RUNNING HEAD: HEALTHCARE AND NURSING

TMA01

Name of Student

[Name of the Institution]

Patient-Oriented Skills

Patient-Oriented Communication Skills

Communication skills can be acquired by practice and involvement with the patients. Communication expertise required for patient-oriented care comprises producing the patient's schedule with unrestricted queries, particularly early on, not interfering with the patient, and fetching inattentive, active attending. Understanding the client's viewpoint of the disease and articulating sympathy are important landscapes to be learned regarding patient-oriented communication (Care et al., 2016). Understanding the client's viewpoint involves discovering the patient's approaches, thoughts, worries, and involvement concerning the influence of the disease, also, what the client or patient assumes from the doctor. This is very significant in adapting to the utmost communication skills. Understanding can be communicated by presenting the sentiment; interactive understanding, admiration, and support; and discovering the patient's disease familiarity and reactions. Before illuminating a novel diagnosis, the client's previous information and inclinations for the complexity of the evidence desired should be evaluated (Williams et al., 2018). Despite overwhelming the client with therapeutic evidence, minor chunks of information should be delivered using recurrent sequences of the "ask-tell-ask" methodology. Preparation programs on patient-oriented communication for healthcare specialists can progress communication skills.

Patient-Oriented Health Education Skills

Health education allows individuals to raise control over individual health. It includes a varied variety of community and ecological interventions that are intended to advantage and defend the health of the public and communities, and excellence of life by addressing health issues and preventive measures to stop diseases (Care et al., 2016). This field focused on drawing people’s attention towards the genetic, ecological, emotional, physical, and medicinal knowledge for the prevention and promotion of health. This field indicates behavior change and behavior management techniques to prevent and control diseases among communities (Association, 2018).

Evidence-Based Health Education

The evidence-based health education of the patient can help in healing as well as it also assists nurses to get admiration from the patients. Health education is a patient-oriented skill that is helpful for both nurse and patient. It is a career of teaching individuals about their health and treatment plans. Health learning indorses healthy behaviors and procedures to promote the health of the patient. This field is exactly focused on the delivery and education of societies to embrace healthy behaviors, education on nutrition, and well-being routines (Williams et al., 2018). A few examples of health education are informative training programs on unintentional pregnancies, substance abuse, and nutrition. This knowledge and information are directly linked with the health of a patient. Nurses can play a vital role in the development of the health status of the patient by consolidation and supporting and taking care of the mental and emotional health of the patient side by side with the anticipatory therapies (Care et al., 2016). . Nurses can play a vital role in the development of the health status of the patient by consolidation and supporting and taking care of the mental and emotional health of the patient side by side with the anticipatory therapies. Healthcare facilities providing services need to center on patient-centered care, and patient-oriented skills such as health education should be adapted and promoted to improve the health of communities (Association, 2018). To encourage patients, motivational and success stories should be displayed prominently in the healthcare facilities to promote health education. Nurses can improve their knowledge by taking and attending evidence base lessons on prevention and health education.

Acquiring Communication Skills

There are no specific and particular plans and strategies that can improve a healthcare provider's communication skills. However, the adaptation of empathy and patient-oriented care can significantly help in improving communication skills. Patients usually admire and respect those healthcare providers who have shown better attention towards them and have a better understanding of disease (Care et al., 2016). Patient-centered care is an effective technique that can improve the health status of communities. The patient-centered skills and learning new information can help healthcare providers to adapt and become the best communicators. Healthcare facilities should start those programs at facilities to improve staff communication skills. These programs should be available to the patients also for a better understanding of patient-oriented skills.

Acquiring Health Education Skills

There is no specific strategy that would result in better health outcomes regarding the safety of individuals from diseases, healthy communities, and quality care. This is continuously evolving and twisting and needs mutual collaboration at all levels to help staff understanding better communication (Williams et al., 2018). It indicates that the stable state of patient security, care, and safety cannot ever be attained without universal approaches such as patient-oriented skills and patient-oriented care. These requirements must be announced by nurse policymakers and leaders at all levels.

A Significant Decrease in Disease Burden

Availability and provision of caring and safe environment, better communication abilities, accessibility to services, and responsibility of nurses is very vital to provide facilities like better patient safety and quality care. This would help healthcare facilities to reduce disease burden significantly. Better health education and improved communication skills must be implemented at the community and domestic level. Additionally, assessments and decisions made at one level will eventually distress all further stages (Williams et al., 2018). This would be an outcome in accumulative disease burden, caseloads, and responsibilities, and thus perhaps raise in diseases as well as late recovery of patients (Association, 2018). This concludes that from policymakers to doctors, from individuals to societies, from youngsters to parents, they can emphasize simple approaches such as better communication skills to recover and reduce the disease burden from countries.

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