

Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of IT-based Public Health Management

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of IT-based Public Health Management by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 12 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the paper “The Effect of a Nonviolent Communication Training Program for Schizophrenics”, this study aimed at verifying the effect of a nonviolent communication training program for schizophrenics centered on improving communication skills. 31 people were subjects: 18 of them were an experimental group and 13 were a control group. The experiment group was a member under day-hospital in the National Hospital located in N region. The control group was a member in Mental Health Center located in N city which proved similar psychiatric rehabilitation services. The scales of communication skills, interpersonal relations change and interpersonal relations function were checked in a pretest and a posttest as well as a later test for effective measurements. The result showed that communication skills and interpersonal relations change increased significantly after the program. In a later test, the scores of communication skills and interpersonal relations change improved significantly. The researcher also discussed its limits and suggestions.

In the research “The Effects of Stress and Life Satisfaction on Psychological Well-being in University Students”, this study was conducted to examine the effects of stress and life satisfaction on Psychological Well-Being. To do this, 5,200 university students were surveyed and 4,091 people were analyzed using SPSS ver. 23.0. The results of the study are as follows. The variables of stress and life satisfaction which affect the psychological well-being of university students showed that 12 of the 20 variables had a significant effect on psychological well-being, The explanatory power (R^2) was 10.0% in total. In particular, satisfaction relationships with friends(5.3%), psychological health stress(2.2%), academic performance satisfaction(0.7%), academic problems stress(0.6%) and satisfaction relationships with parent(0.2%) showed that the explanatory power is high. Based on these results, To improve the psychological Well-Being of university students, we sought to reduce stress and increase life satisfaction, and suggested the necessity of follow-up study considering environmental factors.

The paper entitled “The Sexual Life and Quality of Life in Women with Vaginitis Treatment”, the purpose of this study was to identify relationship to sexual life and quality of life in women with vaginitis treatment. Method: One hundred and twelve vaginitis women were asked to complete the questionnaires which were constructed to include general characteristics, gynecologic characteristics, sexual life, quality of life. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson’s correlation coefficients and regression, using SPSS WIN 20.0 program. Results: There was a negative correlation between sexual attitude and quality of life. There was a positive correlation between sexual character and quality of life. There was a negative correlation between sexual attitude and sexual character. Sexual attitude, post menopause and stress affected quality of life. Conclusion: Results suggest that

development of sex related counseling and education programs in order to improve quality of life in women with vaginitis.

The paper entitled “A Study on the Community Learning Process of the Parents”, this study aimed to understand the experience in the parents’ community and its learning process and examined how their participation has influenced their philosophy of child care. This study investigated this question: What kind of activities are they doing and how do they understand their participation in the community? Parents are learning in various ways while they are doing community activities. First, making relationships with others. The ways they form a relationship with others start from the children and then the conversation is expanded so that they talk about their stories and not about their children. Through these conversations, they get to know and understand each other deeply. Second, the participation through discussion and debate. Through debate and discussion, they have an opportunity to change their thoughts. Third, the collective sharing of their personal thoughts. Fourth, reflection through taking notes.

In the paper “Communication Competency on Among Korean Clinical Nurses working in small- and medium-sized hospitals”, Objectives: This study was undertaken to investigate communication competency of clinical nurses working in small- and medium-sized hospitals. Methods: The participants were 187 clinical nurses working in 7 small- and medium-sized hospitals. Data were collected from September 18 to October 20, 2017 and analyzed using the SPSS 21.0 program. Results: As for the differences among communication competency by general characteristics, communication competency differed significantly by satisfaction with the current department ($p=.006$). They scored 3.41 ± 0.44 for communication competency. As for the mean of the 15 sub-factors, they scored 3.81 ± 0.70 for responsiveness, 3.81 ± 0.60 for concentration, 2.97 ± 0.70 for interaction management, and 3.18 ± 0.58 for turnover intention. Conclusion: The findings of this study support the importance of the communication competency of clinical nurses working in small- and medium-sized hospitals for efficient human resource management, Studies for developing programs to facilitate communication competency of clinical nurses are highly recommended.

In the research paper “Analysis of Factors Affecting Catastrophic Healthcare Expenditure”, Catastrophic healthcare expenditure refers to a case where healthcare expenditure of a household exceeds a specific limit, and it is on the rise every year as Korea is facing the aging population, which is three to four times faster than other developed countries and the resulting poverty rate for the elderly. The present study analyzes the main factors of catastrophic healthcare expenditure and their changes by year, based on data from the Korea Health Panel. One of the reasons for such increase was the change in economic activity: The increase in catastrophic healthcare expenditure for those who stopped economic activity in Model IV was 1.4 times higher than that for those who have never been in economic activity for the said period. In the present study, changes in economic activity and income showed high correlation with the level of catastrophic healthcare expenditure and the group in which their economic activity has changed faced more catastrophic healthcare expenditure due to the low coverage of the National Health Insurance.

The paper entitled “Differences in Dietary Habits between Normal Weight and Obese Middle School Students”, the purpose of this study was attempted to provide basic data on the development of youth health promotion and obesity prevention education programs. Data collection was conducted from September 17 to September 24, 2012, for 7 days. After

describing the purpose and method of the study to the subjects, the written consent of the participants was obtained. The number of participants used in the final analysis was 260, and the online questionnaire was used as a tool for this study. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS 18.0 Version program and used frequency, percentage, and χ^2 -test verification depending on eating habits of normal weight group and obesity group. The results of this study showed that the difference between the normal weight group and obesity group was statistically significant in lunch. The difference in awareness between normal weight group and obesity group showed a statistically significant difference in body shape and effort for weight control in recent years. Appropriate dietary and physical activity education will be needed for nutrition education programs and the characteristics of obesity group for proper diet of adolescents.

In the paper “Factors Affecting Psychological Well-Being of Korean Nursing Students”, this is a quantitative research to find the effects of somatization symptom and academic resilience in nursing university students on their psychological wellbeing. The data were collected by structured survey form from 259 nursing university students from December 2017 to February 2018. Collected data were analyzed with frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation, and multiple regression by SPSS/WIN 20.0. Upon the study results, psychological wellbeing showed the significant correlations with somatization symptom ($r=-.435$, $p<.001$) and academic resilience ($r=.773$, $p<.001$). Influential factors on psychological wellbeing were somatization symptom ($\beta=-.204$, $p<.001$) and academic resilience ($\beta=.686$, $p<.001$), demonstrating the explanatory power of the model with 64.9%. Based on these results, to improve psychological wellbeing, which is their quality of life, of the nursing university students, it is necessary to lower unspecific somatization symptoms related to the stress and to focus on enhancement of academic resilience in their university education. In addition, it is required to develop and apply the related programs.

In the paper “The effect of simulation-based SBAR education program for nursing students”, the purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of a simulation based SBAR education program on communication clarity and self-leadership of nursing students. Methods: This research was based on a nonequivalent control group pre-post design. 60 students attending the clinical nursing practice course at S Nursing College participated in the study. To analyze the program effects, paired t-test and t-test were used. As a result, after simulation based SBAR education program, the participants in the experimental group showed significantly increased communications clarity scores and self-leadership scores compared with the control group. Simulation-based SBAR is an effective method of education that improves communication skills and leadership of nursing students. In conclusion, SBAR application program education will reduce various conflicts caused by communication errors and contribute to reduce patient safety problems. From now on, we need to develop a variety of clinical scenarios.

In the research paper “A study on a correlation among traumatic event experiences, self-esteem, and stress responses in life safety police officer”, Purpose: This research is a descriptive research aimed at identifying traumatic event experiences, self-esteem, and stress responses of police officer in the life safety department and to find out their correlation. Method: Data were collected from 194 male police officers who worked in the life safety departments of 10 police stations in “D” city. The collected data was analyzed pearson's correlation coefficient. Result: There was not correlated between trauma event experiences and self-esteem. However, the relationship between trauma event experiences and stress response showed a significant positive correlation. Stress response showed a significant

negative correlation with self-esteem. Conclusion: Various psychological programs and educational interventions will be required to improve self-esteem and reduce stress responses.

In the paper “The Special Education Teachers’ Perception on Independent Living Skills of Students with Intellectual Disabilities”, the purpose of this study is to examine special education teachers’ perceived importance and performance of teaching essential independent living skills for students with intellectual disabilities to live an independent adult life and, on this basis, to propose ways to improve the school curriculum. A survey was conducted among 133 secondary school teachers teaching children with intellectual disabilities in nationwide, South Korea, in order to investigate their perception level of teaching independent living skills. The results revealed that the perceived importance of teaching independent living skills was relatively high, while the degree of actual practice in class was relatively low. Independent living skills that need to be taught more practically for students with intellectual disabilities was suggested. Through importance - performance analysis (IPA) of 10 independent living skills by using the mean difference between the perception of importance and performance of teachers, 4 areas such as concentrate here, keep up the good work, low priority, possible overkill are suggested. There are some suggestions based on the results of the research.

In the research paper “Related Factors of Health Behavior Compliance among Cardiac Rehabilitation Patients”, Cardiovascular disease(CVD) and mortality from CVD have been increased among South Korean population due to westernized lifestyle and rapid social development. This study was conducted to identify the related sociodemographic factors of health behavior compliance among cardiac rehabilitation (CR) patients. Participants included 314 CR patients of two different hospital of South Korea. Data were collected from “January, 1 to February 24, 2015”, and analyzed by χ^2 -test and ANOVA, and binary logistic regression using SPSS 18.0 program. The health behavior compliance was not significantly different at gender, education level, occupation, monthly income, and marital state. However, there were significantly difference at variables of age, disease duration, and cohabitation ($p < .005$). Age was only causal variable to CR compliance according to binary logistic regression, and the group of 40-64 is less desirable approximately 0.04 times than age group of less than 40 (Exp. (B) = .043). These findings support that establishment tailored and flexible CR program would be effective for patient’s CR compliance than monolithic program.

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**Editors of the May Issue on
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