

Lorestan University of Medical Sciences

**Master's thesis for medical surgical nursing**

**Title**

Explore the cancer patients' needs of care and how to respond to them after discharge based on Humanistic Nursing Theory of Unsparing Response to Situation

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## **Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Today, treatment and care for cancer patients has changed from hospital to outpatient clinics and home. Due to the lack of an official support system after discharge in Iran, it is unclear how and how much of these patients' needs are provided. Understanding care needs after discharge and how these needs can be met can be the basis for planning quality care after discharge. Establishing an appropriate theory for care and meeting the needs of these patients can play a major role in designing supportive systems. The native theory of "an unreserved response to a situation" is a human and holistic theory that focuses on the needs of patients in the acute environment. But it's not clear how much it will be a good guide to post-clearance care. The purpose of this study is to explain the need for care after discharge and how to meet these needs based on this theory, while assessing its adequacy.

**Method:** In this qualitative study, using content analysis method, after receiving the code of ethics, 9 cancer patients referred to the chemotherapy or oncologist department, 4 companions, 4 nurses and 2 Oncologist practitioners were selected in a targeted manner until they reached saturation and were subjected to in-depth solitary interviews. Data analysis was performed using "Zhang" method and with open directional approach and extracted in the samples. To increase the strength of data, four criteria were used: credibility, dependability, Confirm ability, and transferability.

**Findings:** Data in accordance with the theory showed that "synergy of parenting / learning" has been shown to be effective factors in providing patients with care and

motivating caregivers to care. This synergy leads to "return to values" followed by "identification and response to need" of patients, which has two components of "searching and discovering the need and supplying need" and both actions with the attributes "Unscrupulous effort" and "pivotal patient." "Search and discover the need," identifies two categories of "healing and relaxation" and "protection" care. These two concepts, in addition to the needs, also represent the means to meet the needs. The result of "identifying and responding to need" is the "prosperity" of patients and their carers. Despite some minor differences between theory and data, this theory clearly reflects the needs and how to meet the needs. The new concept of "logical reasoning with oneself" and minor modifications in several concepts of this theory are indicative of the ability to modify the theory and, therefore, its validity, and contribute to the development of the theory and its ability to transmit.

**Conclusion:** The concepts and propositions of the study theory can be useful in explaining the needs after the diagnosis of cancer patients and how the formal and informal care system responds to these needs. Patients are hospitalized very quickly, while still in the early stages of exposure to the disease and related psychological responses. However, they still have to attend an outpatient clinic to continue their treatment. Therefore, many of the needs of the acute phase before discharge and the needs of the health and hospital environment after the discharge also continue, so post-clearance needs, a complex set of primary exposure needs, outpatient presence Hospitals and treatment centers, access to treatment teams, family readiness and the needs of care systems and community. Therefore, the discharge plan should be

designed according to the needs set and, while meeting the needs of the acute phase and facing the disease, be able to manage the emerging emerging needs of clearance, such as empowerment, to succeeding in terms of comfort, trust, power, and The recovery of energy to manage this complex situation is achieved. The success of this process is due to the development of values and the provision of requirements that should be addressed by managers, policy makers, health care providers and public education.

**Key words:** Qualitative research, Hospital discharge, Cancer, Home care, Care needs, Unsparing Response to Situation Theory