Informed patients

ICN Position:

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) strongly believes that everyone has the right to up-to-date information related to health promotion and maintenance and the prevention and treatment of illness and injury. Such health information should be easily accessible, timely, accurate, clear, easy-to-understand, relevant, and reliable, and based on evidence or best practice. Additionally, everyone should have access to accurate, reliable and transparent information on scientific research, medicinal products and technological innovations in promoting health, preventing and treating illness and injury. Appropriate communication of health information, with due deference to patients’ legal and moral rights to privacy and confidentiality, is a pre-requisite for nurses and other healthcare providers to establish honest, collaborative relationships with patients and their families or carers.

People are entitled to have access to information, in an appropriate format and at a level that enables them to make informed choices and decisions regarding their health. Information for patients and carers should be responsive to their needs and circumstances including their spiritual, religious, ethnic and cultural needs as well as their language skills and health literacy levels. Risks and benefits of healthcare interventions and options should be explained to patients and, where appropriate, to their families and carers. Nurses and other healthcare providers should work in partnership with patient organisations, self-care groups and other interested parties to ensure that patients and the public have access to accurate and timely information about health and health services. Inherent in this is the expectation that nurses, patients and the public will be involved in research into the nature and quality of patient information and its impact on health outcomes and nursing care.

Background

People who take an active role in their health make better-informed decisions on self-treatment, engage in healthier lifestyles and are more likely to be satisfied with their care and health outcomes. Nurses should acknowledge people’s rights to make informed decisions and choices about how to manage their own health and to accept or reject health care or treatment. Health literacy is defined here as the ability to understand, internalise and effectively use health information in everyday life. Nurses need to have the knowledge and skills to manage information; to evaluate information quality; to assist patients in accessing, managing and utilizing information; and to contribute to and assess the evidence base regarding the impact of informed patients on health outcomes. They should respond to patient self-identified information needs and patient needs assessment, rather than relying solely on professional knowledge or pre-conceived ideas. Information should be made available to patients and carers using a variety of information and communication technologies and should be presented in accordance with
recognised or agreed quality standards. Initial and continuing education and training of nurses and other healthcare providers should provide them with the competencies necessary to ensure that patients and the public are well informed, and to work in partnership with them to better meet their health needs.

Adopted in 2003
Reviewed and revised in 2008 and 2015

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<th>Related ICN Positions:</th>
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<td>Health Information: Protecting Patient Rights</td>
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The International Council of Nurses is a federation of more than 130 national nurses associations representing the millions of nurses worldwide. Operated by nurses and leading nursing internationally, ICN works to ensure quality nursing care for all and sound health policies globally.