

## Editorial Comments

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The articles in this edition reflect the tradition of well-reasoned research promoted by Health SA Gesondheid. The articles cover a wide scope of demanding issues and range from investigations on the experiences of professional as well as non-professional participants on the provision of health care as a predictor of the turnover rate of professional nurses. Articles in this edition are empirical in nature. The first five articles implement qualitative strategies and the last a quantitative strategy. Samples in the first five articles are purposively selected, data analyses are done scrupulously and are supported by the necessary evidence in a rigorous and ethical manner. It is of interest that none of the researchers made any reference to the applied ethical measures in the abstracts of the articles. Eventually the researchers conclude their research by making functional recommendations.

The first article investigates the experience of first time mothers with infants who have colic. Roos and Cox used an exploratory, descriptive and contextual design and recommend that psychological interventions are a source of support for first time mothers to assist them with this anxiety provoking relationship, their struggle with feelings of failure and reflection on relationships with themselves and important other persons in their lives.

This article is then followed by Peu, Van Wyk and Botha with an investigation into the health promotion needs of Hammanskraal families with adolescents orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Eight families were purposively selected and the focus is prominently placed on the serious challenges facing persons and families subjected to this human tragedy.

The third article by Greenop and Thomas emphasises that with the increasing prevalence of people in developing countries who suffer strokes, the long-term care of people who had a stroke and who are living with disabilities has substantial consequences for caregivers and their families. From the implemented qualitative strategies and the thematic and content analysis of the data of post-stroke experiences of six caregivers they concluded that concerns are raised by caregivers on the support they require from the healthcare system concerning the provision of home-based care.

Arries and Newman in the fourth article conclude that outpatients report positive experiences as well as negative experiences concerning the quality of service delivery at a teaching hospital in Gauteng. Positive experiences relate to their relationship with medical staff and satisfaction with the quality of medical care. Negative experiences relate to a lack of service commitment, unethical context and interpersonal difficulties that render them powerless and an experience of dehumanisation of medical care.

Nolte and Maputle proceed in the fifth article to address mothers' experiences of labour in a tertiary care hospital. In this article they conducted semi-structured interviews with 24 purposively selected mothers following a qualitative, exploratory, descriptive and contextual research design. Using open coding as prescribed by Tesch they identified five themes that indicated that the fostering and promotion of dependency on midwifery care is important. They suggest guidelines on how to transform this dependency into a mother-centered care approach during childbirth.

In the last article Jacobs and Roodt use a quantitative predictive model using mediating variables. The data of 530 participants were used to enable them to arrive at a recommendation that nursing employers should seriously embark on strategies to improve the organisational culture in private and provincial hospitals to retain talented professionals.

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