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## UNIT 12 INTERNET AND NURSING

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### Structure

- 12.0 Objectives
- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 Internet and E-mail
- 12.3 Literature Search
- 12.4 Nursing Journals and website
- 12.5 Online /Virtual Meeting
- 12.6 Use of Internet in Patient care
- 12.7 Telementoring
- 12.8 Let Us Sum Up
- 12.9 Answers to Check Your Progress
- 12.10 Activities

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### 12.0 OBJECTIVES

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After completing this unit, you should be able to:

- use the internet to search for medical and nursing-related information; and
- subscribe to various discussion groups of your interest.

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### 12.1 INTRODUCTION

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As discussed in BNSL-212, Block 1 the Internet is an incredibly valuable tool for nursing research purposes. Most nursing organizations now have websites\* that allow a member, and sometimes even an outsider, to access information about the organization, details of clinical research, nursing models, nursing research findings, publications, and a large amount of information regarding diseases, treatment modalities, and schedules. With advent of Web, a vast amount of nursing information is available at the click of a button, and any nurse clinician, with the desire to serve patients to the best of her/his ability, would be wise to take advantage of the wealth of knowledge it provides.

*\*\*A website is online address of a company, an organization, or a person. It allows anyone with a modem and Internet connection to gather information, to view multimedia, to contact and to learn more about whatever the webmaster (the person making the page) wants them to know! This new form of communication has irrevocably changed the world we live in, forever altering business, entertainment, and interpersonal interaction.*

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### 1.2 INTERNET AND E-MAIL

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The advent of the Internet and e-mail allows the international nursing community to interact and collaborate in an incredibly convenient way. The sharing of medical, nursing knowledge and academic discussion is

immensely facilitated by the modem and the Internet. Mailing lists and online forums allow the global nursing community to advance in unison, the whole being far greater than the sum of its parts.

## 12.3 LITERATURE SEARCH

E- Journal and articles are electronic research documents available online for academic research and study purpose, which is accessible from anytime anywhere basis. It has many advantages over printed journals like space saving, powerful searching tools, links to other similar resources and multimedia etc.

### Searching for Articles

On-line access to MEDLINE, for example, connects a researcher to an enormous amount of literature and academic journals, allowing the nurse clinician to stay current and up-to-date with what is happening at the forefront of his particular field.

At the MEDLINE homepage, one simply enters the topic, for instance “Orem’s, self Care Model” she/he is looking for in the search field. The website then takes over and gives a list for how many times that topic has appeared in different nursing journals. The user can then go to the website of that nursing journal and find the articles she/he is looking for, this being far superior than searching through endless hard-copy volumes of a dusty library ! (Fig 12.1)



Fig 12.1: A typical Medline (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) search screen , in which result of the key phrase “Orem’s, self Care Model” is shown

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>: PubMed comprises more than 32 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Given below is a comprehensive list of nursing journals and websites, organized for your convenience. Some are free to use; while others are on-line catalogues for purchasing. Usually, the abstracts will be free of charge, and presented in PDF format.



Fig 12.2: Indian Nursing council website

<https://www.indiannursingcouncil.org/> : This website belong to Indian Nursing Council an Autonomous Body under the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and was constituted by the Central Government under section 3(1) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 of parliament in order to establish a uniform standard of training for nurses, Midwives and health visitors. (Fig 12.2)

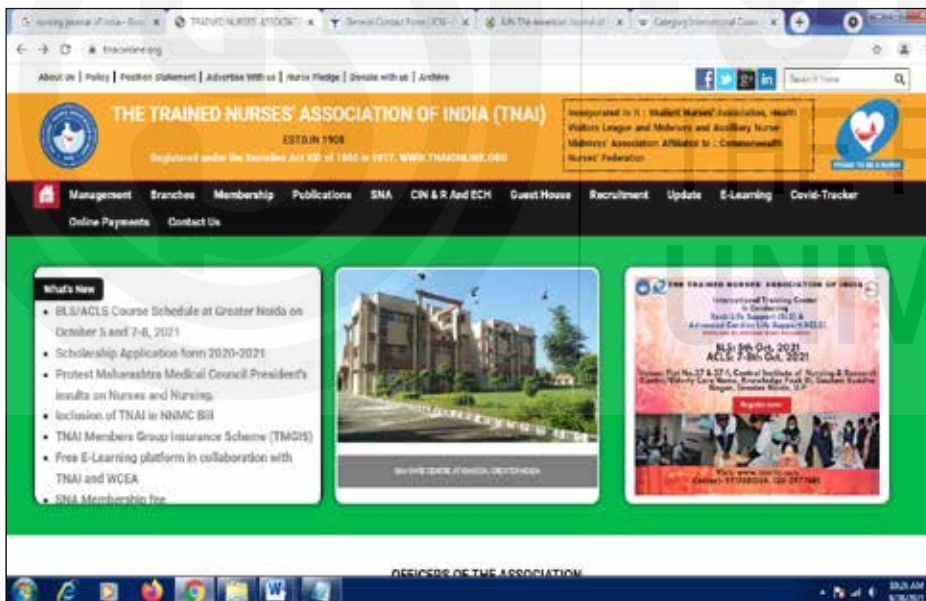


Fig 12.3: The Trained Nurses Association of India website

<https://www.tnaionline.org/> : The Trained Nurses' Association of India (TNAI) is a national organization of nurse professionals at different levels. It was established in 1908 and was initially known as Association of Nursing Superintendents. The Government of India has recognized TNAI as a service organization in 1950. A similar recognition by all the State Governments has been an asset to the promotion of its objectives. (Fig 12.3)

### Searching of books

An individual can search, read and buy books online very conveniently.



Fig 12.4: National Digital Library of India website

National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a virtual repository of learning resources which is not just a repository with search/browse facilities but provides a host of services for the learner community (Fig 12.4). It is sponsored and mentored by Ministry of Education, Government of India, through its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT). Filtered and federated searching is employed to facilitate focused searching so that learners can find the right resource with least effort and in minimum time. NDLI provides user group-specific services such as Examination Preparatory for School and College students and job aspirants. Services for Researchers and general learners are also provided. NDLI is designed to hold content of any language and provides interface support for 10 most widely used Indian languages. It is built to provide support for all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular forms of access devices and differently-abled learners. It is designed to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources. It is developed, operated and maintained from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

## 12.4 NURSING JOURNALS AND WEBSITES

Given below are the websites of nursing journals, which can be used for nursing material.

<http://www.nrsindia.org/>

The birth of NRSI in the year 1987 had been a very significant landmark in the history of nursing profession in India in general and nursing research in particular. The society, NRSI, the first of its kind in India, is a premier organization. The society was formed with the main aim of providing forum to nurse scientists by organizing conferences and workshops throughout the country to promote nursing research activities.

<https://www.ijcne.org/>

Indian Journal of Continuing Nursing Education, a publication of College of Nursing, Christian Medical College, Vellore, since the year 2000, is a

peer-reviewed, UGC approved, semi-annual journal that publishes concept, clinical and research articles in the field of nursing. The journal follows a rigorous double blinded peer review process with editors and reviewers from India and abroad. The journal aims towards promoting continuing education and professional development for nurses in all health care settings and in all domains such as education, research and clinical practice.

<https://www.asian-nursingresearch.com/content/aims>

Asian Nursing Research is the official peer-reviewed research journal of the Korean Society of Nursing Science, and is devoted to publication of a wide range of research that will contribute to the body of nursing science and inform the practice of nursing, nursing education, administration, and history, on health issues relevant to nursing, and on the testing of research findings in practice.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/home/cnr>

Clinical Nursing Research (CNR) is a peer-reviewed quarterly journal that addresses issues of clinical research that are meaningful to practicing nurses, providing an international forum to encourage discussion among clinical practitioners, enhance clinical practice by pinpointing potential clinical applications of the latest scholarly research, and disseminate research findings of particular interest to practicing nurses. This journal is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

<https://info.britishjournalofnursing.com/>

British Journal of Nursing (BJN) is the leading general clinical journal for nurses. Authoritative, accessible and diverse, it's an essential read for everyone from students to specialists.

<https://www.icn.ch/>

The International Council of Nurses is a federation of more than 130 national nurses associations. It was founded in 1899 and was the first international organization for health care professionals. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

<https://anmj.org.au/>

The Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation is the largest union in Australia with over 290,000 members. The ANMF is run by nurses and midwives with the purpose of advancing the industrial, political and professional status of its members. The ANMF also actively promotes the need for high quality, affordable and accessible healthcare for every Australian.

<https://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

SAGE Publishing is associated with publishing of Canadian Journal of Nursing Research (CJNR). Advancing scholarship in nursing and health care for 47 years, CJNR is an established resource for nurses, nurse researchers, students, and educators and policymakers across the globe.

<https://www.aacn.org/>

AACN, nonprofit association, is more than the world's largest specialty nursing organization – an exceptional community of acute and critical care

nurses offering that offer and personal support in pursuit of the best possible patient care.

<https://www.nursingworld.org/>

ANA is at the forefront of improving the quality of health care for all. Founded in 1896, and with members in all 50 states and U.S. territories, ANA is the strongest voice for the nursing profession.

<https://journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx>

The American Journal of Maternal/Child Nursing mission is to provide the most timely, relevant information to nurses practicing in perinatal, neonatal, midwifery, and pediatric specialties. MCN is a peer-reviewed journal publishing clinically relevant practice and research manuscripts aimed at assisting nurses toward evidence-based practice. MCN focuses on today's major issues and high priority problems in maternal/child nursing, women's health, and family nursing with extensive coverage of advanced practice healthcare issues relating to infants and young children.

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## **12.5 ONLINE/VIRTUAL MEETING**

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In online/virtual meeting, multiple users can meet and interact without physically being present, through electronic device channels like internet service, projectors, audio devices, laptops, tablets, webcams etc.

Healthcare organizations are adopting digital care models to provide a streamlined experience for both patients and clinicians. There are many secure platforms for healthcare communications that meets both HIPAA and SOC-2 compliance. Along with voice communication, Text messaging (SMS), Caller Identity, Call Recording etc. are also provided in virtual meeting,

A webinar is an online seminar. It allows large groups of participants to connect in online training, discussion, events and a real-time conversation from anywhere in the world. Participants can share audio, documents or slides using it. Online conferences/e-conferences are also held.

### **Some of the examples of Virtual Meeting Platforms**

- Skype
- Slack
- Google Hangouts
- Zoom meeting
- GoToMeeting
- Microsoft Teams
- Facetime
- Google Meet
- Cisco WebEx Meeting Center etc

### **Benefits of using Virtual Meeting Platform**

- Members of virtual meeting can meet anytime anywhere
- Face-to-face interactions helps to enhance how messages are given, taken, and interpreted.

- Traveling costs and time can be minimized, because user is not required to travel
- Work Productivity can increase because user can work remotely from anytime anywhere basis
- Knowledge can be shared instantly among members
- Meeting can be recorded for future reference

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## 12.6 USE OF INTERNET IN PATIENT CARE

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Internet acts as catalyst in changing the method of treatment and patient care. It improves patient care in hospitals by improving interactions between, medical staff (doctors, nurses) and patients, and sometimes other medical facilities.

Many health-related processes stand to be reshaped by the Internet. In clinical settings, the Internet enables care providers to gain rapid access to information that can aid in the diagnosis of health conditions or the development of suitable treatment plans. It can make patient records, test results, and practice guidelines accessible from the examination room.

It can also allow care providers to consult with each other electronically to discuss treatment plans or operative procedures. At the same time, the Internet supports a shift toward more patient-centered care, enabling consumers to gather health-related information themselves; to communicate with care providers, health plan administrators, and other consumers electronically; and even to receive care in the home.

The Internet can also support numerous health-related activities beyond the direct provision of care. By supporting financial and administrative transactions, public health surveillance, professional education, and biomedical research, the Internet can streamline the administrative overhead associated with health care, improve the health of the nation's population, better train health care providers, and lead to new insights into the nature of disease.

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## 12.7 TELE-MENTORING

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Tele-mentoring is used by a nursing teacher providing training/ advice to another nurse consultant at a remote site. The Internet has made tele-consultation and tele-mentoring much cheaper and more effective for many nurse practitioners, as all that is required is a PC, a high-speed modem, and a webcam (a camera allowing video in real time to be transmitted to another computer). The ease and accessibility of modem telemedicine and tele-nursing has dramatically aided the health care systems of Third World countries, who in times of crisis can receive consultations from various resources.

### **Points to remember while taking web health care information**

There are a certain set of rules you need to follow when visiting the internet for healthcare information. Choose the health care website carefully; it is advisable to consult multiple websites for single medical issue. Always validate the source of information before trusting on it, sometimes website

offers attractive, quick and easy but fake solutions for your complex health problems, so be careful while selecting such website.

**Check Your Progress 1**

- 1) Describe the role of nursing websites.  
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- 2) What way can a nursing website help you learn your subject/  
profession?  
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- 3) What do you understand by the terms Open, Restricted and  
Moderated List serves?  
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**12.8 LET US SUM UP**

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The Internet is a gold mine of information in all aspects of life, especially in medicine and nursing. A lot of information is available on various web-sites hosted by different organization, hospitals and clinics. Using the internet and online access libraries like the MEDLINE, medical information can be collected, which may be useful in research activities, or simply to increase one’s knowledge of the latest development in the field of medicine. By becoming a member of a discussion group you can share your experiences with others and seek solutions to your problems. Various journals provide abstracts or full text to their articles on the internet.

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**12.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**

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- 1) Nursing organizations now have websites that allow a person to access information about the organization, details of clinical research, publications, and a large amount of information regarding diseases, treatment modalities, and schedules. Nursing information is available at the click of a button.
- 2) On-line access to MEDLINE connects a nursing practitioner to an enormous amount of medical and nursing literature and academic journals, allowing the nurse clinician to stay current and up-to-date with what is happening at the forefront of her particular field. A user can visit the website of a medical and nursing journal and find the articles s/he is looking for.



- 3) Open (Op): allowing anyone to e-mail the server.

Moderated (M): controlled by a member who screens all e-mails coming through the server before allowing them to be sent to all members.

Restricted (R): a membership into the mailing list must be granted before queries to its members can be made. Usually the server is e-mailed first with the request to join.

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## 12.10 ACTIVITIES

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- 1) Study the website of any one organization given in the text. Discuss what you like and dislike about the site. What information did you find useful?
- 2) Design a website for your hospital/clinic.



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### Self-Activities

Hours: 30

Maximum Marks: 25

S. No.	Unit No. and Section	Title of the Activity	Hrs.	Marks
1.	Practical 1 Sections 1.12	Try to use the computer for getting familiar to the monitor, keyboard and printer.	6	5
2.	Practical 6 Sections 6.12	Implement Conditional Formatting feature to display temperature reading chart of a patient in red, whenever temperature is above 101 deg F.	6	6
3.	Practical 8 Sections 8.9	Send an email to your colleague about the name of the hospital and department where you are posted. Place a print out copy in your records.	5	3
4.	Practical 9 Sections 9.5	Make a list of various types of records being maintained on computer by nursing personnel. Place a print out copy in your records.	4	5
5.	Practical 10 Sections 10.8	Find out the type of network you have in the hospital. List the source of communication through the network you get in your hospital.	4	3
6.	Practical 11 Sections 11.8	Explain the nursing software/medical software which is being used in your hospital / health facility.	5	3

## Supervised-Activities

Hours: 30

Maximum Marks: 25

S. No.	Unit No. and Section	Title of the Activity	Hrs.	Marks
1.	Practical 2 Sections 2.10	1. Click on the following and explain how did you operate them and what did you find? a) Icons b) Taskbar c) Opening a folder d) Copying a file and renaming it. 2. Check the various folder views and note the differences in them.	6	5
2.	Practical 3 Sections 3.6	1. Type a text of nursing diagnosis of patient based on his/ her history. 2. Take a print out of the typed text.	5	6
3.	Practical 4 Sections 4.9	Make a table showing patient vital signs readings including temperature, Blood pressure, sugar, etc in the MS word. Also use spelling and grammar tool.	4	3
4.	Practical 5 Sections 5.7	Utilize the following data set to organize data, and perform relevant calculations and statistics using MS Excel.	3	2
5.	Practical 7 Sections 7.9	Do any power point presentation on the topic in Nursing.	4	3
6.	Practical 12 Sections 12.10	1) Study the website of any one organization given in the text. Discuss what you like and dislike about the site. What information did you find useful? 2) Design a website for your hospital/clinic.	8	6