# Health and Wellbeing

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School of Health and Life Sciences

Project 1 - Masters by Research, Program Code PM9

Building the capacity of organisations to increase female sport participation

Outline

In Australia and globally, there are policy-driven investments and strategies to increase the participation of girls and women in sport. However, there is limited evidence on the capacity of organisations to implement these directives. Recent research in this area has found that community sport face challenges to accommodate growth in female sport participation, particularly in terms of availability and quality of sport infrastructure and volunteer capacity. Others have also found that despite capacity building efforts by sports clubs, clubs do not necessarily have the capacity to attract and retain girls and women.

This project would aim to understand:

1. What capacity building initiatives have been implemented to increase female sport participation?
2. The capacity of organisations to increase female sport participation as research to date is limited and has relied on broad conceptualisations of capacity.
3. Design, implement and evaluate capacity building programs in partnership with sport governing bodies to improve club capacity to attract and retain girls and women in sport.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Meghan Casey

Co-supervisor: Prof Rochelle Eime
How to develop sustainable non-traditional social sport programs

Outline

There has been investment in developing and delivering non-traditional social sport products to engage insufficiently active people. This research has found that the key ingredients to developing and delivering non-traditional sport opportunities for insufficiently active populations are: recruiting appropriate product deliverers; building the capacity of delivery organisations and systems; and developing products relevant to the delivery context that align with the needs and characteristics of the target population.

This project aims to understand:

1. The capacity of organisations (e.g. sports clubs, recreation organisations, local government, for-profit businesses) to develop and deliver non-traditional social sport products
2. What types of delivery systems can support sustainable non-traditional social sport programs. This might involve testing the effectiveness of programs within different delivery settings.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Meghan Casey
Co-supervisor: Prof Rochelle Eime
Can blood cytokine and inflammatory response to an acute exercise bout predict high and low responders to endurance and resistance training?

Outline

Exercise training improves aerobic fitness, muscle strength and reduces chronic disease risk and injury from frailty. Despite the benefits associated with regular exercise, over 10% of the population do not exhibit meaningful aerobic fitness or strength changes after commencing the Government's recommended exercise guidelines to improve health. Fortunately, aerobic fitness will improve in people identified as poor responders if training frequency is increased. Recent evidence suggests muscle and blood inflammation response to a workout mediates the magnitude of fitness gains from resistance training and offers potential as a screening tool for adaptability. Presently there is no reliable screening test used in the fitness industry to identify poor responders to the generic national fitness guidelines.

This study will determine if a blood sample screening test assessing the blood inflammatory response to acute aerobic and resistance exercise before engaging in training predicts poor responders to aerobic or resistance training. Early identification of poor responders would enable optimization of training programs to reward effort and improve health. This research ultimately aims to determine if exercise prescription based on pre-testing of personal training adaptability is an effective strategy to reduce the national incidence of cardio-vascular and metabolic disease or injury caused by muscle frailty.

Supervisory Team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Brendan O'Brien
Co-supervisors:
Prof Fadi Charchar, Federation University
Dr Matthew Wallen, Federation University
Project 4 - PhD, Program Code SU0

The role of apoptosis in abdominal aortic aneurysm

Outline

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) affects ~5% men and 1% women aged >65 years. If untreated, AAA will eventually rupture and lead to death. Currently, the only treatment for AAA is surgical repair. However, this treatment is not beneficial for patients with smaller AAA and it has severe side effects for patients with larger AAA.

There are no pharmaceutical drugs available to treat AAA. Inflammation is regarded as the key mechanism of AAA pathogenesis. However, all the tested drugs that prevent inflammation and protect against AAA in pre-clinical studies failed to protect against human AAA in clinical trials, highlighting an urgent need to (1) rethink the pathogenesis of AAA and (2) develop animal models that more resemble human AAA.

Smoking is the most significant risk factor for human AAA. We found that some common cigarette smoke compounds could cause apoptosis of both cultured vascular smooth muscle cells and endothelial cells, two key cell types of blood vessels. In addition, an apoptosis inhibitor prevented AAA development in an animal model.

This project aims to (1) investigate the role of apoptosis in AAA pathogenesis and (2) establish a new animal model of AAA that more resembles human AAA.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Yutang Wang

Co-supervisors:

Prof Fadi Charchar, Federation University

Associate Prof Mark Myers, Federation University
Project 5 - PhD, Program Code SU0

Strongyloidiasis in humans and animals in Northern Australia and Papua New Guinea

Outline

Strongyloidiasis is a chronic, potentially fatal, parasitic disease of humans and other animals. *Strongyloides stercoralis* is the species most commonly associated with human infection; and causes disease in Northern Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG).4

The current taxonomic status of *Strongyloides* is unresolved. Multiple genotypes of *S. stercoralis* circulate among humans and dogs in Northern Australia, with dogs a reservoir of human infecting genotypes.2,3 Until recently, it was though that *S. stercoralis* was the only species to infect humans in Australia.1 However, in 2019, *S. fuelleborni* infections were detected in remote Aboriginal communities of North Queensland.2 It is not known if this is the same as *S. fuelleborni* subsp. *kellyi*, which causes fatal disease in children in PNG, or a unique Australian sub-species of *S. fuelleborni*.

A better understanding of the taxonomy and host range of Strongyloides in our region is imperative for targeted control strategies and should lead to improved human health outcomes.

This project seeks to:

a) Develop genetic tools for the detection and differentiation *Strongyloides* species, including genotyping of Australian *S. fuelleborni*

b) Determine the relatedness of *S. fuelleborni* isolates from Australia and PNG; and

c) Investigate whether there is an animal reservoir for *S. fuelleborni*.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Richard Bradbury

Co-supervisors:

Associate Professor Andrew Greenhill, Federation University

Prof Rebecca Traub, University of Melbourne
Project 6 - PhD, Program Code SU0
MAIT cells and Atherosclerosis

Outline
Federation University Australia seeks to appoint an outstanding PhD candidate to study the role of MAIT cells in atherosclerosis. MAIT cells are immune T cells that recognize bacteria, but there is growing evidence (including from Berzins’ group) they have other immune regulatory activities. Atherosclerosis is a precursor to cardiovascular disease (CVD) and Prof Charchar has shown that atherosclerotic lesions are strongly associated with inflammation. Aberrant inflammation is a hallmark of immune dysregulation and a recent study (Touch et al., FASEB, 2018) reported MAIT cells were defective in patients with cardiovascular disease. It is therefore important to determine whether MAIT cells play a role in the inflammation associated with development and progression of atherosclerosis.

Prof Berzins and Prof Charchar are world leaders in the study of MAIT cells, and the genetics of cardiovascular disease, respectively. They will co-supervise the PhD student as part of a new project within the SoHLS that will synergize the expertise and resources of both laboratories and provide new avenues to apply for cross-disciplinary research funding.

Key research objectives:
1. to isolate and characterize MAIT cells from patients with CVD; and
2. to determine the impact of MAIT cells on the development of atherosclerosis in humans.

Supervisory team
Principal Supervisor: Prof Stuart Berzins
Co-supervisors:
Prof Fadi Charchar, Federation University
Project 7 - PhD, Program Code SU0

Oral Microbiome and Antimicrobial Resistance of Sharks

Outline

The majority of shark attacks in Australia are not immediately fatal. In addition to the obvious health implications of physical trauma, subsequent wound infection is common. Thus, appropriate antibiotic treatment is imperative. Disconcertingly, current treatment is guided by a small number of studies, all conducted overseas. With the rise of antimicrobial resistance, and differences in shark species involved in attacks globally, there is a need for further knowledge on the types of pathogens present and their associated antibiotic resistance.

Drawing on an existing collaboration with NSW DPI, swabs will be collected from white, tiger and bull sharks captured on the SMART drumlines as part of the shark mitigation program. Swabs will be processed using a combination of traditional bacterial culture and next generation sequencing to identify potentially pathogenic bacteria from the shark oral cavity; and determine antibiotic susceptibilities of the potential pathogens.

This project will help inform the medical profession about which pathogens are likely present in a bite wound; and what an appropriate early antibiotic treatment may be which allows for positive patient outcome while encouraging responsible antibiotic stewardship.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Associate Prof. Andrew Greenhill

Co-supervisors:

Dr Meagan Dewar, Federation University
Dr Paul Butcher, Department of Primary Industries, NSW
Dr Stella Loke, Deakin Genomics Centre, Deakin University
Project 8 - PhD, Program Code SU0
Immunology microbiome

Outline
Federation University Australia seeks to appoint an outstanding PhD candidate to a Microbial Immunology project as part of an inter-disciplinary collaboration between Immunology and Microbiology groups within the SoHLS. The successful candidate will study interactions between MAIT cells (regulatory immune T cells) and the microbiome in human mucosal regions. MAIT cells are abundant in these areas and release potent regulatory chemicals when stimulated by bacterial metabolites. Prof Berzins’ group recently discovered that tissue damage associated with colorectal cancer and lung transplantation exposes MAIT cells to commensal bacteria and we hypothesise that this could stimulate MAIT cells and exacerbate inflammatory disease processes. This project will study how MAIT cells respond to those microbes and determine the likely impact this may have on the wellbeing of healthy humans and relevant patient groups.

The project will be a collaboration between Prof Berzins, Dr Wallace and Dr Bean, who are experts in MAIT cells, immune cell interactions and microbes respectively. They will share supervision of the PhD project to address the following aims:

1. Characterizing the immune response of MAIT cells following interactions with components of the human microbiome; and
2. Determining the potential for MAIT cells to influence diseases affecting mucosal areas.

Supervisory team
Principal Supervisor: Prof Stuart Berzins
Co-supervisors:
Dr Morgan Wallace, Federation University
Dr David Bean, Federation University
Project 9 - PhD, Program Code MU0

The cost of sport participation

Outline

Sport participation levels are consistently associated with socio-economic status and cost is a common barrier cited for organised sport participation, especially for girls. First, low socio-economic position girls are more disadvantaged than their male peers in terms of physical activity levels in general. Second the cost of organised sport participation was a significant barrier for families with daughters and those with lower incomes.

Sport participation has been shown to peak between the ages of 10 and 14 years and decline by almost half during adolescence. We also know that many children in modified sport programs do not transition to affiliated club sport competitions which require higher levels of engagement and include additional costs associated with memberships, uniforms, and travel.

This project would aim to understand the cost of junior sport participation and current strategies to reduce costs implemented by various stakeholders (sporting bodies, local government, parents). An intervention would then be designed, implemented and evaluated to address cost barriers to sport participation. This study would be based in a low income areas and could include analysis of up to three organised sports (e.g. tennis, netball, football, dance).

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Meghan Casey

Co-supervisor: Prof Rochelle Eime
Project 10 - PhD, Program Code HH0

The impact of social skills training and mental health interventions on the wellbeing of tertiary students with autism

Outline

The participation of young adults with autism in tertiary education has increased significantly due mainly to the growing number diagnosed in their developmental years transitioning to adulthood. The importance of social as well as academic factors in the well-being of these young adults is becoming clearer but interventions specifically targeted at their needs are limited. Group social skills programs increase relationship knowledge and skills, cognitive behavioural interventions help anxiety and depression but these interventions have often been delivered in isolation to the setting. Furthermore, there is a lack of suitable measures of wellbeing for young adults with autism in this setting so the relative impact of social skills training and mental health interventions is unclear.

This project will involve the development, delivery and evaluation of a group intervention program for social skills and mental health, specifically for young adults with autism in tertiary education. It will also involve a conceptual review of well-being concepts and measurement appropriate for this group in the tertiary education setting. The relative impact of social skills and mental health interventions on well-being will be examined as well.

Supervisory team

Principal Supervisor: Dr Steve Edwards

Co-supervisors:

Prof Britt Klein, Federation University
School of Nursing and Health Professionals

Project 11 - PhD, Program Code NU0
Influences on Healthy Ageing and Longevity

Outline

Healthy ageing is a term used to promote the idea that ageing does not have to be equated with inevitable decline. In order to promote healthy ageing we need to understand the biological, psychosocial, and environmental factors that influence how we age.

This program of research involves collaborators from Federation University, the Australian National University, Texas A&M University and Peking University, China. We use large national and international ageing data bases to examine the predictors of healthy ageing and the consequences of chronic disease in old age. We also collect qualitative data to understand the experience of ageing in different cultural groups and in rural settings. Research students can undertake epidemiological projects on predictors of health ageing and projects examining the meaning of healthy ageing using qualitative approaches. Students from all health disciplines are encouraged to consider this project. Professor Browning is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society (APS) and is able to provide research supervision to psychology students.

Supervisory team

Professor Colette Browning, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Associate Professor Muhammad Aziz Rahman, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
The management of chronic conditions in older people

Outline

Chronic diseases/conditions (for example, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, musculoskeletal disease, sensory loss) contribute to the global burden of disease for older people including early death and disability. Multimorbidity is a particular issue for older people. These chronic conditions are amenable to prevention and management through risk factor modification. Behavioural risk factors for many chronic conditions include diet (under or over nutrition) physical inactivity, poor sleep, and smoking.

This program of research involves collaborators from Federation University, the Australian National University, Deakin University, Peking University, China and University of Sharjah, UAE and incorporates cultural and environmental factors in chronic disease management. Students can undertake interventional research to evaluate chronic illness management in areas such as diabetes and hypertension. We have particular expertise in behavioural counselling approaches to chronic disease management. Students from all health disciplines are encouraged to consider this project. Professor Browning is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society (APS) and is able to provide research supervision to psychology students.

Supervisory team

Professor Colette Browning, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Associate Professor Muhammad Aziz Rahman, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Professor Shane Thomas, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University
Dr Hamzah Tareq Al Zubaidi College of Pharmacy, University of Sharjah, UAE.
Project 13 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Sensory Loss in Older People

Outline

There are 253 million people worldwide with vision impairment and 36 million people classified as legally blind. Of the global population with vision impairment, eighty one percent are aged 50 years and over. There is also a high prevalence of people worldwide with disabling hearing loss (360 million people or 5.3% of the world’s population). One-third of people with hearing loss are aged 65 years and over. Sensory loss is a significant cause of social isolation, depression and anxiety and poor quality of life in older people.

This program of research involves collaborators from Federation University, La Trobe University and Australian National University. Students can undertake research on the communication and quality of life impacts of sensory loss in older people through analysis of international longitudinal data bases. Student can also undertake qualitative projects on the experience of sensory loss in older people. Students from all health disciplines are encouraged to consider this project. Professor Browning is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society (APS) and is able to provide research supervision to psychology students.

Supervisory team

Professor Colette Browning, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Associate Professor Chyrisse Heine, La Trobe University
Dr Cathy Gong, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University
Project 14 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Quality and Patient Safety

Outline

Despite recent improvements contemporary reports suggest that one in nine hospitalised Australian patients suffer a complication – approximately 900,000pa - rising to one in four for overnight admissions. Many of these complications are avoidable with some leading to permanent disability and death. There is, therefore, a recognised need to ensure that health professional are safe for practice and to enhance skills to ensure patient safety.

This program of research involves collaborators from the Education, Simulation and Safety (ESS) collaboration – a professorial group of researchers from across Australia and New Zealand. Please go to http://www.esscollaborative.org/ for details.

Research students from any discipline can undertake research aiming to improve patient safety through clinical practice enhancement, health system improvements and teamwork developments. Foci could include regional and rural communities across the life span. Examples of possible projects include the management of patient deterioration, medication management, falls prevention etc. with an exploration of clinical management, decision making, competency and educational interventions. Projects must focus on clinical translational impact. Research designs should be applicable to the research question.

Supervisory team

Professor Simon Cooper, and a co-supervisor from the School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University. Also an adjunct professorial member of the Education, Simulation and Safety (ESS) collaboration from either Latrobe University, The University of Otago, the University of Technology Sydney or the University of the Sunshine Coast.
Project 15 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Community Evaluation Project

Outline

The Latrobe Health Innovation Zone (LHIZ) was formed as part of the Hazelwood mine fire recovery plan. The LHIZ is responsible for supporting innovative community projects throughout the Latrobe area. Federation University School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions formed the Collaborative Evaluation Unit (CEU) specialising in community evaluations, working closely with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Latrobe Health Assembly to improve the health and wellbeing of the Latrobe Community.

Research students from any discipline can undertake research aiming to improve community health and wellbeing, volunteer engagement activities and community organisation and agencies processes. The Foci would be on regional and rural communities working in partnership with local health and wellbeing agencies to evaluate community projects.

Supervisory team

Associate Professor Joanne Porter, and a co-supervisor from the School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University.
Project 16 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Reducing burden of tobacco use

Outline

Tobacco continues to be one of the leading risk factors for mortality and morbidity globally. Despite global efforts to control the burden of tobacco use that includes both smoking and smokeless tobacco, new tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes, heat-not-burn products, sheesha etc. are adding further challenges, specifically when the uptake is more among young people. Many countries lack research evidence and lack implementation of local tobacco control policies.

Research students can focus on different aspects of smoking research, as evidence is still lacking from local context. Besides the areas of active smoking, smoking behaviour and smoking cessation, research projects can focus on passive smoking exposure, smoke free areas, increased prevalence among disadvantaged and mental health patients etc. Students from any health disciplines are encouraged to consider this project.

The proposed program of research will be joint collaboration between Federation University Australia and the respective research organization/university from where the candidate will apply.

Supervisory team

Principal supervisor: Associate Professor Muhammad Aziz Rahman

Co-supervisor: Dr Biswajit Banik
Non-communicable diseases among migrants in Australia

Outline

Australia is a multicultural country with increased number of migrants over the last decades. With this increased influx of population from different countries of the world, people bring their culture along with behavioural risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Data on such risk factors amongst different ethnic communities in Australia are lacking and therefore evidence would assist in creating targeted health promotion strategies for them.

Research students can focus on different aspects of non-communicable disease research including risk factors, health outcomes or health promotion strategies. Students from any health disciplines are encouraged to consider this project.

This program of research will be joint collaboration between Federation University Australia and the respective research organization/university from where the candidate will apply.

Supervisory team

Principal supervisor: Associate Professor Muhammad Aziz Rahman

Co-supervisor: Professor Colette Browning
Project 18 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Workplace aggression in Australian health care settings: Trends, consequences and remedies

Outline

The candidate will use new workplace aggression data from the Wave 11 (2018-19) Medicine in Australia: Balancing Employment and Life (MABEL) survey, data and published findings from the Workplace Aggression Experiences of Victorian Nurses and Midwives survey, and data and published findings from the Wave 3 (2010-11) MABEL survey. The candidate will also review other available research, particularly as it relates to the prevention and minimisation of workplace aggression in health care settings. In examining known trends and consequences for Australian health professionals, the candidate will also investigate the extent to which policy makers, legislators and health leaders have the knowledge, commitment and capacity to act on the need to remediate this significant work health and safety and public health concern. On the basis of this research, the candidate will make recommendations to guide work health and safety and public health policy to support the health and well-being of the health care workforce in Australia.

Supervisory team

Associate Professor Danny Hills, Deputy Dean, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Dr Louisa Lam, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Project 19 - PhD, Program Code NU0

Developing a skilled care workforce to effectively identify and manage pain in older people with dementia

Outline

This project will focus on synthesising the research evidence on the assessment and management of pain in people with dementia, and developing an education and training program to improve the knowledge and skills of the aged care workforce in Australia in this regard. In dementia, as cognitive impairment progresses, pain sensitivity and intensity increases, yet a person’s ability to communicate pain decreases. People with severe cognitive impairment are also at risk of experiencing central neuropathic pain. While the gold standard for pain assessment is self-report, this is an unreliable or unachievable approach for people with dementia, due to loss of memory, semantic ability and abstract reasoning. A number of observational pain assessment tools are available for use with people with dementia, notwithstanding the less than adequate evidence on reliability and validity to recommend a gold standard. Importantly, however, research has demonstrated that many aged care workers have a general lack of understanding of pain management for people with dementia, with some established gaps in practice. There is a growing clinical and policy interest in better equipping aged care workers to effectively assess and manage pain in older people with dementia.

Supervisory team

Associate Professor Danny Hills, Deputy Dean, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University

Professor Colette Browning, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Project 20 - PhD, Program Code NU0

The prevalence and management of anxiety in later life

Option 1 – Australian older people
Option 2 – Thai older people
Option 3 – Chinese older people

Outline

Anxiety in later life is a common and debilitating, though treatable, mental health issue in older people. Australian and international research, however, suggests that anxiety in older people is under-detected and under-treated. Non-drug interventions are the recommended first-line treatments for anxiety in later life. Australian research (Hills et al, 2019) suggests that a million older Australians may experience clinically significant symptoms of anxiety. Research undertaken in Asian countries or with ethnic Asians resident in Australia varies considerably in terms of volume and quality. A greater volume of research in China and with ethnic Chinese older people in other countries has shown high rates of anxiety in later life. In this project, the candidate may choose one of three options as the focus of their study.

- Option 1 – undertake a community-based trial to investigate the feasibility, acceptability and impact of a relaxation-based intervention to facilitate the self-management of clinically significant anxiety.
- Option 2 – investigate the prevalence and test a relaxation-based self-management intervention for clinically significant anxiety in Thailand.
- Option 3 – investigate the prevalence and test a relaxation-based self-management intervention for clinically significant anxiety in China or with older people of ethnic Chinese background in Australia.

Supervisory team

Associate Professor Danny Hills, Deputy Dean, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University

Option 1 (Australia) – Professor Colette Browning, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University

Option 2 (Thailand) – Assistant Professor Civilaiz Wanaratwichit, Faculty of Public Health and Deputy Dean, School of Graduate Studies, Naresuan University

Option 3 (China) – Dr Louisa Lam, School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University
Safer discharge for older people

Outline

The decision on whether or not a hospitalized patient is appropriate and safe for discharge requires consideration of multiple factors including medical, as well as psychosocial, logistic, and economic. The need for ongoing hospitalization is determined by the clinical condition and need for ongoing diagnostic or therapeutic interventions. Multiple logistic factors beyond these clinical considerations will determine if the patient is safe to be discharged home or requires another setting.

Currently in Australia, the decision for safe patient discharge is made independently by practitioners, supported by different guidelines through different health services in their own states. Different discharge planning forms and assessment tools are being used. There is no coordinated, nationally recognised standard guidelines, nor a validated tool to assist hospital healthcare practitioners in determining the suitability for patient discharge.

To improve the safety of the discharge process for all patients the following would seem desired: improved collaboration between the care team, patient, and aftercare provider prior to discharge; medication reconciliation; enhanced patient education and empowerment; home visits or telephone calls by clinical providers; remote monitoring; transitional care managers; and early post-discharge follow-up. Patient instructions should take into account the patient's cognitive status, health literacy, and other barriers to self-care. Multiple concurrent interventions may be more effective than single components.

Supervisory team

Dr Louisa Lam and a co-supervisor from the School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University.
The role and contribution of nurses in medical error prevention and recovery

Outline

Despite focused efforts on error prevention, the prevalence of medical errors occurring in the health care system remains a great concern. Existing evidence has shown that on average, as many as one error is made per shift. Patient harm can be reduced or prevented if errors are identified, interrupted and corrected in a timely fashion. Both medical error prevention and recovery are critical components in advancing patient safety.

Traditionally, patient management is focused on doctors’ decision-making. However, the whole health care team have a role to play, particularly nurses, who spend a lot more time with the patient through the default caring role. They could potentially make significant contributions in medical error prevention and recovery, yet little is known about nurses’ role in this area.

Greater understanding of nurse characteristics, cultures and organisational factors that influence error recovery can foster the development of effective strategies to detect and correct medical errors and enable organisations to reduce medical errors, improve patient safety as well as overall population health outcomes.

Supervisory team

Dr Louisa Lam and a co-supervisor from the School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University.