Type 2 Diabetes

Basic Information

The current paper is to discuss about the theory supporting the solution to the Type 2 diabetes, discuss how health belief model theory supports the type 2 diabetes and the way the theory incorporated into the management of type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes formerly called non-insulin-dependent diabetes (NIDDM), obesity related diabetes, and it is completely a metabolic disorder, which is characterized by the deficiency in the insulin.

Theory and rationale behind the proposal

The Health Belief Model (HBM) or health behavior theory was introduced in 1950s by a division of U.S. Public Health Service social psychologists. They educate how people that join in the programs helps to detect and prevent illness (Current Nursing, 2012). HBM is one of effective model that solve behaviors issues and in-turn helps in addressing health problem like Type 2 diabetes. Health belief model focus on four health-related behavior in person’s which includes the seriousness of the prospective illness, the person’s vulnerability to the illness, the advantages of taking precaution and the impediment in taking action (Current Nursing, 2012).

The rationale behind the proposal is to involve establishing awareness in the public and providing a management plan for better treatment of type 2 diabetes. Disparities in access to care have an impact on this statistic. Policies must be set in place for better access to care, information related to diabetes risks and places to get involved in free physical activity within all communities. Also measures to control the level of insulin in the blood as well inclusion of foods that provide resistance to the body for the excess sugar content in the blood all can be considered as potential solutions to the problem (NCC,2008)(Dev,2011).

Theory supporting the solution:

Education for both prevention of diabetes and for self-management for those diagnosed with pre-diabetes or diabetes was also a contributor to overall optimal health and reduced complications. Education must be accessible to all learning levels and all lifestyles and communities. Group education was most effective, followed by web-based learning modules that individuals could access from anywhere at any time of day. Education consisted of nutritional and weight loss information, physical activity recommendations and ideas, information on blood glucose self-monitoring, oral diabetes medications and insulin and injection instruction. These all played an important part in effective reduction of risk, improved self-management and for potential prevention of type 2 diabetes. The HBM theory provided is more convincing and there are several instances in the medical recording that the solutions formulated based on the theory proposed do have positive results in curing the Type 2 diabetes.

Devising the project to include the solution:

The project will focus on educating the extended exercise and diet control on the people and study of the subsequent incidence rate reduction of type 2 diabetes. The first step towards understanding what causes disparities in persons with diabetes is identifying them and determining what can be done to reduce them. An individual’s sense of well-being, their resilience and positive emotions also play a part in quality of life and optimal health for those with or at risk for diabetes. Socioeconomic inequalities in health have been attributed to a variety of mechanisms that may act as intermediate risk factors for diabetes. Having a sense of self-worth and life purpose positively impacted self-management of diabetes. Social support and a

sense of resilience also impacted positive outcomes and decreased glucose levels. There also appeared to be an integrated relationship between these positive emotional states and sense of personal strength and frequent physical exercise.

 When an individual feels well, they are more motivated to exercise and when they exercise, they feel more positive. The ability to set realistic and attainable self-management goals and frequent feedback via monitoring results also impacted and enhanced the health of diabetics (Robertson, Stanley, Cully, & Naik, 2012).

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Analyzation and Appraisal of Articles

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# Noome, M., Dijkstra, B. M., van Leeuwen, E., & Vloet, L. C. (2016), Exploring family experiences of nursing aspects of end-of-life care in the ICU: A qualitative study, Intensive and Critical Care Nursing, 33, 56-64

The care quality in ICU helps to live a hassle free life but the lack of knowledge regarding this kind of service results a poor outcome. In this article, the end-life care issues have been discussed by an elaborate statistical analysis to identify the actual rate of benefit from the service that is the main strength of this article. This analysis also guides to understand the quality and responsibility of care and attentiveness towards the old patients without any discrimination. However, in this article no recommendation and enforcement policy has been described, which is a bold weakness for the study.

# Rios-Risquez, M. I., & García-Izquierdo, M. (2016), Patient satisfaction, stress and burnout in nursing personnel in emergency departments: A cross-sectional study, International Journal of Nursing Studies, 59, 60-67

Mental stress is not responsible for the emergency service in the care home, which has been analysed critically and statistically in this article. Data collection and information gathering regarding the mental stress related issue of the nurses to prove the significance of the stated assumption. It is a huge strength of the article and it reflects that the mental stress of the nurses do not have any impact on the service user’s satisfactory level. Scope of this article is very narrow because here two variables are taken, both of which do not have any link with each other, which is a weakness of the article.

# Gardner, G., D., Doubrovsky, C., Adams, A., & Margaret M., (2016), Identifying advanced practice: A national survey of a nursing workforce, International Journal of Nursing Studies, 55, 60-70

Advanced nursing service and earlier practice of the service has huge difference in the service quality. Identification of this issue has been accomplished by a complete statistical analysis by variety of data collection. It helps to understand the effectiveness of advanced service technique in the care home rather than the previous and tradition techniques, which is the strength of the article. The rate of effectiveness has exposed through the analysis but scope of upgradation has been skipped; by the author. However, the upgradation process of the entire system is not stated here, which is a weakness because total upgradation is the best route to uplift a quality service.

Porras-Gonzalez, M. H., Baron-Lopez, F. J., Garcia-Luque, M. J., & Morales-Gil, M. (2015), Effectiveness of the Nursing Methodology in Pain Management after Major Ambulatory Surgery, Pain Management Nursing, 16(4), 520-525

Pain management training is a base requirement before and after any kind of surgery, which has been identified by the statistical analysis. Identification of pre and postoperative issues are the ultimate strength of the article that shows the right direction to the problem. Rate of problem generation reduced due to such application, which provides a successful accomplishment to understand the usefulness of the study. However, the process to train the individuals is not stated here to increase and enforce the effectiveness, which is a great weakness of the article. Knowledge obtaining capacities of the individuals are not described here to develop special classes for their training.

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# Falco-Pegueroles, A., Lluch-Canut, T., Roldan-Merino, J., Goberna-Tricas, J., & Guardia-Olmos, J. (2014), Ethical conflict in critical care nursing Correlation between exposure and types, Nursing ethics, 0969733014549883

Statistical analysis of the article regarding the topic ethical conflict in critical care nursing is a significant issue. This analysis exposed the variety of reasons that are responsible for low quality of care in the nursing system. Identification of the logical relationship is the basing strength of the article that opens the possible direction to cope with ethical values and personal perceptions. Personal values control the activities of a human being. Therefore, the recruitment policy needs to be modified to maintain the sustainable quality service, which is not mentioned in this article. Avoidance of discrimination is a very tough practice so it is a weakness of the article.

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# Korhonen, E. S., Nordman, T., & Eriksson, K. (2015), Technology and its ethics in nursing and caring journals- An integrative literature review, Nursing ethics, 22(5), 561-576

Technology is a beneficial aid in every sector. Therefore, the identification of the link between the technological support and its ethics is very much important factor in this article. Statistical analysis helps to compare both the variable from different point of view to increase both the positive and negative possibilities of the study. Definition of nursing care is merged up with technological terminology. This idea has been established in this article, which is the strength of the article. However, the merge up process is not enough to establish technology with ethical care. Skill development and favorable environment are also required to fulfil the incompleteness. This concept is not so clear in this article to understand the after effect and further scope of the study, which is a great backdrop.

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# Piredda, M., Matarese, M., Mastroianni, C., D'Angelo, D., Hammer, M. J., & Marinis, M. G. (2015), Adult Patients’ Experiences of Nursing Care Dependence, Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 47(5), 397-406

Most of the time service user faces humiliation and unequal service in the care home, which is responsible for the down turn of quality service. Data collection processes help to find the source of the unwanted incident that guides to evaluate the rate of malpractice with the service users. Dependency of the service users on the care nurses is recognized due to a great requirement of their self-care and safeguarding. The analysis is the strength of the article that exposed the reason of such issue. However, only single issue has been discussed in this article, which can be multiple in numbers. It is a weakness of the study, which fails to depict the direction of the issue.

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# Martin‐Misener, R., Donald, F., Wickson‐Griffiths, A., Akhtar‐Danesh, N., Ploeg, J., Brazil, K., ... & Sangster‐Gormley, E. (2015), A mixed methods study of the work patterns of full‐time nurse practitioners in nursing homes. Journal of clinical nursing, 24(9-10), 1327-1337.

Learning methods are very effective to uplift the skill within a specific time span. Best part of this article is the data collection method. An effective questionnaire helps to identify the perception of the nurses regarding such approach. Effectiveness of the approaches develops the rate of motivation and the fulfilment of the study. It provides an authentic dimension to the study. Weakness in this study reflects through the selection of the time and proper area of learning. This blur concept of activity does not provide fluency to the study.

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# Noguchi-Watanabe, M., Yamamoto-Mitani, N., & Takai, Y. (2016). How does collegial support increase retention of registered nurses in homecare nursing agencies? A qualitative study, BMC nursing, 15(1), 1

Activity need to be effective and the reason of effectiveness has been evaluated through the statistical analysis of the study. Knowledge and working method of integrated service helps to understand the benefit of the practice of the service. Identification of the effectiveness of integration is the strength of the article that motivates to obtain the changes in the issue. However, the skill development plan is not stated here, which can provide the ultimate result that can further help to resolve such kind of problem.

# Bakken, T. L., & Sageng, H. (2016), Mental Health Nursing of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities and Mental Illness: A Review of Empirical Studies 1994–2013, Archives of psychiatric nursing, 30(2), 286-291

Intellectual disabilities disturb the nursing process from various ways. Identification of the rate of the specific problem is unable in this study, which is the main backdrop of this article. From personal experiences, this study has been conducted that causes the lack of supportive evidences. The entire article is not that much effective because here is not any numerical as well as real evidences that can explain the entire issue under a bold belief. However, the topic has not been completely analyzed in the article, which does not show any fruitfulness. Psychiatric nurses are well trained to serve this kind of patients but the lack of recruitment of such skilled nurse is affecting the quality service. Deficiency of discussion of this topic is the main weakness of this article.

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# Fringer, A., Huth, M., & Hantikainen, V. (2014), Nurses' experiences with the implementation of the Kinesthetic movement competence training into elderly nursing care: a qualitative focus group study, Scandinavian journal of caring sciences, 28(4), 757-766

The nurses have identified risk of musculoskeletal disorder, which is an effective skill that develops due to the kinesthetic movement. Data are collected by different sources as a descriptive mode. The knowledge that obtains from the study develops the scope of further research. Commonly this is a great strength of the article. On the contrary, the lack of statistical data analysis restricts to gain the wide concept of the issue. Effectiveness of the particular training has been described in this article, which is very much fruitful to deal any further complications. This article is a very bold presentation that explains the implementation of the process.

de Vries, M. G., Brazil, I. A., Tonkin, M., & Bulten, B. H. (2016), Ward Climate Within a High Secure Forensic Psychiatric Hospital: Perceptions of Patients and Nursing Staff and the Role of Patient Characteristics, Archives of psychiatric nursing, 30(3), 342-349

Discussion of ward environment of a care home helps to identify the positive and negative factors. This has a huge impact in the health of the patients. Statistical analysis based on the patient's experience helps to identify the requirement of the favorable environment, which the basic strength of the article. On the other hand, the process of modification of the climate does not propose in this article, which is the actual requirement to meet up the issue of the clinical problem. Mortality rate has also been identified, which is in typically low in quantity. Therefore the positive and negative both sides are highlighted in this article, which is quite acceptable for further study.

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# Escobar, M. C. P. (2012), Limits to therapeutic efforts in clinical practice. Perceptions of medical and nursing professionals of critical patients units of a public hospital for adults in the Metropolitan Region, Acta Bioethica, 18(2), 163-171

Therapeutic efforts are an important requirement that influence the patients to live their rest of the life in peace. It is a very serious topic but the lack of statistical evidence does not support the entire study to achieve a fruitful outcome. It is a big weakness of the article. Clinical bioethics is responsible for such kind of deficiency of care and treatment. However, this article has huge scope for further analysis based on statistical evidences. Different kinds of assumptions have been made to give a proper termination but is does not worked in a proper way, which is another backdrop of the article.

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# Halperin, O., & Mashiach-Eizenberg, M., (2014), Becoming a nurse — A study of career choice and professional adaptation among Israeli Jewish and Arab nursing students: A quantitative research study, In Nurse Education Today, 34(10), 1330-1334

Number of nurse should be proportional to the number of patients, which is a common need to serve each of the patients in a proper way. In this article, statistical analysis did not provide, which decrease the value of the study to identify the link between two variables. Different nursing students have different lifestyle and personal values that control their activities to promote the service quality. Morbidity and mortality analysis has been skipped in this article, which becomes so much problematic to identify the actual numerical values of the effectiveness of the practice. Adaptation ability of the nurses from different community is a significant issue that is not described in this article with the quantitative analysis, which is a big weakness of the article.

Hollup, O., (2014). The impact of gender, culture, and sexuality on Mauritian nursing: Nursing as a non-gendered occupational identity or masculine field? Qualitative study, International Journal of Nursing Studies, 51(5), 752-760

Gender discrimination in care home has been analyzed in this article. An elaborate statistical analysis provides a huge number of quantitative data that exposed the baseness of female recruitment in this sector. The article describes the negative impact of recruiting higher level of female nurse in the care home. Main strength of this article is to identify the different reasons of requirement of male nurses in this sector. Masculine field are not comfortable with the care of female nurses and sometimes gender discrimination policy in the nurses does not allow serving the male patients in a well manner. Therefore, the idea of recognition is very effective for the entire health and social care sector.

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Type II Diabetes Implementation Plan

# Introduction:

Type II diabetes is a kind of disease that is growing in a wide range in United States of America. Therefore, effective steps have to be take to prevent the harmful effect of the disease. In this assignment, support securing processto serve the diabetes-affected patients will be analysed with various strategies to prevent the diseasefrom the mass of Americans. Different reasons will be identify and proposed solutions will be evaluate in an elaborate way. Finally, various resources of plan implementation will be describe with effectiveness to accomplish the aim of the assignment.

Method of obtaining necessary approval(s) and securing support

There are various necessities that are essential to execute plan in any health care sector. An innovative approach needed a strong support to achieve its aim to explore the benefit of such idea. In a care homedifferent methods are applied to identify the effectiveness of the exclusive approach. According to Saaristo *et al.* (2010), medical approvalis granted through the observation of improvement in a patient suffering from the specific disease.

It is a kind of process in which the assumed recovery method applied to improve the physical condition of the patients and encourage them providing mental strength. It ensures their sustainable activity and approval to perform such treatment for better outcome. Carlsson *et al.* (2012) stated that not only financial support is needed to provide medicinal support and timely care to the patient along with the application of innovative mechanism. Therefore, this support is provided by the care organisation to promote the research activity.

# Description of current problem, issue, or deficit requiring a change

Type II diabetes is a very common and critical problem that hampers the normal life style of huge number of people in United States. Donath & Shoelson (2011) commented that glucose metabolism hampers due to such kind of disease. Around 27 million people in United States are suffering from this kind of diabetic disorder. Pancreas is responsible for the biosynthesis of insulin that helps to regulate the breaking of the glucose molecule and control the blood glucose level (www.cdc.gov, 2016).

In case of the failure of insulin blood glucose level becomes high and causes hyperglycemia. People of United States do not have that much knowledgeto treat with the disease in a proper manner that results growth of the possibility of the illness in the population. Colberg *et al.* (2010) opined that busy life and continuousjunk food consumption is one of the reason of type II diabetes but sometimes it arises as agenetic complication. However, this disease can be prevented by the application of the knowledge of consumption of proper diet and regular exercise. Inclusion of amedical team in this project will be very effective to downturn the poor condition of the population suffering from type II diabetes. Moreover, awareness and educational program will be effective to resolve and reduce the complication from the entire mass of United States.

# Detailed explanation of proposed solution

Management and control of diabetes type II is the main aim to establish its solution. At the first step formulation of an implementation plan can be very effective. A thorough identification process of the disease is a common necessary in this case. Gaps and deficiencyof the implementation plan need to be recognized to cover up the gap with strong approach. Easy and understandable strategiesare included to influence and enhance the common individual and care workers to use and apply them without any complication.

Clear interaction regarding the implementation plan can resolve the plan related issues in a short time. According to Lindstrom *et al.* (2010), detailed observation is required to prevent the disease from the root level. Not only the awareness of the diabetic patients can help them to avoid diabetes related problems but alsoexternal factors affect to provide proper structure of their life. Specific gender, age and their partial complication need to be concern first to treat them. Ahmad & Crawl (2010) stated that therapeutic practice and knowledge of such activity induce people to avail the clinical care and conscious about their physical condition.

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# Rationale for selecting proposed solution

Type 2 diabetes is a very critical disease that harms the regular lifestyle of an individual. Therefore it is very much relevant and transparent reasonto apply the proposed strategy. An implementation plan has been developed as per the strategy and this implementation plan has an exclusive strategy to enforce the plan in a proper manner. For this implementation, various stakeholders are required from health care sector who will keep observation on the direction of the disease that is causing a great threat in USA. The proposed solution includes knowledge upgradation program in which the main aim is to aware the local people about diabetes type II and the side effects of the increasing blood glucose level.

It has been found from multiple literatures that type II diabetes is acquiring a mass of population in United States of America. Dey & Attele (2011) stated that both males and females are suffering from such illness and it is occurring due to overweight and genetic disorder. Obesity restricts insulin to show its proper function in the body that breaks down the normal metabolic activity in body. Thus, selected solutions to prevent diabetes are relevant to fight against the current situation.

Evidence from Review of Literature

Different evidences gathered from various research works that expresses the huge increasing rate of type II diabetes in United States of America. Most of theadults and female persons are affected by such kind of disease due their overweight and unconsciousness about dieting habit. 90-95% people are suffering from diabetes mellitus. Simmons, Unwin & Griffin (2010) commented that people depend on clinical supportto reduce the impact of diabetes but their regular life and standard of living is not up to the mark to keep under control of such sugar metabolism process and the liver cells refuse to hold excess glucosefor further use (www.nhs.uk, 2016).

Ley *et al.* (2014) stated thathigh cholesterol level and high blood pressure are accountable for the increase of type II diabetes. Apart from this the literatures also provide the evidences regarding the effective measures that are able to reduce the complication. Health care homes are taking effective steps and developing strategy implementation plan to improve the physical condition of diabetes-affected patients. Regular follow upstrategy of them results a huge change in the condition of the patients. Self-awareness program not only support to prevent diabetes from adult but also help to prevent type II diabetes from the life of their family members and kids.

Description of implementation logistics

Organisational environmentplays an important role in implementation plan that are made to prevent and reduce the complication of type II diabetes. In a society people suffering from diabetes do not have proper knowledge regarding lifestyle. Their eating habit and conceptabout regular work outis very much poor that hampers their healthy living. Physically fit individuals also come at the borderline of diabetes that can causessevere hyperglycemiain future. Chen, Magliano & Zimmet (2012) mentioned that knowledge about the food components and requirement of proper calorie is very much necessary for the management mechanism of blood glucose level.

However, it is a great responsibility of the nurse to observe the blood glucose level of assigned patients in the care home and provide them proper diet and medicine. Albright & Gregg (2013) opined that exercise is a basic requirement to burn excess calorie that provided by carbohydrates to normalise blood glucose levelin the body. Balance within the organisational environment, physical condition of an individual and working style in that particular environment help to restructure the regularity of the living. Health care professionals and workers need to show attentiveness towards the practice to take care of the patients suffering from type II diabetes.

They are accountable to carry the implementation plan in aneffective manner to inject the concept of personal health care within common individual. Dunkley *et al.* (2014) stated that conflict with cultural and personalvaluesis to be removed by mental counselling that can improve the situation. Acceptance of a plan regarding any well-being is most required thing to make any change. Hence, serious acceptance of the implementation plan by the care professional is fruitful to achieve the accomplishment of the goal.

Resources required for implementation

Effective ways help to enforce implementation plan in the healthcare sector and among the common people suffering and tend to suffer from type II diabetes. Various important equipment’s and methods are present to explore the implementation plan within the social sectors. Tuomilehto, Schwarz & Lindstrom (2011) mentioned that information sharingis the basic goal through these resources that include proper decision-making idea, advancedtools, diagnostic team, human resource and a leadership character to carry the entire activity according to the plan.

Awareness and educational process can be performed through distribution of leaflets and advertising in the media. Salas-Salvado *et al.* (2011) commented that posters presentation and PowerPoint presentation consisting type II diabetes and presentation of the data collected from different survey of affected people would help to make people more conscious about their health. Distribution of handouts of a specific area will be most effective process to

implement the plan in the specific field. Therefore, these resources are very much effective to implement the plans among the individual to reduce the impact of this disease.

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# Conclusion:

It can be concluded that the entire analysis has positively able to make out the direction to prevent type II diabetes from U.S.A. This entire process has a positive value in processing the ultimate effectiveness of the assignment.

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Evaluation of Project Success

Evaluation of Project Success

People who have had an experience with diabetes would frighten at its mention. According to Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group (2002), approximately 3.9 million people in the United Kingdom are living with Diabetes, with about 90% of these cases as Type 2 Diabetes. Luckily, managing type 2 diabetes simply involves eating healthy, exercising regularly, monitoring blood glucose in addition to seeking medication. Being a serious condition, it is crucial that a health campaign is embarked on in order to significantly lower the effects as well as the prevalence of type 2 diabetes.

First of all, the proposed solution for reducing the mentioned condition affecting humans is a health campaign whose aim is to create awareness about the disease, measures to avoid it, or the way to live with the disease in the event that one contracts it. Primarily, the target population is to be educated on the type of diet to adopt, the importance of exercises, and the need to monitor blood sugar levels for the sick (Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group, 2002). Consequently, one of the methods to measure the effectiveness of managing the condition is comparing the incidence rates of the disease before and after the campaign.

Correspondingly, hospital records are important in determining to what extent the campaign assists in reducing new cases of the disease (Schwalbe, 2015). Additionally, the rates at which the sick visit hospitals could work in assessing if the campaign is really working (Schwalbe, 2015). Moreover, obtaining discharge rates of the patients and their satisfaction level with the arrangement is equally important in determining the impact of the campaign in assisting to reduce the prevalence of type 2 diabetes.

As a matter of fact, in evaluating project outcomes, it is crucial to identify significant variables. In the case of diabetes type 2, the variables include the attitudes of the patients and staff regarding the campaign (Schwalbe, 2015). Perceptions of the target population are actually important in helping to determine whether the project would show positive outcomes (Schwalbe, 2015). Another important factor for measurement of progress is the mortality rate of prevalence shown by the disease before and after embracing on a campaign. A reduction of the mortality rate definitely indicates a positive outcome.

All the project participants need to be kept in the sphere of their responsibilities; still, this is a measure to facilitate success (Schwalbe, 2015). Mass media, especially the television, is one of the tools that are likely to help and reach a large number of people. Notably, print media, for example, newspapers, pamphlets, handouts, and brochures, are important in passing crucial information to the targeted audience (Schwalbe, 2015). One on one meeting arrangements with the project specialists is also a fundamental element as it supports a conversation between the target population and the project stakeholders, an arrangement that propels success, unlike all the other methods. Moreover, one can use billboards and banners to reach out the participants that may not have the opportunity to get information from the media.

It is impossible for project stakeholders to claim the success of their project without keeping into consideration evidence in the form of the feedback. In the same manner, assessment tools are important in evaluating the outcomes of the project. Questionnaires, interviews, group discussions, observation, and checklists are important tools in project assessment (Denscombe, 2014). In the case of a campaign against type 2 diabetes, the mentioned instruments can be used to obtain feedback from the healthcare providers, patients themselves, and caregivers. Indeed, tools that involve direct contact with the target group make individuals feel involved in the project; yet, there is increasing chances of their support (Denscombe, 2014). Eventually, it becomes clear that tools helping the involved parties identify with their failures and successes to understand future prospects (Denscombe, 2014).

Equally clear is the fact that the participants of a project deserve to acquire results (Schwalbe, 2015). It is the role of the project team to decide what means is vital to disseminate the outcome to the stakeholders. In actual fact, a direct meeting with the interested parties should be considered as a standard for promoting effective communication and exchange of views (Schwalbe, 2015). Talking about PowerPoint presentation, it is a neat and effective way to present information during a meeting with the stakeholders.

The procedure for time plan, budget, shortcomings, and accomplishments of the project are some of the things a group should be sure to apply. Meanwhile, sharing information with the stakeholders is beneficial since it gives them the satisfaction of the way the project was conducted (Schwalbe, 2015). At the same time, it helps to point out the failures of the project team for future adjustments when members are keen on the evident shortcomings. To a great extent, accountability on the side of the project team is ensured by the responsible use of resources at the disposal.

Apparently, information acquired from the project should be left in the hands of health providers, although, it is impractical to have a direct meeting with all of them. Likewise, the print media works as a perfect medium between the project team and the nursing community (Schwalbe, 2015). Important information regarding the project outcomes should be given and distributed in a form of a well-written handbook. Schwalbe (2015) explains that using well-written handbook ensures that information gets only to the nurses as the targeted audience. Ultimately, providing facts is important to the health providers as it help them to improve their care to diabetic patients.

Overall, diabetes is a serious condition whose effects continue to affect people each day. Educating people about the prevention and management of the disease is a significant approach that can be effective to curb this condition. For such a project to be successful, it should be periodically monitored and evaluated in order to assist in doing away with all the evident setbacks. Accordingly, making the type 2 diabetes a history calls for teamwork and commitment for all.

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Disseminating Evidence of Type 2 diabetes

Strategy for disseminating results of project to key stakeholders

Diabetes is a chronic disease that affects the ability of the body to covert glucose into energy or rather the body is resistant to the insulin and progressively loses the ability to produce enough insulin. This section aims at presenting strategies for disseminating the results of the research project on Diabetes type 2 patients, to both the project key stakeholders and to the greater nursing community. The key stakeholders include healthcare institutions managers, health care providers and professionals, patients and the Government. The presentation factors in the aspect that various stakeholders carry out different types of decisions and thus have varying information needs. Stakeholders make decisions that directly affect the both the project and projects, thus, the best strategy to present the results is through direct communication (Mistry, 2012).

Before presentation, an executive summary will be sent before hand to the relevant stakeholders mainly via email, focusing on the highlights of the project, the key findings, useful recommendations and the medium of presentation that will be used. Next, a face-to-face presentation through events such as seminars will be carried out where mediums such as Powerpoint, spreadsheets, health information papers, and storyboards will be used to present the findings. The presentation will entail reminder of the research context by mentioning the research goals, establishing what has been done by mentioning the scope, subjects of study, time and processes; summarize findings of the research and finally give recommendations (Ulin & Tolley, 2009).

Strategy for disseminating significance of project outcomes to greater nursing community

The greater nursing community is professional and technical in nature thus will need more detailed information from the research which includes detailed, research findings, methodologies used and recommendations (Baxter, & Braverman, 2012). Consequently the methods used to present the findings of the research to this community will be detailed; they include, writing of peer-reviewed articles to be reviewed by other professionals in the industry, placing the study in the research databases and web sites, performing both oral and poster presentations, and use of brochures, fact sheets and other handouts. The bottom line is to present as much detailed information to this audience as possible because it has not only the ability to understand the technical aspects of the research but can critic and also improve on it.

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