

*Correspondence***Tele-nursing: A novel opportunity to improve the quality of nursing care**

Zahra Arbabi ^a  | Mohammad Hashem Gholampour ^b  | Akbar Zare-Kaseb ^c  | Somayeh Shahvaroughi ^d  | Mohammad Javad Ghazanfari ^{c*} 

a. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

b. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Nasibeh School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

c. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

d. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran

*Corresponding author(s): Mohammad Javad Ghazanfari (MSc), Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Email: javad.ghazanfari12@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.32598/JNRC.P.23.15>

This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) (CC BY-NC 4.0).

© 2023 The Author(s).

To the Editor

In the age of technological advancements, when each medical field is adapting and applying technologies to improve the quality of their service, nursing is moving from the bedside to the Tele-nursing couch to provide better care for patients [1-4]. The use of technology in nursing care and nursing practice is commonly referred to as telenursing [5, 6]. The services also include patient education, counseling, and follow-up via telecommunication technologies such as mobile phones, the Internet, and web-based conferencing [1, 3, 6, 7]. However, with the widespread use of Tele-nursing, researchers focus on the effects on nursing care quality [8, 9]. Hence, a quasi-experimental study found that the Tele-nursing approach improved adherence of patients with coronary artery bypass graft surgery to the treatment plan [7]. Another quasi-experimental study showed that telenursing can improve patient adherence to the diet of patients with type-2 diabetes [10]. In addition, a systematic review showed that telenursing can reduce depression, anxiety, hospitalizations, mortality rate, costs in patients with chronic diseases and also improve their quality of life [11]. Also, tele-nursing has proven effective in reducing depression, anxiety, and stress scores of hemodialysis patients [12]. Even in cancer patients, telephone-based support was helpful and increased access to health professions for patients from rural and remote settings [13]. Telenursing can be implemented; however, as seen in Sweden, there are challenges where

patient safety is jeopardized. Tele-nursing simulation in undergraduate nursing education is desirable because these problems seem to be overcome by further developing nurses' communication abilities [14, 15]. By the way, it is a desirable way of promoting nursing care through Tele-nursing. We recommend more research to identify gaps and propose solutions for a better and safer form of telenursing.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work: ZA, MHG, AZK, SS, MJG; Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content: ZA, MHG, AZK, SS, MJG; Final approval of the version to be published: ZA, MHG, AZK, SS, MJG; Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved: ZA, MHG, AZK, SS, MJG.

Funding

Self-funded.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Competing interests

We do not have potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and publication of this article.

References

1. Balenton N, Chiappelli F. Telenursing: bioinformation cornerstone in healthcare for the 21st Century. *Bioinformatics*. 2017;13(12):412-414.
2. Javadi-Pashaki N, Ghazanfari MJ, Karkhah S. Machine Learning for Geriatric Clinical Care: Opportunities and Challenges. *Ann Geriatr Med Res*. 2021;25(2):137-138.
3. Feizkhah A, Mobayen M, Ghazanfari MJ, Toolaroud PB, Vajargah PG, Mollaei A, et al. Machine learning for burned wound management. *Burns*. 2022;48(5):1261-1262.
4. Mobayen M, Ghazanfari MJ, Feizkhah A, Zeydi AE, Karkhah S. Machine learning for burns clinical care: Opportunities & challenges. *Burns*. 2022;48(3):734-735.
5. Schlachta-Fairchild L, Elfrink V, Deickman A. Patient Safety, Telenursing, and Telehealth. In: Hughes RG, editor. *Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses*. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2008.
6. Karkhah S, Javadi-Pashaki N, Jafaraghaee F, Ghazanfari M. Artificial intelligence: Challenges & opportunities for the nursing profession. *J Clin Nurs*. 2023;32(13-14):4197-4198.
7. Bikmoradi A, Masmouei B, Ghomeisi M, Roshanaei G. Impact of Tele-nursing on adherence to treatment plan in discharged patients after coronary artery bypass graft surgery: A quasi-experimental study in Iran. *Int J Med Inform*. 2016;86:43-48.
8. Piscesiana E, Afriyani T. The effect of Tele-nursing on preventing re-admission among patients with heart failure: a literature review. *Int J Nurs Health Serv*. 2020;3(2):251-260.
9. Norouzkhani N, Ghazanfari MJ, Falakdami A, Takasi P, Mollaei A, Vajargah PG, et al. Implementation of telemedicine for burns management: challenges and opportunities. *Burns*. 2023;49(2):482-484.
10. Zakerimoghadam M, Bassampour SH, Faghihzadeh S, Nesari M. Effect of Nurse-led Telephone Follow ups (Tele-Nursing) on Diet Adherence among Type 2 Diabetic Patients. *Hayat*. 2008;14(2):63-71.
11. Ajalli A, Fallahi-Khoshknab M. Tele nursing care in chronic patients/a systematic review. *Iran J Rehabil Res Nurs*. 2015;1(3):76-86.
12. Jahromi MK, Javadpour S, Taheri L, Poorgholami F. Effect of nurse-led telephone follow ups (tele-nursing) on depression, anxiety and stress in hemodialysis patients. *Glob J Health Sci*. 2016;8(3):168-173.
13. Ebrahimabadi M, Rafiei F, Nejat N. Can tele-nursing affect the supportive care needs of patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy? A randomized controlled trial follow-up study. *Support Care Cancer*. 2021;29(10):5865-5872.
14. Reiersen IÅ, Solli H, Bjørk IT. Nursing students' perspectives on telenursing in patient care after simulation. *Clin Simul Nurs*. 2015;11(4):244-250.
15. Röing M, Rosenqvist U, K. Holmström I. Threats to patient safety in telenursing as revealed in Swedish telenurses' reflections on their dialogues. *Scand J Caring Sci*. 2013;27(4):969-976.

How to cite this article: Arbabi Z, Gholampour MH, Zare-Kaseb A, Shahvaroghi S, Ghazanfari MJ. Tele-nursing: A novel opportunity to improve the quality of nursing care. *J Nurs Rep Clin Pract*. 2023;1(3):154-155. <https://doi.org/10.32598/JNRCP.23.15>.