

THE COMMUNITY AS CLIENTS AND AGGREGATE

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The community as clients and aggregate

Community: group of individuals or families that share with common characteristics who interact with each other.

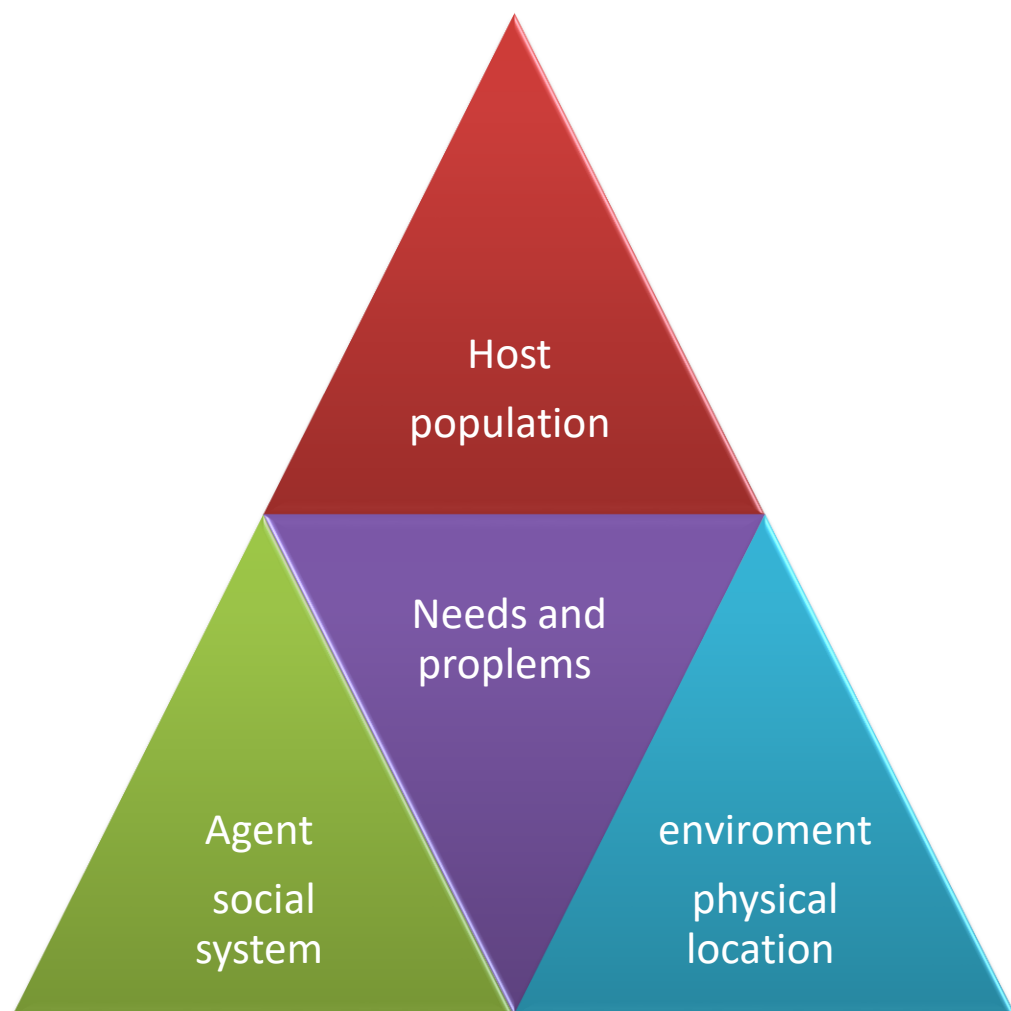
Clients: Refer to individuals have needs.

Aggregate: Groups of people with some common characteristics often related to high risk for specific health (individuals have needs and problems).

Patient: Individuals have problems.

Features of community:

- 1- Location
- 2- Population
- 3- Social system



Location variables

- 1- Boundary of community .basis for measuring incidence of wellness and illness, determining spread of disease
- 2- Location of health services. Use of health service depend on availability and accessibility
- 3- Geographic features. Injury ,death, earthquakes ,recreation apportion ties at lakes , mountains
- 4- Climate. Extremes hot and cold affect health and illness
- 5- Flora and fauna. poisonous plant and disease-carrying animals offer resource as well as dangers and the human- made environment.

Population variables

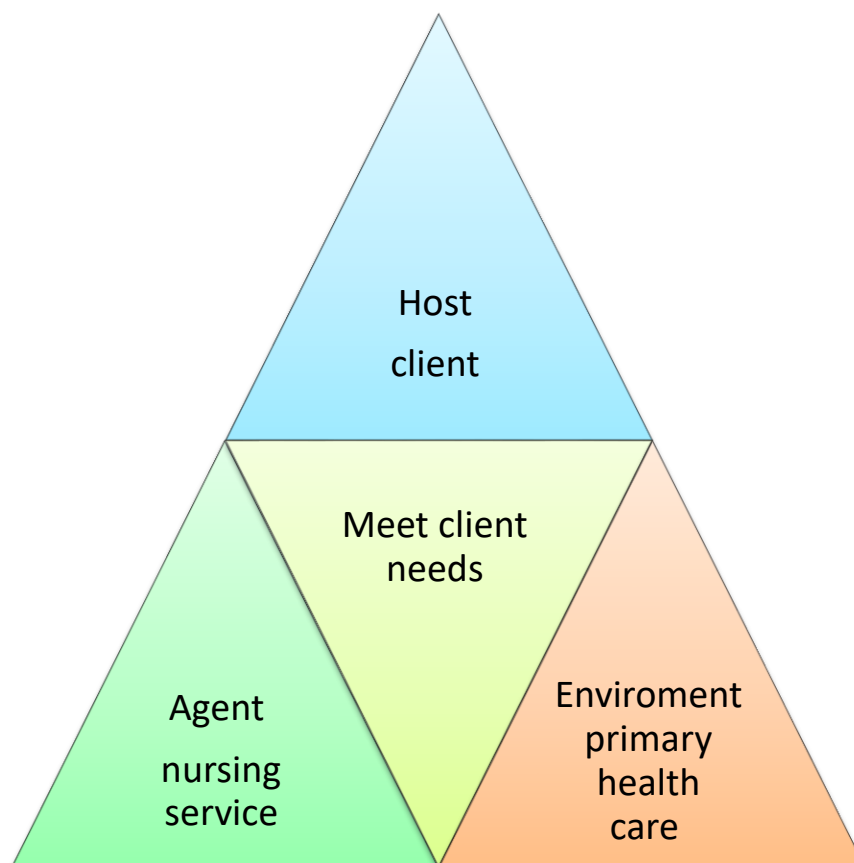
- 1- size. The number of people influences number and size of health care institution
- 2- density. high and low density often affect the availability of health service
- 3- composition. composition of the population often determines the types of health need
- 4- rate of growth or decline .rapidly growing communities may place excess demands on health services, marked decline in population may signal a poorly functioning community.
- 5- cultural characteristics. utilization of health service vary with culture .
- 6- social class. Class differences influence the utilization of health services, class composition influences cost of public health services.
- 7- Mobility. Mobility of population affect continuity of care ,mobility affects availability of service to highly mobilize population .

Social system variables

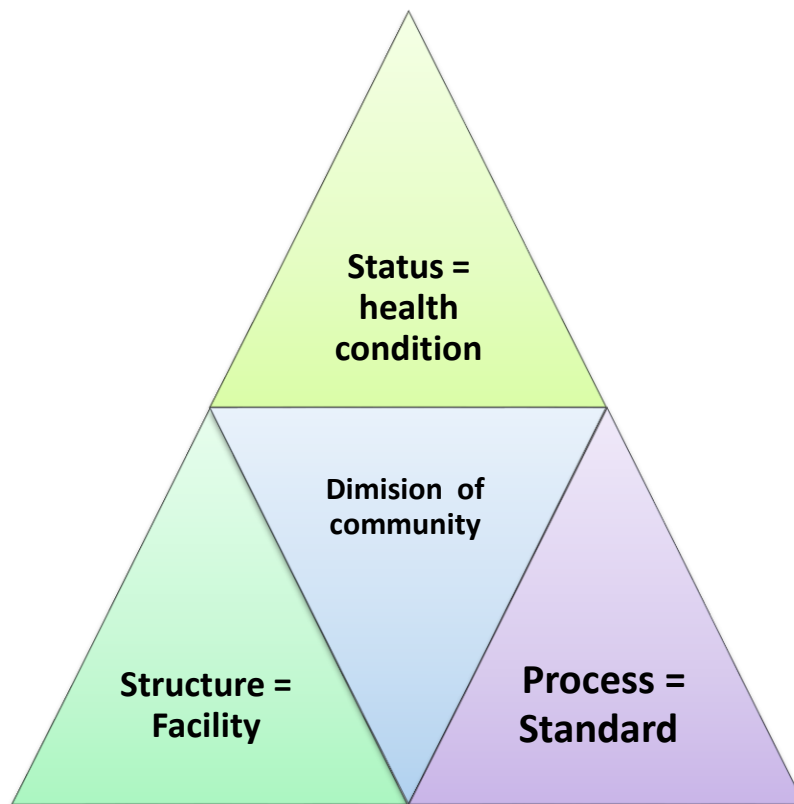
- 1- health system
- 2- family systems
- 3- economic system
- 4- educational system
- 5- religious system
- 6- political system
- 7- legal system
- 8- communication system.
- 9- Welfare system
- 10- Recreation system

Community as client : refers to a group or population of people as the focus of nursing service.

Features of community as client



Dimension of community as clint



Dimension of community as client:

1. status: is the measure of the health of community.
2. structure : its services and resources.
3. process: reflects the community ability to function effectively.

Community health nurses work with clints at several level as:

1. individuals
2. families
3. group
4. community
5. subpopulation
6. population

Although community health nurses work at all six level of practice working with communities is a primary mission for two important reasons:

- 1.Community directly influences the health of individuals families , group, subpopulation , who are part of it.
2. Provision of most health services occurs at the community level.

Role nurse in community as client:

1. The care of individuals , families , and group.
2. Promoting health and preventing illness.

The nursing process applied to the community as client

Nursing assessment of the community

The purpose of the nurse role in assessment is to help the community identify and solve is own health problems.

Assessment involves two major activities

Collection of data

Source of community data:

- 1-Primary data : talking with community members, directly collected by an individuals or group during the assessment process.
- 2-Secondary data : includes health team information , client records, community health statistics, reference books , research reports.

Other Source of community data:

- 1.International : including the World Health Organization (WHO).
2. National Sources: collect data from source the government.
3. State and Local Sources: collect data from ministry of health and their department .
4. Maps and Web Sites.

2-Interpretation of data

This stage of assessment is analytic .it means analyzing the information gathered drawing inferences or possible conclusion about the data and validating those inferences to determine their accuracy

- Diagnosis
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

Type of community assessment

- 1-Comprehensive assessment.it surveys the entire community in depth, gathering thorough original data
- 2-Familiarization assessment studies. available data, perhaps adding some firsthand data to gain general understanding of the community
- 3-Problem-oriented assessment. focuses on a single problem and studies the community in terms of the problem
- 4-Community subsystem assessment. the CHN focuses on a single dimension of community life. The CSA useful way for a team to conduct a more thorough community assessment.