

RIFT VALLEY UNIVERSITY CHIRO CAMPUS



Department of Nursing level IV

INDIANA ASSIGNMENT OF PROVIDE MOTIVATED COMPETENT and
COMPASSIONATE CARING SERVICE

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1. Define euthanasia and types of euthanasia with their definition?

Euthanasia is the act of intentionally ending a person's life to relieve suffering and pain. It is a controversial and ethical issue that raises questions about the right to die, quality of life, and the role of healthcare professionals in end-of-life care.

There are several types of euthanasia, including:

1. Voluntary euthanasia: This occurs when a competent individual makes a voluntary and informed decision to end their life with the assistance of a healthcare provider.

2. Non-voluntary euthanasia: This involves ending the life of a person who is unable to make a decision about their own treatment, such as a person in a coma or with severe cognitive impairment.

3. Involuntary euthanasia: This occurs when a person's life is ended without their consent, typically against their will. This is considered illegal and unethical in most jurisdictions.

4. Active euthanasia: This involves taking deliberate steps to end a person's life, such as administering a lethal dose of medication.

5. Passive euthanasia: This involves withholding or withdrawing medical treatment or life-sustaining measures that are keeping a person alive, allowing them to die naturally.

6. Physician-assisted suicide: This is when a physician provides the means for a patient to end their own life, such as prescribing a lethal dose of medication that the patient can self-administer.

2Write common top 10 diseases in Ethiopian?

The top 10 common diseases in Ethiopia include:

1. Malaria: A mosquito-borne infectious disease that is prevalent in many parts of Ethiopia, particularly in rural areas.

2. Tuberculosis (TB): An infectious bacterial disease that affects the lungs and can spread through the air.

3. HIV/AIDS: A viral infection that weakens the immune system and can lead to serious complications if left untreated.
4. Diarrheal Diseases: Caused by contaminated food or water, leading to symptoms such as frequent watery stools and dehydration.
5. Respiratory Infections: Including pneumonia and other respiratory tract infections that can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or other pathogens.
6. Malnutrition: A condition resulting from inadequate intake of essential nutrients, leading to growth stunting, weight loss, and other health problems.
7. Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): Including diseases such as schistosomiasis, trachoma, and soil-transmitted helminthiasis that affect marginalized populations in Ethiopia.
8. Maternal and Child Health Issues: Complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and infancy are significant health challenges in Ethiopia.
9. Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs): Such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer are increasingly becoming major health concerns in Ethiopia due to changing lifestyles and diets.
10. Waterborne Diseases: Including cholera, typhoid fever, and other diseases transmitted through contaminated water sources.

3 Define health communication and types of communication ?

Health communication is the study and practice of communicating information about health-related issues to individuals, communities, and populations in order to promote health, prevent disease, and improve healthcare outcomes. It involves the use of various communication strategies and channels to educate, inform, and influence people's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to health and well-being.

Types of health communication include:

1. Interpersonal communication: One-on-one or small group communication between healthcare providers and patients, or among peers, family members, and friends.
2. Mass media communication: The use of traditional media (such as television, radio, newspapers) and new media (such as social media, websites) to reach a large audience with health messages.
3. Health education: The systematic process of providing information and resources to help individuals make informed decisions about their health.
4. Public health campaigns: Organized efforts to raise awareness, change behaviors, and promote public health initiatives through various communication channels.
5. Digital health communication: The use of digital technologies (such as mobile apps, websites, text messaging) to deliver health information and support behavior change.
6. Risk communication: Communication strategies aimed at informing the public about potential health risks, such as disease outbreaks or environmental hazards.
7. Advocacy communication: Communication efforts to raise awareness, influence policies, and advocate for changes that promote health equity and social justice.

4 Write the difference between care the client and respect client?

1. Caring for a client:

- Involves showing empathy, compassion, and concern for the client's well-being.
- Focuses on meeting the client's physical, emotional, and psychological needs.
- Includes providing comfort, support, and reassurance to the client.
- Requires taking actions to address the client's health issues and promote healing.
- Demonstrates a genuine interest in the client's health and overall welfare.

2. Respecting a client:

- Involves recognizing the client's autonomy, dignity, and rights as an individual.
- Focuses on treating the client with courtesy, fairness, and sensitivity.
- Includes honoring the client's values, beliefs, and preferences in healthcare decisions.
- Requires maintaining confidentiality and privacy of the client's personal information.
- Demonstrates a non-judgmental attitude and cultural competence in interactions with the client.

5 Define humanistic care ?

Humanistic care is an approach to healthcare that emphasizes the importance of treating patients as whole persons with unique physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs. It focuses on fostering a compassionate and empathetic relationship between healthcare providers and patients, recognizing the individuality and dignity of each person. Humanistic care values the patient's autonomy, respect for their preferences and values, and the promotion of their overall well-being.

Key principles of humanistic care include:

1. Patient-Centered Approach: Placing the patient at the center of care and involving them in decision-making processes related to their health and treatment.

2. Compassion and Empathy: Demonstrating understanding, kindness, and emotional support towards patients, acknowledging their feelings and concerns.

3. Respect for Dignity: Treating patients with respect, recognizing their inherent worth as individuals, and upholding their rights and autonomy.

4. Holistic Care: Addressing the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects of a patient's well-being to provide comprehensive care.

5. Communication and Relationship Building: Establishing open, honest, and trusting communication with patients to build a strong therapeutic relationship based on mutual respect.