

## **Planning, intervention, and evaluation of health care in communities**

- The five components of nursing process give directions to the dynamics for problems solving, managing nursing actions and improving health of communities and community health nursing practice.
- Nursing process depend on interaction.

### **Need for communication**

1. Interaction requires communication
2. Interaction is reciprocal
3. Interaction paves the way for helping relationship.

### **Aggregate application**

- CHN practice focus largely on the health of population, interaction goes beyond one- to- one approach of clinical nursing.
- Nursing interaction with an aggregate as the client demands understanding of group behavior and group level decision making, and require interpersonal communication at group level.

### **Forming partnerships and building coalitions.**

- Aggregate level nursing practice require teamwork.
- Require interprofessional work groups are formed as either partnerships or coalition.
- **Partnerships**: are agreements between people to benefit a joint purpose.
- Could be large , require more planning and coordination

- **Coalition**: alliance of individuals or groups working together to influence outcomes of a specific problem.
- An effective mean to achieve a collaborative and coordinated approach to solving a community problems.
- **Steps of coalition**:
  1. defining goals and objectives
  2. Conducting community assessment
  3. Identify key players or leaders
  4. Identify coalition members.

### **Planning to meet the health needs in the community**

- Is a logical, decision making process designing detailed program of actions to accomplish specific goals and objectives.
- Planning can be enhanced by the use of conceptual framework and models

### **1. using a model**

- A model helps to identify target population characteristics for intervention, clarify program goals, and specify nursing intervention and client outcome.
- **The health planning process**:
  1. Assessment stage
  2. Analysis stage
  3. Implementation stage
  4. evaluation stage

### **The OMAHA system**

- Include three schemes:
  1. Problem classification
  2. Intervention
  3. Problem rating scale for outcomes
- Involve 40 client problems grouped into four domains: environmental, psychological, physiologic, and health behaviors with modifiers and signs and symptoms.
- Useful tool in the community with individuals, families, small groups
- It has limits, it does not adapt well to the care of populations.

### **2. Setting priorities**

- Involving assigning rank or determine the order in which goals should be addressed.
- Immediate, intermediate, and long- range.
- Establishing goals and objectives

### **4. Establishing goals and objectives**

- specify goals objectives, and needs
- Careful selection of action best suit to meeting the goals and then build objectives.

- Rules when writing objectives
  1. Each objectives should state a single idea
  2. Describe one specific behavior that can be measured
- Making decisions is an important part of planning
- To enhance that the nurse involve other people.

#### **4. Recording the plans**

- One way to record the plan is to list items in column with space for the nurse to record specifics.
- Items for writing plan:
  1. A database
  2. Aggregate needs
  3. Objectives
  4. Planned actions
  5. Outcome measurement

- **Implementing plans for promoting the health of aggregates in the community.**
  - Is putting the plan into action and actually carry out the activities delineated in the plans
1. Preparations
    - Nurse should who, what, where and how involved in carrying plan.
    - Require adjustment
    - Implementation require flexibility and adaptation to unanticipated events.
  2. Activities or actions
    - Requires a series of nursing actions or activities to be taken
    1. Apply appropriate theory
    2. Helps to facilitate environment
    3. Prepare client for the services, assess client knowledge, understanding and attitude.
    4. Carry out plans, modify and carried out by professionals or clients
    5. Monitor and document the progress of implementation phase.

## **Evaluating implemented aggregate health plans**

- The last action leading to the resolution of client health needs
- Measure and judge the effectiveness of goal attainment
- Evaluation require :
  1. A stated purpose
  2. Specific standards and criteria by which to judge
  3. Judgment skills
- Types of evaluation
  1. Structure – process evaluation
  2. Outcome evaluation
  
- **Nursing process characteristics applied to community as a client**
  1. Deliberative
  2. Adaptable
  3. Cyclic
  4. Client focused
  5. Interactive
  6. Need oriented

