

17 March 2015—9:00am EST/1:00pm UTC

Members Present: Helene Moriarty, Lorraine Holtslander, Junko Honda, Sonja Meiers, Sandra Eggenberger, Sharon Close, Suzanne Feetham, Cindy Danford, Debbi Zaparoni, Norma Krumwiede

1. Introductions (10	Introductions, roll call
minutes)	
2. Plan IFNA Paper Presentation (10 minutes)	 Review of abstract and action plan Review of first conference call S. Meiers suggests at least 2 more meetings needed prior to conference S. Close presents idea to contact families in different countries to get a recording of them discussing what a family is to them (or what is family nursing) S. Eggenberger suggests short video clip Suggestion that a brief literature review should be done concerning the 5 priorities developed N. Krumwiede asks if there is a way to capture information from audience members to guide future research/priorities.
3. Action Plan for Future Work (We determined these items in our first conference call and they are reflected in our abstract) (10 minutes) • Defining family nursing (see attached reading for preparation) • Developing nursing knowledge (e.g. Family management)	 Suggestion to establish repository of validated measures Future work for instrument developers could be proposed where there are gaps in validated measures A priority of this committee is to develop resources for family research Suggestion of more frequent meetings or smaller workgroups Concurrent rather than sequential work is the preferred method S. Meiers suggests meet in a month to continue work today related to defining family nursing and discussion of subgroups

- Developing measures for use in family nursing research (e.g. Family functioning)
- Determining international influences on family health and family needs
- Translation of family nursing knowledge to practice.

4. Defining family nursing (20 minutes)

We will lead a structured discussion with the goal of defining family nursing from our perspective as the IFNA Research Collaboration Committee as an outcome of this meeting.

- S. Meiers discusses the Feetham, S. (2011) chapter, "Historical Overview of the Importance of the Relationship of Family to Health. In Craft-Rosenberg, M. & Peheler, S.R. (Editors) Encyclopedia of Family Health. Vol 1. Thousand Oakes, CA: Sage Publishing Company (pdf sent to all subcommittee members by S. Feetham) regarding family health. Differentiates family health from familial health and confirms that family health is more than merely the sum of individual members' health
- S. Meiers: Family is a primary unit of health, primary purpose to ensure health. Family system helps maintain health and support family members. Promotes function of the family and others, influences how family functions. Family health essential to effective relationships, more than sum of individuals
 - Health: interaction, sum of states of health of members, measured by ability to meet its function, demonstrated by development and continued interaction of all dimensions which results in holistic wellbeing, (the health system continues to focus on health and illness of individuals opposed to families)
- H. Moriarty (USA): Family nursing is concerned with supporting the health and wellbeing of family, which includes each individual member and the family as a whole.
- S. Close posits the question: Globally how are families defined, how is nursing defined, how do these intersect due to cultural factors and healthcare delivery?
 - There is knowledge that needs to get filled in from family nurses around world to answer these.
- H. Moriarty: Need confirmation of unified concepts. Suggests that by looking at literature from different countries we would find more commonalities than differences.
- J. Honda (Japan): Family nursing maintains and improves family functioning

• S. Aparecida Frari Galera (Brazil) (by email in response to agenda)

Defining Family nursing

Family nursing is a field of nursing that has the family as nursing care focus. The emergence of a health problem in an individual affects your entire family group.

Developing nursing knowledge

The family nursing studies the impact of illness in the family and the impact of family dynamics in the evolution of the health problem. It also studies the effectiveness of nursing interventions in the family and in the evolution of the health problem

Developing measures for use in Family nursing research

My research group has adopted various measures in research with families. We use a scale to measure the burden of family, family environment (expressed emotion) and family coping strategies. But still could not find or develop tools to assess the degree of satisfaction of the family with the nursing intervention.

In the Brazilian literature we found articles that build family assessment questionnaires from the family assessment model of Calgary. We use this model to guide our nursing intervention with families of patients with mental disorders.

Determining international influences on Family health and Family needs

The Brazilian Association of Nursing has released a document entitled: "Universal Access to Health and Coverage Universal Health: Identification of nursing research priorities. Bases for a Regional Calendar". This theme meets the research we are developing on the barriers to include families in the care of people with mental disorders.

Translation of Family nursing knowledge to practice

The literature presents evidence on the effectiveness of family intervention with families who experience the illness of a loved one . The Brazilian health policy advocates the care of families at different levels of the health system. However we note that the practice of inclusion of the family in care still occurs exclusively in the context of teaching and research. Our interest is to identify the barriers that hinder the practice of family intervention and ways to overcome them.

- What countries are represented in this subcommittee? South Africa, Taiwan, South Korea, Portugal, Brazil, Norway, Denmark, US, Canada, Japan, UK, Croatia, Australia
- S. Meiers suggest creating a survey to gain information from

	 people from a number of different countries. A focus group is suggested at or prior to the conference to discuss family nursing with different countries represented. Focus of next conference call would be to plan a focus group data collection approach that would start from a theory we choose to develop semi-structured interview guide. Determine a theoretical perspective (based on one or more theories) and use this to create a semi-structured interview for the focus group that would be held possibly in May. Suggestion of discussing timing of these focus group meetings by continent to better accommodate individuals from different parts of the world.
5. Planning for our subcommittee gathering at the 12th International Family Nursing Conference, August 18-21, 2015 in Odense, Denmark. (10 minutes)	 H. Moriarty discusses the IFNA conference Conference planning committee trying to ensure there is time and space for committee and subcommittee meetings At the conference there will be presenters from 5 continents, 36-37 countries. Abstracts reflect family across the entire life cycle from prenatal to end of life in practice, education, research, international perspectives, and ecological perspective. Please send news or information you want included in the Global Connections to June Horowitz or H. Moriarty 2-3 sentences with accompanying picture if possible S. Meiers will develop something for the newsletter from today

Minutes—Evan Dyce