Welcome to the February 2011 issue of Info-RN: a Newsletter for Nurses. In this issue we highlight interesting resources for public/community health nursing. You will find resources for program planning and development, sources for public health information in Manitoba, and a mini-webliography on public health nursing. We have featured a new addition to the University of Manitoba Archives, The Female Physician, public/community health books and ejournals, and for your patient, the Public Health Agency of Canada website. And finally, help us welcome Kerry MacDonald, the new Seven Oaks General Hospital Librarian.

[Photograph reproduced with permission: Public Health nursing demonstration and school class, [Winnipeg],1916. Archives of Manitoba, Still Images Section. Foote Collection. Item Number 1568. Negative 2663.]

Resources for Program Planning and Evaluation
A key component of community or public health service delivery is program planning and evaluation. Find resources to help with program planning and development.

Sources for Public Health Information in Manitoba
Public health information sources for Manitoba are highlighted.

Mini Webliography: Public Health Nursing
The following list of resources includes selected, recently-published items that are available from the University of Manitoba Libraries on the topic of Community Health/ Public Health Nursing.

The Female Physician, by John Maubray. 1724.
A new addition to the University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections.

Seven Oaks General Hospital Librarian
Learn more about the new Seven Oaks General Hospital Librarian, Kerry MacDonald.

University of Manitoba Libraries
The Health Sciences Libraries support the teaching, research, and patient care activities of the staff and students of the Faculties of Dentistry, Medicine, and the Schools of Dental Hygiene and Medical Rehabilitation.

The Elizabeth Dafoe Library supports the research, study, and teaching requirements of the staff and students of the Faculty of Nursing. Other faculties served by the Elizabeth Dafoe Library include the Faculties of Art, Education, Human Ecology, Physical Education and Recreational Studies, and Social Work.

Working with the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, the University of Manitoba provides library services to Winnipeg hospitals and longterm care centres. The Health Sciences
Libraries now include the Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library (Health Sciences Centre), and the libraries of Concordia, Grace, Seven Oaks, St. Boniface, Victoria, Deer Lodge Centre, Misercordia Health Centre and the virtual library at Riverview Health Centre.

The Health Sciences Libraries and the Elizabeth Dafoe Library offer a wide range of services — including document delivery, literature searches, and training — and provide access to an extensive collection of monographs, journals, videos, and health databases.

**Publication Information**

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*Nursing Quote*

"...the character of the nurse is as important as the knowledge she[/he] possesses."

~ Jarvis, 1996

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Resources for Program Planning and Evaluation

What is program planning and evaluation?

A key component of community or public health service delivery is program planning and evaluation. Program planning involves selecting and carrying out the activities needed to meet a stated health services goal. The program plan forms the blueprint for coordination of resources to meet the program goals.

Program evaluation is an ongoing process of assessment and accountability from the beginning of the planning phase until the project ends. Evaluation involves determining whether a program is needed and can be used, whether it is conducted as planned, and whether the service actually benefits the intended group. The major goals of program evaluation are to determine the relevance, adequacy, progress, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of program activities.

What are the steps in program planning and evaluation?

Several models of program planning and evaluation are available for use in community health programs. Examples include the Precede/Proceed Model, the Nursing Process Model and the Needs/Impact-Based Planning Model. Logic models are also useful as program planning tools as they represent in a diagram format the main strategies of a program. Generally, the basic steps for planning and evaluating a community health program can be described as below:

1. **Understanding and engaging**
   Involve stakeholders in every step of the process from the core group on the planning team to those on the periphery who need to be kept informed. Stakeholders include potential sponsors and funders, members of the community of interest and those involved in the operation of the program.

2. **Assessing needs**
   Undertake a community assessment to determine, analyze and prioritize needs of the target population or group. Perform a situational assessment to identify the broader context affecting community health needs and to identify strengths and assets. Information or data for assessment can be gathered through different methods and from different sources including surveys, focus groups, interviews, community service organizations, government agency reports, statistical data sources and published literature.

3. **Setting goals and objectives**
   Create goal statements and specific objectives for the program. Goal statements are more global or general in nature, provide overall direction for the program and act as a framework for program planning. Objectives are more precise, represent the steps that will lead to the accomplishment of the goal, and are specific, measurable and fall within a specified time frame.

4. **Developing an intervention**
   Identify strategies, choose activities and assign resources to reach the program goals and objectives. The intervention encompasses all the activities that take place from the beginning of the program to the final measurement of the program’s outcomes. Strategies are theory-based approaches to facilitating change such as health communication, health education or health policy, and may be used singly or in combination within an intervention. Indicators are also developed in order to measure to what extent program objectives have been achieved. Create a logic model diagram to graphically display the relationship between the strategies and the associated goals, objectives, indicators and resources.

   The program may require finding and selecting a funding resource. The information gathered from the stakeholders, assessment process and setting of goals, objectives and indicators will be used to write the program or grant proposal to submit for funding.

5. **Implementing the intervention**
   Deliver the activities of the program to the chosen community or group. Plan a marketing and communication process to engage the participation of the target group. Using program management techniques, identify and prioritize the tasks to be completed and develop a record-keeping system. Determine how long to run the program, when to end it or how to sustain or institutionalize the program.
6. **Evaluating the results**

Build evaluation into the planning process from the beginning. Outcomes are measured against the targets or indicators set in the program plan. Formative or process evaluation assesses whether program objectives are met or planned activities are completed. Summative or impact evaluation assesses program outcomes or the results of the program activities.

**References**


**Selected Resources to Support Health Program Planning and Evaluation**

**Books**


**Articles**

A [RefShare folder](http://www.thcu.ca/resource_db/pubs/930522026.pdf) has been created for access to the following articles:


Online Resources

Statistics Canada.
- Types of Data Collection.

Public Health Agency of Canada.
Health Canada

- Social Marketing.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

- Logic Model Development Guide.

Health Communication Unit. Centre for Health Promotion. University of Toronto.

- Introduction to Health Promotion Program Planning.
- Evaluating Health Promotion Programs Workbook.
- THUC Online Health Program Planner.
- THUC Online Proposal Writing Course
- Logic Models Workbook.

Ontario Public Health Association.

- Towards Evidence-Informed Practice: Setting the standard for health promotion excellence.

Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

- The Health Planner's Toolkit

Health Promotion Clearinghouse.

- Proposal and grant writing.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Introduction to program evaluation for public health programs: A self-study guide.


- Steps in Health Promotion.
- Evaluation.

Community Tool Box.

- Getting grants and financial resources.
- Social marketing of successful components of the initiative.


Submitted by
Lisa Demczuk, Victoria General Hospital Library
Sources for Public Health Information in Manitoba

While public health intersects a wide range of topics including epidemiology and health statistics, health policy, health promotion and community health care, this list will focus on statistical sources pertaining to health in Manitoba.

Beyond the “usual suspects” of governmental bodies and non-profit research organizations that hold large data banks, searchers should also consider secondary sources. Sometimes answers to statistical questions are found in tables and figures that have been compiled for a related question or topic. These sources include reports from organizations and associations, dissertations and other forms of grey literature.

Two notable but not as obvious public health resources are Public Health and Epidemiology, a newly purchased collection of ebooks from Oxford University Press, and the Canadian Public Health Association website.

**Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP)**
This Centre is based at the University of Manitoba, Bannatyne Campus and their mandate is to conduct research on the many factors that impact on health in Manitoba. Most of the compiled research in their reports comes from their Repository – a comprehensive anonymized database that includes health system usage, education, and family services usage statistics in Manitoba. To know more about what data is held in the Repository: see the Data Repository section of their website. To view all of their reports produced since the Centre’s inception (1991), consult the Published MCHP Reports under the Research Section of their website. Their reports can also be found in the Canadian Health Research Collection.

**Manitoba Aging Centre**
This Centre is based at the University of Manitoba and their mandate is to conduct research on aging. Their scope is both national and international, and it also serves as the focal point for the integration and dissemination of aging research in Manitoba. Statistical data for Manitoba that they have synthesized can be found in the publications section of their website. For example, the Profile of Manitoba’s Seniors 2010 is found under Reports.

**Winnipeg Neighbourhood Census**
In partnership with Community Social Data Strategy (an initiative led by the Canadian Consortium of Social Development), the City of Winnipeg has compiled Census data into 12 geographically-defined Community Areas. These areas then comprise 2-4 smaller areas called “Neighbourhood Clusters”. The link provided here is for the 2006 data (the most recent available for the City; at the bottom of the webpage are links to previous years’ neighbourhood data composites). Also available are cross-neighbourhood comparisons and thematic maps for certain census topics.

**WRHA Neighbourhood Profiles**
In addition to providing links to the Neighbourhood Census data (same as above), there is a link to community group resources as well as Community Health Assessment reports (both focused and comprehensive). These reports provide overview statistics on health status, determinants of health, health system performance, and demographics in the Winnipeg Health Region.

**Regional Health Authorities – Manitoba Health**
Beyond the link to the Regional Health Authorities Act and a map of the province by RHA jurisdictional boundaries is a list of reports and guidelines that includes statistics from the various provincial RHAs. This site also includes weekly Emergency Room and Personal Care Home statistics from the WRHA.

**Canadian Health Research Collection**
This is a licensed University of Manitoba Libraries resource and is a collection of reports and books available in an e-book format. These publications come from Canadian research institutes, government agencies and university centres working in the area of health and medical research. You can limit your search by province for any topic.

**Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)**
Most of CIHI’s reports can be found in the Canadian Health Research Collection (see above) and hard copies have been catalogued in the U of M collection. However, there is a “Quick Stats” section where pre-formatted tables on various collated statistics can be found as well as Applications and Products that are available to use and download. Other parts of the website address topics such as Health System Performance where the “Wait Times Tables – A Comparison by Province” can be found.
Statistics Canada (StatsCan)
While StatsCan is a major source of raw data on health and health indicators/determinants statistics in Canada, because many agencies’ such as Health Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada and CIHI make use of StatsCan data, and it is important to consult these other sources for secondary data collation. In addition to their Health Topic (whose subtopics have been revised recently for easier searching), if you are seeking data related to a particular health determinant such as poverty, for example, you should consult that specific topic on StatsCan’s website as well.

Submitted by,
Andrea Szwajcer, St. Boniface Hospital Library
Mini Webliography: Public Health Nursing

The following list of resources includes selected, recently-published items that are available from the University of Manitoba Libraries on the topic of Community Health/Public Health Nursing. Book titles are linked directly to the library catalogue where a request can be placed for pickup at any of the health sciences libraries. Journal articles can be accessed in full text or requested through document delivery (where full text is not available) by clicking on the "Get It @ UML" button.

A complete list of webliographies is available on the Health Sciences Libraries Webliography page.

Books

Community/public health nursing: promoting the health of populations
St. Boniface Hospital Library WY 106 N54c5 2011

Public health and community nursing: frameworks for practice
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 P83 2010

Foundations of nursing in the community: community-oriented practice
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 S78197 2010
NJM Health Sciences Library WY 106 S786f3 2010

Community health nursing: promoting and protecting the public's health
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 S68 2010
NJM Health Sciences Library WY 106 A425c7 2010
Seven Oaks General Hospital Library WY 106 A425c7 2010

Canadian community as partner: theory & multidisciplinary practice
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 V64 2008
Seven Oaks General Hospital Library WY 106 V924c2 2008
Victoria General Hospital Library WY 106 V924c2 2008

Canadian community as partner: theory and practice in nursing
St. Boniface Hospital Library WY 106 V924c 2004

Public health and community nursing: frameworks for practice
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 P83 2010

Community/public health nursing practice: health for families and populations
Edited by Frances A. Maurer, Claudia M. Smith. St. Louis, Mo.: Saunders/Elsevier, c2009.
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 C65623 2009

Public health skills: a practical guide for nurses and public health practitioners
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 97 P85 2008
Seven Oaks General Hospital Library WY 108 P977p 2008

Attempts to 'modernize' the English National Health Service (NHS) have included significant workforce re-design, including the development of new, advanced roles in nursing. There is a wealth of evidence documenting and evaluating such roles in hospital and, to a lesser extent, in community settings. This paper builds on this work, drawing on recent post structural and sociological analyzes to theorize these roles, locating them within broader social and cultural changes taking place in healthcare and exploring how understandings of new roles in community nursing are in the process of being constructed. Building on a literature review, the paper draws out what an analysis of new advanced nursing roles in the community reveals about competing conceptualizations of the nursing mandate, the ambivalence and ambiguity that practitioners experience in shaping 'new' identities (the shaping of subjectivities), and the often implicit ideological positions that underpin such developments.

**Get It@UML**


Due to the reorganization of primary care trusts across the country, certain trusts proposed a reduction in the specialist district nurse practitioner numbers in favour of less qualified community nurses and health care assistants. Such proposals in one PCT were blocked, partly in response to documentation compiled by practitioners at the sharp end of nursing practice. With the new agenda of practice based commissioning, it is imperative that commissioners and management alike are aware of the scope of specialist district nurse practitioners. This is the first of a series of articles looking at specific case histories where the role of the district nurse is highlighted. It is the intention to stress the importance of the clinical expertise and confidence required by the district nurse to care for patients with complex needs in the community.

**Get It@UML**


**AIM:** This paper is a report of a review of the literature on community nurses' job satisfaction, including research using different scales and settings, what is known to date and directions for future research. **BACKGROUND:** Job satisfaction is one of the strongest predictors of intent to stay and retention of nurses. An adequate understanding of the sources of job satisfaction and their importance can aid policymakers in the community nursing setting to cope with the growing demand for its services. **DATA SOURCES:** A database of papers was established using ISI Web of Knowledge. Cited references were used to expand the database. Journals adding to the database were scanned for related research. This technique was repeated until no additional papers could be found. **FINDINGS:** Twelve job satisfaction scales were found, with striking differences in methodology, settings and sample characteristics of the studies concerned. A wide variety of job satisfaction and dissatisfaction sources is identified, but little is known on their relative importance. The Measure of Job Satisfaction and the Home Healthcare Nurses' Job Satisfaction Scale prove highly reliable and applicable. **CONCLUSION:** Findings on the level and sources of community nurses' job satisfaction are ambiguous. Of all the scales reviewed, the Home Healthcare Nurses' Job Satisfaction Scale seems most promising for use in future research, based on its strong psychometric properties and its specificity for the community nursing setting.

**Get It@UML**


This paper presents the findings of a survey of community health clinical education in twenty-four Canadian pre-licensure baccalaureate nursing programs. A qualitative research design was used, involving a content analysis of
Canadian course syllabi and supporting documents for community health courses. This study afforded a cross-sectional understanding of the "state of the art" of community health clinical education in Canadian schools of nursing. Clinical course conceptual approaches, course objectives, types of clinical sites, format and number of clinical hours, and methods of student evaluation are identified. The findings suggest the need for a national dialogue or consensus building exercise regarding curriculum content for community health nursing. Informing this dialogue are several strengths including the current focus on community health (as opposed to community-based) nursing education, and a solid socio-environmental perspective informing clinical learning and practice. The national data set generated by this study may have relevance to nursing programs globally.


Recently, several Canadian professional nursing associations have highlighted the expectations that community health nurses (CHNs) should address the social determinants of health and promote social justice and equity. These developments have important implications for (pre-licensure) CHN clinical education. This article reports the findings of a qualitative descriptive study that explored how baccalaureate nursing programs in Canada address the development of competencies related to social justice, equity, and the social determinants of health in their community health clinical courses. Focus group interviews were held with community health clinical course leaders in selected Canadian baccalaureate nursing programs. The findings foster understanding of key enablers and challenges when providing students with clinical opportunities to develop the CHN role related to social injustice, inequity, and the social determinants of health. The findings may also have implications for nursing programs internationally that are addressing these concepts in their community health clinical courses.


The purpose of this paper is to address several questions and issues about the clinical specialist role in community health nursing. A brief history of the development of the clinical specialist role sets the background for a discussion of how the community health nurse specialist fits within advanced practice nursing. The rationale for including the community health nurse clinical specialist role with other specialist roles is presented. The purpose and importance of certification at the advanced practice level in community health nursing are presented. Continued discussion about these and other issues of importance for the specialty is encouraged.


Telenursing was instituted as an effective mode for providing care to patients geographically distant from healthcare providers. Using telecommunications and information technology, nursing care is provided remotely to individuals. Nurses recognize the value of telecare and telehomecare as essential components of telenursing that give patients easy access to high-quality care and eliminate costs and difficulties associated with travel to healthcare facilities. Patient satisfaction with telenursing is related to prompt quality care from professional nurses. Telenursing continues to grow as a valuable method for providing nursing care, especially in home healthcare.


Infection control is vitally important in community settings. Community nurses care for people with complex care needs who are extremely vulnerable to infection. The most important thing a nurse can do to prevent the spread of infection is to maintain good hand hygiene. Nurses can face barriers in their efforts to practice good hand hygiene, including lack of education, lack of time, poor facilities and inappropriate clothing and hand adornments. This article outlines evidence-based practice on how to overcome barriers to good hand hygiene and stresses the important role of the community nurse in working with her team to ensure best practice, cut infection rates and save lives.

Defining the community as client or partner requires a different ethical approach, an approach focused on the aggregate, community, or societal level. A discussion of rule ethics, virtue ethics, and feminist ethics transports the community practitioner beyond traditional ethical principles to consider a more contemporary ethical foundation for public health and community practice. Inclusion, diversity, participation, empowerment, social justice, advocacy, and interdependence create an evolving ethical foundation to support community practice. Collaboration among health care professionals and members of the organizations, communities, and societies in which they practice will facilitate the further development of moral thought and ethical theory to underpin community practice.


Population health is a concept that has been developed over several centuries by many disciplines. Over time various aspects of the concept have dominated as issues related to behaviors and beliefs surrounding health practices have emerged. This has created a cadre of terms that are often used interchangeably but have different meanings among various disciplines. This paper will review the concept of population health within the discipline of nursing and discuss its relationship with public health, community health, and population-focused care.


Across the United States, spanning urban, suburban, and rural areas, racial and ethnic minority populations are growing faster than White English-speaking populations. Increasingly, healthcare professionals are providing care to patients from diverse cultures with traditions and beliefs that may be unfamiliar and with health practices that may conflict with western medicine. How can home care and hospice professionals navigate this new terrain and communicate effectively across cultural boundaries? One agency’s journey toward cultural competency may provide a road map for others.


Community and public health nurses (C/PHNs) may play a vital role in the investigation of disease outbreaks. C/PHNs possess skills in conducting interviews on sensitive subjects and in collaborating with communities. C/PHNs maintain key links to community providers, symptomatic clients, their families and associates, as well as community institutions where outbreaks occur. This combination of skills makes C/PHNs ideally suited to perform outbreak investigations. There are, however, pressing questions about whether C/PHNs are adequately prepared to contribute to investigation outcomes, to foster participation of affected communities, and to fully apply nursing skills to outbreak investigations to stop the spread of disease. Using one case study, the authors explore investigation outcomes, community participation issues, educational preparation, and public health funding and workforce policies required to achieve these ends successfully. One model of community participation in the steps of outbreak investigation and several Quad Council domains and competencies are proposed for use in practice. Questions regarding the use of emergency preparedness funding and employment of C/PHNs in epidemiology roles are raised.


The Chronic Care Model (CCM) developed by is an influential and accepted guide for the care of patients with chronic disease. Wagner acknowledges a current healthcare focus on acute care needs that often circumvents chronic care coordination. He identifies the need for a "division of labor" to assist the primary care physician with this neglected function. This article posits that the role of chronic care coordination assistance and disease management fits within the purview of home healthcare and should be central to home health chronic care delivery. An expanded Home-Based Chronic Care Model (HBCCM) is described that builds on Wagner's model and integrates salient theories from fields beyond medicine. The expanded model maximizes the potential for disease self-management success and is intended to provide a foundation for home health's integral role in chronic
disease management.


Submitted by,
Christine Shaw-Daigle, St. Boniface Hospital Library
The Female Physician, by John Maubray. 1724.

Using the Margaret and William Stobie Library Purchase Fund, the UM Libraries acquired an important book in the history of midwifery.

Maubray, John. The female physician, containing all the diseases incident to that sex, in virgins, wives, and widows: together with their causes and symptoms, their degrees of danger, and respective methods of prevention and cure: to which is added, the whole art of new improv'd midwifery, comprehending the necessary qualifications of a midwife, and particular directions for laying women, in cases of difficult and preternatural births, together with the diet and regimen of both the mother and child. London: Printed for James Holland, 1724.

Location: Archives & Special Collections
Call Number / Volume: RG 93 M38 1724
Status: Rare Book Room

Maubray, who died in 1732, was a Scot who practised in London as an early, unlicensed teacher of midwives (or 'andro-boethogynists', to use the term he coined). As a member of a group of London based man-midwives, Maubray was a follower of the ideas of the Dutch surgeon, Hendrik van Deventer (1651-1724), whose wife was also a midwife. "The Female Physician" was first published in 1724, and then in 1726, 1727, and 1730, before going out of print. Our copy is from the first edition.

Rejecting the inhumane use of tools in delivery, particularly obstetric forceps, Maubray was the first to propose lying-in hospitals in England, modeled on the Hotel Dieu in Paris. 'He was the first to describe different shapes of bony pelvis, categorizing them as deep, large, broad, flat, oval, and round'. At the same time he believed strongly in the influence of the stars and numerology: 'a mixture of the far-sighted and the credulous'. (Rhodes, P. "Maubray, John (d. 1732)." Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Online ed. Oxford: OUP. 14 Jan. 2011)

WorldCat, a global catalogue of library collections, lists seven institutional holdings for the first edition - none in Canada. Maubray's book is not referenced in Garrison & Morton's Medical Bibliography, or in Heirs of Hippocrates, but it does appear in Bibliotheca Osleriana.

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Submitted by,
Lyle Ford, Elizabeth Dafoe Library
Kerry Macdonald was the successful candidate for the position of Hospital Librarian at Seven Oaks General Hospital. Kerry brings many years of experience in health sciences libraries to this position. She originally started at the University of Manitoba Libraries as a Library Assistant at the Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library. After receiving her Masters in Library and Information Sciences from the University of Western Ontario in 2005, Kerry worked at the J.W. Crane Memorial Library (Deer Lodge Centre), the Helene Fuld-Carolyn Sifton Library (St. Boniface General Hospital), and was Hospital Librarian at Misericordia Health Centre. Kerry left the University of Manitoba in 2007 to become head of the Eric Marshall Aquatic Research Library at the Freshwater Institute, Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Her experience will now benefit the health professionals, staff and patients of Seven Oaks. Welcome back Kerry!

Email: kerry_macdonald@umanitoba.ca
Phone: 632-3107
Public/Community Health Nursing Books


The relationship between nurses and their communities is an essential, core component of any healthcare system. Community Health Nursing bridges the gap between theory and effective, community health nursing practice. This contributed text incorporates multiple viewpoints and challenges readers to think beyond conventional views of community and public health. Most importantly, this text incorporates the need to educate the public and specialty populations and promote a healthy lifestyle. The Second Edition has been completely revised and updated and provides an emphasis on population-based nursing directed toward health promotion and primary prevention in the community as well as a new focus on disaster nursing, including a first-hand appraisal of hurricane Katrina and its effects on the community. It is both community-based and community-focused, reflecting the current dynamics of the health care system. Teaching features include: reflections, cultural connections, environmental connections, global connections, epidemiology of practice, media moments, research alerts, critical thinking activities, and much more.

Location:
Elizabeth Dafoe Library RT 98 L86 2009

**Community/public health nursing: promoting the health of populations.** Mary A. Nies. St. Louis, Mo.: Elsevier/Saunders, c2011.

Covering the nurse's role in promoting community health, Community/Public Health Nursing, 5th Edition is known for its "upstream" preventive focus and social justice approach, photo novellas with clinical stories, and a concise, readable style. It shows how you, as a nurse, can take an active role in social action and health policy - especially in caring for diverse population groups. Expert authors Mary A. Nies and Melanie McEwen discuss today's issues and trends, and describe the key issues and responsibilities of contemporary community/public health nursing.

Location:
St. Boniface Hospital Library WY 106 N54c5 2011


This text was written in response to the need for a community health nursing textbook that reflects the practice of community health nursing in Canada. It is not an adaptation of a US text, but a fully Canadian textbook designed to match the way in which the course is offered in Canada. As a result, the first edition of this text was widely adopted across Canada and has been praised for its writing style, Canadian content, and thorough coverage of the key topic areas in community health nursing. The field of community health nursing is constantly changing. As a result, this second edition has been thoroughly revised with extensive updates, new content, statistics, Canadian research, and a new two-colour design.

Location:
Seven Oaks General Hospital Library WY 106 C734285c2 2008

To find more resources on this topic, search the University of Manitoba Libraries catalogue with these terms:

Community health nursing
Public health nursing
Elder mistreatment assessment / a Terra Nova Films production for the American Journal of Nursing; directed by Katherine Kany; produced by Jim VandenBosch. Published: Chicago, IL: Terra Nova Films, [2008].

This video highlights the Elder Mistreatment Assessment tool created by the Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing.

The video is divided into two chapters. Chapter one (25 min.), Assessing for Elder Mistreatment, presents a case study of an older woman who has experienced a fall at home. The narrator demonstrates how to use the Hartford Elder Mistreatment Assessment tool, including how to talk to the patient to seek out information and how to perform a physical assessment. The various sections of the assessment tool are outlined and discussed in the context of the patient case study.

Chapter two (15 min.), Defining Elder Mistreatment, briefly discusses the prevalence of elder abuse and the importance of screening. The history and creation of the Elder Mistreatment Assessment tool is briefly discussed, along with who should use it and the challenges to using the tool. Additional resources are provided at the end of the video. Although this video takes place in a hospital setting, the tool is relevant and useful for nurses working with older clients in a community setting.

The paper version of the Elder Mistreatment Assessment tool can be downloaded from the Internet at http://consultgerirn.org/uploads/File/trythis/try_this_15.pdf.

Visit the Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing for more information on the Try This Series and to view additional tools and resources.

Submitted by,
Kerry MacDonald, Seven Oaks General Hospital Library
Public/Community Health eJournals

Listed below are some public health/community eJournals available from the University of Health Sciences libraries. For a more complete listing search the library catalogue with the keywords "public health ejournals" or "community health ejournals".

**Public health nursing**
Public Health Nursing publishes empirical research reports, program evaluations, and case reports focused on populations at risk across the lifespan. The journal also prints articles related to developments in practice, education of public health nurses, theory development, methodological innovations, legal, ethical, and public policy issues in public health, and the history of public health nursing throughout the world. While the primary readership of the Journal is North American, the journal is expanding its mission to address global public health concerns of interest to nurses.

Get It @ UML

**Journal of community health nursing**
This innovative publication focuses on health care issues relevant to all aspects of community practice -- schools, homes, visiting nursing services, clinics, hospices, education, and public health administration. Well-researched articles provide practical and up-to-date information to aid the nurse who must frequently make decisions and solve problems without the back-up support systems available in the hospital. The journal is a forum for community health professionals to share their experience and expertise with others in the field.

Get It @ UML

**Perspectives in public health**
*Perspectives in Public Health* is an indexed bi-monthly, multidisciplinary public health journal with a truly international scope. Indexed in PubMed and ISI, Perspectives in Public Health publishes original peer-reviewed articles, literature reviews and research papers, and opinion pieces on all aspects of the science, philosophy, and practice of health promotion and public health, as well as news and features.

Get It @ UML

**Preventing chronic disease**
*Preventing Chronic Disease* (PCD) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal established to provide a forum for public health researchers and practitioners to share study results and practical experience. The journal is published by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. The mission of the journal is to address the interface between applied prevention research and public health practice in chronic disease prevention. PCD focuses on preventing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and stroke, which are among the leading causes of death and disability in the United States.

Get It @ UML

**Health promotion practice**
*Health Promotion Practice* (HPP) is a peer-reviewed bi-monthly journal devoted to the practical application of health promotion and education. HPP focuses on critical and strategic information for professionals engaged in the practice of developing, implementing, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

Get It @ UML
Family & community health
Family & Community Health (FCH) focuses on healthcare practitioners regardless of area of practice. The journal’s overall goal is to provide a forum to discuss a holistic approach to family and community healthcare and primary healthcare, including health promotion and disease prevention. Each issue of FCH focuses on a specific topic that can be used by faculty, practitioners, and students in a range of healthcare disciplines.

Canadian journal of public health
The Canadian Journal of Public Health is a professional journal which carries a wide variety of in-depth articles on all aspects of public health, including epidemiology, nutrition, family health, environmental health, sexually transmitted diseases, gerontology, behavioural medicine, rural health, health promotion and public health policy.

American journal of public health
The American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) is dedicated to publication of original work in research, research methods, and program evaluation in the field of public health. The Journal also regularly publishes editorials and commentaries and serves as a forum for health policy analysis. The mission of the Journal is to advance public health research, policy, practice, and education.

International journal of public health
International Journal of Public Health publishes original quantitative and qualitative scientific work on public health. Emphasis is placed on original articles that derive their content from the social sciences, epidemiology, survey research, health promotion, evaluation and intervention. The journal has a special focus on findings and methods from health survey research, risk factor surveillance and health promotion. Commentary and opinion are encouraged in the Forum section and special issues highlight key areas of current research. The journal provides an up-to-date source of knowledge and a platform for discussion about public health research and practice for authors and readers worldwide.

Journal of immigrant and minority health.
An international forum for the publication of peer-reviewed original research pertaining to immigrant health. Contributors are experts public health, epidemiology, medicine and nursing, anthropology, sociology, population research, immigration law, and ethics.
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)
The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (MMWR) series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Often called “the voice of CDC,” the MMWR series is the agency’s primary vehicle for scientific publication of timely, reliable, authoritative, accurate, objective, and useful public health information and recommendations.

Canada Communicable Disease Report (CCDR) Weekly
Presents timely information on surveillance of infectious diseases, outbreak investigations, immunization, infection control, tropical health and quarantine information, and other disease control activities.

Journal of Travel Medicine
The *Journal of Travel Medicine* publishes up-to-date research and original, peer-reviewed articles in the challenging field of travel medicine, including: prevention and treatment of disease; clinic management; patient and staff education; immunizations; impact of travel on host countries; military medicine; problems of refugees; diseases such as malaria, travelers' diarrhea, hepatitis, TB, STDs and AIDS, jet lag, altitude sickness, trauma, special hosts, and more.

Chronic Diseases in Canada
A publication of the Public Health Agency of Canada, *Chronic Diseases in Canada (CDIC)* is a quarterly scientific journal focusing on current evidence relevant to the control and prevention of chronic (i.e. non-communicable) diseases and injuries in Canada.

Maternal and Child Health Journal
*Maternal and Child Health Journal* offers an exclusive forum for advancing scientific and professional knowledge of the maternal and child health (MCH) field. Peer-reviewed papers address MCH practice, policy, and research, exploring such topics as MCH epidemiology, demography, and health status assessment; Innovative MCH service initiatives; Implementation of MCH programs; MCH policy analysis and advocacy and MCH professional development.

Submitted by,
Melissa Raynard, Concordia Hospital Library
Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) is the arm of government tasked with strengthening Canada’s capacity to “protect and improve the health of Canadians and to help reduce pressures on the health care system.” The PHAC website (www.phac-aspc.gc.ca) provides a great deal of useful and interesting information on public health. However, like many government websites this one can be overwhelming to sort through. In addition to the information on chronic and infectious diseases you might expect to find on this website, here are some other highlights of the PHAC website you might want to check out:

Travel Health

This page is vital for those looking to travel outside Canada for either a quick trip or an extended stay. Official Government of Canada health warnings for different countries and regions are listed on this site, as well as information on travel-related diseases such as cholera, malaria and yellow fever. There is important information on the vaccinations you need prior to visiting your particular destination, and what to do if you get sick while abroad or when you return home.

Food Safety

The Food Safety section of the PHAC website provides information on various food-related illnesses and general tips on food safety. There is also a link to recalls and allergy alerts issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Worried about your pooch’s nibbles? Warnings for pet foods are also issued on this page.

Immunization and Vaccines

This is the place to go for answers to all of your questions about vaccines, vaccine schedules for children and vaccine safety. Of particular interest to health professionals, PHAC provides links on this page to important reports, namely Immunization Competencies for Health Professionals, the Canadian Immunization Guide, and FluWatch which provides weekly influenza surveillance reports. You can also download the Adverse Events Following Immunization Reporting Form from this site.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

From emergency response teams, bioterrorism, and quarantine this page attempts to answer any questions that may arise in preparation for an emergency situation. On a local note, the FAQ section includes queries regarding the safety of the National Microbiology Laboratory in Winnipeg.

Health Promotion

The Health Promotion page provides links to multiple sites on a variety of topics including child health, pregnancy, and mental health. There are many interesting statistics and publications available for downloading or ordering in each section.

Injury Prevention

This section of the PHAC website provides reports and statistics on injuries and hospitalizations in Canada. Unfortunately, some of the links on this page fail to bring you to the promised location. One of the useful links, however, connects you to the Consumer Product Safety page which lists recalls and warnings about various products including pesticides, cosmetics and children’s toys.

Submitted by,
Lori Giles-Smith, Grace Hospital Bill Larson Library
Spotlight on Services: Collaborating with Your Librarian

Did you know your librarian can . . .

a) Assist with research, committee or project work.

Researchers can contact the Library to request a search for literature to create comprehensive bibliographies for literature reviews and research design. A Librarian will select and search the most appropriate databases, library catalogues and other Internet sources. The result of most literature searches is a list of citations with abstracts which can be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to you. To request specific articles, simply indicate which ones you require on the printout and fax or e-mail it back to us, making sure that you have clearly indicated your name and unit/department.

When requesting information on a given topic, please try to be specific about your subject. It will help the Librarian to know what the information is needed for (e.g. form of treatment, age group), the time span of interest (e.g. last 2 years, last 10 years), or the citation of any known article directly relevant to the topic. Please let us know the date by which you require this material so that we can do our best to help you meet your deadlines.

b) Be part of a team performing a systematic review.

Having a Librarian as part of a systematic review team best enables the team to have an evidence based article. A Librarian on the systematic review team can help in refining a research question and gathering the research evidence relevant to that question. A systematic review is similar to a literature search requiring the Librarian to perform a more in-depth, comprehensive search of relevant databases. The search history, terms, and strategy used are recorded and provided as part of the final article written by the systematic review team.

c) Attend events with displays to highlight services or resources.

If you’re doing a presentation, lecture or in-service and would like us to assist in preparing a subject bibliography, list of internet resources, or a reading list, a Librarian can help. A Librarian can attend specific events with their own displays. The displays are designed to either highlight the libraries resources and services or to feature resources specific to your event (i.e. bug day, nursing week).

d) Provide education sessions either in a classroom or a one on one setting.

If you need some tips and techniques for searching the literature, navigating the World Wide Web or accessing library resources more effectively, a Librarian will be happy to arrange individual or group training sessions. We offer regular training sessions on searching resources such as PubMed and CINAHL. Specialized training sessions on such topics as using reference management tools (e.g. Reference Manager or Refworks) and PDAs are also offered. Please contact us to arrange individual training for yourself or your research group. A librarian can provide this training either in the Library or by make a “house call” to your office, lab or departmental meeting to deliver a training session designed to suit your specific needs.

e) Coordinate to provide unique educational opportunities.

One unique opportunity currently being offered is "Popcorn and a Movie"/"Movie Days". Offered at select locations, this new service entails the showing of an educational movie. Accompanying the movie is relevant educational materials and of course popcorn. Every month a new themed movie is shown.

f) Offer a variety of other opportunities for collaboration. Simply contact a Librarian for assistance.

Submitted by,
Lesley Mackie, Misericordia Health Centre Library