Nursing care
Communication
Educational needs



Primary Care Nurses to treat Patients with a Disability

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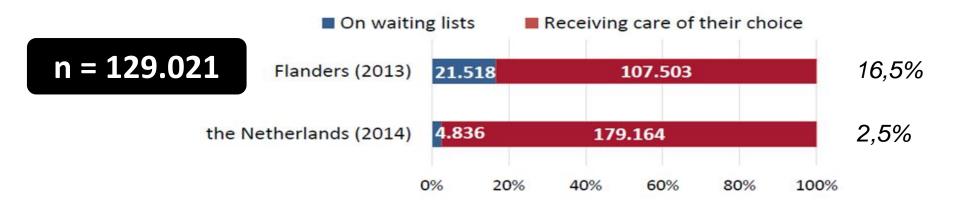








Patients with a disability in Belgium



Primary Care is highly accessible

institutional care



primary care



Objective

To detect needs of **primary care nurses** in their care for people with a disability regarding

- Nursing care
- Communication
- Educational needs

In order to provide best **quality of care** to people with a disability and their informal caregivers







Methods

Development of questionnaire

- multidisciplinary team of primary care professionals:
 - 4 general practitioners
 - 20 primary care nurses
- content decided in consensus; in several meetings





Methods

Definition of disability

- = a physical and/or intellectual disability
- ≠ disabilities due to the normal ageing process

Distribution of questionnaire

electronically to primary care nurses working in Limburg (Belgium)

Analysis

- descriptive statistics
- ❖ SPSS 22.0

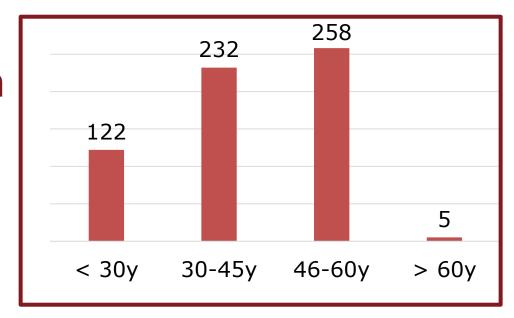


Results - Characteristics

Response rate

617 / 1.547 questionnaires (40%)

Age distribution



Delivering care to

16 patients (SD 10) with 5 disabled persons (SD 6)



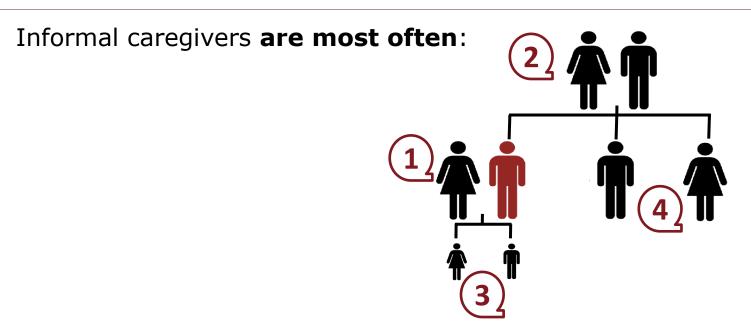
Results – Care settings PCN

Care settings in which primary care nurses (PCN) deliver care to people with disabilities

PCN (n = 588)	Home care only	Home & residential care	Residential care only
	54%	23%	23%



Results - Informal care



PCN in **contact** with informal caregivers

2/3 PCN with at least half of them

Most PCN report **overburdening** of informal caregivers due to:

- overload of tasks (72%),
- coping with disability (56%),
- difficulties to find suitable care for DP (48%)
- difficulties in their communication with DP (44%)



Results - Nursing care

Most frequently administered nursing care:

	Frequently
Hygienically care	96%
Administering medication (+/-injections)	75%
Wound care	55%
42% Stoma (gastro-colo-urethra)	
34% Post-operative	
24% Decubitus	
Enema administering	31%
Use of an urinary catheter to drain and collect urine from the bladder	15%



Results - Nursing care

Most frequently reported clinical problems by PCN in their care for PD:

	Frequently
Physical problems	88%
Educational questions about clinical problems	73%
Mental and behavioural problems	70%
Follow-up of nutritional status (malnutrition or obesity)	50%
Problems with swallowing	31%



Results - Communication

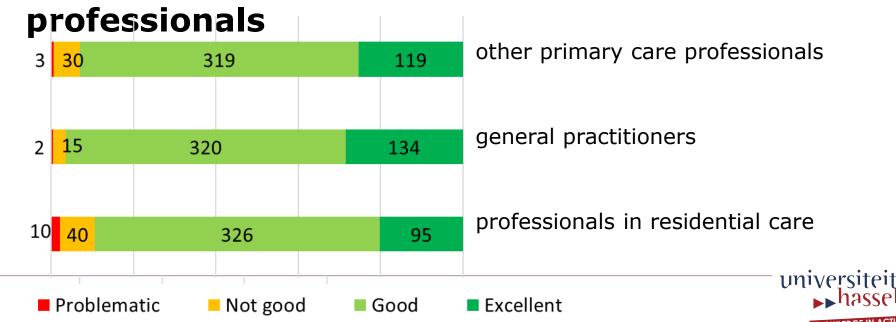
Communication with PD

93% good to excellent

7% miscommunication due to:

- low intellectual capacities
- no tools to communicate
- cultural differences

Communication with primary healthcare



Results - Education

Educational needs of primary care nurses (PCN) regarding clinical knowledge

	RANKING
Dealing with behavioural problems	1
Muscle rigidity and –spasticity	2
Muscle diseases	3
Epilepsy	4
Cerebral palsy	5
Acquired brain injury	6
Down syndrome	7
Relational problems (sexual needs)	8
Socio-emotional age	9
Dealing with functional loss	10

→ no significant difference between

PCN working exclusively in PD's "home" & "home & residential care"



Results - Education

Inadequate knowledge of primary care nurses (PCN) about services resorting under Flemish agency for persons with disabilities (VAPH)

	PCN
Procedure for admission in residential care facilities	80%
Residential care facilities in the region	62%
Personal assistance budget	81%



Conclusion

a significant need for education of PCN to nurse PD

- no necessity to create a new curriculum:
 - elaborating on existing topics, with specific consideration for the needs of patients with a physical and/or intellectual disability can fill in the gaps nurses reported in this research.
- in organizations:
 - design educational programs to provide PCN with skills to provide high quality care to PD.



Thank you!



Claes N, Storms H, Moermans V. Care, communication and educational needs of primary care nurses to treat disabled patients. Journal of Nursing Education and Practice 2016, Vol. 6, No. 7

