Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research (IJANER)

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 5 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.

The research paper "Asthma Simulated Patient Simulation Team Learning Experience Using Hybrid Model Method" attempted to learn about students' experiences in facing problems through team-based simulation learning on asthmatic patients that nursing students can meet in clinical trials using hybrid model methods using asthma standardized patients and human patient simulators. As this study is a qualitative study to find basic data and the cultural specificity based on the learning experiences of the simulation team about the asthmatic simulated patients, they used participation-observation method in clinical practice by studying the learning experiences of the simulation team about the asthmatic simulated patients.

In the paper "Working with Research Assistants: Guidelines for Mutually Beneficial Relationships", faculty members can face a multitude of demands as they strive to advance through the ranks in academia. The need to demonstrate proficiency in research, teaching, and service can be overwhelming and leave faculty feeling conflicted about where to direct their efforts. By utilizing research assistantships, faculty can receive support to advance their programs of research while simultaneously positioning themselves as effective teachers and agents of the university. This paper discuss the role faculty play in research assistants' development and offer guidelines to facilitate successful research assistantships.

The paper "Descriptive Study on Rehabilitation Treatment Methods for Improving Upper Limb Function in Stroke Patients" explored that Stroke is a central nervous system disease that causes partial loss of brain function due to the sudden hematopoietic or bleeding of the brain's blood supply to the brain tissue. Currently, therapeutic interventions for stroke patients include nerve system therapy, Bobath therapy, PNF, task-oriented training, CIMT, mirror therapy, and imagination training as various ways to improve upper limb function. In addition, research on robot therapy for continuous upper extremity training programs has been actively conducted, and recently, treatments using virtual reality systems have been introduced. However, despite the introduction of several treatments, most therapists tend to stick to only the methods they have largely treated. If the therapist is able to accurately recognize each treatment method and apply the appropriate treatment method to various situations, a more qualitative treatment can be applied. Therefore, this study investigates treatments for improving the function of the upper extremities of stroke patients, and seeks to explore the advantages and disadvantages of treatment methods and better use.

The aim of the study "Study on the Subjectivity of Nursing Students' Perception of Diet" is to identify the subjectivity for the categorization of diet with whom nursing students. The study

has utilized Q Methodology. 19 nursing students, with clinical training experience at hospitals, were asked to classify 44 statements on the perception. The collected data was analyzed by Principle Component Factor Analysis of QUANL PC Program. In this study, the types of clinical practice were categorized into 3 types: 'the diet type compelled by circumstances', 'the diet type for health', 'the diet type for additional benefits' This study has provided the baseline data for education and counseling program development for nursing students who start clinical practice.

In the research paper "Research on Improving Patients' Insulin Self-care Ability Based on Swanson Care Theory", in recent years, as the number of diabetic patients has gradually increased, the number of insulin injections has also increased accordingly. The mastery of self-injection of insulin by diabetics is essential to the patient's recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out effective insulin self-care ability improvement education for patients, so that patients can better master self-care skills. This article discusses how to improve patients' insulin self-care ability based on Swanson's care theory. The sample used 130 type 2 diabetic patients, and set up the control group and the observation group respectively. Patients in the control group used traditional self-care education methods. The observation group used Swanson-based self-care education methods. Use questionnaires to analyze experimental results. The results showed that the self-care ability score of the observation group was significantly higher than the self-care ability score of the control group 2 months after discharge, indicating that the Swanson care theory can effectively improve the insulin self-care ability of patients, thereby improving the health of the people.

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