

preeclampsia concept map nursing

preeclampsia concept map nursing serves as a vital educational tool for nurses and healthcare professionals by visually organizing the complex information related to preeclampsia, a serious hypertensive disorder during pregnancy. This concept map aids in understanding the pathophysiology, risk factors, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, nursing assessments, and interventions essential for the effective management of preeclampsia. Integrating this visual framework into nursing practice enhances critical thinking, clinical decision-making, and patient education. This article explores the comprehensive details encompassed in a preeclampsia concept map nursing, providing an in-depth overview of its components and their significance in improving maternal and fetal outcomes. Additionally, the article outlines practical nursing strategies and emphasizes the importance of early detection and prompt treatment. The information presented supports nursing professionals in delivering evidence-based care for patients affected by preeclampsia.

- Understanding Preeclampsia and Its Pathophysiology
- Risk Factors and Clinical Manifestations
- Diagnostic Criteria and Laboratory Findings
- Nursing Assessment in Preeclampsia
- Nursing Interventions and Management
- Patient Education and Health Promotion

Understanding Preeclampsia and Its Pathophysiology

Preeclampsia is a multifactorial hypertensive disorder characterized by new-onset hypertension and proteinuria occurring after 20 weeks of gestation. The pathophysiology of preeclampsia involves abnormal placental development, endothelial dysfunction, and systemic inflammatory responses leading to vasoconstriction and organ hypoperfusion. A preeclampsia concept map nursing visually demonstrates the interplay between these physiological changes and their clinical implications. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for nursing professionals to recognize early warning signs and anticipate complications such as eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, and fetal growth restriction. The concept map also highlights key cellular and molecular contributors, including impaired angiogenesis and oxidative stress, which contribute to the disorder's progression.

Pathophysiological Processes

The abnormal remodeling of spiral arteries results in reduced placental perfusion, triggering the release of antiangiogenic factors and inflammatory mediators into the maternal circulation. This cascade leads to widespread endothelial damage, increased vascular permeability, and hypertension. Through the preeclampsia concept map nursing, nurses can visualize these processes and understand their connection to clinical symptoms like edema, proteinuria, and elevated blood pressure.

Impact on Maternal and Fetal Health

Compromised placental blood flow may cause fetal hypoxia and intrauterine growth restriction, while maternal complications can include renal failure, cerebral edema, and coagulopathies. The concept map aids in identifying potential adverse outcomes, facilitating timely interventions to mitigate risks for both mother and baby.

Risk Factors and Clinical Manifestations

Identifying patients at increased risk for preeclampsia is essential for prevention and early management. A preeclampsia concept map nursing includes a detailed categorization of risk factors and their influence on disease development. Clinical manifestations vary in severity and may present subtly, underscoring the importance of vigilant assessment.

Major Risk Factors

- First pregnancy or primigravida status
- History of preeclampsia in previous pregnancies
- Chronic hypertension or renal disease
- Diabetes mellitus or metabolic syndrome
- Obesity and advanced maternal age (>35 years)
- Multiple gestations (twins or more)
- Autoimmune disorders such as lupus or antiphospholipid syndrome

Signs and Symptoms

Clinical presentation includes elevated blood pressure ($\geq 140/90$ mmHg), proteinuria (≥ 300 mg in 24 hours), severe headaches, visual disturbances, upper abdominal pain, and sudden weight gain due to fluid retention. Nurses use the concept map to link these symptoms with underlying pathophysiology and to monitor for progression to severe preeclampsia or eclampsia.

Diagnostic Criteria and Laboratory Findings

Accurate diagnosis of preeclampsia relies on a combination of clinical assessment and laboratory investigations. The preeclampsia concept map nursing outlines the criteria established by authoritative bodies such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), facilitating standardized evaluation.

Diagnostic Criteria

Preeclampsia is diagnosed by new-onset hypertension after 20 weeks gestation accompanied by one or more of the following:

- Proteinuria ≥ 300 mg/24 hours or protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 0.3
- Thrombocytopenia (platelet count $< 100,000/\mu\text{L}$)
- Impaired liver function (elevated liver transaminases)
- Renal insufficiency (serum creatinine > 1.1 mg/dL)
- Pulmonary edema
- New-onset cerebral or visual disturbances

Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests

Common tests include urinalysis for protein detection, complete blood count to assess platelet levels, liver function tests, renal panel, and fetal monitoring via ultrasound and nonstress tests. Nurses interpret these data within the conceptual framework of the preeclampsia concept map nursing to guide clinical decision-making.

Nursing Assessment in Preeclampsia

Comprehensive nursing assessment is critical for early recognition and management of preeclampsia. The concept map provides a systematic approach to evaluating maternal and fetal status, ensuring no critical elements are overlooked.

Vital Signs Monitoring

Regular and accurate measurement of blood pressure is imperative, with special attention to any sudden increases or sustained elevations. Pulse, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation are also monitored to detect signs of deterioration.

Neurological and Physical Assessment

Nurses assess for headaches, visual changes, hyperreflexia, and the presence of clonus, which may indicate cerebral involvement. Edema evaluation, especially facial and hand swelling, is documented and compared over time.

Fetal Assessment

Fetal heart rate monitoring, assessment of fetal movements, and ultrasound examinations of growth parameters and amniotic fluid volume are essential components. These assessments help identify signs of fetal distress or growth restriction associated with preeclampsia.

Nursing Interventions and Management

Effective nursing interventions are pivotal in managing preeclampsia and preventing complications. The preeclampsia concept map nursing serves as a guide to prioritize care and implement evidence-based practices.

Pharmacological Management

Nurses administer antihypertensive medications such as labetalol or hydralazine to control blood pressure and magnesium sulfate to prevent seizures. Monitoring for drug side effects and toxicity is a critical nursing responsibility.

Fluid and Electrolyte Management

Careful monitoring of intake and output is necessary to avoid fluid overload,

which can exacerbate pulmonary edema. Electrolyte balance is maintained through laboratory monitoring and appropriate interventions.

Seizure Precautions and Safety Measures

Implementing seizure precautions includes minimizing environmental stimuli, ensuring bed rest with side rails up, and having emergency equipment readily available. Patient safety remains a top priority throughout the care continuum.

Preparation for Delivery

In severe cases, early delivery may be indicated to protect maternal and fetal health. Nurses coordinate with the multidisciplinary team to prepare the patient for labor induction or cesarean section, providing emotional support and education.

Patient Education and Health Promotion

Patient education is a cornerstone of nursing care in preeclampsia management. The concept map emphasizes teaching patients about symptom recognition, lifestyle modifications, and the importance of prenatal care.

Recognizing Warning Signs

Nurses instruct patients to report symptoms such as severe headaches, visual disturbances, epigastric pain, and sudden swelling promptly. Early detection can prevent progression to life-threatening complications.

Lifestyle and Dietary Recommendations

Education includes guidance on maintaining a balanced diet, reducing sodium intake, adhering to medication regimens, and avoiding activities that may elevate blood pressure. Emphasis is placed on regular prenatal visits for monitoring.

Postpartum Care and Follow-up

Patients are informed about the importance of postpartum monitoring since preeclampsia can persist or develop after delivery. Nurses provide information on follow-up appointments and long-term cardiovascular risk reduction.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a concept map in nursing for preeclampsia?

A concept map in nursing for preeclampsia is a visual tool that organizes and represents knowledge about the condition, including its causes, symptoms, nursing interventions, and patient outcomes, to enhance understanding and care planning.

Why is creating a concept map important for nursing care of preeclampsia?

Creating a concept map helps nurses systematically assess and manage preeclampsia by linking clinical signs, pathophysiology, and nursing interventions, leading to improved patient outcomes and more effective care coordination.

What are the key components to include in a preeclampsia concept map?

Key components include risk factors (e.g., hypertension, first pregnancy), pathophysiology (elevated blood pressure, endothelial damage), clinical manifestations (proteinuria, edema), nursing assessments, interventions, and potential complications.

How can a concept map assist in identifying nursing diagnoses related to preeclampsia?

A concept map visually connects symptoms, causes, and effects, helping nurses identify relevant nursing diagnoses such as Risk for Ineffective Tissue Perfusion, Fluid Volume Excess, and Anxiety related to preeclampsia.

What nursing interventions are commonly highlighted in a preeclampsia concept map?

Common nursing interventions include monitoring blood pressure and urine protein, administering antihypertensive medications, assessing fetal well-being, educating the patient about symptom reporting, and preparing for possible delivery.

How does a preeclampsia concept map facilitate patient education?

The concept map breaks down complex information into clear sections, enabling nurses to educate patients on causes, symptoms to watch for, and importance of adherence to treatment and follow-up care effectively.

Can a concept map be used to track the progression of preeclampsia in nursing care?

Yes, a concept map can be updated regularly to reflect changes in the patient's condition, helping nurses track progression, adjust care plans, and communicate effectively with the healthcare team.

What role does a concept map play in interdisciplinary communication for preeclampsia management?

It provides a clear, organized overview of patient status, nursing assessments, and interventions, facilitating communication and collaboration among nurses, physicians, and other healthcare professionals.

Are there digital tools available to create preeclampsia concept maps for nursing?

Yes, digital tools like MindMeister, Coggle, and Lucidchart offer user-friendly platforms for creating detailed and shareable concept maps tailored to nursing care of preeclampsia.

Additional Resources

1. Preeclampsia: Pathophysiology and Nursing Care

This book offers an in-depth exploration of the pathophysiology of preeclampsia, integrating the latest research findings. It emphasizes the nursing role in early detection, management, and patient education. The text includes case studies and concept maps to enhance clinical understanding and application.

2. Concept Mapping in Nursing: A Guide to Clinical Reasoning

Focused on the use of concept maps in nursing education and practice, this book provides practical strategies for organizing complex clinical information. It includes examples related to preeclampsia, helping nurses visualize patient data and improve critical thinking. The guide supports improved patient care through structured learning tools.

3. Maternal and Fetal Nursing Care: Preeclampsia and Related Disorders

This comprehensive text covers the spectrum of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, with a strong focus on preeclampsia. It integrates nursing assessments, interventions, and outcome evaluations with concept mapping techniques. The book is designed for both students and practicing nurses seeking to enhance maternal-fetal care.

4. Nursing Management of High-Risk Pregnancy: Preeclampsia Focus

Targeting nurses working with high-risk obstetric patients, this resource

details evidence-based approaches to managing preeclampsia. It features concept maps that clarify symptom progression and treatment protocols. The text also discusses patient education and interdisciplinary collaboration.

5. Clinical Nursing Skills: Concept Maps and Case Studies in Obstetrics

This book combines fundamental nursing skills with concept maps and real-life case studies, highlighting preeclampsia among other obstetric conditions. It aims to improve clinical reasoning and decision-making in maternal care settings. The interactive format aids retention and application of knowledge.

6. Understanding Preeclampsia: A Nursing Perspective

Offering a focused view on preeclampsia, this book explains the etiology, risk factors, and nursing care priorities. Concept maps are used extensively to simplify complex clinical presentations and nursing interventions. It is a valuable resource for nurses seeking to deepen their understanding of this condition.

7. Advanced Nursing Care in Obstetrics: Concept Mapping for Preeclampsia

Designed for advanced practice nurses, this text explores sophisticated care strategies for managing preeclampsia. It incorporates concept mapping as a tool for synthesizing patient data and formulating care plans. The book also discusses pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic treatment options.

8. Obstetric Nursing: Integrating Concept Maps for Preeclampsia Management

This practical guide emphasizes the integration of concept mapping into obstetric nursing practice, using preeclampsia as a primary example. It covers assessment protocols, nursing diagnoses, and intervention strategies. The approach facilitates comprehensive and organized patient care.

9. Essential Nursing Concepts: Preeclampsia and Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy

Providing foundational knowledge, this book addresses key nursing concepts related to preeclampsia and other hypertensive pregnancy disorders. Concept maps are used to connect symptoms, pathophysiology, and nursing actions effectively. It serves as a useful reference for both students and practicing nurses.

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Preeclampsia Concept Map Nursing

Ebook Title: Understanding and Managing Preeclampsia: A Nursing Perspective

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: Defining Preeclampsia, Prevalence, and Significance

Chapter 1: Pathophysiology of Preeclampsia: Underlying Mechanisms and Risk Factors

Chapter 2: Clinical Manifestations of Preeclampsia: Recognizing the Signs and Symptoms

Chapter 3: Assessment and Diagnosis of Preeclampsia: Essential Nursing Procedures

Chapter 4: Management of Preeclampsia: Medical Interventions and Nursing Care

Chapter 5: Complications of Preeclampsia: Eclampsia, HELLP Syndrome, and Fetal Implications

Chapter 6: Nursing Interventions and Patient Education: Promoting Positive Outcomes

Chapter 7: Preeclampsia Prevention Strategies: Reducing Risk Factors and Early Detection

Conclusion: Summary and Future Directions in Preeclampsia Management

Preeclampsia Concept Map Nursing: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: Defining Preeclampsia, Prevalence, and Significance

Preeclampsia, a hypertensive disorder specific to pregnancy, significantly impacts maternal and fetal health globally. Characterized by new-onset hypertension after 20 weeks of gestation, accompanied by proteinuria or other organ damage, it affects approximately 2-8% of pregnancies worldwide, varying significantly based on geographical location and socioeconomic factors. Understanding preeclampsia's pathophysiology, clinical presentation, and management is crucial for nurses, midwives, and other healthcare professionals involved in prenatal and postpartum care. The significant morbidity and mortality associated with preeclampsia underscore the need for effective prevention strategies and prompt, skilled intervention. This ebook aims to provide a comprehensive overview, equipping healthcare professionals with the knowledge necessary for optimal patient care.

(SEO Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnancy, hypertension, proteinuria, nursing, healthcare, maternal health, fetal health, prevalence, significance)

Chapter 1: Pathophysiology of Preeclampsia: Underlying Mechanisms and Risk Factors

The exact etiology of preeclampsia remains elusive, but current research points towards a complex interplay of genetic, immunologic, and vascular factors. The two-stage model is widely accepted, involving initial placental malperfusion and subsequent systemic endothelial dysfunction. Shallow trophoblast invasion during placentation leads to inadequate spiral artery remodeling, resulting in reduced uteroplacental perfusion. This ischemia triggers the release of various anti-angiogenic factors, such as sFlt-1 (soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1), leading to widespread endothelial damage

and vasoconstriction. This systemic vasoconstriction contributes to the hypertension, proteinuria, and multi-organ dysfunction characteristic of preeclampsia.

Several risk factors significantly increase the likelihood of developing preeclampsia. These include:

Nulliparity: First-time pregnancies carry a higher risk.

Pre-existing hypertension or renal disease: These conditions predispose individuals to preeclampsia.

Chronic medical conditions: Diabetes, autoimmune disorders, and obesity are linked to increased risk.

Family history of preeclampsia: A genetic component is suggested.

Advanced maternal age: Women over 35 years old face higher risk.

Multiple gestation: Carrying twins or more significantly increases the risk.

Pre-existing vascular disease: Conditions like chronic hypertension increase susceptibility.

(SEO Keywords: pathophysiology, preeclampsia, placental malperfusion, endothelial dysfunction, sFlt-1, risk factors, nulliparity, hypertension, renal disease, diabetes, obesity, family history, advanced maternal age, multiple gestation)

Chapter 2: Clinical Manifestations of Preeclampsia: Recognizing the Signs and Symptoms

Recognizing the clinical manifestations of preeclampsia is crucial for timely diagnosis and intervention. The symptoms can range from mild to severe, and their presentation can be subtle in the early stages. Key signs and symptoms include:

Hypertension: Systolic blood pressure consistently above 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure consistently above 90 mmHg.

Proteinuria: Presence of protein in the urine, typically exceeding 300 mg in a 24-hour collection.

Edema: Swelling in the face, hands, and feet, often indicative of fluid retention.

Headache: Severe, persistent headaches, especially those resistant to analgesics.

Visual disturbances: Blurred vision, scotomas (blind spots), or photophobia.

Epigastric pain: Pain in the upper abdomen, possibly indicating liver involvement.

Nausea and vomiting: Persistent or worsening nausea and vomiting.

Reduced fetal movements: A decrease in fetal activity may indicate compromised fetal wellbeing.

Shortness of breath: Dyspnea can result from pulmonary edema.

(SEO Keywords: clinical manifestations, preeclampsia, hypertension, proteinuria, edema, headache, visual disturbances, epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, reduced fetal movements, shortness of breath, symptoms)

Chapter 3: Assessment and Diagnosis of Preeclampsia: Essential Nursing Procedures

Accurate and timely assessment is critical for the diagnosis and management of preeclampsia. Nurses play a pivotal role in collecting essential data, monitoring vital signs, and performing diagnostic tests. Key nursing assessments include:

Blood pressure monitoring: Regular monitoring using appropriate techniques.

Urine analysis: Assessment for proteinuria using dipsticks and 24-hour urine collections.

Weight monitoring: Tracking weight gain to identify fluid retention.

Neurological assessment: Checking for headaches, visual disturbances, and altered mental status.

Abdominal assessment: Assessing for epigastric pain and fetal growth.

Fetal monitoring: Regular assessment of fetal heart rate and activity.

Laboratory tests: Blood tests including complete blood count, liver function tests, kidney function tests, and coagulation studies.

(SEO Keywords: assessment, diagnosis, preeclampsia, blood pressure, urine analysis, proteinuria, weight monitoring, neurological assessment, abdominal assessment, fetal monitoring, laboratory tests, nursing procedures)

Chapter 4: Management of Preeclampsia: Medical Interventions and Nursing Care

Management of preeclampsia depends on the severity of the condition and the gestational age. Mild preeclampsia may be managed conservatively with close monitoring, while severe preeclampsia often requires hospitalization and aggressive treatment. Medical interventions may include:

Antihypertensive medications: To control blood pressure.

Magnesium sulfate: To prevent eclamptic seizures.

Delivery of the fetus: The definitive treatment for preeclampsia.

Nursing care plays a vital role in managing preeclampsia. This involves:

Continuous monitoring: Close observation of vital signs, fetal heart rate, and neurological status.

Medication administration: Accurate and timely administration of prescribed medications.

Fluid and electrolyte balance: Careful monitoring and management of hydration status.

Patient education: Providing information about the condition and its management.

Emotional support: Addressing the anxiety and concerns of the patient and her family.

(SEO Keywords: management, preeclampsia, medical interventions, antihypertensive medications,

magnesium sulfate, delivery, nursing care, monitoring, medication administration, fluid balance, patient education, emotional support)

Chapter 5: Complications of Preeclampsia: Eclampsia, HELLP Syndrome, and Fetal Implications

Preeclampsia can lead to several serious complications, affecting both the mother and the fetus. These include:

Eclampsia: Characterized by seizures, a life-threatening complication requiring immediate intervention.

HELLP syndrome: Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets, a severe form of preeclampsia.

Fetal growth restriction: Reduced fetal growth due to placental insufficiency.

Preterm delivery: Delivery before 37 weeks of gestation.

Fetal distress: Compromised fetal wellbeing requiring immediate intervention.

Placental abruption: Premature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall.

(SEO Keywords: complications, preeclampsia, eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, fetal growth restriction, preterm delivery, fetal distress, placental abruption)

Chapter 6: Nursing Interventions and Patient Education: Promoting Positive Outcomes

Nursing interventions are crucial in promoting positive outcomes for both the mother and the fetus. These include:

Continuous fetal monitoring: To assess fetal wellbeing.

Strict blood pressure monitoring: To detect changes in maternal hemodynamics.

Assessment for signs of worsening preeclampsia: Early detection of complications.

Providing patient education: Empowering the patient and her family with knowledge.

Emotional support and counseling: Addressing the psychosocial impact of preeclampsia.

Postpartum monitoring: Following up on the mother's recovery and addressing any lingering concerns.

(SEO Keywords: nursing interventions, patient education, preeclampsia, fetal monitoring, blood pressure monitoring, emotional support, postpartum monitoring)

Chapter 7: Preeclampsia Prevention Strategies: Reducing Risk Factors and Early Detection

While the exact causes of preeclampsia remain unclear, several preventative strategies can significantly reduce the risk. These include:

Aspirin prophylaxis: Low-dose aspirin during pregnancy for high-risk women.

Lifestyle modifications: Maintaining a healthy weight, regular exercise, and a balanced diet.

Early detection and management: Regular prenatal checkups and prompt evaluation of any suspicious symptoms.

(SEO Keywords: preeclampsia prevention, aspirin prophylaxis, lifestyle modifications, early detection, risk reduction)

Conclusion: Summary and Future Directions in Preeclampsia Management

Preeclampsia poses a significant threat to maternal and fetal health. A thorough understanding of its pathophysiology, clinical presentation, and management is crucial for nurses and other healthcare providers. Early detection, prompt intervention, and effective nursing care are vital for minimizing complications and improving outcomes. Further research into the underlying mechanisms of preeclampsia and the development of novel preventive strategies remain critical areas for future investigation.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between preeclampsia and eclampsia? Preeclampsia is a hypertensive disorder of pregnancy, while eclampsia is a life-threatening complication of preeclampsia characterized by seizures.
2. What are the most common symptoms of preeclampsia? High blood pressure, proteinuria, edema, headaches, and visual disturbances are common symptoms.
3. How is preeclampsia diagnosed? Diagnosis is based on clinical findings, such as high blood pressure and proteinuria, along with laboratory tests.

4. What are the treatment options for preeclampsia? Treatment depends on the severity and may include medication to control blood pressure, magnesium sulfate to prevent seizures, and delivery of the baby.
5. What are the potential long-term effects of preeclampsia? Long-term effects can include cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, and future pregnancy complications.
6. Can preeclampsia be prevented? While not always preventable, lifestyle modifications and early detection can reduce the risk.
7. What role does a nurse play in managing preeclampsia? Nurses play a vital role in monitoring the patient, administering medications, providing education, and supporting the patient and family.
8. What is HELLP syndrome? HELLP syndrome is a severe form of preeclampsia characterized by hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets.
9. When should I seek medical attention if I suspect preeclampsia? Seek immediate medical attention if you experience severe headaches, visual disturbances, or abdominal pain during pregnancy.

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child's health ecosystem and ability to thrive throughout adulthood. Vibrant and Healthy Kids: Aligning Science, Practice, and Policy to Advance Health Equity builds upon and updates research from Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity (2017) and From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development (2000). This report provides a brief overview of stressors that affect childhood development and health, a framework for applying current brain and development science to the real world, a roadmap for implementing tailored interventions, and recommendations about improving systems to better align with our understanding of the significant impact of health equity.

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comprehensive care possible to women and children. UPDATED! Nursing Care Plans now incorporate case studies to personalize interventions and promote critical thinking.

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clinically-relevant care plans tied to 35 different NANDA nursing diagnoses. Highlighted QSEN content makes it easy to identify QSEN competencies as they relate to critical care nursing. Internet Resources box provides a list of key websites from leading organizations in critical care. Combined chapter on shock, sepsis and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome makes understanding similar physiologic processes easier. Chapter summaries provide quick study guides by organizing key information in the chapter. New! 6-second, standard ECG strips help you learn to identify wave forms and accurately reflect what you'll use in practice. New equipment information and photos accurately depicts what you'll encounter in a modern critical care unit.

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families with newborn babies, palliative care patients) and examines different health promotion approaches integrated into primary care services. This edited scientific anthology provides much-needed knowledge, translating research into guidelines for practice. Today's medical approaches are highly developed; however, patients are human beings with a wholeness of body-mind-spirit. As such, providing high-quality and effective health care requires a holistic physical-psychological-social-spiritual model of health care is required. A great number of patients, both in hospitals and in primary health care, suffer from the lack of a holistic oriented health approach: Their condition is treated, but they feel scared, helpless and lonely. Health promotion focuses on improving people's health in spite of illnesses. Accordingly, health care that supports/promotes patients' health by identifying their health resources will result in better patient outcomes: shorter hospital stays, less re-hospitalization, being better able to cope at home and improved well-being, which in turn lead to lower health-care costs. This scientific anthology is the first of its kind, in that it connects health promotion with the salutogenic theory of health throughout the chapters. The authors here expand the understanding of health promotion beyond health protection and disease prevention. The book focuses on describing and explaining salutogenesis as an umbrella concept, not only as the key concept of sense of coherence.

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most-advantaged and least-advantaged countries and on current trends in official development assistance (ODA) for health. As in previous years World Health Statistics 2015 has been compiled using publications and databases produced and maintained by WHO technical programmes and regional offices. A number of demographic and socioeconomic statistics have also been derived from databases maintained by a range of other organizations.

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kidney disease. Although the kidney has a remarkable capacity for regeneration after injury and may recover completely depending on the type of renal lesions, the options for clinical intervention are restricted to fluid management and extracorporeal kidney support. The development of novel therapies to prevent AKI, to improve renal regeneration capacity after AKI, and to preserve renal function is urgently needed. The Special Issue covers research articles that investigated the molecular mechanisms of inflammation and injury during different renal pathologies, renal regeneration, diagnostics using new biomarkers, and the effects of different stimuli like medication or bacterial components on isolated renal cells or in vivo models. The Special Issue contains important reviews that consider the current knowledge of cell death and regeneration, inflammation, and the molecular mechanisms of kidney diseases. In addition, the potential of cell-based therapy approaches that use mesenchymal stromal/stem cells or their derivatives is summarized. This edition is complemented by reviews that deal with the current data situation on other specific topics like diabetes and diabetic nephropathy or new therapeutic targets.

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