

Knowledge of Radiographer in Care of Neurological Disorder Patient

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Abstract: The purpose of this study to see what will be the behaviour of radiographers towards people with dementia and how to radiographer acquire knowledge of dementia symptoms, and how to deal with cognitive symptoms. The dementia training program should be very interactive and have to be practically aligned and moreover direct affective and cognitive integrant for the learners so that they think about it and throwback to their behaviour and take action their care has on people with dementia.

Methods: literature search was conducted three databases: google scholar, PubMed and hand scanning journals and the internet. Data was retrieved from all of the research studies that were included in this analysis. The investigation was carried out on a conceptual level.

Results: After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria only 13 research studies were included in the study to find the knowledge of radiographers in care of neurological disorder patient. The findings suggest that following the education and training programmers, the study on radiographer knowledge and good practice has resulted in a positive change in attitude and increase in knowledge deemed about dementia, and that practice could help to see the impact in patients, which has a positive outcome

Conclusion: Radiographers require dementia training, and imaging centres can change their processes and environment to better collaborate with carers. The researchers discovered that radiographers lack skills in interpreting conversational capacity, which leads to communication issues with dementia patients.

Keywords: radiographer, dementia, neurological disorder (ND).

INTRODUCTION

Medically, neurological illnesses are those that affect the brain, as well as the nerves that run throughout the body and the spinal cord. A variety of symptoms can be caused by structural, metabolic,

or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord, or other nerves. Paralysis, muscle weakness, poor coordination, loss of feeling, convulsions, disorientation, pain, and altered states of awareness are some of the symptoms¹. The lack of theoretical knowledge by radiographers creates the communication problems towards the people with dementia. Dementia is a weighty issue in the health care sector, has implications for caregivers, in public services and the health system as a whole². The increasing number of people affected by dementia and the hiked up cost has led to a number of countries advancing the national dementia tactics. These tactics comprise the need for the health and social care work-force in order to deliver good care for the people with dementia³

Radiographer attitudes towards people with dementia can be more positive instantly after educational lectures with reflective exercises and simulations but this improvement is not enough go through after twelve months⁴. The dementia training program should be very interactive and have to be practically aligned and moreover direct affective and cognitive integrant for the learners so that they think about it and throwback to their behaviour and take action their care has on people with dementia⁵. In the health care system and management The neurological disorder are most testing which is based on its amalgamation of the compound of nervous system⁶. The neurological disorder has been considered as global burden of disease (GBD). The Global burden disease depict enormous effort to give scientifically particular based data on disease burden and immense the international enterprise to collect the methodize the data of global burden disease embody in non economic terms and permit comparison to the other side of divergent disease condition and countries.⁷

Positive change in attitude and increasing in knowledge deemed about dementia were observed and practices could help to see the impact in the patients which outcomes in a positive way⁸.

RESULTS

In this current study we included 13 research studies. The findings suggest that following the education and training programmers', the study on radiographer knowledge and good practice has resulted in a positive change in attitude and increase in knowledge deemed about dementia, and that practices could help to see the impact in patients, which has a positive outcome. Respondents above the age of 50 had much higher optimistic sentiments than those under the age of 30. ($p < 0.02$). Employees with fewer than ten years of experience had significantly higher unfavorable attitudes than those with more than twenty years of experience ($p < 0.04$). Person-centered care communication contact and behavior in dementia care, as well as dementia awareness, were topics included in many training packages. There were few training programmers' that addressed pharmaceutical interventions in dementia care leadership and end-of-life care. The reported packages covered less than 40% of The Dementia Training Standards Framework learning outcomes targeted at professionals having regular interaction with people with dementia or in leadership roles. However, more than 70% of the learning outcomes specified in the Dementia Training Standards Framework were addressed in training aimed at raising dementia awareness. Knowing how to arrange the technical materiality of the practise differently in order to adapt the technical devices on different patients' bodies to produce the necessary visualisation of the images is known as materiality in radiography practise. The relationship between how the parameters of the radiological equipment are set in reference to the visualised body is also part of materiality knowledge. Relationships with other practitioners, such as supervisors, were crucial for the development of professional knowledge in practise when learning this.

DISCUSSION

Overall, the radiographers' attitudes toward dementia patients were judged to be negative rather than positive. Because the number of people suffering from dementia is predicted to rise, and because dementia is frequently referred to imaging departments, it is proposed that dementia be made a

mandatory component of radiography programmes and that all radiographers be offered job-in-training. A lack of dementia expertise causes communication problems with people with dementia² This study is observed on what would be the impact on health and social care staff after dementia education and training. This study is about plant the impact of dementia education training on the knowledge of attitude and confidence. In this study The dementia education and training recognize the most effective features³ Interactions between dementia sufferers and radiologists can be both beneficial and harmful. Negative experiences were associated to a lack of awareness of dementia, poor communication, and negative assumptions. People with dementia and their caregivers may receive inadequate care in imaging departments, and radiographers may find working with people with dementia difficult. Radiographers require dementia training, imaging centres can improve their methods and environment, and caregivers can work more closely with them⁴ Training programmes in the hospital can improve employee attitudes and behaviour, which may occur as a result of the training. It's possible to observe radiographers who have a more positive attitude toward dementia patients. Positive changes in dementia attitudes and knowledge have been observed. These positive benefits might be noticed even six months following the training. Following the educational session, participants indicated a more favourable attitude about PwD, corroborating earlier studies that education can effectively change attitudes toward this vulnerable patient group⁵ In the healthcare system, the diagnosis, management, and treatment associated with the neurological disorder are considered to be most challenging based on its integrations of the complex nervous system It is also because it entails high accuracy, precision, and dedication for diagnosing the disease and suggesting treatment which ensures the provision of adequate neurological care. In the health care system and management The neurological disorder are most testing which is based on its amalgamation of the compound of nervous system. The intensity of the neurological diagnosis challenges has been mitigated given the increased dynamics and emergence of modern technology that supplements the providence of acute neurological care. Association of the disorder with the nervous system gives rise to various changes in the structural, biochemical as well as electrical abnormalities in the spinal cord, brain and other nerves which

consequences in a various range of symptoms⁶ The neurological disorder has been considered as global burden of disease (GBD). The Global burden disease depict enormous effort to give scientifically particular based data on disease burden and immense the international enterprise to collect the methodize the data of global burden disease embody in non economic terms and permit comparison to the other side of divergent disease condition and countries.⁷A person with dementia may have a totally different view on their life story and how items should be used in it than others. This research looks at how to boost international interest in life storey work as a dementia care tool for people with dementia, and it includes good practise and limited testimony from people with dementia⁸ In this study, the range of potential neuroradiological findings that have been reported in patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection were systematically tabulated according to severity of the primary respiratory infection. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first systematic review on neuroradiological findings in COVID-19 performed in this manner. Surprisingly, cerebral inf arction was commonly reported in cases of both mild and severe COVID-19 infection, suggesting that ischemic stroke may be a result of a virally-induced hypercoagulable state and not merely a consequence of severe systemic disease⁹ Personal performance of practical acts by pupils, using professional language in reference to them In terms of materiality and professional language, it appears to be the most significant components of creating knowledge in practise to other practitioners and patients. When learning during clinical placement, students must have opportunity to alternate between observing/listening and doing on their own¹⁰ The students were enthusiastic about the educational intervention, with many reflecting on how the simulation sessions helped them consider the mobility challenges that older patients might encounter in the x-ray department. This study is part of a wider longitudinal study that will evaluate the attitudes of student radiographers toward older patients as they progress through their school. During this phase, an educational intervention with the goal of improving student radiographer attitudes toward the elderly was devised and executed¹¹ Underrepresented subjects should be considered in the development of new and existing training and education, and training should comply to the Training Standard Framework and evidence of best delivery practises. On a worldwide scale, countries

have adopted a variety of approaches to improve the quality of life of people living with dementia; some have issued regulations, while others have produced plans, strategies, or frameworks. Countries that want to improve or develop their education and training systems will benefit from the findings of this audit¹²As a result, education is an effective way to change some radiographers' negative attitudes toward ADIS patients (PLWA:People Living With AIDS) Radiographers see a growing number of HIV/AIDS-related diseases in their line of work and play an important part in HIV/AIDS patient care. There is, nonetheless, a small minority of persons who have a negative attitude toward PLWA; however, we believe that ongoing and adequate HIV/AIDS education will help them change their opinions¹³ A great concern is needed to improvise the attitude of radiographer toward PLWA. Radiographers behaviour plays an important role in case of neurological disorder patients, the patients are already facing the difficulties. Therefore a radiographer should have proper knowledge , so that it would be easy to handle the patients.

CONCLUSION

Interactions between dementia sufferers and radiologists can be both beneficial and harmful. Negative encounters, on the other hand, were associated to a loss of personhood, poor communication, a lack of dementia knowledge, and negative assumptions. People with dementia and their caregivers may receive inadequate care in imaging departments, and radiographers may find working with people with dementia difficult. Radiographers require dementia training, and imaging centres can change their processes and environment to better collaborate with carers. The researchers discovered that radiographers lack skills in interpreting conversational capacity, which leads to communication issues with dementia patients.

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