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Book Of Abstracts

International Scientific Conference »Research and Education in Nursing«

June 7, 2018, Maribor, Slovenia

Editors:

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ABSTRACT / POVZETEK

Abstract

Along with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Health Sciences, we organize the scientific conference entitled » Research and Education in Nursing Care« that will take place under the sponsorship of the president of the Republic of Slovenia, Borut Pahor.

The conference's purpose and aim is to present the progress in the field of research for practice and education support, to introduce an interdisciplinary and interprofessional approach in nursing care and health care in Slovenia and abroad and also to show the contribution of core knowledge development. The added value of the conference is the integration of higher education teachers, higher education collaborators and students with the exchange of research findings, models of good practice and innovative ideas. We will present articles from current scientific-research projects, dealing with an effective, safe, humane, patient-friendly and family-directed healthcare treatment.

Keywords: Research, Education, Nursing; Health Sciences; conference

Povzetek

Ob obeleženju 25-letnice od ustanovitve Fakultete za zdravstvene vede organiziramo mednarodno znanstveno konferenco z naslovom »Raziskovanje in izobraževanje v zdravstveni negi«, ki poteka pod častnim pokroviteljstvom predsednika Republike Slovenije Boruta Pahorja.

Namen in cilj konference je predstavitev napredka na področju raziskovanja za podporo prakse in izobraževanja, interdisciplinarnega in interprofesionalnega pristopa v zdravstveni negi in zdravstvu v slovenskem in mednarodnem prostoru ter prispevek k doprinosu razvoja jedra znanja. Dodana vrednost konference je povezovanje visokošolskih učiteljev, visokošolskih sodelavcev in študentov ter izmenjava raziskovalnih dokazov, modelov dobrih praks in inovativnih idej. Na konferenci bodo predstavljeni prispevki aktualnih znanstvenoraziskovalnih projektov za učinkovito, varno, humano in k pacientu ter družini usmerjeno zdravstveno obravnavo.

Ključne besede: Raziskovanje, izobraževanje
Zdravstvena nega, Zdravstvene vede; konferenca

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**PROGRAMME****08:30 – 09:00 Registracija / Registration****PLENARNI DEL / PLENARY SESSION****(Predavalnica 2 / Lecture Room 2)****Moderatorji / Session Chairs: Sonja ŠOSTAR TURK & Jozef BETLEHEM**

09:00 – 09:10	Otvoritev mednarodne konference / Opening of the International conference Majda PAJNKIHAR, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
09:10 – 09:30	'Research Readiness' of (Newly) Qualified Nurses: A Core Aspect of Fitness for Practice? - A Critical Discussion Laura SERRANT ¹ , Vanessa HEASLIP ² , ¹ Sheffield Hallam University, Faculty of Health and Wellbeing, ² Bournemouth University, Department of Nursing and Clinical Science, UK
09:30 – 09:50	New Ways for Nurses in Advanced Roles in Hungary Jozef BETLEHEM, University of Pecs, Faculty of Health Sciences, HU
09:50 – 10:10	Using E-portfolios in Nursing Education Practice: A Narrative Review Margaret DENNY, Suzanne DENIEFFE, Laura WIDGER, Waterford Institute of Technology, Department of Nursing, IE
10:10 – 10:30	Diabetes is a Challenge: A Ten Year Follow Up of People with Diabetes Arun K. SIGURDARDOTTIR ^{1,2} , Hafdis L. GUDLAUGSDOTTIR ^{3,4} , ¹ University of Akureyri, ² Akureyri Hospital, ³ Sudurnes Hospital and Health Center, ⁴ Landspítali University Hospital, IS
10:30 – 10:50	Nursing and Care During Night Times for Home-Dwelling Elderly People – A Qualitative Needs Study Christa THEM, Eva SCHULC, UMIT - Private University of Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, AT
10:50 – 11:10	Relationship Between Caring Behaviours and Medication Administration Error Reporting Dominika VRBNJAK ¹ , Dušica PAHOR ² , John W. NELSON ³ , Majda PAJNKIHAR ¹ , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, ² University of Maribor, Medical Faculty, SI, ³ President of Healthcare Environment; New Brighton, MN, USA
11:10 – 11:30	<i>Odmor za kavo/Coffee break</i>

Sekcija 1/ Session 1**(Predavalnica 1 / Lecture Room 1)****Moderatorji / Session Chairs: Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ & Anne-Marie BRADY**

11:30 – 11:45	Influence of Nurses' Characteristics on Their Perceptions of Caring Majda PAJNKIHAR ¹ , Roger WATSON ² , Natalia KASIMOVSKAYA ³ , Dominika VRBNJAK ¹ , Gregor ŠTIGLIČ ¹ , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI, ² University of Hull, Faculty of Health Sciences, ³ First Moscow State Medical University Sechenov, Faculty of Higher Nursing Education and Psycho-Social Work, RU
11:45 – 12:00	Jean Watson's Theory of Human Caring: Analysis and Evaluation for Nursing in Croatia Kasandra MUSOVIĆ ¹ , Adriana LOKI ¹ , Antun ILANČIĆ ¹ , Tatjana PETRINEC ¹ , Majda PAJNKIHAR ² , Petra KLANJŠEK ² , University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health, HR, ² University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:00 – 12:15	The Importance of Scientific Nursing Research Marija SPEVAN ¹ , Leona CILAR ² , ¹ University of Rijeka, Faculty of Health Studies, HR, ² University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:15 – 12:30	Learning from a Parallel Process Evaluation of Dementia Care Services Anne-Marie BRADY ¹ , Mairéad BRACKEN-SCALLY ¹ , Louise DALY ¹ , Brian KEOGH ¹ , Geralyn HYNES ¹ , Brendan KENNELLY ² , Mary MCCARRON ¹ , ¹ The University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, School of Nursing and Midwifery, ² National University of Ireland Galway, School of Business and Economics, IE



12:30 – 12:45	Supporting the Mental Health of Veterans Through Coproduced Recovery Focused Learning; the Development of a Mental Health Awareness Course Gavin HIBBERD-SMITH, University of Nottingham, School of Health Sciences, UK
12:45 – 13:00	Experiencing the Spirituality in People Living with Dementia: A Literature Review Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ ¹ , Blanka KORES PLESNIČAR ² , Majda PAJNKIHAR ¹ , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, ² University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, SI
13:00 – 13:15	Assessment of the Association Between Social Support and Self-Rated Health in the Elderly Špela VIDOVIČ ¹ , Olivera STANOJEVIĆ-JERKOVIĆ ¹ , Lijana ZALETEL-KRAGELJ ² , ¹ National Institute for Public Health, Regional Unit Maribor, ² University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Medicine, SI
13:15 – 13:30	Incidence of Sleep Related Problems Among Elderly with Chronic Non-Communicable Disease: Results of the SHARE Study Sergej KMETEC, Gregor ŠTIGLIC, Primož KOCBEK, Zvonka FEKONJA, Mateja LORBER, Leona CILAR, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI

Sekcija 2/ Session 2

(Predavalnica 3 / Lecture Room 3)

Moderatoriki / Session Chairs: Klavdija ČUČEK TRIFKOVIČ & Vida GÖNC

11:30 – 11:45	The Efficacy of Probiotics for Treating Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux in Infants Sabina FIJAN ¹ , Jann FOSTER ² , Petra POVALEJ BRŽAN ¹ , Hannah DAHLEN ² , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI, ² Western Sydney University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, AU
11:45 – 12:00	An Exploration of Peer Assessment on Final Examination in Nursing Adult Simulation Settings Zvonka FEKONJA, Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ, Nino FIJAČKO, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:00 – 12:15	Knowledge Among Australian Healthcare Workers on Probiotics Petra POVALEJ BRŽAN ¹ , Peter LEWIS ² , Mateja LORBER ¹ , Sabina FIJAN ¹ , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI, ² Western Sydney University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, AU
12:15 – 12:30	The Purpose of Monitoring Pesticides in Drinking Water for Human Health Natalija BOHINC, Urška ROZMAN, Sonja ŠOSTAR TURK, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:30 – 12:45	Probiotics: Assessing the Knowledge and Understanding of the Elderly Petra POVALEJ BRŽAN, Mateja LORBER, Urška NEMET, Dunja ŠULC, Anja ŠTANTE, Jana LONČARIČ, Vita PETEK REGORŠEK, Tamara GALUN, Špela JELEN, Sandra TAŠNER, Sabina FIJAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:45 – 13:00	The Role of Nursing Care in Hemodialysis Patients Fatmire AHMETI, Luljeta MUSLIU, Heimerer College, Nursing Department, RKS
13:00 – 13:15	Assessing Empathic Skills Related to Social Intelligence Besarta TAGANOVIQ ¹ , Kaltrina ABAZI ² , Medina SIMNICA ³ , Blertë HYSENI ¹ , ¹ Heimerer College, Nursing Department, ² Eda Ordinance, ³ Dina Kindergarten, RKS

Sekcija 3/ Session 3

(Predavalnica 4 / Lecture Room 4)

Moderatoriki / Session Chairs: Barbara DONIK & Jasmina MAHMUTOVIĆ

11:30 – 11:45	Description, Analysis and Evaluation of Madeleine M. Leininger Theory of Cultural Diversity and Universality Barbara DONIK, Mateja LORBER, Majda PAJNKIHAR, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
11:45 – 12:00	Perception of Nurses Conflict and Assertiveness in Urgent Primary Health Care Services Jasmina MAHMUTOVIĆ ¹ , Elvedin ZUKIĆ ² , Suada BRANKOVIĆ ¹ , Arzija PAŠALIĆ ¹ , Fatima JUSUPOVIĆ ¹ , ¹ University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Health Studies, ² Emergency Medical Assistance Centre of Canton Sarajevo, BiH



12:00 – 12:15	Interpersonal Collaboration in Double Checking Process of Medicines for Providing Safety of Hospitalised Children Leona CILAR, Dominika VRBNJAK, Barbara KEGL, Majda PAJNKIHAR, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI
12:15 – 12:30	Can Continuity of Care Using the Case-Loading Model Reduce the Rates of Depression in Pregnancy and Post-Birth? A Research Proposal Saaraa SIDIKHAN, University of Nottingham, School of Health Sciences, UK
12:30 – 12:45	Antenatal Care and Significance in the Conduct of the »Skin to Skin« Contact Jadranka STRIČEVIĆ ¹ , Zoran JOKIĆ ² , ¹ University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, SI, ² Singidunum University, Faculty of Health, Legal and Business Studies, RS
12:45 – 13:00	Correlation Between Objective Evaluation of Performance, Stress and Intention to Leave Job Among Nurses Blertë HYSENI, Besarta TAGANOVIQ, Heimerer College, Nursing Department, RKS
13:00 – 13:15	Workplace Violence and Its Impact on Burnout and Stress Among Health Professionals Luljeta MUSLIU, Heimerer College, Nursing Department, RKS

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES "RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN NURSING" -
MEDNARODNA ZNANSTVENA KONFERENCA UNIVERZE V MARIBORU, FAKULTETE ZA ZDRAVSTVENE VEDE "RAZISKOVANJE IN IZOBRAŽEVANJE V ZDRAVSTVENI NEGI"**



On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Health Sciences, international scientific conference »Research and Education in Nursing Care« is to take place under the honorary patronage of the President of the Republic of Slovenia H. E. Mr Borut Pahor and Nurses and Midwives Association of Slovenia.

The conference's purpose and aim is to present the progress in the field of research for practice and education support, to introduce an interdisciplinary and interprofessional approach in nursing care and health care in Slovenia and abroad and also to show the contribution of core knowledge development. The added value of the conference is the integration of higher education teachers/collaborators and students with the exchange of research findings, models of good practice and innovative ideas. We will present articles from current scientific-research projects, dealing with an effective, safe, humane, patient-friendly and family-directed healthcare treatment.

This year's research and educational week is focused on leadership in nursing care.

V luči obeležitve 25-letnice ustanovitve Fakultete za zdravstvene vede bo pod častnim pokroviteljstvom predsednika Republike Slovenije Boruta Pahorja in Zbornice zdravstvene in babiške nege Slovenije – Zveze strokovnih društev medicinskih sester, babic in zdravstvenih tehnikov Slovenije potekala mednarodna znanstvena konferenca »Raziskovanje in izobraževanje v zdravstveni negi«.

Namen in cilj konference je predstavitev napredka na področju raziskovanja za podporo prakse in izobraževanja, interdisciplinarnega in interprofesionalnega pristopa v zdravstveni negi in zdravstvu v slovenskem in mednarodnem prostoru ter prispevek k doprinosu razvoja jedra znanja. Dodana vrednost konference je povezovanje visokošolskih učiteljev, visokošolskih sodelavcev in študentov ter izmenjava raziskovalnih dokazov, modelov dobrih praks in inovativnih idej. Na konferenci bodo predstavljeni prispevki aktualnih znanstvenoraziskovalnih projektov za učinkovito, varno, humano in k pacientu ter družini usmerjeno zdravstveno obravnavo.



Within the ERASMUS+project RELATE (European Junior Leadership Academy for Student Nurses and Midwives), an intensive education for domestic and foreign students in the field of leadership is taking place. Along with the UM Faculty of Health Sciences, the project participants are also the University of Nottingham, Great Britain, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa – ESEL (Lisbon School of Nursing), Portugal and Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.

Also, within the students' project entitled »The influence of relaxation techniques on the level of stress and satisfaction with the lives of students – AntiStres«, acquired with the public call »Project work with non-economic and non-profit sector - student innovative projects for social benefit 2016-2018«, a students' education will take place, focusing on stress overcome.

International collaboration, exchange of experiences, knowledge and current scientific-research proof for application in practice, along with education, are one of the main tasks of the faculty and represent an excellent opportunity for discussion of conference's participants on designing joint research projects.

The conference is enriched by renowned domestic and invited foreign lecturers and researchers from universities that we have been successfully collaborating in scientific and research fields for many years:

- Heimerer College, RKS,
- Sheffield Hallam University, Faculty of Health and Wellbeing, Centre for Health and Social Care Research, UK,
- Trinity College Dublin, IE, University of Akureyri School of Health Sciences, IS,
- University Josip Juraj Strossmayer Osijek, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health Care, HR,
- University of Nottingham, UK,
- University of Pecs, Faculty of Health Sciences, H,
- University of Rijeka, Faculty of Health Studies, HR,
- Waterford Institute of Technology, IE.

The main focus of the faculty's development is the intensification of the international scientific and educational activity. The development of the scientific-research core of knowledge for education and practice support is intense regarding the changing needs in nursing care and health care.

Letošnji teden raziskovanja in izobraževanja je posebej usmerjen v vodenje v zdravstveni negi.

V okviru ERASMUS+ projekta RELATE (European Junior Leadership Academy for Student Nurses and Midwives) poteka za domače in tuje študente intenzivno izobraževanje s področja vodenja. V projektu poleg UM, FZV sodelujejo The University of Nottingham iz Velike Britanije, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa – ESEL (Lisbon School of Nursing) iz Portugalske in Trinity College Dublin iz Irske.

V okviru študentskega projekta z naslovom »Vpliv tehnik sproščanja na raven stresa in zadovoljstvo v življenjem študentov – AntiStres«, pridobljenega v okviru javnega razpisa »Projektno delo z negospodarskim in neprofitnim sektorjem–študentski inovativni projekti za družbeno korist 2016–2018«, potekalo izobraževanje študentov o premagovanju stresa.

Mednarodno sodelovanje, povezovanje, izmenjava izkušenj, znanja in aktualnih znanstvenoraziskovalnih dokazov za aplikacijo v prakso in izobraževanje so ena izmed temeljnih nalog fakultete ter odlična priložnost za razpravo udeležencev konference o možnostih oblikovanja skupnih raziskovalnih projektov.

Konferenco bogatijo ugledni domači predavatelji in tuji vabljeni predavatelji in raziskovalci z univerz, s katerimi že vrsto let uspešno sodelujemo na znanstveno-raziskovalnem in izobraževalnem področju:

- Heimerer College, RKS,
- Sheffield Hallam University, Faculty of Health and Wellbeing, Centre for Health and Social Care Research, UK,
- Trinity College Dublin, IE,
- University of Akureyri School of Health Sciences, IS,
- University Josip Juraj Strossmayer Osijek, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health Care, HR,
- University of Nottingham, UK,
- University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, H,
- University of Rijeka, Faculty of Health Studies, HR,
- Waterford Institute of Technology, IE.

Osrednji fokus pri razvoju fakultete je na intenziviranju mednarodne znanstvenoraziskovalne in izobraževalne dejavnosti. Razvoj znanstvenoraziskovalnega jedra znanja za podporo izobraževanju in praksi je intenziven glede na spreminjajoče se potrebe v zdravstveni negi in zdravstvu.





I wish the conference participants, faculty's employees and student a successful, professional, scientific-research and educational strengthening of professional, personal and friendly relationships that are the core of our faculty's development and recognition.

Udeležencem konference, zaposlenim in študentom želim uspešno, strokovno, utrjevanje znanstveno-raziskovalnih, izobraževalnih, medsebojnih, nenazadnje pa tudi prijateljskih vezi, ki predstavljajo temelj razvoja in prepoznavnosti fakultete.

Prof. Dr (Združeno kraljestvo Velike Britanije in Severne Irske)
Majda Pajnikihar





INVITED LECTURES / VABLJENA PREDAVANJA

'Research Readiness' of (Newly) Qualified Nurses: A Core Aspect of Fitness for Practice? - A Critical Discussion

Laura SERRANT¹, Vanessa HEASLIP², ¹Sheffield Hallam University, Faculty of Health and Wellbeing, ²Bournemouth University, Department of Nursing and Clinical Science, UK

New Ways for Nurses in Advanced Roles in Hungary

Jozsef BETLEHEM, University of Pecs, Faculty of Health Sciences, HU

Using E-portfolios in Nursing Education Practice: A Narrative Review

Margaret DENNY, Suzanne DENIEFFE, Laura WIDGER, Waterford Institute of Technology, Department of Nursing, IE

Diabetes is a Challenge: A Ten Year Follow Up of People with Diabetes

Arun K. SIGURDARDOTTIR^{1,2}, Hafdis L. GUDLAUGSDOTTIR^{3,4}, ¹University of Akureyri, ²Akureyri Hospital, ³Sudurnes Hospital and Health Center, ⁴Landspítali University Hospital, IS

Nursing and Care During Night Times for Home-Dwelling Elderly People – A Qualitative Needs Study

Christa THEM, Eva SCHULC, UMIT - Private University of Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, AT

Relationship Between Caring Behaviours and Medication Administration Error Reporting

Dominika VRBNJAK¹, Dušica PAHOR², John W. NELSON³, Majda PAJNKIHAR¹, ¹University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, ²University of Maribor, Medical Faculty, SI, ³President of Healthcare Environment; New Brighton, MN, USA



'RESEARCH READINESS' OF (NEWLY) QUALIFIED NURSES: A CORE ASPECT OF FITNESS FOR PRACTICE? - A CRITICAL DISCUSSION

LAURA SERRANT, VANESSA HEASLIP

Introduction

Research and clinical practice education are often conceptualised as related but opposing areas of professional development. While nurse education and training highlights the importance of evidence based practice, often in reality the career trajectories and leadership development of nurses working as researchers or practitioners exist as parallel entities. In many countries this is further complicated by the fact that becoming a nurse researcher, educationalist or clinical practitioner requires an individual to select disparate career pathways. Professional regulatory bodies for nursing stipulate that utilising evidence to inform education, policy and practice of healthcare is an essential part of nurses' fitness to practice. In addition, in Europe, as elsewhere, national strategic priorities for nurses highlight nurses' responsibility to evidence the work they do and the impact it has on patient care.

Critical question

Do nurse educators have a responsibility to ensure that research and practice are unified and that nurses at the point of qualification and beyond are 'research ready'?

Discussion and conclusion

This paper explores the critical relationship between research readiness and fitness to practice in a nursing context and argues that failure to ensure that education programmes equip nurses with the skills to use, understand, create and apply research evidence fail to adequately prepare them for practice in the 21st century.

Keywords: Nurse education; Evidence based practice; Nursing research

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NEW WAYS FOR NURSES IN ADVANCED ROLES IN HUNGARY

JOZSEF BETLEHEM

Introduction

In many countries the introduction of new medical technologies was not followed by appropriate allocation of new tasks in the health care system. In Hungary a new model has been introduced to train nurses at master's level following the concept of advanced practice nursing.

Aim

The aim of this paper is to present the current stage of introducing of the advanced practice orientated master's level nursing education in Hungary and to highlight the consecutive steps for the near future.

Methods: universities providing MSc nursing education and National Healthcare Services Center were asked to provide data after the enrolment of novice nurses for MSc programme from 2017. Descriptive statistics were used for analyses.

Results

The evolution in the health care system established an extended role for MSc nurses in many OECD countries. Out of four eligible Hungarian universities three have enrolled altogether 124 students for the academic year 2017/2018 (University of Debrecen 27 persons; University of Pecs 80 persons; University of Szeged 17 persons.) For the spring semester Semmelweis University has admitted 31 students additionally. The distribution of students among the specializations is the

following: anaesthesiology nurse 9; intensive therapy nurse 14; geriatric nurse 9; primary health care nurse 34; perioperative nurse 14; emergency nurse 44. A new scholarship has been established for them named after the first president of the civil Hungarian Nursing Association Jozsef Mihalicza. This fellowship was awarded to 111 applicants supporting them with 320.000-640.000 HUF (1000-2100 Euro) pro semester. Furthermore health care institutions could apply for fee to substitute nurses who are studying for APN MSc and the MD's who participated as mentor in the programme could get extra salary for their mentorship as well. The simulation based training was supported with financial matters at the universities too. The first APN professionals will enter into the health care system in the spring of 2019. To ensure advanced practice nurses' unique role a row of new ministerial decree has to be established and issued regulating their competencies in the system. The new working regulation should be based on the consensus among medical boards, universities and ministry of health. Professional guidelines and protocols should be adapted and developed.

Conclusion

The education of new advanced practice nurses started in Hungary last year but to secure a safe working environment for them is essential and there is a need for clear legal background.

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USING E-PORTFOLIOS IN NURSING EDUCATION PRACTICE: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

MARGARET DENNY, SUZANNE DENIEFFE, LAURA WIDGER

Introduction

An e-portfolio is a contemporary e-learning system advancement for collating learning and reflective experiences for undergraduate nursing students during practice placements. The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive review of published empirical studies on the current knowledge of e-portfolio use in undergraduate nursing education.

Methods

A literature search was undertaken, and inclusion criteria focused on e-portfolio and undergraduate nursing education. Databases searched were EBSCO host, CINAHL, MEDLINE, PUB MED and the period was 2013-2018. Eight hundred and fifty-three articles were reviewed and after removal of duplicate and non-relevant articles, 18 articles met the criteria for review.

Results

The findings highlight that e-portfolios promote a learner centric focus; are a catalyst for competency development and structured reflection; enable flexibility of access; are a documentation management

system for students while on placement. Results further highlight that e-portfolios require minimum information technology literacy; are a cost effective educational tool; improve student results in summative assessments. E-portfolios, however, pose challenges, such as learner motivation and the need for lecturer input and feedback; curricula review; software and access issues during practice placement; data protection security and issues of confidentiality.

Discussion and conclusion

Notwithstanding the challenges, e-portfolios for learning and assessment are to be embraced. An e-portfolio framework that is embedded in curricula is required. Key stakeholders (e-mentors) must be involved in the e-portfolio development trajectory to overcome potential obstacles. Practicum in-depth e-portfolio reflexivity learning and assessment is pivotal to contemporary undergraduate nursing education and post qualification portability of competency evidence.

Keywords: E-mentor; undergraduate nursing; competency development; information technology

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DIABETES IS A CHALLENGE: A TEN YEAR FOLLOW UP OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES

ARUN K. SIGURDARDOTTIR, HAFDIS L. GUDLAUGSDOTTIR

Introduction

Diabetes is a chronic disease often with serious and costly complications. Therefore, well organised diabetes care is needed. The purpose was to research outcome of treatment on biological parameters in people with type one and two diabetes in one primary care setting over ten years and compare with international guidelines.

Methods

Retrospective cohort study, information was gathered from medical records at one primary health care setting, in the years 2005, 2010 and 2015. The sample was persons listed in diabetes unit in beginning of 2005. One measurement for every participant each of the three years was used (n=113). Biological parameters were analysed and compared to international guidelines and attendance to clinic examined.

Results

HbA1c level was 7.22% in 2005 but increased significantly to 7.56% in 2015. Diastolic blood pressure

decreased significantly to 2015. Most achieved international guidelines in HbA1c goals in 2005 (51%), systolic blood pressure in 2010 (63.4%) and diastolic blood pressure in 2015 (74.2%). BMI was around 32 kg/m² in all three years. In 2015, association was found between neuropathic symptoms and higher HbA1c level. Documentation regarding diabetes complications became much better in 2015 when a new form for electronic documentation was launched.

Conclusion

Nurses need to focus their attention on methods enabling patients' self-care to lessen the HbA1c level. According to international guidelines tighter blood glucose control is needed, which also reduces risk of complications. Nurse need to improve documentation of their care.

Keywords: diabetes; longitudinal design; complications; international guidelines; health service

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NURSING AND CARE DURING NIGHT TIMES FOR HOME-DWELLING ELDERLY PEOPLE – A QUALITATIVE NEEDS STUDY

CHRISTA THEM, EVA SCHULC

Introduction

In Tyrol – a federal state of Austria - there is no availability of night nursing from mobile nursing and care providers for clients living at home or their family caregivers. The aim of this explorative qualitative study was to identify a possible need for mobile night nursing from the viewpoint of various service recipients and service providers. Furthermore, potential implementation obstacles should be identified from the viewpoint of service providers.

Method

Guideline-based interviews were carried out with 16 care-dependent persons, 19 family caregivers, four nursing and four administrative managers of mobile nursing services as well as four district physicians. Data analysis was performed by using the qualitative content analysis according to Mayring (2015).

Findings

All of the interviewees expressed an obvious lack of nursing services during the night for affected people. Care providers perceived a particular need for the use of mobile night nursing in the form of unscheduled on-

call services as well as planned night shifts for people with complex care situations. Additionally, most of the care providers postulated an appropriate need when clients live alone or the family caregiver is of old age. Possible implementation obstacles and problems were mentioned with regard to (a) staffing (lack of nighttime staff, safety regulations); (b) organizational challenges (different computer-based documentation systems and quality processes); (c) the current Austrian Nursing Law (RNs are not allowed to administer drugs in an emergency).

Conclusions

Currently, older people in need of care in a complex care situation, regardless of the care level and/or recently been discharged from hospital and/or whose health status is weakened and needs stabilization, can take advantage of nursing and care during night times in Tyrol.

Keywords: Mobile night nursing; unscheduled on-call services; planned night shifts; people with complex care situations

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARING BEHAVIOURS AND MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION ERROR REPORTING POVEZAVE MED SKRBNIMI RAVNANJI IN SPOROČANJEM NAPAK PRI DAJANJU ZDRAVIL

DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, DUŠICA PAHOR, JOHN W. NELSON, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

ABSTRACT

Introduction

There is a lack of evidence of positive correlations between caring and patient safety outcomes, therefore we researched relationships between caring behaviours and medication administration error reporting.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey design using three different versions of the Caring Factor Survey – Care Provider Version (CFS-CP), Caring for Co-worker (CFS-CC), Caring of Manager (CFS-CM) and Medication Administration Error Reporting Survey were used to collect data from a convenience sample of 120 nurses and nursing assistants working in internal or surgical wards at two Slovene health care institutions. Data were collected from April to May in 2015 and analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Ethical and institutional approval were obtained prior research.

Results

In total, 91 surveys were returned (return rate=75.8%). Total mean total scores of CFS-CP, CFS-CC, CFS-CM were 6.06 (SD=0.64), 5.33 (SD=1.00) and 5.93 (SD=1.00), respectively. 42.6 % of respondents assessed that all types of medication administration errors are reported between 0% and 20%, suggesting that there is underreporting. CFS-CP and CFS-CC and medication administration error reporting were not statistically significantly correlated, $r_s=0.203$ ($p>0.05$), $r_s=0.106$ ($p>0.05$), respectively. We found a weak positive correlation of CFS-CM and medication administration error reporting, $r_s=0.343$ ($p=0.004$).

Discussion and conclusion

Our study findings highlight the importance of caring leadership also for medication administration error reporting and therefore for patient safety. Knowing and understanding the elements influencing the reporting is an important step to strengthen medication safety.

Keywords: caring; patient safety; medication administration error reporting

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Uvod

Obstaja pomanjkanje dokazov o pozitivnih korelacijah med skrbjo za pacienta in varnostjo pacientov, zato smo raziskali povezave med skrbnimi ravnanji zaposlenih v zdravstveni negi in sporočanjem napak pri dajanju zdravil.

Metode

Izvedli smo presečno opazovalno raziskavo z porabo treh različic vprašalnika Caring Factor Survey – Care Provider Version (CFS-CP), Caring for Co-worker (CFS-CC), Caring of Manager (CFS-CM) in vprašalnika Napake pri dajanju zdravil. Podatke smo zbrali na priložnostnem vzorcu 120 zaposlenih v zdravstveni negi na internih ali kirurških oddelkih v dveh slovenskih zdravstvenih ustanovah. Podatke smo zbirali od aprila do maja 2015 ter jih analizirali z uporabo deskriptivne in inferenčne statistike. Pred pričetkom raziskave smo pridobili soglasje etične komisije in soglasja v raziskavo vključenih ustanov.

Rezultati

Vrnjenih je bilo 91 vprašalnikov (75,8 % stopnja odzivnosti). Skupna povprečna ocena za CFS-CP je znašala 6,06 (SD=0,64), za CFS-CC 5,33 (SD=1,00) in za CFS-CM 5,93 (SD=1,00). 42,6 % anketirancev je ocenilo, da se vse vrste napak pri dajanju zdravil sporočijo v 0–20 %, kar kaže na pomanjkljivo sporočanje. Statistično značilnih povezav med CFS-CP in sporočanjem napak pri dajanju zdravil ($r_s=0,203$, $p > 0.05$) ter CFS-CC in sporočanjem napak ($r_s=0,106$, $p>0.05$) nismo ugotovili. Ugotovili smo šibko pozitivno korelacijo med CFS-CM in sporočanjem napak pri dajanju zdravil ($r_s=0,343$, $p=0,004$).

Diskusija in zaključek

Ugotavljamo, da imajo skrbna ravnanja nadrejenih pomembno vlogo pri sporočanju napak pri dajanju zdravil in s tem zagotavljanju varnosti pacientov. Poznavanje in razumevanje elementov, ki vplivajo na sporočanje je pomembno za izboljševanje varnosti pri ravnanju z zdravili.

Ključne besede: skrb; varnost pacientov; sporočanje napak pri dajanju zdravil



INFLUENCE OF NURSES' CHARACTERISTICS ON THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF CARING VPLIV ZNAČILNOSTI MEDICINSKIH SESTER NA NJHOVO DOJEMANJE SKRBI

MAJDA PAJNKIHAR, ROGER WATSON, NATALIA KASIMOVSKAYA, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, GREGOR ŠTIGLIC

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Some differences in nurses' perceptions of caring have been found when referring to different cultures, however there is lack of research regarding nurses' characteristics and caring behaviours. Aim was to explore relations between the characteristics of nurses and perceptions of caring in Slovenia and the Russia.

Methods

A cross sectional survey design was used. Research was conducted in April 2015 using a convenience sample of 825 nurses and nursing assistants in two university clinical centres in Slovenia and the Russia. Data were collected using Caring Dimensions Inventory (CDI-25). CDI-25 data from 294 Slovenian and 531 Russian nurses and nursing assistants was used to create a stepwise multiple regression-based model. Ethical and institutional approvals were obtained prior research.

Results

A stepwise multiple regression model which consisted of country, age, working position and experience in specialty showed that Russian nurses perceived caring aspects as more professional and technical than Slovene nurses ($\beta = .222$). Age was positively related with perception of caring ($\beta = .194$). Nurse managers perceived caring aspects as more professional and technical when compared to their employees ($\beta = .082$). Nurses with more experience in their specialty perceived caring as more psychosocial than less experienced nurses ($\beta = -.132$).

Discussion and conclusion

Results add to the literature on researching nurses' individual characteristics on their perceptions of caring and understanding of caring in a cross-cultural context. Further research is needed to confirm and explain these results using not only quantitative approach, but also qualitative or mixed methods research.

Keywords: cross-sectional study, cultural differences; stepwise multiple regression analysis

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Uvod

Znano je, da obstajajo določene kulturne razlike v dojemanju skrbi, vendar obstaja pomanjkanje dokazov o vplivu značilnosti medicinskih sester na dojetje skrbi. Namen raziskave je bil zato ugotoviti povezave med značilnostmi medicinskih sester in dojetjem skrbi v Sloveniji in Rusiji.

Metode

Izvedena je bila presečna opazovalna raziskava na priložnostnem vzorcu 825 zaposlenih v zdravstveni negi v dveh univerzitetnih kliničnih centrih, v Sloveniji in Rusiji v aprilu 2015. Podatki so bili zbrani s pomočjo vprašalnika Caring Dimensions Inventory (CDI-25). Podatki vprašalnika CDI-25 na vzorcu 294 zaposlenih v zdravstveni negi v Sloveniji in 531 v Rusiji so bili uporabljeni za izdelavo regresijskega modela. Pred pričetkom raziskave so bila pridobljena etična in institucionalna soglasja.

Rezultati

Rezultati regresijskega modela, ki je vključeval spremenljivke država, starost, delovno mesto in izkušnje na strokovnem področju, so pokazali, da ruske medicinske sestre skrb dojemajo iz bolj strokovnega in tehničnega vidika kot slovenske medicinske sestre ($\beta = 0,222$). Starost je bila pozitivno povezana s percepcijo skrbi ($\beta = 0,194$). Vodilne medicinske sestre so skrb dojemale iz bolj strokovnega in tehničnega vidika kot ostali zaposleni v zdravstveni negi ($\beta = 0,882$). Medicinske sestre z več izkušnjami na strokovnem področju so skrb dojemale iz bolj psihosocialnega vidika kot tiste z manj izkušnjami ($\beta = -0,132$).

Diskusija in zaključek

Rezultati predstavljajo doprinos k literaturi o raziskovanju individualnih značilnosti medicinskih sester in njihovem dojetju ter razumevanju skrbi v medkulturnem kontekstu. Za potrditev in razlago rezultatov bodo potrebne nadaljnje ne samo kvantitativne ampak tudi kvalitativne raziskave in raziskave mešanih metod.

Ključne besede: presečno opazovalna raziskava; kulturne razlike; postopna multipla regresijska analiza



JEAN WATSON'S THEORY OF HUMAN CARING: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION FOR NURSING IN CROATIA

KASANDRA MUSOVIĆ, ADRIANA LOKI, ANTUN ILANČIĆ, TATJANA PETRINEC, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR, PETRA KLANJŠEK

Introduction

Care is the foundation for performing systematic, holistic and individual patient care, and the foundation for the development of people, professional and interpersonal relationships. Aim of this research was to describe, analyze and evaluate "Nursing: Human Science and Human Care: A Theory of Nursing" by Jean Watson, and to determine whether the Theory is applicable in practice.

Methods

The available books and articles found through various search engines (EBSCO, Ovid, MEDLINE, and PubMed) were used for description, analysis and evaluation. The theory was analyzed and evaluated according to the criteria proposed by McKenna, Pajnkihar and Murphy (2014).

Results

13 articles, 16 books and 8 other sources were analyzed. The theory is defined as a grand theory. It consists of 10 Caritas Processes derived from metaphysical,

phenomenological, existential and spiritual orientation. The theory has seven central concepts. Transpersonal relationships are crucial for nurse's work with a patient, and Watson emphasizes that knowing oneself is essential in loving and accepting other's experiences. The theory contains guidelines from humanism which has equal goals as nursing.

Discussion and Conclusion

The theory places emphasis on transpersonal relationships. Watson wants to preserve human care, as ever-greater administrative restructuring results in the dehumanization of nursing. As the author says, if the profession does not have its own language, then it does not exist. However, a thorough education and understanding of the Theory is necessary in order to implement it in nursing in Croatia.

Keywords: Theory; Analysis; Jean Watson; Care

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC NURSING RESEARCH

POMEMBNOST ZNANSTVENO-RAZISKOVALNEGA DELA V ZDRAVSTVENI NEGI

MARIJA SPEVAN, LEONA CILAR

Introduction

Nursing practice and nursing as a science can be improved through scientific research. Nursing in clinical area must be based on the newest and best evidence to ensure quality of care based on patients wishes and needs. Science in nursing is also important for improving further knowledge in health care and the satisfaction of nurses. Scientific-research work in nursing creates information in this area that will explain the unique responsibility of nurses in their profession. The aim of this research was to examine nurses' view on scientific nursing research in Croatia and to find out what influences their motivation for work in the field of science.

Methods

Cross-sectional study design was used. Data were collected using online questionnaire. The study was conducted among clinical nurses in Croatia.

Results

The study included 130 clinical nurses. Most of them were female (86.2 %) and employed (96.9 %). A total of 85.6 % nurses think that scientific nursing work is important; 72.1 % have never written a research paper; 88.5 % has a wish for scientific research which could improve nursing practice. A total of 64.3 % nurses think that scientific nursing research is important for improving personal satisfaction and 57.7 % nurses are motivated for scientific nursing research.

Discussion and conclusions

Nursing research is important for the development of nursing as a science. Nurses can make significant changes and with their knowledge and experience contribute to the quality of care and to the development of nursing as a scientific discipline.

Keywords: scientific research work; nurse; science; motivation; health care.

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Uvod

Praksa zdravstvene nege in znanost zdravstvene nege se lahko izboljšata skozi znanstveno raziskovalno delo. Zdravstvena nega v kliničnem okolju mora temeljiti na najnovejših in najboljših dokazih, da bi zagotovili kakovostno zdravstveno nego, ki temelji na pacientovih željah in potrebah. Znanost v zdravstveni negi je pomembna za izboljšanje znanja in zadovoljstva medicinskih sester. Namen raziskave je ugotoviti mnenje medicinskih sester o znanstveno-raziskovalnem delu v zdravstveni negi na Hrvaškem in ugotoviti kaj medicinske sestre motivira za znanstveno-raziskovalno delo.

Metode

Izvedena je bila presečna študija. Podatki so bili zbrani s pomočjo spletnega vprašalnika. Študija je bila izvedena med medicinskimi sestrami v kliničnem okolju na Hrvaškem.

Rezultati

V raziskavi je sodelovalo 130 medicinskih sester iz kliničnega okolja. Večina je bila ženskega spola (86.2 %) in zaposlena (96.9 %). 85.6 % medicinskih sester meni, da je znanstveno-raziskovalno delo v zdravstveni negi pomembno, 72.1 % nikoli ni napisalo znanstveno-raziskovalnega dela. 64.3 % medicinskih sester meni, da je znanstveno-raziskovalno delo pomembno za izboljšanje osebnega zadovoljstva in 57.7 % je motiviranih za znanstveno-raziskovalno delo.

Diskusija in zaključek

Raziskovanje v zdravstveni negi, ki temelji na dokazih je pomembno za razvoj zdravstvene nege kot znanosti. Medicinske sestre lahko z svojim znanjem in izkušnjami veliko prispevajo k kakovostni zdravstveni negi in razvoju zdravstvene nege kot znanstvene discipline.

Ključne besede: raziskovanje; medicinska sestra; znanost; motivacija; zdravstvo.



LEARNING FROM A PARALLEL PROCESS EVALUATION OF DEMENTIA CARE SERVICES

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BRIAN KEOGH, GERALYN HYNES, BRENDAN KENNELLY, MARY MCCARRON

Introduction

In 2013, innovation funding was awarded to five projects to develop personalised supports in the community and three projects to develop integrated care pathways in acute hospitals in Ireland. The authors were commissioned to evaluate the programme and initial learning from this process evaluation is discussed here.

Method

The methodology was informed by action research with emphasis on context, relationship, process and outcomes, and was underpinned by the well-established RE-AIM evaluation framework. An exploratory mixed methods approach was used. Data was collected at two time points (T1 & T2), with an ongoing process component.

Results

The projects evolved as they responded to issues arising; therefore, the conduct of the evaluation was by its nature dynamic. The projects would have benefitted

from a significant project set-up stage. It would have been beneficial to agree the required recording of information and reporting mechanisms at the project planning stage. The realities of dementia and dementia-inclusive research are highlighted as a key area of learning. The projects took place over a relatively short period and raises plenty of questions about sustainability as it was vulnerable to larger organisational changes.

Discussion and Conclusion

A number of issues arose which require consideration in the development and planning of process evaluation of complex projects and initiatives. The complexities concerning dementia care provision, alongside the capacity of the health system to respond, present significant challenges for any project seeking to improve care and support for the PwD.

Keywords:

Project planning; integration of care; dementia research

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SUPPORTING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF VETERANS THROUGH COPRODUCED RECOVERY FOCUSED LEARNING; THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS COURSE

GAVIN HIBBERD-SMITH

Introduction

This is research into the development of course to raise mental health awareness within the veteran population; supporting veterans through coproduced, recovery focused learning.

Methods

This course will be coproduced at every level and have a physical base with access to resources. The course should be available for everyone involved; carers, families and have a tutor to enhance individual learning. The course will consist of 5 sessions evaluated after the completion of the pilot session by all course students and co-producers completing a discussion group as well as individual questionnaires.

Results

Research shows that veterans do not actively engage with mental health services. 60% of United Kingdom

veteran's that have or have had a mental health condition have not sought help. It is therefore vital to develop resources to support veterans to engage with mental health services in an arena that they feel comfortable with and par.

Discussion and conclusion

This course will initially run as a pilot programme in an attempt to encourage veterans to engage with NHS services. Research shows that approximately 60% of military veteran's that have or have had a mental health condition have not sought help, it is hoped that this course would raise mental health awareness within the veteran population.

Keywords: Veterans; mental health; recovery; coproduction

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EXPERIENCING THE SPIRITUALITY IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH DEMENTIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW DOŽIVLJANJE SPIRITUALNOSTI PRI STAREJŠIH OSEBAH Z DEMENCO: PREGLED LITERATURE

NATAŠA MLINAR RELJIĆ, BLANKA KORES PLESNIČAR, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Introduction

Spirituality is an inner dimension that leads a person to find a meaning and a sense of life. Every individual experiences it in their own way. Spiritual care is a key factor in providing a holistic nursing care for older people living with dementia from a personal and ethical point of view, in terms of dealing with the disease, assessing and providing spiritual care. The aim of this systematic review was to find out how older people living with dementia experiencing spirituality.

Methods

Systematic literature review was conducted considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria established by PEO approach. The search was conducted in international databases: CINAHL, Medline, and PubMed. The CASP tool was used for the methodological evaluation of articles. The thematic analysis and synthesis of data were used.

Results

The search output yielded a total of 177 records. Ten articles were included in the final analysis. The analysis resulted in two main thematic categories: Spirituality as the core of the individual and The inner source of power. The results show that spirituality helps older people living with dementia to cope with the disease and the approaching death and allows them to perceive a life that is sensible and valuable, despite the illness.

Discussion and conclusion

We found that experiencing the spirituality in older people living with dementia change very little despite the disease. They still retain their essence, their inner being, but their awareness changes. In order to provide spiritual care, these findings are essential, as it serves as a guideline for the planning and providing spiritual care in the nursing care practice for older people living with dementia.

Keywords: spiritual care; elderly; Alzheimer disease

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Uvod

Spiritualnost je notranja dimenzija, ki človeka vodi v iskanju pomena in smisla življenja. Vsak posameznik jo lahko doživlja na svoj način. Spiritualna oskrba je pomemben dejavnik v zagotavljanju holistične zdravstvene nege starejših oseb obolelih za demenco z osebnega in etičnega vidika, z vidika soočanja z boleznijo, ocenjevanja in zagotavljanja spiritualnih potreb. Namen sistematičnega pregleda je ugotoviti, kako spiritualnost doživljajo starejše osebe z demenco.

Metode

Opravljen je bil sistematični pregled literature glede na vključitvene in izključitvene kriterije oblikovane po PEO pristopu. Iskanje je potekalo v mednarodnih bazah podatkov: CINAHL, Medline in PubMed. Za metodološko oceno člankov je bilo uporabljeno orodje CASP. Uporabljena je bila tematska analiza in sinteza podatkov.

Rezultati

Izmed 177 identificiranih člankov, jih je bilo v končno analizo vključenih deset. Izpostavljeni sta bili dve tematski kategoriji: duhovnost kot jedro posameznika in duhovnost kot notranji vir moči. Rezultati kažejo, da duhovnost pomaga starejši osebi z demenco pri soočanju z boleznijo in bližajočo se smrtjo ter omogoča dojemati življenje kot smiselno in dragoceno navkljub boleznim.

Diskusija in zaključek

Doživljanje spiritualnosti pri starejših osebah z demenco se kljub boleznim zelo malo spreminja. Starejše osebe z demenco še vedno ohranjajo svojo globoko notranjo bit, spreminja pa se njihovo zavedanje. Za zagotavljanje spiritualne oskrbe, je ta podatek bistvenega pomena, saj služi kot smernica za načrtovanje in zagotavljanje spiritualne oskrbe v praksi zdravstvene nege starejših oseb z demenco.

Ključne besede: spiritualna oskrba; starostnik; izkušnje



ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-RATED HEALTH IN THE ELDERLY OCENA POVEZANOSTI MED SOCIALNO PODPORO IN SAMOOCENO LASTNEGA ZDRAVJA PRI STAROSTNIKI

ŠPELA VIDOVIČ, OLIVERA STANOJEVIČ-JERKOVIČ, LIJANA ZALETEL-KRAGELJ

Background

Elderly are at risk for social exclusion because of inevitable experience of loss in later life – loss of significant others and activity. Aiming at preparing basis for evidence-based policy making to promote healthy aging in Slovenia, objective of the study was to assess the association of social support and self-rated health (SRH) in the elderly.

Methods

Study was designed as a pooled individual-level data study from three cross-sectional surveys in 2008, 2012 and 2016, based on methodology of CINDI Health Monitor in Slovenia. 4599 participants aged 65-75 were included in the study. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted with poor SRH as observed outcome and social support as explanatory factor. SRH was assessed through the question: "How do you assess your present state of health/general health?". In assessing social support of individuals, new variable was created by cross-classification of two questions, asking about their marital status and extended social network.

Results

Poor social support is associated with poor SRH in elderly, especially in those who do not have any existing social network. The association was persistent even when several confounders were included in the model. Odds ratio (OR) for poor SRH was 1.49 ($p=0,053$) for single or divorced with at least one person in extended social network and 2.99 ($p=0,005$) for single or divorced without extended social network in comparison with married with social network.

Conclusion

Present study shows that, after controlling the background variables, there is statistically significant association between social support and self-rated health in the elderly.

Keywords: social network; healthy aging; social exclusion.

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Uvod

Starostniki so zelo dovzetni za socialno izključenost zaradi neizogibnih izgub v poznem življenjskem obdobju, kot je izguba življenjskega partnerja in izguba aktivne vloge ob upokojitvi. Z namenom priprave podlage za pripravo na dokazih temelječe politike promocije zdravega staranja v Sloveniji, je bil cilj raziskave oceniti povezanost socialne podpore in samoocene lastnega zdravja pri starostnikih.

Metode

Raziskava je bila oblikovana kot študija združenih podatkov na individualni ravni, pridobljenih v treh presečnih raziskavah v 2008, 2012 in 2016 po metodologiji CINDI Health Monitor Slovenija. 4599 udeležencev je bilo starih od 65-75 let in so bili vključeni v študijo. Opravljena je bila multipla logistična regresija, kjer je slaba samoocena lastnega zdravja predstavljala opazovan izid, socialna podpora pa pojasnjevalni dejavnik. Lastno zdravje je bilo ocenjeno na podlagi vprašanja "Kakšno je vaše splošno zdravstveno stanje?". Za oceno socialne podpore je bila ustvarjena

kompleksna spremenljivka iz podatka o zakonskem stanu ter razširjeni socialni mreži.

Rezultati

Slabša socialna podpora je povezana s slabo samooceno lastnega zdravja pri starostnikih, posebej pri tistih, ki nimajo socialne mreže. Povezanost je bila očitna tudi ob upoštevanju nekaterih motečih dejavnikov. Razmerje obetov za slabo samooceno lastnega zdravja je bilo 1,49 ($p=0,053$) za samske ali ločene z vsaj eno osebo v razširjeni socialni mreži ter 2,99 ($p=0,005$) za samske ali ločene brez razširjene socialne mreže v primerjavi s poročenimi s socialno mrežo.

Zaključek

Izvedena raziskava je pokazala, da tudi po prilagoditvi za nekatere dejavnike ozadja, obstaja statistično značilna povezava med socialno podporo posameznika in samooceno lastnega zdravja pri starostnikih.

Ključne besede: socialna mreža; zdravo staranje; socialna izključenost.



INCIDENCE OF SLEEP RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG ELDERLY WITH CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: RESULTS OF THE SHARE STUDY

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Introduction

With progress in technology and medicine, the life expectancy of the population is increasing at the global and European level. This also increases the incidence of many chronic non-communicable diseases and their disruptive symptoms, which have big impact on quality of life and quality of sleep. The aim of this research was to explore the correlation between sleep related problems and chronic non-communicable diseases among elderly.

Methods

The cross-sectional analysis of the data was performed. We included only data from Slovenian participants of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe [SHARE] older than 60 years (n= 2953) collected in 2013 (wave 5). The data were analyzed using Spearman correlation coefficient in IBM SPSS.

Results

There is a positive correlation between chronic communicable diseases and the quality of sleep among

the elderly ($\rho= 0.165$; $p= 0.001$). There is a correlation between Alzheimer disease and sleep problems ($\rho= -0.063$; $p= 0.011$), between hip fracture and sleep problems ($\rho= -0.062$; $p= 0.013$), and between diabetes and sleep problems ($\rho= -0.083$; $p= 0.001$) among women. There is also a correlation between osteoarthritis and sleep related problems ($\rho= -0.060$; $p= 0.034$) among men. Therefore, the elderly who have a chronic communicable disease are more prone to sleep problems than those who did not have those diseases.

Discussion and conclusions

According to data analysis, we found that chronic non-communicable diseases have an impact on the quality of sleep. On the basis of what we assumed, the inadequate sleep possibly affects daily activities and consequently decreases quality of life in older population.

Keywords: sleep troubles; SHARE database; cross-sectional data analysis.

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Uvod

Z napredkom tehnologije in medicine se podaljšuje življenjska doba prebivalstva na svetovni in evropski ravni. S tem pa se povečuje tudi pojavnost številnih kroničnih nenalezljivih bolezni s spremstvom motečih simptomov, ki imajo vpliv na kakovost življenja in kakovost spanca. Namen raziskave je ugotoviti povezavo med pojavnostjo s spanjem povezanih težav in prisotnostjo kroničnih nenalezljivih bolezni pri starostnikih.

Metode

Izvedena je bila presečna študija. Uporabili smo podatke slovenskih udeležencev študije Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe [SHARE], ki so bili starejši od 60 let ($n= 2953$) iz vala 5, kjer je bilo anketiranje izvedeno v letu 2013. Podatki so bili analizirani s pomočjo Spearmanovega koeficienta korelacije v programu IBM SPSS.

Rezultati

Obstaja pozitivna korelacija med kroničnimi nenalezljivimi boleznimi in kakovostjo spanja med starostniki ($\rho= 0.165$; $p= 0.001$). Obstaja povezava med Alzheimerjevo boleznijo in težavami v spanju ($\rho= -0.063$; $p= 0.011$), zlomom kolka in težavami v spanju ($\rho= -0.062$; $p= 0.013$), ter med diabetesom in težavami v spanju ($\rho= -0.083$; $p= 0.001$) pri ženskah. Prav tako obstaja povezava med osteoartritisom in težavami v spanju ($\rho= -0.060$; $p= 0.034$) pri moških. Starostniki, ki imajo kronične nenalezljive bolezni, so bolj dovzetni za težave pri spanju, kot tisti, ki nimajo teh bolezni.

Diskusija in zaključek

Na podlagi analize podatkov smo ugotovili, da imajo kronične nenalezljive bolezni vpliv na kakovost spanja. Slabša kakovost spanja jih ovira pri vsakodnevnem delovanju ter posledično niža njihovo kakovost življenja.

Ključne besede: težave s spanjem; SHARE podatkovna baza; presečna analiza podatkov.



THE EFFICACY OF PROBIOTICS FOR TREATING GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN INFANTS

SABINA FIJAN, JANN FOSTER, PETRA POVALEJ BRŽAN, HANNAH DAHLEN

Introduction

Gastroesophageal reflux (GER/GOR) is very common during infancy and most often manifests itself as episodes of regurgitation/vomiting. The conservative therapy for improving GOR include: administration of thickened formulas, feeding frequency modification. There is strong evidence that the amount and type of microbial species in the gastrointestinal microbiota is influenced by the mode of birth (caesarean birth) and use of antibiotics. Using probiotics to restore the intestinal microbiota has been considered as an alternative for treating gastrointestinal disorders.

Methods

We prepared a review of all English PubMed articles in March 2018 using the keywords: "GOR"/"GER"/"regurgitation" AND "probiotic". Articles relating to colic rather than GOR/GER or regurgitation and were excluded.

Results

The search of PubMed produced 23 results, 5 were review articles. The most commonly used probiotic for

treating gastrointestinal disorders was: *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938.

Discussion and conclusion

One study advised administration of probiotics to women in the perinatal period to reduce neonatal gastrointestinal symptoms by modulating the mother's cytokine profile in breastmilk resulting in decreasing regurgitation in infants. In all the other studies the breastfed and/or infant formula fed; preterm and/or full term infants received probiotics orally and the treated infants demonstrated a significant reduction in daily regurgitations. Therefore, the current research indicates that prophylactic use of probiotics for infants during the first three months of life could reduce functional gastroesophageal reflux. However, more research is necessary to be able to make such a recommendation.

Keywords: probiotics, gastro-oesophageal reflux, infants, regurgitation

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AN EXPLORATION OF PEER ASSESSMENT ON FINAL EXAMINATION IN NURSING ADULT SIMULATION SETTINGS

VPLIV VRSTNIŠKEGA OCENJEVANJA NA ZAKLJUČNO PREVERJANJE ZNANJA V SIMULIRANEM KLINIČNEM OKOLJU ZDRAVSTVENE NEGE ODRASLEGA PACIENTA

ZVONKA FEKONJA, NATAŠA MLINAR RELJIĆ, NINO FIJAČKO

Introduction

Objective structured clinical examination (OSCE) is an internationally established approach for assessing clinical skills in a simulated settings for nursing care. Peer assessment (PA) present a modern didactic approach in the field of andragogical and pedagogical nursing education. The purpose of the study was to find out whether the PA during clinical training in an adult simulation settings has an influence on the level of competence for performing clinical skills and on the final assessment of an OSCE.

Methods

A single-blind randomized controlled trial was conducted in the Podravska statistical region. The study involved the first year students of the undergraduate study programe Nursing Care (n = 97). During the clinical training, four groups (n = 45) performed PA with checklists, while the other four groups (n = 47) performed clinical training without PA. The final

assessment for all students was based on an OSCE. The data were analysed using SPSS statistical program and the methods of descriptive statistics.

Results

Results of final OSCE at undergraduate nursing students in adult simulation settings shows that groups with PA has achieved higher grade (8,98; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 8,62 - 9,33; $p < 0.0002$) than groups without PA (7,98; 95% IZ: 7,60-8,36; $p < 0.0002$).

Discussion and Conclusion

The study showed a diferences in the final assessment of an OSCE in knowledge between both groups of nursing students. PA has a significant impact on the competence level of clinical skills and on the final assessment of an OSCE.

Keywords: Peer assessment; Objective structured clinical examination; Simulation; Nursing care; Students

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KNOWLEDGE AMONG AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE WORKERS ON PROBIOTICS

PETRA POVALEJ BRŽAN, PETER LEWIS, MATEJA LORBER, SABINA FIJAN

Introduction

Probiotics have many scientifically proven health benefits including improving symptoms of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea, constipation, irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, etc. General practitioners may sometimes advise patients to try probiotics, although patients are able to purchase the products themselves as they are widely available and relatively inexpensive. Nurses have a key part to play, because they are involved not just in the routine care of patients, but also provide them with advice and educational tools.

Methods

A snowball sampling method with online validated questionnaire containing 29 questions was used in February and March 2018.

Results

The sample included 102 healthcare professionals from Australia (86% female and 14% male), 68% of them were nurses or midwives and 9% were physicians. The average age of respondents was 47±12 years. 78.4% of

respondents knew the correct definition of probiotics and 77.3% of them have already tried using probiotics. 64.2% of respondents don't know if it's possible to prescribe probiotics and 32.6% of respondents have never advised probiotics to anyone.

Discussion and conclusion

The results show even higher percentage of advised probiotics (71% of nurses and 85% of midwives) compared to similar study from UK (51.6%). However, compared to UK nurses even more nurses from our study said they had a poor or non-existent understanding of probiotics (33% vs 42%). As scientific evidence for probiotics continues to accumulate, with positive results reported in a wide range of health areas, health professionals need to keep up to date, so that they can advise patients.

Keywords: Australia, nurse, understanding, beneficial microorganisms

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THE PURPOSE OF MONITORING PESTICIDES IN DRINKING WATER FOR HUMAN HEALTH

NATALIJA BOHINC, URŠKA ROZMAN, SONJA ŠOSTAR TURK

Introduction

Pesticides can cause contamination of drinking water and are harmful to environment and human health. Therefore, the monitoring of pesticides in drinking water is very important for public health. The limit value for the individual pesticide in drinking water is 0,1 µg/L and for the sum of pesticides is 0,5 µg/L. The aim of the research was to present the content of pesticides in drinking water in Slovenia during the period of 2005-2015.

Methods

Data were collected in the frame of monitoring by National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food and from the website of the Slovenian environmental agency. 3,170 samples of drinking water were analysed by using descriptive statistics, comparing the content of pesticides by years in drinking water between individual geographical regions.

Results

The highest measured value for individual pesticide were 3,2 µg/L (Murska Sobota in 2010) and 1,2 µg/L (Maribor in 2009). The highest value for the sum of pesticides were 3,4 µg/L (Murska Sobota), 0,97 µg/L (Maribor) and 0,96 µg/L (Novo mesto), all three measurements in year 2010.

Discussion and conclusion

Pesticides contamination of drinking water is a result of intensive agricultural activity, mostly in the area of north-eastern Slovenia. In future it will necessary to devote more attention in education and raising of users' awareness about the correct pesticides usage. In areas where drinking water is excessively contaminated with pesticides, it would be necessary to encourage people to implement ecological farming and use of biological means for the suppression of weeds and pests.

Keywords: plant protection products; environmental pollution; public health.

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PROBIOTICS: ASSESSING THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ELDERLY

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VITA PETEK REGORŠEK, TAMARA GALUN, ŠPELA JELEN, SANDRA TAŠNER, SABINA FIJAN

Introduction

Probiotics are live microorganisms, that when administered in adequate amount, confer a positive benefit to the host. Intestinal microbiota varies with age; therefore, probiotics are important in old age. In this research, we studied the extent to which older people know the importance of probiotics.

Methods

A convenience sample of 276 elderly people from Eastern Slovenia was included in the study. The survey questionnaire containing 23 questions was distributed among elderly people between June and July 2017 during their visit at one of five drug stores, which agreed to participate in the study. The collected data was then analysed using R programming language.

Results

Most participants evaluated their knowledge of probiotics as being average. Respondents are most familiar with the *Lactobacillus* strains. 63% of elderly

have had experience with probiotics, the majority have consumed probiotics for better digestion and 46 % consumed them in the form of probiotic beverages or yogurt.

Discussion and conclusion

More than half of elderly have had experience using probiotics. According to the International Probiotic Association, Americans most often consume probiotic food supplements, while Europeans and Asians consume probiotic yoghurts and beverages, which is consistent with our results. Using probiotics has positive effects in the elderly, such as: relieving constipation, improving immune response, and reducing inflammatory processes. Elderly people enjoy more medicines that can affect microbial intestines, so knowledge of probiotics is important to them.

Keywords: beneficial microorganisms; older people; food supplements; survey; knowledge

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THE ROLE OF NURSING CARE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

FATMIRE AHMETI, LULJETA MUSLIU

Introduction

Nurses in hemodialysis (HD) have several roles, direct care during the process of treatment, preparation, switching, monitoring, prevention and management of complications, supporting, encouraging and counseling for the inter-dialysis period. Aim of this paper was to identify nurses' role in treatment.

Methods

Cross sectional survey was conducted using two standardized questionnaires: Jackson Nurse Survey Professionals and Kidney Disease Quality of Life Questionnaire. In total 50 respondents, 30 patients, and 20 nurses were included in research. Data was analyzed with IBM SPSS using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

90% of respondent think that appropriate regulations are applied during the preparation, monitoring and completion of treatment; 60% of nurses thinks that training plays the most important role, 40% work

environment, 60% good management, and 40% continuation of education. Correlation is significant in terms of job satisfaction and work efforts of the nurses in order to be a successful institution ($r = -.495$, $p < .05$). Intercommunication is also found significant barriers in the education and raising of the role of nurses ($r = -.447$, $p < .05$). But, earlier retire would correlate with workload ($r = -.533$, $p < .05$). Nurses spend 75% of their time in direct treatment of HD, 20% in clinical intervention, and 5% in patient education.

Discussion and conclusion

Better managerial support, improvements in training and education, cooperation in scientific projects and opportunities for specialization in nephrology nursing are needed. Opportunities to undertake research to implement evidence-based practice and to participate in clinical audit are also required.

Keywords: nurse, chronic disease, managerial support

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ASSESSING EMPATHIC SKILLS RELATED TO SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BESARTA TAGANOVIQ, KALTRINA ABAZI, MEDINA SIMNICA, BLERTË HYSENI

Introduction

The performance assessment should include the nature and the position of the work, the number of the patients, quality of services, technical difficulties and the patient's satisfaction, all of these factors will impact in the level of payment for every nurse.

Methods

The methodology of one sample from N=228 respondents. Nurses were chosen in a random order in health institutions both public and private. From these 56 nurses (24.6%) were male and 171 nurses (75.0%) were female. The data were collected by a structured instrument Nursing Scale Stress (ENSS).

Results

The results of the correlation analysis show that there is a negative link between the objective assessment and the resignation ($r = -.197, p < .05$). While positive correlation is found between objective assessment and satisfaction at work ($r = .253$ & $p < .01$), there is no correlation between evaluation and stress at work. Correlational analyzes have also shown that stress has a negative correlation with work satisfaction ($r = -.138, p < .05$), while stress-related work-leaving relationships have not been found.

Keywords: satisfaction, work, stress, scale

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DESCRIPTION, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF MADELEINE M. LEININGER THEORY OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND UNIVERSALITY

OPIS, ANALIZA IN VREDNOTENJE TEORIJE KULTURE SKRBI: RAZNOLIKOSTI IN UNIVERZALNOSTI AVTORICE MADELIENE M. LEININGER

BARBARA DONIK, MATEJA LORBER, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Introduction

The focus of the theory of culture care: diversity and universality is on the development of new practices for nursing, to meet the patient's cultural needs and provide holistic nursing with respect of the uniqueness of individuals according to their cultural values. The purpose of the study was to describe, analyse and evaluate the Lininger's theory of culture care: diversity and universality.

Methods

The descriptive method was used. References were searched through databases: Web of Science, ProQuest and Science Direct. The inclusion criteria were: publication of full-text papers, publication in English language and articles related to the description of M.M. Leininger theory. Exclusion criteria were articles that are related to cultural safety. The model of the author Pajnkihar was used to describe, analyse and evaluate the chosen theory.

Results

Cultural-based factors of care have an impact on patient's needs relating to health, illness, well-being or facing death and disability; therefore, culture and care that are linked with three propositions in the theory are recognized as the main concepts. The theory stems from historicism and empiricism. We find that the theory is complex and abstract. It has a clear application component and can be implemented in all health care areas.

Discussion and conclusion

The theory represents the provision of a comprehensive, holistic nursing care and it is suitable for implementation in the Slovenian nursing practice. In the future, it would be necessary to explore the cultural awareness of nurses for providing culturally competent care, as well as their cultural sensitivity.

Keywords: cultural diversity; cultural competent nursing; 'Leininger's theory'

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Uvod

Teorija kulture skrbi: raznolikosti in univerzalnosti temelji na razvoju novih praks za zadovoljevanje kulturnih potreb pacienta in zagotavljanja holistične zdravstvene nege in oskrbe na podlagi upoštevanja edinstvenosti in spoštovanja posameznika glede na njegove kulturne vrednote. Namen prispevka je prikazati opis, analizo in vrednotenje teorije kulture skrbi: raznolikosti in univerzalnosti avtorice M. M. Leininger.

Metode

Uporabljena je bila deskriptivna metoda dela. Literaturo smo iskali po podatkovnih bazah Web of Science, ProQuest in Science Direct. Kriteriji za vključitev literature v podrobnejšo analizo so bili: objava člankov s polnimi besedili, objava člankov v angleškem jeziku in članki, ki so se vsebinsko nanašali na teorijo M. M. Leininger. Izključitveni kriteriji so bili članki, ki so se nanašali na kulturno varnost. Za opis, analizo in vrednotenje izbrane teorije smo uporabili model avtorice Pajnkihar.

Rezultati

Kulturni dejavniki skrbi, ki se nanašajo na zdravje, bolezen, dobro počutje ali soočanje s smrtjo in invalidnostjo, vplivajo na pacientove potrebe, zato sta kultura in skrb, ki se v teoriji povezuje s tremi propozicijami prepoznana kot glavna koncepta. Teorija izhaja iz historicizma in empiricizma. Ugotavljamo, da je teorija kompleksna in abstraktna. Ima jasno aplikativno komponento in jo je moč uporabiti na vseh področjih zdravstvene nege.

Diskusija in zaključek

Ugotavljamo, da teorija predstavlja zagotavljanje celovite, holistične zdravstvene nege in oskrbe, in je primerna za implementacijo v slovensko prakso zdravstvene nege. V prihodnosti bi bilo potrebno raziskati zavedanje medicinskih sester o pomenu zagotavljanja kulturno kompetentne zdravstvene nege v praksi, kot tudi njihovo kulturno občutljivost.

Ključne besede: kulturna raznolikost; kulturno kompetentna zdravstvena nega; teorija M. M. Leininger



PERCEPTION OF NURSES CONFLICT AND ASSERTIVENESS IN URGENT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

JASMINA MAHMUTOVIĆ, ELVEDIN ZUKIĆ, SUADA BRANKOVIĆ, ARZIJA PAŠALIĆ, FATIMA JUSUPOVIĆ

Introduction

Nursing practice includes interaction and communication in which nurses are exposed to numerous conflict situations on their workplace. In solving these problems, assertive capabilities play an important role. Our research goals were to examine level of assertiveness, correlate assertiveness with sociodemographic variables of nurses and to correlate perception of nurses' conflict and assertiveness in urgent primary health care services.

Methods

Cross-sectional study was carried out in March 2017. The sample was consisted of 101 nurses who were employed at urgent primary health care services in Sarajevo and Konjic. The research instrument was questionnaire about assertiveness and perception of conflict workplace and modified questionnaire for sociodemographic variables.

Results

The mean value of the nurse's assertiveness was 61.64 ± 7.07 . Assertiveness doesn't depend on: pole

structure of respondents ($p = 0.788$), age ($p = 0.243$), work experience ($p=0.354$) and education level ($p = 0.514$).

More assertive nurses: are more likely to notice the behaviour of colleges that can be the source of conflict ($r = 0.238$ $p = 0.0017$), more often enter in conflicts due to problematic college's behaviour ($r = 0.359$ $p = 0.00011$), more often notice problems in work organisation ($r=0.200$ $p=0.045$), resolve conflicts immediately ($r=0,384$ $p=0,00011$) and personally ($r=0.394$ $p=0.00011$) and evaluate themselves as successful in constructive workplace conflict solving ($r = 0.200$ $p = 0.045$) ($r = 0.293$ $p = 0.003$).

Discussion and conclusion

Nurses are not educated enough about assertive skills, which in our opinion should be involved in nursing curricula.

Keywords: stress, communication, nursing curricula

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INTERPERSONAL COLLABORATION IN DOUBLE CHECKING PROCESS OF MEDICINES FOR PROVIDING SAFETY OF HOSPITALISED CHILDREN

MEDOSEBNO SODELOVANJE PRI PROCESU DVOJNEGA PREVERJANJA ZDRAVIL ZA ZAGOTAVLJANJE VARNOSTI HOSPITALIZIRANIH OTROK

LEONA CILAR, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, BARBARA KEGL, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Introduction

Evidence based approaches are needed to reduce medication errors in paediatric patients. Double checking is considered as approach reducing the risk of medication errors, however, there is a lack of evidence regarding its efficacy. Therefore, the aim of this review is to evaluate current research on independent double checking in reducing medication errors in paediatric patients.

Methods

Systematic literature review was conducted using five electronic databases (PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, ScienceDirect and Cochrane Library). Literature published between January 2008 and March 2018 was searched. Search was limited to English language. Inclusion criteria were studies addressing independent double checking of medication administration in paediatric patients.

Results

Only four studies from 174 met the inclusion criteria. Analysed studies were quantitative and qualitative

observational. All were evaluated as low quality on the hierarchy of evidence. Paediatric nurses' knowledge and perceptions about double checking as well their adherence to double checking were researched. Nurses perceived lack of knowledge and training about double checking of medication administration and inconsistent conceptualization. Where double checking is implemented, adherence varies between weekdays and weekends and is better on weekends.

Discussion and conclusions

Clinical trials are needed as there is still insufficient evidence regarding double checking in reducing medication errors. Clear policy, guidelines, dedicated environment in addition to education and training are essential. Effectiveness of combining double checking with other strategies could be evaluated. Interpersonal relationship between nurses, physicians and clinical pharmacists are foundation to ensure caring, safety, quality and efficiency in patient care.

Keywords: double checking; nurse; medication error; collaboration.

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Uvod

Za zmanjševanje pojavnosti napak pri dajanju zdravil so potrebni pristopi, ki temeljijo na dokazih. Čeprav je dvojno preverjanje pri dajanju zdravil pristop, usmerjen v zmanjševanje napak, primanjkuje dokazov o učinkovitosti le-tega. Zato smo želeli pregledati in oceniti obstoječe raziskave o neodvisnem dvojnem preverjanju pri dajanju zdravil na zmanjšanje napak pri pediatričnih pacientih.

Metode

Izvedli smo sistematičen pregled literature v petih podatkovnih bazah (PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, ScienceDirect in Cochrane Library). V analizo so bile vključene raziskave, objavljene od januarja 2008 do marca 2018 v angleškem jeziku, ki so se nanašale na neodvisno dvojno preverjanje v procesu dajanja zdravil pri pediatričnih pacientih.

Rezultati

Iz iskalnega nabora 174 zadetkov so bile v končno analizo vključene 4 raziskave. Analizirane raziskave so bile kvantitativne in kvalitativne opazovalne. Iz vidika hierarhije dokazov so bile ocenjene kot nizka kakovost

dokazov. Nanašale so se na znanje, percepcijo in upoštevanje smernic dvojnega preverjanja pediatričnih medicinskih sester. Medicinske sestre so izpostavile pomanjkanje znanja, usposabljanja in nedoslednost pri konceptualizaciji dvojnega preverjanja pri dajanju zdravil. Na oddelkih, kjer je dvojno preverjanje že uvedeno, se upoštevanje smernic med tednom in vikendih razlikovalo in je bilo boljše v vikendih.

Diskusija in zaključek

Obstaja pomanjkanje dokazov o dvojnem preverjanju zdravil na zmanjševanje napak pri dajanju zdravil. Za izboljšanje prask so potrebna jasna priporočila, smernice, izobraževanje in usposabljanje ter podporno okolje. Prav tako bi bilo smiselno oceniti učinkovitost dvojnega preverjanja z drugimi pristopi preprečevanja napak. Medosebno sodelovanje med medicinskimi sestrami, zdravniki in kliničnimi farmacevti je temelj za zagotavljanje skrbne, varne, kakovostne in učinkovite oskrbe pacientov.

Ključne besede: dvojno preverjanje; medicinska sestra; napake pri dajanju zdravil; sodelovanje.



CAN CONTINUITY OF CARE USING THE CASE-LOADING MODEL REDUCE THE RATES OF DEPRESSION IN PREGNANCY AND POST-BIRTH? A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

SAARAA SIDIKHAN

Introduction

Perinatal mental health is a phenomenon that continues to affect maternal mortality and morbidity. Previous research has shown that continuity of care improves birth outcomes and increases maternal satisfaction, however, its effects on emotional wellbeing has not been sufficiently researched. The following proposal aims to investigate the relationship between using the caseloading model and the rates of depression in pregnancy and after birth.

Method

The research proposes a pilot randomised controlled trial (RCT) with a caseloading or standard care model as the intervention and control groups, respectively. If findings show a significant correlation, a large scale RCT will be undertaken. All participants will be required to complete the Edinburgh Depression Scale (EDS) questionnaire throughout their pregnancy.

Results

The chi-square test will be used to determine any statistical differences between EDS scores from the

intervention and control, and distinguish whether there is a relationship between the caseloading model and rates of depression.

Discussion

Postnatal depression is a significant perinatal illness affecting women and their families. Applying the caseloading model to practice may further improve maternal satisfaction, birth outcomes, and possibly reduce the rates of depression. Midwives are ideally situated to address perinatal illness by offering holistic care that is individualised, built by a trusting relationship where women are at the heart of all decisions made. Positive findings could encourage the wider use of the caseloading model of care in practice to improve rates of perinatal mental illness, ultimately improving public health, and possibly saving costs within the NHS.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Continuity of Care, Depression, Case-loading

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ANTENATAL CARE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE CONDUCT OF THE »SKIN TO SKIN« CONTACT

JADRANKA STRIČEVIĆ, ZORAN JOKIĆ

Introduction

Every birth goes its own course, while doctors, neonatologists, nurses and midwives who, with their expertise, skills and experience, help the future mother during and after childbirth. Positive communication, atmosphere, partnership and cooperation lead to better results. The support given by the nurse at these moments is of paramount importance for creating a relationship of trust and cooperation with the woman in labour. The aim is to show the meaning of the method the skin to skin and the importance of a new born and mother.

Methods

When analysing and reviewing published domestic and foreign research and the guidelines found in databases PubMed, CINAHL and ScienceDirect. More precisely, we analyzed seven papers.

Results

The paper results showed the significance of the acquired information on the course and the way of completing the delivery, the level of how pregnant women are informed, the presence of accompanying and supportive delivery, frequency and use of medication in childbirth, the experience of delivery and contact "skin to skin" and the quality of the implementation of the contact itself.

Discussion and Conclusion

A review of the relevant literature has shown that the most common delivery is vaginal, that being informed itself is growing as well as the support at birth. It is also considered that the first contact of "skin to skin" with a child is important and that it stimulates further lactation.

Keywords: Birth, Newborn, »Skin to skin«, Team work

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Uvod

Objektivno strukturirano klinično preverjanje znanja (OSKPZ) je mednarodno uveljavljen pristop pri ocenjevanju kliničnih veščin v simuliranem okolju zdravstvene nege. Vrstniško ocenjevanja (VO) predstavlja sodoben didaktični doprinos na področju andragoško-pedagoškega izobraževanja v zdravstveni negi. Namen študije je bil preveriti ali VO tekom kliničnih vaj v simuliranem okolju zdravstvene nege odraslega pacienta vpliva na raven usposobljenosti izvajanja kliničnih veščin in na zaključno oceno OSKPZ.

Metode

Izvedena je bila randomizirana enojno slepa kontrolna pilotna študija v Podravski statistični regiji. Vzorec je predstavljal študente prvega letnika redne oblike študijskega programa Zdravstvene nega prva stopnja (n=92). V času kliničnih vaj so štiri skupine (n=45) izvajale VO v obliki kontrolnih listov, druge štiri skupine (n=47) pa so izvajale klinične vaje brez VO. Končna ocena pri vseh študentih je temeljila na OSKPZ. Podatki

so bili obdelani s statističnim program SPSS in metodo deskriptivne statistike.

Rezultati

Zaključna ocena študentov zdravstvene nege, ki so tekom kliničnih vaj v simuliranem okolju za zdravstveno nego odraslega pacienta uporabljali VO, je bila pri zaključnem vrednotenju OSKPZ višja (8,98; 95% interval zaupanja [IZ]: 8,62 - 9,33; $p < 0.0002$) kot pri skupini brez VO (7,98; 95% IZ: 7,60-8,36; $p < 0.0002$).

Diskusija in zaključek

Raziskava je prikazala razlike v zaključni oceni OSKPZ med obema primerjanima skupinama študentov. VO v času kliničnih vaj pomembno vpliva na raven usposobljenosti izvajanja kliničnih veščin in na zaključno oceno OSKPZ.

Ključne besede: Vrstniško ocenjevanje; Objektivno strukturirano klinično preverjanje znanja; Simulacije; Zdravstvena nega; Študenti



CORRELATION BETWEEN OBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE, STRESS AND INTENTION TO LEAVE JOB AMONG NURSES

BLERTË HYSENI, BESARTA TAGANOVIQ

Introduction

The performance assessment should include the nature and the position of the work, the number of the patients, quality of services, technical difficulties and the patient's satisfaction, all of these factors will impact in the level of payment for every nurse.

Methods

The methodology of one sample from N=228 respondents. Nurses were chosen in a random order in health institutions both public and private. From these 56 nurses (24.6%) were male and 171 nurses (75.0%) were female. The data were collected by a structured instrument Nursing Scale Stress (ENSS).

Results

The results of the correlation analysis show that there is a negative link between the objective assessment and

the resignation ($r = -.197, p < .05$). While positive correlation is found between objective assessment and satisfaction at work ($r = .253$ & $p < .01$), there is no correlation between evaluation and stress at work. Correlational analyzes have also shown that stress has a negative correlation with work satisfaction ($r = -.138, p < .05$), while stress-related work-leaving relationships have not been found.

Discussion and conclusion

The results show that there is a negative link between the objective assessment and the resignation, while positive correlation has been found between objective assessment and satisfaction at work. There is no correlation between evaluation and stress at work.

Keywords: satisfaction, work, stress, scale

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WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON BURNOUT AND STRESS AMONG HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

LULJETA MUSLIU

Introduction

Violence at work has become an alarming phenomenon all around the world. Many researchers have concentrated their work towards violence against nurses since they are the first health professionals with whom patients and their family members are in contact and they are suffering particularly from post-traumatic symptoms and burnout.

Purpose

The main purpose of this research was to identify violence against doctors and nurses at three levels of care in different departments and the impact on stress at work and burnout.

Methods

The research was descriptive, the approach used in this research was quantitative. A sample of 200 respondents was selected through randomization of different health profiles, of which 133 (66.3%) were women, and 67 (33.7%) men, between January 2016 and October 2017.

Results

The results show that more than one third of respondents (32.4%) experienced violence, while 49.5% of them reported that their colleagues had experienced violence. Correlational analysis of the collected data, indicates that safety at workplace and cases of violence have significant negative interconnection ($r = -.445^{**}$, $p < .01$).

Discussion and conclusions

Based on the findings found in this research, we conclude that incidents of violence and aggression are also apparent to our professionals. Most common form of violence is verbal violence - it affects the symptoms of stress at work and professional burnout. As far as reporting is concerned, most respondents do not know where to report cases of violence. Deeper knowledge is recommended with respect to managing such circumstances.

Keywords: health professionals, problems, management

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