

# INTRODUCTION

1. APPROACHES Community Health Nurses use various approaches to provide care in the community. Some of them are
2. 1. Epidemiological approach
3. 2. Problem solving approach
4. 3. Evidence based approach
5. 3. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACH • Epidemiology is the basic science of preventive and social medicine.
6. • It began with Adam and eve both tried to investigate the qualities of “forbidden fruit”. •
7. The Greek physician Hippocrates father of epidemiology the first person to have examined the relationship between the occurrence disease and environmental influences.
8. epidemiology • epi means=among,
9. demos= people,
10. logos=study.
11. 4. DEFINITION The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified population and the application of the study to control of health problems (J.M. LAST 1988)

# \_DEFINITION

- The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified population and the application of the study to control of health problems (J.M. LAST 1988)

# AIMS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

- The ultimate aims of epidemiology can be concluded into two followings points
- ☒ To eliminate or reduce the health problem or its consequences
- ☒ To promote the health and wellbeing of society as a whole.

# USES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

- Investigation of causation of disease.
- Study of the natural history and prognosis of diseases.
- Description of the health status of the populations.
- It includes proportion with ill health, change over time, change with age etc
- Evaluation of the interventions.
- Planning health services, public policy and programs.

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACHES

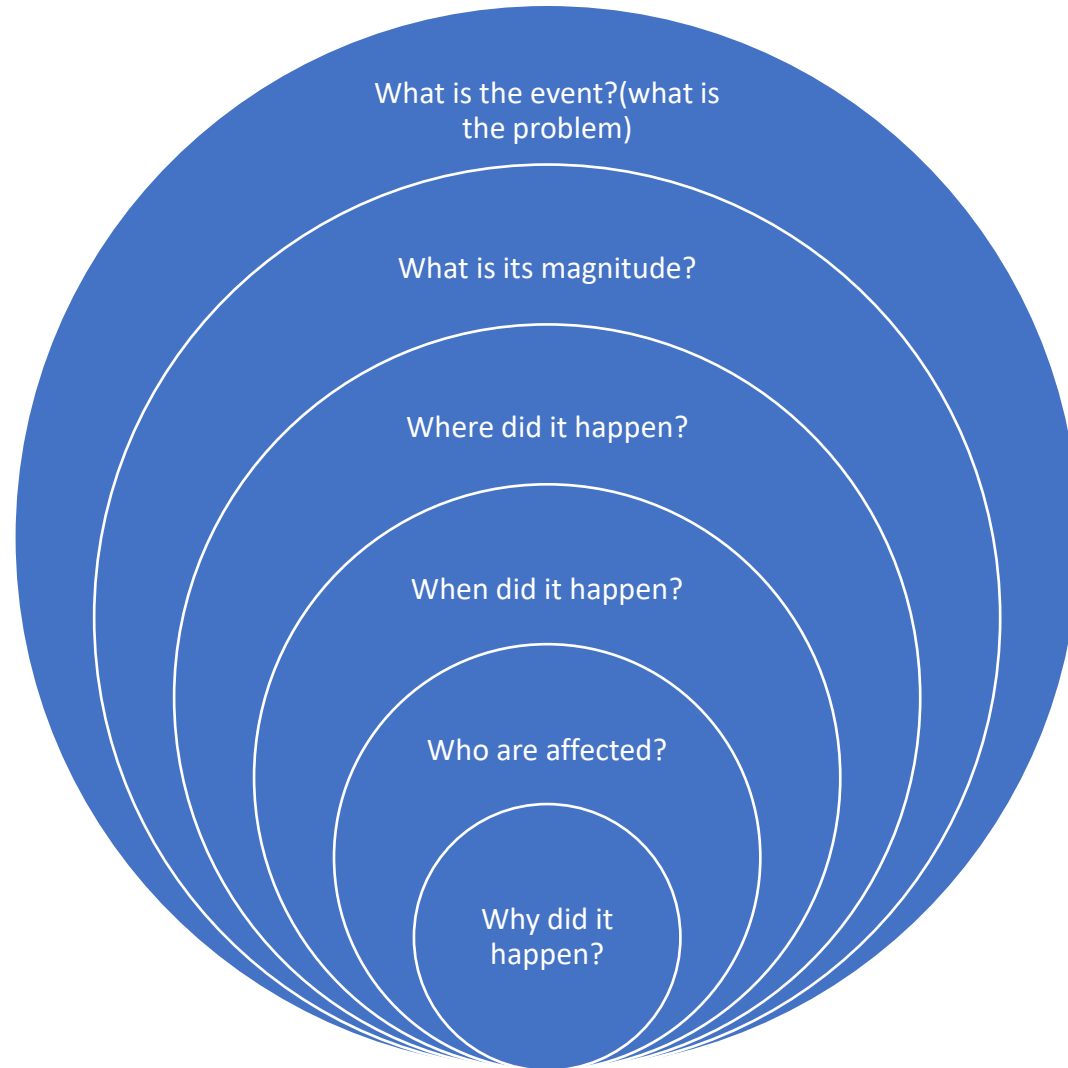
## ASKING QUESTIONS

Epidemiology has been defined as “a means of learning or asking questions... and getting answers that lead to further questions”. for example the following questions could be asked.

1. Related to Health Events
2. Related to Health Action

HEALTH EVENTS

# \_HEALTH EVENTS



## HEALTH ACTIONS

- What can be done to reduce this problem and its consequences?
- How can it be prevented in the future?
- What action should be taken by the community?  
By the health services?  
By other sectors?
- Where and for whom these activities be carried out?
- What resources are required? How are the activities to be organized?
- What difficulties may arise, and how might they be overcome?

- **MAKING COMPARISONS**

- This approach is to make comparisons and draw inferences.
- This may be comparison of two (or more groups)- one group having the disease (or exposed to risk factor) and the other groups not having the disease (or not exposed to risk factor) or comparison between individuals.



# DEFINITION

- A systematic approach to defining the problem and creating a vast number of possible solutions without judging these solution.
- “Problem solving is a cognitive processing directed at achieving a goal”

# PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS



- By making comparisons, the epidemiologist tries to find out the crucial differences in the host and environmental factors between those affected and not affected.
- Comparison may be made between different populations at a given time e.g. rural with urban population, between sub group of population e.g. male with female population, between various periods of observation e.g. different seasons

PROBLEM  
DEFINITION

- In this first step, there is a need to write down what exactly the problem entails, which helps to identify the real problem that is under study & needs an immediate solution.

PROBLEM  
ANALYSIS

- To analysis how the problem affects the researcher & his or her current situation & other people involved in the situation.
- The gravity of the problem & all the factors that are contributing to the problem are determined.

GENERATING  
PROBLEM SOLUTION

- Focus must be on identifying & generating all possible solutions for a problem.
- Each potential idea for solution of a problem must be considered without discarding it through value judgement

### ANALYSING THE SOLUTIONS

- Various factors about each of the potential solutions are investigated, wherein all the positive & negative aspects of each solution are analysed

### SELECTING THE BEST SOLUTIONS

- An attempt is made to compare the available solutions, eventually the best solution is selected based on careful judgement.

### IMPLEMENTING THE SOLUTION

- The final step of the problem-solving process is to practically solve the problem by implementing the selected solutions



## EVALUATION & REVISION

- After implementation of the most potential solution ,an evaluation is made to judge the effectiveness of the solution in resolving the problem.
- It is also helps to redefine the problem & revise the problem –solving process in case the initial solution fails to manage the problem effectively.