

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS NURSING PROCESS AMONG BSc(N) STUDENTS IN A SELECTED COLLEGE AT CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Background: The application of the nursing process is essential to the core of the Professional Nursing (American Nurses Association, 2009). Effective implementation of the nursing process leads to improved quality of care and stimulates the construction of theoretical and scientific knowledge based on the best clinical practice. **Objective:** The aim of the study was to assess the level of attitude towards nursing process among BSc (N) Students in a selected college at Chennai. **Methodology:** The approach chosen for the study was a descriptive study. The purpose of this approach is to assess, document, and analyze the attitude among B.Sc [N] I year students regarding Nursing process. The study was conducted in Meenakshi College of Nursing at Chikkarayapuram Near Mangadu. The population of the study was BSc[N] I year students who are studying in Meenakshi College of Nursing, at Chikarayapuram. A purposive sampling technique was adopted for the study. The sample size was 50, who are studying in B.Sc (N) I year students. Before commencing the data collection permission was obtained from the principal of Meenakshi College of Nursing. Students were selected based on the inclusive criteria. Selected students were taken to separate room, in order to maintain confidentiality. The questionnaires technique was used to collect the data in one to one ratio. The purpose of the study was explained to the each sample. Data was collected using questionnaire method. The time taken by the samples to fill the questionnaire was 15 minutes each. **Result:** The finding revealed that, 27 (54%) had favorable attitude and 23(46%) had moderately favorable attitude. The mean score and standard deviation was 41.44 and 6.34 towards Nursing process among Nursing students. **Conclusion:** The study finding revealed that there was a significant association between the attitude with their gender, religion, residence and educational status of the parents, type of family and family history of nursing profession. **Recommendation:** The study should be repeated by taking a large sample which would help to generalize the findings. The study can be done in various settings. Comparative study can be conducted to find out the level of attitude towards nursing process from first year Nursing students.

Key words: Level of Attitude, Nursing students, Questionnaires technique.

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INTRODUCTION

“Nurses dispense comfort, compassion, and caring without even a prescription.” -val Sainsbury

Nursing is a profession that demands a consistent, high level of critical thought coupled with critical action. Critical thinking in nursing has equated with the nursing process, which confines critical thinking linear, narrow,

single right solution, problem solving process. Application of critical thought within the nursing process is an essential construct in the professional practice of nursing and is an outcome within nursing education curriculum. According to the American nurses association (American Nurses Association, 2009). the nursing process is a deliberate framework that all professional nurses use to



solve problem and provide high quality standards of care across population and settings.

Nursing process is a systematic, rational method of planning and providing individualized nursing care. The purpose of nursing process is to identify client's health status, actual or potential healthcare problems or need and to establish plans to meet the identified needs and to deliver specific interventions to meet those needs. It provides a framework in which to practice nursing [1].

According to yura and walsh MB (1983), the nursing process is the core and essence of nursing it is essential to all nursing actions it is applicable in all settings , there is a basic theme that underlies the process it is organized, systematic and deliberate. It includes both art and science of nursing.² Nursing practice was first described as a four stage nursing process by Ida Jear Orlando in 1958 [2,3].

The steps of nursing process include:

- **Assessment:** it is an organized, systematic and continuous process of collecting data from variety of source. It is a critical phase because all other steps of nursing process depend upon the accuracy and reliability of the assessment.
- **Nursing diagnosis:** it is an integral component of nursing process, provides the basis for selection of nursing intervention to achieve outcome for which the nurse is responsible.
- **Planning:** it refers to the identification of nursing action that are strategies for achieving the goals of nursing care.
- **Implementation:** it is an action oriented phase. This phase refers to priority nursing action or intervention performed to accomplish specific goals.
- **Evaluation:** it is the final phase of nursing process. Evaluation involves the use of nursing judgment in identifying the patient's response to nursing care and the success of the plan in achieving the outcomes [4].

The nursing process uses clinical judgment to strike

a balance of epistemology between personal and interpretation and research evidence [5].

Bowman GS et al conducted a study on Nurses Attitude towards the Nursing Process. Distinct Nursing Unit Received varying Degree of Planning and Education Regarding the Principles and practice of nursing. Statically significance Differences (P<0.001) <> The Mean attitude score for the 3 units were found. but comparison of the overall mean Attitude scores for the 3 grads of nurses with in ach units did not result in statistically significance (p > 0.35) further analysis indicated that STP was beneficial in creating a positive attitude towards the nursing process [6].

Daws (1988) Suggests that attitudes towards aspects of the nursing process change over time and that ways of maintaining a positive attitude should be explored. Furthermore the acceptance of the nursing process requires a more in-depth change than one merely involving nursing practice an integration of nursing theory with practice is need [7].

METHODOLOGY

The approach chosen for the study was a descriptive study. The purpose of this approach is to assess, document, and analyze the attitude among B.Sc [N] I year students regarding Nursing process. The study was conducted in Meenakshi College of Nursing at Chikkarayapuram Near Mangadu. The population of the study was BSc[N] I year students who were studying in Meenakshi College of Nursing, at Chikarayapuram. A purposive sampling technique was adopted for the study. The sample size was 50, Before commencing the data collection permission was obtained from the principal of Meenakshi College of Nursing. Students were selected based on the inclusive criteria. Selected students were taken to separate room, in order to maintain confidentiality. The questionnaires technique was used to collect the data in one to one ratio. The purpose of the study was explained to the each sample. The time taken by the samples to fill the questionnaire was 15 minutes each.

RESULT:

Table 1. Distribution of samples According to demographic variables

N = 50

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1)	AGE		
	18 -20 years	50	100
	21-22 years	0	0
2)	GENDER		
	Male	10	20
	Female	40	80
3)	RELIGION		
	Hindu	41	82
	Christian	8	16
	Muslim	1	2



4)	RESIDENCE		
	Urban	33	66
	Rural	17	34
5)	EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS		
	Primary	18	36
	Secondary	24	48
	Graduates	6	12
	Illiterates	2	4
6)	MONTHLY INCOME OF THE PARENTS		
	5000-10000	39	78
	11000-20000	8	16
	21000-30000	3	6
	Above 30000	0	0
7)	TYPES OF FAMILY		
	Nuclear family	36	72
	joint family	14	28
8)	MEDIUM OF EDUCATION IN SCHOOL		
	Tamil	26	52
	English	24	48
	Others	0	0
9)	DO YOU HAVE ANY FAMILY HISTORY OF NURSING PROFESSION		
	Yes	15	30
	No	35	70

Table 2. Distribution of level of attitude of nursing students towards Nursing process

N=50

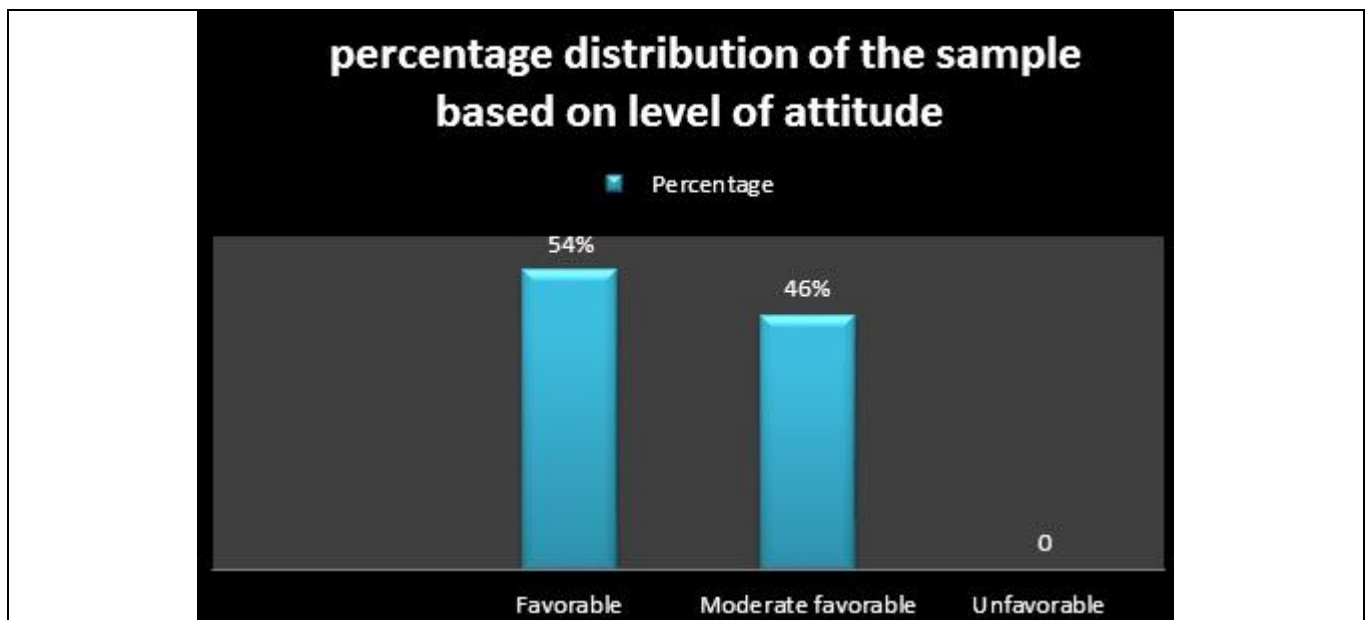
Level of attitude	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Favorable	27	54%	41.44	6.34
Moderate favorable	23	46%		
Unfavorable	0	0		

Table 3. Association of level of attitude with demographic variables

S.NO	Demographic Variables	Level of attitude						X ² Value	P Value
		Favorable		Moderate favorable		Unfavorable			
		N	%	N	%	n	%		
1	AGE							0	4.30 (NS)
	18-20	26	52	24	48	0	0		
	21-22	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	GENDER							6.058	4.30 (S)
	Male	7	14	2	4	0	0		
	Female	20	40	21	42	0	0		
3	RELIGION							54.86	2.78 (S)
	Hindu	24	48	17	34	0	0		
	Christian	2	4	6	12	0	0		
	Muslim	1	2	0	0	0	0		
	RESIDENCE								



4	Urban Rural	20 7	40 14	13 10	26 20	0 0	0 0	15.82	4.30 (S)
5	EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS Primary Secondary Graduate Illiterate	10 11 4 2	20 22 8 4	8 13 2 0	16 26 4 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	56.09	4.30 (S)
6	MONTHLY INCOME OF THE PARENTS 5000-10000 11000-20000 21000-30000 Above 30000	22 4 1 0	44 8 2 0	17 4 2 0	34 8 4 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	10.95	2.78 (NS)
7.	TYPE OF FAMILY Nuclear family Joint family	21 6	42 12	16 7	32 14	0 0	0 0	18.35	4.30 (S)
8	MEDIUM OF EDUCATION IN SCHOOL Tamil English Others	15 12 0	30 24 0	11 12 0	22 24 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2.78	1.03 (NS)
9	DO YOU HAVE ANY FAMILY HISTORY OF NURSING PROFESSION Yes No	21 6	42 12	14 9	28 18	0 0	0 0	50	4.30 (s)



DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that, distribution of samples according to the demographic variables. Regarding age, the samples 50 (100%) were belongs to 18-20 years. Regarding sex, 40 (80%) were female and 10(20%) were male. Most of the samples 41(82%) were belongs to Hindu

religion. Majority of the samples 33(66%) were residing in urban area. Considerable major amount of samples 24(48%) had secondary education. Many of the samples 39(78%) had monthly income of Rs.5000-10000. Among the total samples 35(70%) had no family history of Nursing profession.



Table II shows that, the frequency and percentage distribution of level of attitude among nursing students towards nursing process. Among the total samples 27(54%) of samples had favorable attitude, 23(46%) had moderate favorable of and none of the nursing students had unfavorable attitude towards nursing process.

Table III revealed that, there was a significant association between gender, religion, residence, educational status of the parents, type of family and family history of nursing profession with level of attitude towards nursing process.

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CONCLUSION

The nursing process is a deliberate framework that all professional nurses use to solve problem and provide high quality standards of care across population and settings. Many countries have adopted the nursing process as the standard of care to guide nursing practice however, the problem is its implementation. If nurses fail to carry out the necessary nursing care through the nursing process the effectiveness of patient progress may be compromised and can lead to preventable adverse events.

