

Symptoms and Experiences of Older Adults with Lung Cancer in Telenursing with Home-Monitored Under the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mixed Methods Research

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Aim Telenursing is defined as the whole nursing care provided through ICT and telecommunication (The Japan Academy of Home Care, 2021). We aimed to deepen the understanding of two cases in the context of the characteristics of the symptoms [quantitative (QUAN) data] during **home-monitored telenursing (HMTN)** and the participant's experiences with HMTN during the COVID-19 pandemic [qualitative (QUAL) data] by integrating both data.

Methods Design: Fully longitudinal mixed methods (Van Ness et al., 2011), see Figure 1.

Participants: Two older adults (88 y.o. female and 72 y.o. male) with lung cancer were introduced to HMTN (Figure 2). HMTN was provided for three months.

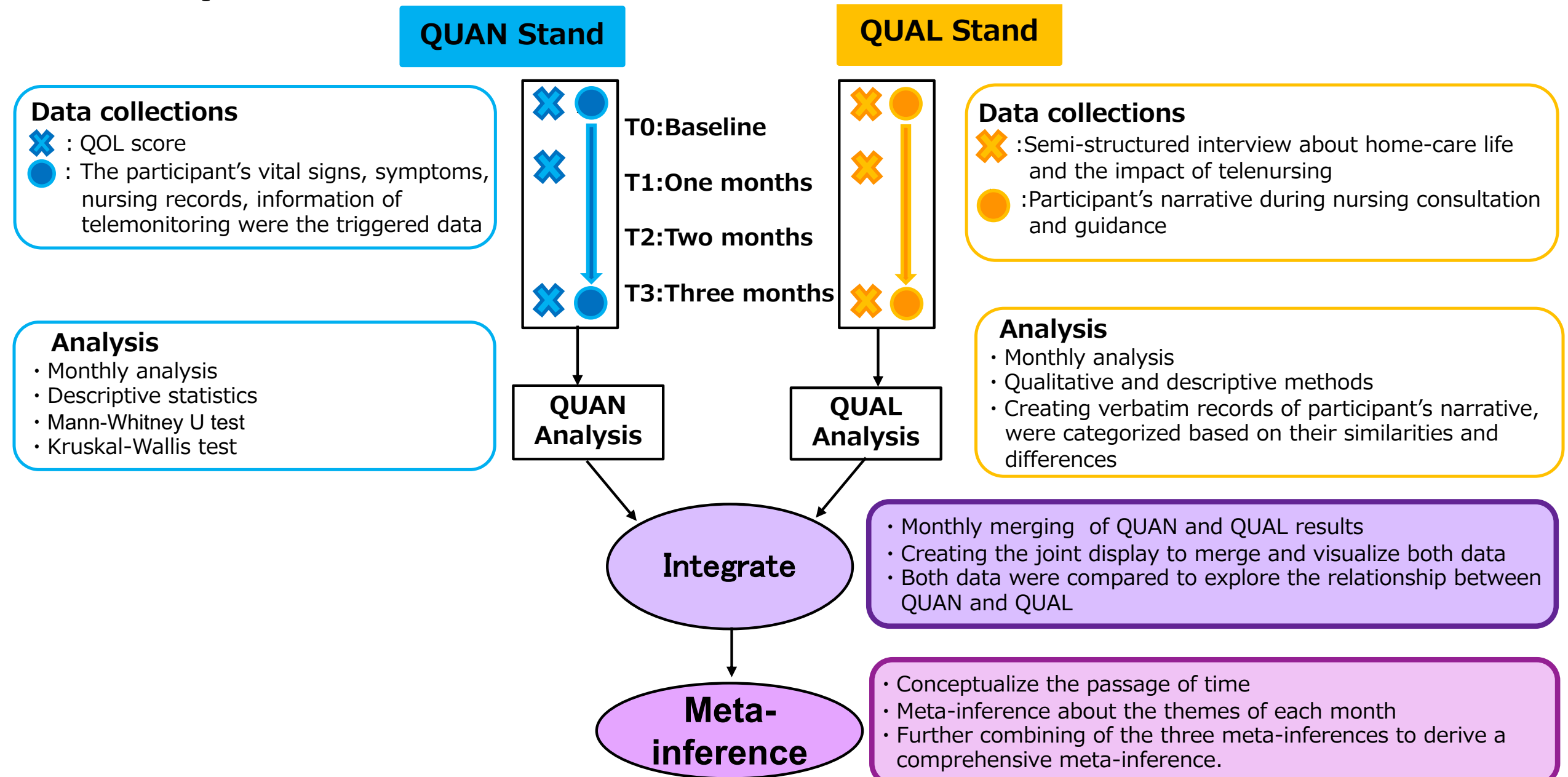


Figure 1. Procedural diagram in this study

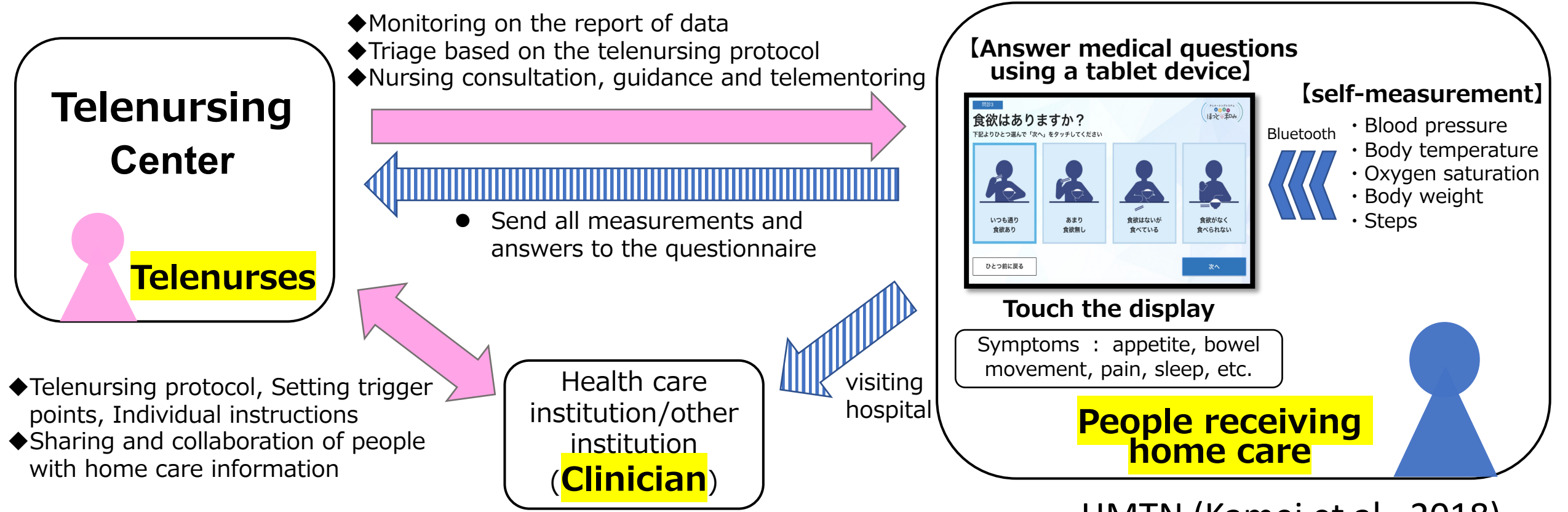


Figure 2. HMTN Methods

Results The monitoring data were received 102 and 84 times, and the trigger rates were 12.9% and 41.5% respectively. The major trigger was weight gain and hypertension.

The joint display of a participant is shown in Figure 3.

Both subjects were able to continue making their QOL scores for emotional well-being get better. QUAN changes in the number of steps seemed to be related to QUAL changes in the subjective physical conditions of the participants.

The subjects were restricted at home because of COVID-19. They gained a better understanding of their physical conditions through daily measurements and felt a sense of security from being connected with telenurses.

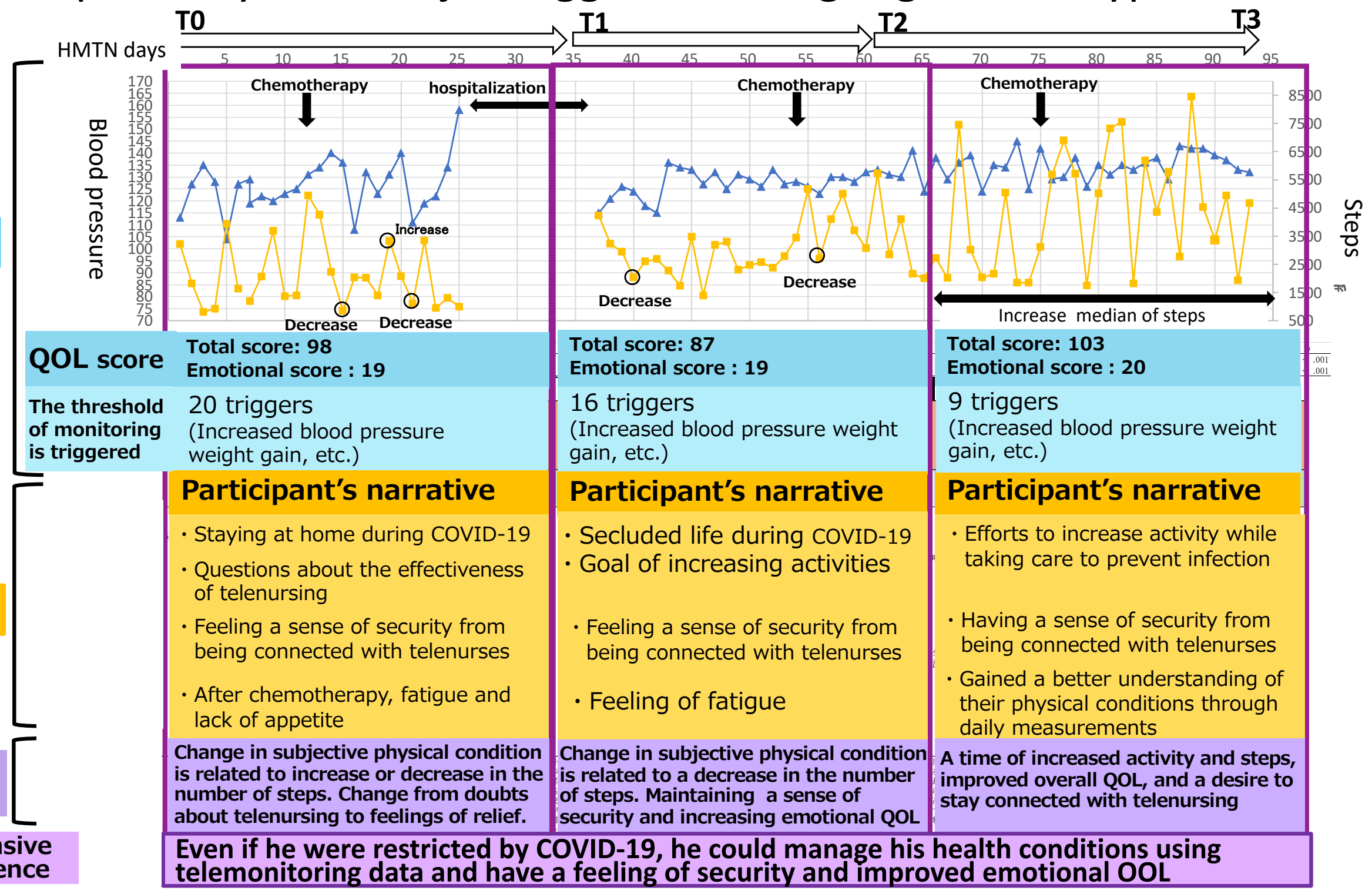


Figure 3. Joint display of a participant (72 y.o. male)

Conclusion Under the COVID-19, even if they were restricted, participants could have a feeling of security and maintained a satisfying QOL by connecting with nurses through HMTN.

References Kamei T et al.(2018). *Nursing and Health Sciences*, 20. 313–322.:The Japan Academy of Home Care. (2021).:Van Ness, P. H et al. (2011).JMMR, 5(4), 293–308.