Importance of Communication between Parents and Children According to Information Technology

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Introduction

A maturity model evaluates a snapshot of an organization as it guides the organization through its roadmap toward its final maturity level. The healthcare industry has recently adopted maturity models as a tool to improve the management of healthcare information systems. Most electronic health information systems require evaluation and oversight and can greatly benefit from the adoption of a maturity model. This survey was conducted to modify and adopt maturity models for public health organizations. A literature review was conducted to identify suitable models for measuring the maturity of implementation of public health information systems. A modified Delphi survey of six experts was then conducted to calibrate the selected maturity tool, the Public Health Information Technology (PHIT) Maturity Index. Necessary changes were made to the PHIT tool and the effectiveness of the tool was determined according to the comments collected in the modified Delphi round.

Description

Finally, key informant interviews were conducted with nine respondents to qualitatively validate the measures. Examine the sources of information parents use to facilitate communication between parents and adolescents about sexual and reproductive health (SRH), parental preferences for receiving SRH information through primary care, and factors related to parental concerns. That is relevant to primary care-based SRH information (i.e. resources recommended or provided in primary care). Parental communication about sexual and reproductive health issues plays a major role in preventing sexually-related morbidity and mortality. However, lack of communication between parents and young people is a serious problem, leading to teenage pregnancies, unsafe abortions, STDs, school problems and other sexually risky behaviours. Parents have a great responsibility to educate their sons and daughters about sexual and reproductive health issues. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the extent and influencing factors of communication between parents and their adolescents. Parent communication with adolescents on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is one potential source of information for adolescents on these topics. Acknowledging that Ethiopian adolescents face increased risks associated with her SRH, it is important to understand how parents communicate with adolescents about her SRH from a parent's perspective. This discovery reveals the main reason why young people are not spoken to feeling culturally unacceptable, shame/taboo, lack of awareness, being too busy to drive young people to sexual activity.

Conclusion

We also found that demonstrating parents were significantly more likely to discuss it than parents who lacked sufficient knowledge and a positive attitude towards the topic. In this study, we propose to conduct a qualitative survey to investigate the sociocultural context in which SRH communication takes place. This study provides parental resources for communicating with adolescents about SRH and insights into how primary care practices can enhance parental support in communicating with adolescents about SRH. Future research is needed to establish clinical best practices for facilitating communication between parents and adolescents regarding SRH. Overall, low rates of parents communicating with their children on sexual and reproductive health issues were noted. This was influenced by the multifaceted factors driving their discussion. Therefore, it was important to facilitate communication between parents and adolescents, educate parents, and address the importance of communication between parents and adolescents with health care providers.

