohol consumption and the use of alcohol generally within the province in an attempt to offer some degree of contextual meaning and explanation to the conditions recognised as Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

Abstract Beyond this, the report catalogues some information in detail relating to certain aspects of the scholarly visit, beginning with the initial four day intensive training in the use of the Parent-Child Assistance Programme otherwise referred to as the PCAP Model, as well as the time spent in the second week within the specialist FAS DPN clinic, that is situated within the CHDD campus at the Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Centre in Seattle, USA.

Ref no 2008/28

Title **NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF SPECIALIST PALLIATIVE CARE PROVISION FOR ADULT PATIENTS WITH NON-MALIGNANT LIFE-LIMITING DISEASE IN THE DAY CARE SETTING**

Author Kendra WALES

In recent years there has been an increase in specialist palliative care provision for patients with non-malignant life-limiting disease. With this increase, it is important to know what the issues are in caring for this group of people and their families, hence the need for this study.

Abstract The aim of this study was to investigate nurses' perceptions of specialist palliative care provision for adult patients with non-malignant life-limiting disease in the specialist palliative day care setting.

The study used a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. A purposive sample of 7 nurses was obtained from the specialist palliative day care setting across Tayside. Semi-structured 1-1 interviews were utilised to collect data, tapes were transcribed and data was analysed using a process of thematic analysis.

Ref no 2008/29

Title **RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR MSC HEALTHCARE RESEARCH: NURSES' PERCEPTION OF THE LIVERPOOL CARE PATHWAY (LCP) FOR THE DYING.**

Author Kwame ANSU

Abstract The Liverpool Care Pathway is a recent multi-professional document used in UK health care system. Available literature shows that the LCP improves end-of-life care and stresses the continued need to educate healthcare professionals to ensure the success of the tool. It is also clear from the literature that studies have not addressed nurses' perception of the LCP adequately. Those that attempted did not have large enough samples, were mostly qualitative or placed little emphasis on nurses. The need for more quantitative studies with larger sample sizes to study the perception of HNs and AHNs is therefore warranted.

Ref no 2008/30

Title **A STUDY OF THE STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE EXCELLENCE IN NURSING OLDER PEOPLE: A CASE STUDY IF THE HARTFORD GERIATRIC NURSING INITIATIVE AND RELATED INITIATIVES FOR OLDER PEOPLE WITH COMPLEX NEEDS.**

Author Claire GOODMAN

Abstract Across the western world, health policy and service development are increasingly focused on providing health care that can recognise and respond to the needs of an ageing population. A major aim of health policy for older people in England has been to ensure they have appropriate and timely access to services, quality of care and equitable allocation of finite resources (Department of Health 2001, 2007, Christensen et al 2009). Nursing has a key contribution to make to the achievement of these goals. This report describes a visit to America to review a programme of initiatives (Hartford Geriatric Nursing Initiatives) that are designed to promote and build the development of nursing leadership, education, practice and research in the care of care of older people.

Ref no 2008/31

Title **NURSING AS A CAREER AMONGST SOUTH ASIANS: EXPLORATION OF THE STATUS, ROLE AND CORE VALUES OF NURSING IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.**

Author Alison FINCH

It is well recognised that nurses need to be representative to the cultural needs of peoples' lives (Foolchand 2000) and reflective of the local population (Daly et al 2003). Yet within my employing London Trust, only 6% of the current nursing workforce describe themselves as being of South Asian heritage. This under-representation remains largely unexplored. Leading to a proposal for this project being drafted. Nursing needs strong cultural advocacy form within the profession, but what remains apparent is that nurses from Asian backgrounds do not often hold influential nursing roles within the N.H.S.

Abstract The resulting exploratory study was undertaken in India, within Chandigarh in the Punjab and Bangalore in the south of the country during early 2009. A visit to Nepal was also incorporated into the project design to build on and compare observations. Cancer settings were predominantly chosen for the project as they most closely matched my own clinical background, interest and experience.

The principal aim of the travel scholarship was to explore the role of nursing within the Indian Subcontinent with a view to contextualising findings amongst nursing in the UK.

Ref no 2008/32

Title **THE USE OF SIMULATION IN PRE-REGISTRATION NURSE EDUCATION: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE.**

Author Amanda GARROW

Abstract This study has explored the use of simulation in pre-registration from an international perspective. By sharing experiences of nurse educators it was hoped that I would be better informed to develop the use of simulation here at Northumbria University. It was invaluable to visit other simulation centres to discuss and view equipment, layout and resourcing, and observing the delivery of education. I was able to meet with students and had the opportunity to gain insight into how they perceived simulation and how prepared they felt for practice. By gaining insight into the student's perspective and the experiences of the nurse educators, it has informed the development and delivery of the use of simulation. It is hoped that this has had a positive impact on the student experience and consequently their ability to deliver clinical skills in practice.