

GENEL BİLGİLER VE SON GELİŞMELER

Hastaya iyi ve kötü haber verme mesleki iletişimin bir parçasıdır. Kötü haberin çok sayıda tanımı vardır. Kötü haber, kişinin geleceğe bakışını olumsuz şekilde etkileyen, fiziksel ve ruhsal iyilik haline tehdit oluşturan, yerleşik yaşam biçimini altüst etme riski olan ya da bireyin yaşamındaki seçimlerini azaltma anlamı taşıyan bir bilgi olarak tanımlanmaktadır(1),(2). Dias(3), “bireyin geleceğine ilişkin vizyonunu olumsuz ve ciddi şekilde etkileyen herhangi bir bilgi” olarak tanımlamaktadır. Bor ve Miller(4) ise kötü haberi “umutsuzluk duygusunun, kişinin zihinsel veya fiziksel sağlığına yönelik bir tehdidin, yerleşik bir yaşam tarzını değiştirme riskinin olduğu veya verilen mesajın çok az yaşam seçeneği ilettiği bir durum” olarak ortaya koymaktadırlar(5).

Örneğin HIV pozitif olduğu söylenen bir hasta, babasının Alzheimer teşhisi aldığı söylenen bir adam, akciğer kanseri teşhis edilen bir hasta, diğer insanlar gibi çocuk sahibi olamayacakları söylenen bir çift kötü haber ile karşılaşmış olabilir. Bunların yanında bir hastalığın tekrarlaması, hastalığın yayılması veya tedavi başarısızlığı, hastalığın proliferasyonu, geri dönüşü olmayan yan etkilerin varlığı veya olumsuz genetik test sonuçları da kötü haber sınıfında değerlendirilebilmektedir(5),(6).

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