
**Conclusion:** The SEM model explains 75.7% of the variances in competency for EMT-IIs. The ‘Competency’ is dominated by ‘Capability Enhancement’. Improving the quality of course, instead of time, and recruiting younger EMT-IIs may advance the competency. Modification of ‘Teaching Technique’ may enhance the capability of EMT-IIs.

**Methods:** A descriptive study was conducted by utilizing triangulation research method. It was conducted in Eastern and Central regions of Nepal with 13 PHNs (of 13 districts among 75 districts of Nepal) and their supervisors were included as the samples. Data was collected by using standardized tools.

**Results:** The mean age of the PHNs was 43.69 ± 9.4 years. Near half (46%) had 10 to 20 years job experienced. Most of the respondents (85%) had done PCL Nursing. All most all (92%) subjects had undergone some in-service education. Most of them (57%) used to visit health posts. The majority of PHNs (85%) assisted in planning and implementation of program for a health post. The Majority (85%) were involved in educational activities. Most (85%) were used to supervise the staffs working at health post. The majority of PHNs (77%) were not involved in research activities. Most of them (85%) prioritized the needs of training on recent concepts to bridge the gap between traditional and recent concepts of public health.

**Conclusion:** PHNs have broad areas of nursing expertise and opportunities for work if needed in a sufficient manpower at the district level. Most of them completed PCL nursing a number of years previously and therefore need training on recent advances and need to recruit more PHNs to improve public health services in Nepal.

**Objective:** This study aimed to assess the training needs of public health nurses (PHN) and compare the job performed by them with job descriptions.

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**Objective:** To identify attitudes and understanding of Chinese undergraduate nursing students towards disaster, therefore providing information for the development of a disaster nursing curriculum in the Chinese context.

**Methods:** A total 214 undergraduate nursing students (Year 1 to 4) in one medical university in China were surveyed in 2010.

**Results:** The majority of undergraduate nursing students (94.9%) were concerned about disaster, 46.7% of them thought they were very knowledgeable about disaster, while 39.3% of them stated they were moderately knowledgeable about disaster. The most popular way for the students to get information about disaster was television (88.3%), followed by internet (67.8%) and newspaper (45.8%). Only 33.6% of them said they gained information from the university. Earthquake (93.7% of students) and flood (36.1% of students) were mentioned by the students as examples of disasters that have occurred in China. The majority of students said the Wenchuan earthquake (2008) was the disaster that had the greatest impression on them. Five aspects were identified...