Sources used:

- Current Social Perception of and Value Attached to Nursing Professionals' Competences: An Integrative Review
    - A lot of people are unaware of the real value of nurses and the knowledge they hold, creating a misunderstanding of the role. They are very often downplayed, making it hard for them to create professional identities.
- Patients' Experience and Needs During Perioperative Care: A Focus Group Study
    - Many patients still fear surgery and feel like they need information to comfort them, both before and after a procedure. "There is a strong association between patient satisfaction and both 'perceptions of good communication' and 'transfer of information.'" Wait-periods are the most anxious time for a patient. Communication during this period would alleviate stress and anxiety.
- Patients' Perspectives of Surgical Safety: Do They Feel Safe?
    - This study found that it's best for clinicians to "focus on what patients value in their perception of safety—a physician-patient relationship that fosters trust and communication." Those with higher levels of communication with their physicians found themselves trusting them more and feeling safer on surgery day.
- The use of 3D-printed models in patient communication: a scoping review
    - According to the supplementary materials summarizing the papers this study looked at, many patients reported enjoying seeing 3D models used to describe their condition, finding it very useful. The models helped them better understand their condition when compared to just analyzing a CT scan. Surgeons also found that it allowed for easier explanations.
- The Effect of Stereoscopic Augmented Reality Visualization on Learning Anatomy and the Modifying Effect of Visual-Spatial Abilities: A Double-Center Randomized Controlled Trial
    - Stereoscopic imaging has shown to help optimize learning of anatomical knowledge in students. This study found that simple, monoscopic displays demonstrated a lower learning effect than stereoscopic. Stereoscopic imaging provides spatial information, giving a frame of reference to those learning and helping to develop mental representations.

Summary

Medical professionals now have an expanding opportunity to alleviate patient stress and enhance understanding by integrating advanced tools like Sony's SRD. This is demonstrated by studies involving stereoscopic imaging and 3D printing in preoperative education. These studies reveal that stereoscopic displays, which provide spatial information, significantly improve learning compared to monoscopic alternatives. By using 3D models to explain conditions, medical professionals can help patients develop a clear mental representation of their health issues, making medical explanations more accessible. The SRD brings these same strengths to the tables through its use of interactive 3D imaging. Patients have reported greater satisfaction and understanding when these models are used, as opposed to traditional methods like CT scan analysis. This hands-on, visual approach also enables medical professionals to foster a stronger sense of trust and communication—noted as the most critical elements patients value in feeling safe before surgery.

Perioperative care is critical in reducing patient anxiety, especially during the wait periods before surgery, which are often the most stressful. Effective communication and the transfer of information during this time have been strongly associated with patient satisfaction and reduced anxiety. By leveraging their expertise in the medical field to analyze and explain 3D imaging from the SRD, medical professionals can position themselves as vital sources of comfort and education. This is an especially valuable opportunity for nurses, who can use this to strengthen their professional identity. Their efforts can not only address patients' informational needs but also emphasize their value in the clinical team, reshaping perceptions and strengthening their professional standing in the healthcare field.