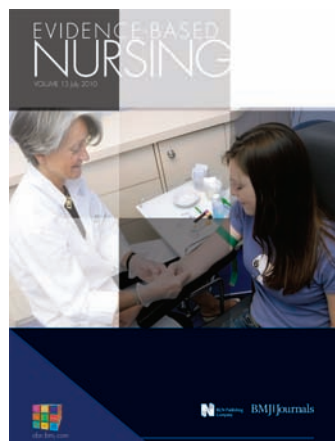


Evidence-Based Nursing



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Purpose and procedure

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Therapeutics

- 71 Inconclusive evidence regarding the volume of gastric aspirate that can be safely reintroduced following residual volume measurements
- 72 Available evidence insufficient to assess safety and effectiveness of flu vaccines for older people
- 73 Insufficient evidence to recommend routine adjunctive chest physiotherapy for adults with pneumonia
- 74 Nurse practitioner provided home telemonitoring and medication management improves glycemic control in primary care patients with type 2 diabetes more than monthly care coordination telephone call
- 75 Evidence remains lacking that vaccinating healthcare workers prevents influenza in elderly residents in long-term care
- 76 Prophylactic paracetamol at the time of infant vaccination reduces the risk of fever, but also reduces antibody response

Prevalence

- 78 Prevalence of myocardial infarction over a 10–15-year period in the USA has decreased in midlife men but increased in women, with a decrease in the excess cardiovascular risk of men compared with women
- 79 Prevalence of undiagnosed urinary incontinence in women is 53% in the preceding year and 39% in the preceding week in a US managed-care population
- 80 13% of parents of children who died of cancer considered requesting hastened death for their child: this was more likely if their child was in pain
- 81 Almost a fifth of children admitted to Dutch hospitals have acute or chronic malnutrition; risk factors include underlying disease and non-white ethnicity
- 82 Wound prevalence in community care settings in Ireland ranges from 2.7% in prisons to 33.5% in intellectual disability services, with pressure ulcers, leg ulcers, self-inflicted abrasions and surgical wounds the most common

Treatment

- 84 Two types of exercise programme for institutionalised older people may preserve the ability to perform some activities of daily living

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- 85 Higher physical activity during middle age is associated with increased odds of survival without cognitive or physical impairments in older women
- 86 An extended midwifery support programme did not increase breast feeding at 6 months, compared with standard postnatal midwifery support
- 87 Compared to a general wellness programme, an 18-month exercise programme for older women improves bone mineral density and fall risk but has similar improvements in predicted coronary heart disease risk

Prognosis

- 89 Patient-to-nurse ratio in neonatal ICU associated with daily weight gain, but not other clinical outcomes in moderately preterm infants
- 90 High ambient temperature associated with increased mortality in nursing home residents
- 91 Daily multidisciplinary team rounds associated with reduced 30-day mortality in medical intensive care unit patients

Qualitative


- 93 Many factors can determine whether a woman continues to breastfeed: knowing that breastfeeding is good for the baby is important to mothers but breastfeeding in public continues to be a negative experience for some
- 94 Following bereavement, poor health is more likely in carers who perceived that their support from health services was insufficient or whose family member did not die in the carer's preferred place of death

Aetiology

- 96 Community-dwelling older adults with balance impairment show a moderate increase in fall risk, although further research is required to refine how balance measurement can be used in clinical practice

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- 98 Over-the-counter weight loss with orlistat?

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