

Book of Abstracts

International Scientific Conference »Research and Education in Nursing«

Editors
Majda Pajnikihar
Klavdija Čuček Trifkovič
Gregor Štiglic

Maribor, Slovenia
June 13th 2019



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Faculty of Health Sciences

Knowledge brings health and development

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June 13th 2019, Maribor, Slovenia

Editors

**Majda PAJNKIHAR
Klavdija ČUČEK TRIFKOVIČ
Gregor ŠTIGLIC**

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- Editors** prof. **Majda PAJNKIHAR**, PhD
(University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences)
- sen. lect. **Klavdija ČUČEK TRIFKOVIČ**, PhD
(University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences)
- assoc. prof. **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, PhD
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(University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences)
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(University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences)
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ABSTRACT / POVZETEK

Abstract

Concurrently with the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Health Sciences, we are organizing the scientific conference entitled »Research and Education in Nursing Care«.

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-orineted nursing.

Keywords: research; education; nursing; health sciences; conference

Povzetek

Ob obeleženju 26-letnice od ustanovitve Fakultete za zdravstvene vede organiziramo mednarodno znanstveno konferenco z naslovom »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 nego.

Ključne besede: raziskovanje; izobraževanje zdravstvena nega; zdravstvene vede; konferenca

Majda Pajnikihar, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnikihar@um.si

Klavdija Čuček Trifkovič, PhD, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: klavdija.cucek@um.si

Gregor Štiglic, PhD, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si

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**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”**



Esteemed lecturers and conference attendees!

The University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences is celebrating its 26 years of establishment. The International Scientific Conference entitled »Research and Education in Nursing« became a tradition at the faculty.

Great efforts are directed towards the development of nursing as a scientific discipline. The historical overview, definition and reasons for the development of nursing as a science and discipline are important for its disciplinary development. The emphasis is on the importance of theories, concepts and scientific-research work for the development of the core of nursing science. Scientific-research evidence is essential for the effective, safe, humane and quality treatment of patients in the healthcare system. Nurses want to provide patients with an integrated treatment, an important part of which is a spiritual aspect. The contributions highlight important aspects of nursing care that affect today's global shortage of nurses, knowledge and evidence and the importance of nursing care in the development of healthcare systems in the future. It is clear that nurses need complex knowledge to work effectively in healthcare, which deals with an aging society, the multimorbidity of patients and the

Čenjeni predavatelji in udeleženci konference!

Univerza v Mariboru, Fakulteta za zdravstvene vede praznuje 26 let delovanja. Mednarodno znanstveno konferenco z naslovom »Raziskovanje in izobraževanje v zdravstveni negi« sedaj na fakulteti organiziramo že tradicionalno.

V razvoj zdravstvene nege kot znanstvene discipline so usmerjena velika prizadevanja. Zgodovinski pregled, opredelitev in razlogi za razvoj zdravstvene nege kot znanosti in discipline so pomembni za njen disciplinarni razvoj. Poudarjen je pomen teorij, konceptov in znanstvenoraziskovalnega dela za razvoj jedra znanosti zdravstvene nege. Znanstvenoraziskovalni dokazi so nujni za učinkovito, varno, humano ter kakovostno obravnavo pacientov v zdravstvenem sistemu. Medicinske sestre želimo zagotavljati pacientom celostno obravnavo, katere pomemben del predstavlja tudi spiritualni vidik. Prispevki osvetljujejo pomembne vidike zdravstvene nege, ki vplivajo na današnjo globalno pomanjkanje medicinskih sester, znanje in dokaze ter pomen zdravstvene nege pri razvoju zdravstvenih sistemov v prihodnosti. Jasno je, da medicinske sestre potrebujejo kompleksno znanje za

rapid development of medical science and healthcare technology.

National, international, interdisciplinary and interprofessional scientific research cooperation and integration is the basis for the development of science and nursing care as a discipline. It is important that research represents a strong link between practice and education, mostly for development of theories and concepts, along with evidence of changing needs in healthcare and society, which contributes to the recognizable social development of the discipline of nursing care.

The conference is enriched by contributions of renowned domestic and foreign lecturers and researchers from universities, that we successfully collaborate with in the scientific and research field:

- American University of Beirut, Hariri School of Nursing, LB
- Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, SI
- Hangzhou Normal University, CN
- Heimerer College, RKS
- Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, PL
- St. John Fisher College, Wegmans School of Nursing, USA
- Staffordshire University, School of Health and Social Care, UK
- The University of Edinburgh, School of Health in Social Science, UK
- UMIT – Private University for Health Sciences, AT
- University of Massachusetts Boston, Department of Nursing, USA
- Waterford Institute of Technology, IR

It is an honor and privilege to be able to follow contributions of distinguished and recognizable domestic and foreign lecturers at the conference. We look forward to successful professional and scientific-research cooperation and friendly socializing.

učinkovito delovanje v zdravstvu, ki se ukvarja s starajočo se družbo, multimorbidnostjo pacientov in hitrim razvojem medicinskih znanosti ter zdravstvene tehnologije.

Nacionalno, internacionalno, interdisciplinarno in interprofesionalno znanstvenoraziskovalno sodelovanje in povezovanje je temelj za razvoj znanosti in zdravstvene nege kot discipline. Pomembno je, da trdno vez med prakso in izobraževanjem predstavlja raziskovanje, predvsem za razvoj teorij in konceptov ter dokazov za spreminjajoče se potrebe v zdravstvu in družbi, ki prispeva k prepoznavnemu družbenemu razvoju discipline zdravstvene nege.

Konferenco bogatijo prispevki uglednih domačih in tujih vabljenih predavateljev in raziskovalcev z univerz, s katerimi uspešno sodelujemo na znanstvenoraziskovalnem in izobraževalnem področju:

- American University of Beirut, Hariri School of Nursing, LB
- Fakulteta za zdravstvo Angele Boškin, SI
- Hangzhou Normal University, CN
- Heimerer College, RKS
- Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, PL
- St. John Fisher College, Wegmans School of Nursing, ZDA
- Staffordshire University, School of Health and Social Care, VB
- The University of Edinburgh, School of Health in Social Science, VB
- UMIT – Private University for Health Sciences, AT
- University of Massachusetts Boston, Department of Nursing, ZDA
- Waterford Institute of Technology, IR

V čast in privilegij si štejejo, da bomo na konferenci spremljali prispevke uglednih in prepoznavnih domačih in tujih predavateljev. Veselimo se uspešnega strokovnega in znanstvenoraziskovalnega sodelovanja ter prijateljskega druženja.

Prof. Dr (Združeno kraljestvo Velike Britanije in Severne Irske)
Majda Pajnkihar, FAAN

INVITED LECTURES / VABLJENA PREDAVANJA

Why Nursing?

Jacqueline FAWCETT, University of Massachusetts Boston, Department of Nursing, USA

Enhancing Nurses' and Midwives' Competence in Providing Spiritual Care Through Innovative Education and Compassionate Care (EPICC)

Wilfred McSHERRY^{1,2}, Linda ROSS³, Tove GISKE⁴, René van LEEUWEN⁵, Tormod KLEIVEN⁶, Josephine ATTARD⁷, Adam BOUGHEY¹, ¹Staffordshire University, ²University Hospitals of North Midlands, NHS Trust England, ³University of South Wales, UK, ⁴VID, Bergen, NO, ⁵Viaa University College, NL, ⁶VID, Oslo, NO, ⁷University of Malta, MT

Nursing Developments Transforming Health Care

Huda ABU-SAAD HUIJER, American University of Beirut, Hariri School of Nursing, LB

Providing Compassionate Spiritual Care in People Living with Dementia in the Nursing Homes: A Family Members' Perspective

Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ¹, Majda PAJNKIHAR¹, Blanka KORES PLESNIČAR², ¹University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, ²University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, SI



WHY NURSOLOGY?

JACQUELINE FAWCETT

The purpose of this presentation is to define nursology and explain why nursology is the proper name for our discipline, to identify and describe the components of the professional discipline of nursing, and to identify and discuss challenges to the survival of the discipline of nursology. The presentation ends with identification and discussion of the added value of nursology as a way to overcome the challenges to survival of the discipline of nursology.

Nursology is defined as knowledge of the phenomena of interest to nursologists, which are why, when, where, and how nursologists collaborate with other human beings as they experience wellness, illness, and disease, within the context of their environments.

The components of the professional discipline of nursing encompass knowledge discovery and

dissemination, knowledge utilization, scholarly inquiry/research, and practice. It is proposed that knowledge discovery occurs by means of scholarly inquiry/research, that knowledge dissemination occurs by means of presentations and publications of reports of scholarly inquiry/ research, and that knowledge utilization occurs in practice. It also is proposed that knowledge discovery and dissemination is reciprocally related to knowledge utilization, and that scholarly inquiry/research is reciprocally related to practice.

Challenges to the discipline of nursology include teaching and using knowledge from other disciplines and claiming that using knowledge from other disciplines to guide research can be considered nursing research if the research is conducted by a nursologist.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Jacqueline FAWCETT, RN; PhD; ScD (hon); FAAN; ANEF, Full Professor, University of Massachusetts Boston, Department of Nursing, Boston, United States of America, e-mail: jacqueline.fawcett@umb.edu

ENHANCING NURSES' AND MIDWIVES' COMPETENCE IN PROVIDING SPIRITUAL CARE THROUGH INNOVATIVE EDUCATION AND COMPASSIONATE CARE (EPICC)

WILFRED MCSHERRY, LINDA ROSS, TOVE GISKE, RENÉ VAN LEEUWEN,
TORMOD KLEIVEN, JOSEPHINE ATTARD, ADAM BOUGHEY

Background

Many nursing and midwifery regulatory and professional bodies require nurses/midwives, at point of registration, to be able to address the personal, religious and spiritual beliefs of their clients as part of holistic care. Nurses continue to report that they are poorly prepared through their nursing education to assess and address spiritual concerns of patients. How undergraduate nurses and midwives acquire these skills, is not clear. Research highlights that the education nursing and midwifery students receive is important in their learning about spiritual/person centred care; however, there is a great deal of inconsistency in how these concepts are addressed in programmes throughout Europe.

Aims

1. Establish a sustainable network where nursing and midwifery educators can share experiences, research and resources related to spiritual care, to inform their teaching.
2. Analyse current practice identifying factors and processes that enable or inhibit the teaching of these areas in nursing and midwifery curricula.
3. Develop and test an innovative, dynamic and flexible Spiritual care Matrix for pre-registration nursing and midwifery education based upon international best practice for adoption across Europe.

Methods

A European group of nursing and midwifery educators (36) from 19 countries across Europe worked from January 2017 – July 2019 to discuss, try out, refine and agree on competences, a matrix and a toolkit providing educational resources for different settings.

- a) The four competences with the knowledge, skills and attitudes related to 1. intrapersonal spirituality,

2. interpersonal spirituality, 3. assessment and planning in spiritual care and 4. Intervention and evaluation of spiritual care

- b) The matrix for spiritual care education with factors related to 1. students entering nursing/midwifery education, 2. the teaching and learning environment in the university, the student as a person and the clinical environment which is the context in which students develop their spiritual care competences.
- c) The toolkit resource for education.

Results

EPICC has generated a rich insight into current educational practice, enabling the sharing of best practice and the development of a uniform approach to how personal, religious and spiritual beliefs are incorporated into nursing and midwifery curricula through the generation of guidance.

Conclusions and implications

In order to meet the unmet needs of patients, spiritual care education must be enhanced and the inconsistency in spiritual care education in Europe addressed. The study results and toolkit inform the process and ease the implementation of enhanced spiritual care education. The provision of the toolkit facilitates spiritual care nursing education throughout Europe and beyond. The Matrix for spiritual care education facilitates standardized teaching and learning for undergraduate nursing and midwifery students across diverse cultural and social groups focused on measurable and replicable competences, which can be utilized globally in nursing.

EPICC Website <http://www.epicc-project.eu/>

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Wilfred McSHERRY, PhD, Full Professor, Staffordshire University, University Hospitals of North Midlands NHS Trust England, United Kingdom e-mail: w.mcsherry@staffs.ac.uk, **Linda ROSS**, PhD, Full Professor, University of South Wales, Wales, United Kingdom, **Tove GISKE**, PhD, Full Professor, VID Specialized University, Bergen, Norway, **René van LEEUWEN**, PhD, Full Professor, Vrije University College, Netherlands, **Tormod KLEIVEN**, PhD, Full Professor, VID Specialized University, Oslo, Norway, **Josephine ATTARD**, PhD, University of Malta, Malta, **Adam BOUGHEY**, Staffordshire University, England, United Kingdom



NURSING DEVELOPMENTS TRANSFORMING HEALTH CARE

HUDA ABU-SAAD HUIJER

The new millennium has provided the health care field with major challenges. The population has become older and sicker, with more people suffering from chronic illnesses than ever before. New medical technologies and scientific advancements in curing disease and in prolonging life have contributed to this shift. As a result, more emphasis in health care has been placed on the contribution of nurses to the quality and safety of care. Shorter hospital stays and the provision of care in the home setting have become more the norm than the exception. The coordination and management of care continue to receive as a result major emphasis.

These developments are apt to create new positions in health care, develop new roles, extend and change existing boundaries, and transform health care delivery. Advanced Nurse Practitioners will be responsible for

adjusting the boundaries for the development of future nursing practice. The provision of care by specialized, highly skilled nurses will not only ensure that quality care is provided in the hospital but also in nontraditional care settings such as the community, the home, & outpatient clinics. Transmural care provided by nurses will ensure the continuity and coordination of care between the hospital and the home.

During this lecture, the importance & effectiveness of new roles will be highlighted. Emphasis will be placed on providing evidence on the effectiveness of new expanded roles, on extending the boundaries of nurse professionals, and on establishing multidisciplinary partnerships in the care process to ensure the provision of safe and high quality nursing care.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Huda Abu-Saad Huijer, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FEANS, FAAN, Founding Dean Hariri School of Nursing, American University of Beirut, Lebanon e-mail: hh35@aub.edu.lb

PROVIDING COMPASSIONATE SPIRITUAL CARE IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH DEMENTIA IN THE NURSING HOMES: A FAMILY MEMBERS' PERSPECTIVE -

ZAGOTAVLJANJE SOČUTNE DUHOVNE OSKRBE OSEB, OBOLELIH ZA DEMENCO, V DOMOVIH STAROSTNIKOV: VIDIK SVOJCEV

NATAŠA MLINAR RELJIĆ, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR, BLANKA KORES PLESNIČAR

Abstract

Introduction: Spirituality is an important aspect of personal well-being also in people living with dementia. The spiritual needs of people living with dementia in nursing homes sometimes are not well recognized and met. The aim is to explore the family member's experiences with providing spiritual care in the nursing home.

Methods

A qualitative methodological design was used. The purposive sampling for conducting in-depth individual interviews (n=12) with family members of people living with dementia in nursing home in Slovenia was used. Data were collected between September and November 2018. The data was analysed using hermeneutic phenomenological analysis.

Results

Findings show that family members are worried and scared that the spiritual needs of their loved ones living

with dementia are not addressed and satisfied well. The findings also highlighted that compassionate caring is one of the most expected and desirable properties that family members expect from nurses. Also the caring for little things is very important for family members and is an indicator of care in the nursing home.

Discussion and conclusion

The findings highlighted the importance of compassionate spiritual care. Family members are calm and satisfied when nurses are compassionate to their loved ones. Compassionate spiritual caring should be integrated into providing holistic care in nursing homes. There is a need to train nurses to provide compassionate spiritual care. The results will serve for preparing a model of spiritual care for people living with dementia in nursing homes in Slovenia.

Keywords: older people; spirituality; caring; nursing care

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: natasa.mlinar@um.si,
Majda PAJNKIHAR, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnkihar@um.si, **Blanka KORES – PLESNIČAR**, PhD, Full Professor, University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Studenec 48, 1260 Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: blanka.kores@psih-klinika.si

LEADERSHIP FOR NURSING: THE ROLE OF UK EXECUTIVE NURSE DIRECTORS

PAM SMITH, ZOE HORSEMAN, AISHA HOLLOWAY, ALED JONES, RUTH HARRIS,
SHARON HAMILTON, JOANNE REID, HELEN NOBLE, DANIEL KELLY

Introduction

Failings of quality and safety in hospital care in England have provoked questions about finance taking precedence over patient safety and the ability of Executive Nurse Directors to deliver the necessary leadership for patient care in a climate of fiscal austerity. Recent research reported how nurse leaders in England and Wales, were aware of their vulnerability in any conspicuous and publicized failure, stating that nurses were the first to be called to account and dismissed from troubled organizations. New research will include Scotland and Northern Ireland to explore further the Executive Nurse Director role in all four United Kingdom countries and the factors required for successful leadership.

Methods

In-depth interviews and focus groups with post-holders, nominated colleagues and other stakeholders will be conducted to consider the organisational contexts and factors which influence their ability to undertake their role.

Results

The research builds on existing evidence to gain a deeper understanding of nurse directors' contemporary practice, their operational strategies and workplace experiences as well as the education and support required to improve recruitment, career planning and retention.

Discussion and conclusion

Further evidence is required to strengthen nurse leadership roles and protect care standards. The study aims to bring together diverse views of nursing leadership in the United Kingdom while providing a lens to examine the role and its implications for quality care and patient safety across the globe.

Keywords: stakeholders; quality care; patient safety; in-depth interviews; focus groups

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Pam SMITH PhD, Full Professor, Universities of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, e-mail: pam.smith@ed.ac.uk, **Zoe HORSEMAN**, Universities of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, **Aisha HOLLOWAY**, Universities of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, **Aled JONES**, Cardiff University, School of Healthcare Sciences, Cardiff, United Kingdom, **Ruth HARRIS** King's College London, Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Midwifery & Palliative Care, London, United Kingdom, **Sharon HAMILTON**, Teesside University, Centre for Public Health Research, Middlesbrough, United Kingdom, **Joanne REID**, Queen's University Belfast, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Belfast, United Kingdom, **Helen NOBLE**, Cardiff University, School of Healthcare Sciences, Cardiff, United Kingdom, **Daniel KELLY**, Cardiff University, School of Healthcare Sciences, Cardiff, United Kingdom



A GLOBAL CHALLENGE: WEAVING THE WARP AND WEFT OF SPIRITUALITY THROUGHOUT HEALTHCARE

WILFRED MCSHERRY, ADAM BOUGHEY

This presentation explores the importance and relevance of spirituality within the context and delivery of healthcare. The delivery of high-quality healthcare is complex and challenging involving several strands, politically, economically, organisationally. Despite the complexity, high quality healthcare is 'absolutely' necessary for the well-being of individuals, societies and nations. In recent years, especially within some of the more developed global healthcare economies (for example the United Kingdom), there have been a growing number of reports highlighting catastrophic failings in standards of care. Analysis of these reports indicates that organisational culture, values, attitudes and behaviours are fundamental to the provision of high-quality healthcare.

In this presentation, the 'golden thread' of spirituality will be used as a metaphor, and the analogy of weaving to demonstrate how the 'Warp and Weft' of this dimension enable healthcare systems to weave all the many complex strands of healthcare. This helps develop workforce cultures that are compassionate and people-focused, fostering hope while preserving dignity, human rights and well-being.

* *McSherry, W, Boughey, A (2018) A Global Challenge: weaving the Warp and Weft of spirituality throughout healthcare In Prendergast, M, Brophy, M (Eds) (2018) Sharing Compassion A Fortuitous Journey of Illumination Ten years of international collaboration fostering hope in Clinical Practice Rainsford Press.*

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Wilfred McSHERRY, PhD, Full Professor, Staffordshire University, University Hospitals of North Midlands NHS Trust England, University Hospitals of North Midlands, NHS Trust England, Stafford, United Kingdom e-mail: W.McSherry@staffs.ac.uk, **Adam BOUGHEY**, Staffordshire University, Stafford, United Kingdom



COMPASSION SATISFACTION: A CONCEPT ANALYSIS IN NURSING

TARA L. SACCO, LINDA C. COPEL

Introduction

The concept of compassion satisfaction has not been fully developed by nursing scholars. Prior to 2017, the working definition of this concept had been borrowed from the social work field and a gap in nursing knowledge was noted. The aim of this concept analysis was to clarify the concept of compassion satisfaction in nursing practice.

Methods

The Walker and Avant model guided this analysis. A literature search was completed and papers were sought from nursing and social work science. The search terms included “compassion satisfaction”, “nursing”, “social workers”, “teachers”, and “educators” in combination. To identify assumptions, antecedents, characteristics, and consequences of compassion satisfaction in nursing, a comprehensive review and critique of the selected articles was conducted. A final yield of 20 articles were included.

Results

The following theoretical definition was developed: Compassion satisfaction is the pleasure, purpose, and gratification received by a professional caregiver through their contribution to the well-being of patients and their families. A conceptual model, including antecedents, consequences, and characteristics of compassion satisfaction was created. Model, borderline, and contrary cases were generated to portray this concept in practice.

Discussion and Conclusion

Compassion satisfaction is the result of the positive aspects of caregiving. Defining compassion satisfaction was an initial step to strengthen the nursing science regarding caregiving rewards. The theoretical definition and conceptual model can be used to inform further empirical investigation on this topic and further define the use of the Compassion Satisfaction-Compassion Fatigue Model in nursing.

Keywords: theory; research; model

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Tara L. SACCO, PhD, MS, RN, CCRN-K, ACCNS-BC, Visiting Assistant Professor, St. John Fisher College, Wegmans School of Nursing, Rochester, United States of America, e-mail: tsacco@sjfc.edu, Linda C. COPEL, PhD, RN, CNS-BC, CNE, NCC, FAPA, Full Professor, Villanova University, M. Louise Fitzpatrick College of Nursing, Villanova, United States of America

**DESCRIPTION, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE THEORY:
»TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETENCY AS CARING IN NURSING« -
OPIS, ANALIZA IN VREDNOTENJE TEORIJE
"TEHNOLOŠKA KOMPETENTNOST KOT SKRB V ZDRAVSTVENI NEGI"**

CVETKA KREL, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, GREGOR ŠTIGLIC, SEBASTJAN BEVC, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Uvod

Pri vpeljevanju in uporabi tehnologije v zdravstveni negi, ki je v porastu, obstaja nevarnost za pretirano posvečanje tehnologiji, namesto skrbni obravnavi pacienta. Vključitev tehnologije v skrbno obravnavo pacienta omogoča teorija avtorja Locsina, vendar jo je pred uporabo potrebno opisati, analizirati in ovrednotiti.

Metode

Izvedli smo sistematičen pregled znanstvene in strokovne literature. Iskanje literature je potekalo v podatkovnih bazah: Web of Science, PubMed, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, ProQuest ter Google Scholar. Za opis, analizo in vrednotenje teorije smo uporabili model avtorice Pajnkihar. Za prikaz poteka sistematičnega pregleda smo uporabili PRISMA diagram.

Rezultati

V končno analizo literature smo vključili 31 virov. Na razvoj prediktivne teorije srednjega obsega so vplivale teorije skrbi in hermetična fenomenologija. Primarna vloga medicinske sestre je skrb, ki se kaže s tehnološko kompetentno uporabo tehnologije poznati pacienta kot celoto. V teoriji so jasno razloženi koncepti

metaparadigme: zdravstvena nega, okolje, oseba in medicinska sestra; fenomeni: "biti deležen skrbi", "skrbeti za" in "tehnologija" ter koncepti teorije: tehnologije v zdravstveni negi, skrb, ljudje kot osebe. Teorija je relativno enostavna, vendar slovenskim medicinskih sestram njeno razumevanje lahko predstavlja težavo, saj izhaja iz drugačne kulture, filozofije in se osredotoča na področje uporabe tehnologij v zdravstveni negi. Teorija je v razvoju, zato je potrebno njeno nadaljnje testiranje. Dosedaj izvedene raziskave potrjujejo njeno uporabnost v kliničnem okolju, raziskovanju in izobraževanju.

Diskusija in zaključek

Tehnološki napredek v zdravstveni negi zahteva nenehno nadgrajevanje znanj izvajalcev zdravstvene nege. Proces rednega izobraževanja mora biti podprt z raziskovanjem in vključevanjem vsebin, ki zagotovijo skrbno obravnavo pacientov in uporabo tehnologije.

Ključne besede: skrb; zdravstvena nega; tehnologija; teorije zdravstvene nege

Keywords: caring; nursing; technology; nursing theory

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Cvetka KREL, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, University Clinical Centre Maribor, Ljubljanska ulica 5, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: cvetka.krel@student.um.si, **Dominika VRBNJAK**, PhD, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: dominika.vrbnjak@um.si, **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, Ph.D., University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si, **Sebastjan BEVC**, Associate Professor, University Clinical Centre Maribor, Ljubljanska ulica 5, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sebastjan.bevc@um.si, **Majda PAJNKIHAR**, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnkihar@um.si

BURDEN OF QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE RECEIVING PALLIATIVE CARE: ISSUES FOR PERSON-CENTRED RESEARCH

SERGEJ KMETEC, ZVONKA FEKONJA, MATEJA LORBER, BRENDAN McCORMACK

Introduction

Person-centred palliative care is aimed at improving the quality of life of an individual with chronic non-communicable disease and their care partners. Researching person-centredness in palliative care or in terminal phases can help improve quality of life of patients and their care partners. The aim of the review was to identify the burden of quantitative data collection on people who receive palliative care.

Methods

An integrative literature review was conducted. PubMed, CINAHL and ScienceDirect were searched for relevant studies in March 2019 using different combinations of search terms in English. Findings were synthesised using thematic synthesis.

Results

From 159 identified studies, 12 were included in the final synthesis. The synthesis resulted in three main

thematic categories: (1) Potential barriers and considerations in person-centred palliative care research; (2) Ethical steps in person-centred palliative care research and (3) The benefit and willingness to participate in person-centred palliative care research. Findings suggest that, researchers should consider and adequately address burdens on individual research participants.

Discussion and conclusion

The integrative literature review has shown that we have to consider potential ethical issues and burdens during research in person-centred palliative care and how to prevent it. There is a lack of research done on the topic of the burden of research from relatives' viewpoints when a family member has a terminal illness and is a participant in research.

Keywords: care; patient; ethics issues; research; person-centred

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Sergej KMETEC, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sergej.kmetec1@um.si, **Zvonka FEKONJA**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: zvonka.fekonja@um.si, **Mateja LORBER**, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: mateja.lorber@um.si, **Brendan McCORMACK**, PhD, D.Phil (Oxon.), PGCEA, RGN, RMN, FRCN, FEANS, Full Professor, Queen Margaret University Edinburgh, Division of Nursing, Edinburgh, UK, e-mail: bmccormack@qmu.ac.uk

TRUST: A CONCEPT ANALYSIS - ANALIZA KONCEPTA ZAUPANJA

LEONA CILAR, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Uvod

Zaupanje je temeljni koncept za vzpostavitev dobrega medosebnega odnosa med medicinsko sestro in pacientom. Analiza koncepta je proces identificiranja bistvenih delov glede na izbrano metodo, izdelek pa je novo znanje o konceptu. Analiza koncepta zagotavlja razjasnitev koncepta in poda možnost za nadaljnje raziskovanje. Namen analize koncepta zaupanja je ugotoviti možnost aplikacije koncepta v slovensko pediatrično okolje.

Metode

Uporabljena je bila opisna raziskovalna metoda. Literaturo smo iskali s pomočjo ključnih besed ter vključitvenih in izključitvenih kriterijev. Iskanje literature je potekalo v mednarodnih podatkovnih bazah: ScienceDirect, Web of Science, ProQuest in PubMed.

Rezultati

Koncept zaupanja v zdravstveni negi pomaga medicinski sestri pri moralnemu odzivu na pacientove potrebe. Je tudi strukturalna komponenta, uredba, pogled, čustvo, pričakovanje, prepričanje, namen ali obnašanje. Koncept zaupanja temelji na številnih atributih, kot so dobra volja, ranljivost in element rizika. Predhodniki

koncepta zaupanja so prejšnje izkušnje, prepričanja, potreba in stopnja kontrole. Posledice zaupanja so lahko pozitivne ali negativne, tako za pacienta, kakor tudi za medicinsko sestro. Koncept je bil prav tako predmet raziskovanja na različnih strokovnih področjih. Manj raziskav pa je izvedenih na področju pediatrične zdravstvene nege.

Diskusija in zaključek

Zaupanje je temeljni dejavnik za izgradnjo učinkovitega medosebnega odnosa v zdravstveni negi. Zaupanje med medicinsko sestro in pacientom mora biti obojestransko. Čeprav pacienti v slovenskem okolju kažejo veliko mero zaupanja v medicinske sestre, se možna vrzel kaže v znanju zaradi nezadostnega števila raziskav s tega področja. Potrebno je izvest več raziskav, da bi ugotovili stopnjo zaupanja pacientov v medicinske sestre in možnost aplikacije koncepta zaupanja v našem okolju.

Ključne besede: zaupljivost; zdravstvena nega; medicinska sestra; pacient; medosebni odnos.

Keywords: trust; nursing care; nurse; patient; interpersonal relationship

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Leona CILAR, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: leona.cilar1@um.si, Majda PAJNKIHAR, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnkihar@um.si



PERCEPTIONS OF CARING AMONG PATIENTS AND NURSING EMPLOYEES - ZAZNAVANJE SKRBI MED PACIENTI IN ZAPOSLENIMI V ZDRAVSTVENI NEGI

HILDA REZAR, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, MATEJA LORBER, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

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

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Hilda REZAR, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, University Clinical Centre Maribor, Ljubljanska ulica 5, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: hilda.rezar@ukc-mb.si, **Dominika VRBNJAK**, PhD, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: dominika.vrbnjak@um.si, **Mateja LORBER**, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: mateja.lorber@um.si, **Majda PAJNKIHAR**, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnikihar@um.si



PERCEPTIONS OF CARING AMONG CROATIAN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS

KASANDRA MUSOVIĆ, GREGOR ŠTIGLIC, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, MAJDA PAJNKIHAR

Introduction

Caring is expected competence of nursing students and by reviewing nursing students' caring perceptions nurse educators can plan improvements. Aim of this research was therefore to determine how Croatian nursing students perceive caring.

Methods

A cross-sectional study survey using standardized 25-item Caring Dimension Inventory was conducted in 2018. Cronbach's alpha was acceptable (0.85). The study included 194 nursing students of the first and the third year of undergraduate study program at one of Croatian University. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results

From the total of 194 nursing students; 32 (16.5%) participants were male, and 162 (83.5%) were female. Aspect "Measuring the vital signs of a patient" is considered to be most important among female students (M=4.93), both the first and the third year-

students (M=4.98 first year, M=4.86 third year) and part-time students (M=4.92). On the other hand, the aspect "Providing privacy for a patient" tends to be the most important among male students (M=4.97) and full-time students (M=4.88). Overall, Croatian students consider the most important aspects: "Measuring the vital signs of a patient" (M=4.91), "Providing privacy for a patient" (M=4.88) and "Involving a patient with his or her care" (M=4.81).

Discussion and conclusion

Although convenience sampling limits the generalization of findings, we believe Croatian nursing students perceive caring more as technical dimension than expressive, probably because of the presence of biomedical model in Croatian health care practice and education. Implementation of caring theories in nursing education could change nursing students' perception of caring.

Keywords: cross-sectional study; questionnaire; nursing education

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Kasandra MUSOVIĆ, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: kasandra.musovic@student.um.si, **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, Ph.D., University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si, **Dominika VRBNJAK**, PhD, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: dominika.vrbnjak@um.si, **Majda PAJNKIHAR**, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnkihar@um.si

MODELING & IMPLEMENTATION OF NURSING-LED CARE MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRIA – A GOOD-PRACTICE-MODEL (GPM)

ALESSANDRA SCHIRIN GESSL, CHRISTA THEM, ANGELA FLÖRL, EVA SCHULC

Introduction

Caremanagement is a population-based, systemic integrated care concept and a prerequisite for the functioning of patient-centered Casemanagement structures. The aim of the project “CaRe Interreg V-A-Österreich-Italien” is to develop and pilot a Good Practice Model (GPM) for the nursing and care of elderly people (65+) residing in their own homes in a Tyrolean region (ca. 44,000 inhabitants). The first step was to evaluate the status-quo of regional health and social care provision.

Methods

Three methods for data collection were used: (1) collection of secondary data (2) drafting a regional network card and (3) running an online-survey of regional stakeholders (n=43). The results were presented descriptively and using a SWOT analysis.

Results

The results illustrate the challenges to the implementation of a Good-Practice-Model on three

levels: (1) systemic level: lack of knowledge among service providers about Caremanagement and Casemanagement, diffusion of responsibility among providers, lack of continuity of care, increased rehospitalization rates, lack of quality criteria to ensure patient safety. (2) level of the institution: lack of patient orientation, lack of quality measurements, intransparent Casemanagement financing mechanisms, increased need for further education in Casemanagement. (3) level of the individual: difficult access to existing services, supply gaps for patients in need of care, no low-threshold consultation services.

Discussion and Conclusion

The collected data served as a basis for the development of a regional Caremanagement model for the optimization of care at home. The model will be piloted and continuously evaluated for 12 months in three regions starting May, 2019.

Keywords: integrated care; casemanagement; caremanagement; home care; elderly; nursing

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Alessandra SCHIRIN GESSL, BSc., MA, Assistant, Private University of Health Sciences Medical Informatics and Technology, Institute of Nursing Science, Hall in Tirol, Austria, e-mail: alessandra.gessl@umit.at, **Christa THEM**, PhD, Full Professor, Institute of Nursing Science - Private University of Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, Austria, e-mail: christa.them@umit.at, **Angela FLÖRL**, BScN., Assistant, Institute of Nursing Science - Private University of Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, Austria, **Eva SCHULC**, PhD, Assoc Professor, Institute of Nursing Science - Private University of Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, Austria, e-mail: eva.schulc@umit.at

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR VULNERABLE MIGRANT STUDENTS THROUGH INTEGRATED DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED SUPPORT -

UČENJE ZA SKUPNO ŽIVLJENJE IN DELO: IZBOLJŠANJE KAKOVOSTI ŽIVLJENJA TUJIH RANLJIVIH SKUPIN ŠTUDENTOV MIGRANTOV S POMOČJO INTEGRIRANE DIGITALNE TEHNOLOGIJE

BARBARA DONIK, ZVONKA FEKONJA, MAJA ŠTIGLIC, GABRIELLE TRACY MCCLELLAND

Introduction

The challenges faced by migrant students often include language barriers, cultural adaptation problems, different scholarship rules, visa status... Cultural shock, homelessness, loneliness and discrimination can also pose problems in social integration and adapting during studies. This educational development project aims to develop a suite of technological and non-technological resources for higher education vulnerable migrant students in order to improve student experience and attainment.

Methods

We used a qualitative research approach. The method of group discussion was used – nominal group technique. Migrant students were invited to participate in the co-designing the three project outcomes: the digital literacy and language toolkit, the Digital Multi-Media Platform and the mobile application for higher education vulnerable migrant students.

Results

Results showed that migrant students priorities in technological and non-technological resources are:

language exchange opportunities and translation tools, short online language courses, online study resources, mobile job offers links and description of career opportunities, the possibility to share anonymous experiences and moods to help them relive psychological pressure, online information about migration documents, housing resources (agencies, applications, city maps), information about the culture of the host country, information about the food and information about access to health service.

Discussion and Conclusion

Digital literacy and language skills are becoming increasingly important in the modern world. However, digital technological innovation remains underexploited despite its potential in transforming vulnerabilities for migrant students. For migrant students in higher education it is necessary to provide fully integration, and to assist them also in terms of structural and economic factors.

Keywords: student migration; language barriers; digital literacy; social integration;

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Barbara DONIK, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: barbara.donik@um.si, **Zvonka FEKONJA**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: zvonka.fekonja@um.si, **Maja ŠTIGLIC**, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.stiglic@um.si, **Gabrielle Tracy McCLELLAND**, PhD, Full Professor, University of Bradford, Faculty of Health Studies, Bradford, United Kingdom

Uvod

Izzivi, s katerimi se srečujejo študenti migranti pogosto vključujejo jezikovne ovire, težave pri prilagajanju, drugačni predpisi štipendiranja, vizumski status... Tudi kulturni šok, domotožje, osamljenost in diskriminacija lahko predstavljajo težave pri socialni integraciji in prilagajanju v času študija. Namen projekta je razviti niz tehnoloških in ne tehnoloških orodij oziroma virov za tuje študente migrante, da bi izboljšali njihove izkušnje in dosežke v času študija.

Metode

Uporabili je bil kvalitativni raziskovalni pristop. Kot metodo dela je bila uporabljena metoda skupinske diskusije – nominalna skupinska tehnika. Študenti migranti so bili povabljeni k sodelovanju za sooblikovanje treh temeljnih izidov projekta: priročnik za digitalno pismenost in jezik, spletno središče - platforma z interaktivnimi vsebinami za lažjo integracijo s pripomočki za študente migrante in mobilna aplikacija spletnega središča.

Rezultati

Rezultati so pokazali, da študenti migranti izpostavljajo naslednje vsebine, ki bi si jih želeli v digitalni in tudi

drugih možnih oblikah: možnosti za učenje jezika, preprosta prevajalska orodja, kratki spletni jezikovni tečaji, spletni učni viri, mobilna aplikacija z aktualnimi prostimi delovnimi mesti in opisom kariernih priložnosti, možnost izmenjave izkušenj in razpoložnja (anonimni pogovori) za pomoč lajšanja psiholoških pritiskov, informacije o migracijskih dokumentih, informacije o prostih nastanitvah (agencije, aplikacije, zemljevidi), informacije o kulturi države gostiteljice, informacije o hrani in informacije o dostopu do zdravstvenih storitev.

Diskusija in zaključek

Digitalna pismenost in jezikovno znanje postajajo v sodobnem svetu vse bolj pomembni. Vendar digitalne tehnološke inovacije ostajajo premalo izkoriščene, kljub temu, da lahko vplivajo na ranljivost študentov migrantov. K študentom migrantom v visokošolskem izobraževanju je potreben celovito pristopati, da jim lahko zagotovimo pomoč tudi z vidika strukturnih in ekonomskih dejavnikov.

Ključne besede: migracije študentov; jezikovne ovire; digitalna pismenost; socialna integracija

FAMILY SITUATION OF PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS IN POLAND MEASURED BY THE FAMILY APGAR QUESTIONNAIRE

BARBARA NIEDORYS, AGNIESZKA CHRZAN-RODAK, BARBARA ŚLUSARSKA, GRZEGORZ NOWICKI

Introduction

The Family Apgar Questionnaire is a tool that allows to determine the family situation of the respondents. The aim of this study is to assess the Family Situation of primary care patients using the Family Apgar Questionnaire and evaluation of its reliability in the work of family nurse with patients of primary health care in Poland.

Methods

Cross-sectional study was conducted in a group of 154 primary care patients, aged 16-87. The study employed the Family Situation Assessment Questionnaire - Family Apgar and additional questions concerning socio-demographic features, as well as, disease and family factors. Statistical analysis was done using nonparametric tests: U Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test and Spearman's rank correlation. Reliability of the Family Apgar scale was assessed using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient.

Results

Nearly 26% (n=40) of respondents found dysfunctions in the family system. In the families of over 73% (n=113) of respondents there were no significant dysfunctions in family system, while in one case a serious family dysfunction was perceived. The overall Family Apgar score was significantly influenced by marital status and the family situation of the respondents. The Family Apgar questionnaire was shown to have high internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha>0.81).

Conclusions

The Family Apgar Questionnaire is a simple and reliable tool for detecting disorders in the family system of primary care patients, which nurses can use in the practice of family care. The value of alpha Cronbach's proves that the questions were selected properly and consistency in response was high.

Keywords: family functioning; family nursing

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Barbara NIEDORYS, Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, e-mail: baskaniedorys@gmail.com, **Agnieszka CHRZAN-RODAK**, Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, e-mail: agnieszkachrzan607@gmail.com, **Barbara ŚLUSARSKA**, Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, e-mail: basiaslusarska@gmail.com, **Grzegorz NOWICKI** Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland

EFFICIENCY OF INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PATIENT MEDICATION ADHERENCE: LITERATURE REVIEW - UČINKOVITOST INTERVENCIJ ZA IZBOLJŠANJE ADHERENCE PRI JEMANJU ZDRAVIL: PREGLED LITERATURE

MARTINA HORVAT, DOMINIKA VRBNJAK, IVAN ERŽEN

Uvod

Slaba adherenca in pomanjkanje vztrajnosti pri jemanju zdravil sta v svetovnem merilu prepoznana kot ključna izziva na področju zdravstva, saj pomembno vplivata na obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni. Analizirali smo poročila o učinkovitosti intervencij za izboljšanje adherence pri odraslih pacientih.

Metode

Izvedli smo pregled in analizo literature v podatkovnih bazah Cochrane Library, PubMed, CINAHL in Medline. Iskanje je potekalo v marcu in aprilu 2018. V analizo smo vključili polno dostopne sistematične preglede randomiziranih in nerandomiziranih kliničnih raziskav ter posamezne randomizirane in nerandomizirane klinične raziskave, objavljene v zadnjih 10 letih v angleškem jeziku.

Rezultati

V analizo vključene raziskave se razlikujejo glede na populacijo pacientov, bolezni, intervencije, načine merjenja adherence pri jemanju zdravil, klinične izide ter kakovosti. Pregledani dokazi potrjujejo, da lahko intervencije zdravstvenih delavcev vplivajo na izboljšanje adherence pri jemanju zdravil. S preventivnimi intervencijami lahko izboljšamo

predvsem adherenco pri jemanju zdravil pri starejših odraslih. Zaradi odprtih vprašanj in kompleksnosti problema adherence so potrebne nadaljnje raziskave.

Diskusija in zaključek

Zaradi heterogenosti posameznih kliničnih raziskav vključenih pregled in njihovih metodoloških pomanjkljivosti, ostaja raven zaupanja v resnično učinkovitost intervencij zdravstvene nege na adherenco pri jemanju zdravil nizka. Za ustrezno oceno učinkovitosti intervencij pri jemanju zdravil je potrebno narediti napredek na področju proučevanja tega področja. Osredotočiti bi se bilo potrebno zlasti na izvajanje dobro načrtovanih kontroliranih naključnih preizkusov posameznih pristopov. Ob tem je pomembno tudi, da so vzorci ustrezno veliki ter orodja, ki jih v okviru raziskovanja uporabljajo, ustrezna.

Prednost pri raziskovanju bi morale imeti na osebo osredotočene, multidisciplinarne intervencije.

Ključne besede: jemanje zdravil; pacienti; sistematični pregled literature

Keywords: medicine-taking; patients; systematic literature review

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Martina HORVAT, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, National Institute of Public Health, Trubarjeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: martina.horvat4@student.um.si, **Dominika VRBNJAK**, PhD, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: dominika.vrbnjak@um.si, **Ivan ERŽEN**, PhD, Full Professor, National Institute of Public Health, Trubarjeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: ivan.erzen@gmail.com

VIEWPOINTS OF THE EMPLOYEES IN PERIOPERATIVE NURSING CARE TOWARDS TRAINING NEWLY EMPLOYED STAFF – CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN SLOVENIAN HOSPITALS

TINA OBLAK, BRIGITA SKELA SAVIČ

Introduction

The research aimed to investigate whether the attitudes of employees in perioperative nursing care towards training newly employed staff are correlated to demographic variables, the role of the organization, job satisfaction and workload and to display viewpoints towards the specific requirements which employees working in this field should meet.

Methods

An exploratory research design was employed. The study was conducted between February and June 2018. The purposive sample included all employees in perioperative nursing care with at least three years of working experience in operating theatres in twelve Slovenian hospitals (n=225). Data were collected by means of a structured questionnaire (Cronbach alpha coefficient=0.892). For data processing, we used descriptive statistics, Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients, Pearson's chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA test and exploratory factor analysis.

Results

The age of respondents significantly correlated with self-assessed competences for training newly employed staff ($p < 0,001$, $\rho = 0,324$), including the factors "Self-assessed knowledge for work/training" ($p < 0,001$,

$\rho = 0,271$) and "Specific requirements needed to work in perioperative nursing care" ($p = 0,012$, $\rho = 0,170$). Significant differences were established among respondents in different hospital types regarding their assessed capability of new employees to work independently ($p = 0,014$), their agreement with additional training for new employees ($p = 0,001$), on the uniformity of criteria for employment in perioperative nursing care ($p = 0,015$), on the implementation of a uniform training program for newly employed staff in all Slovenian hospitals ($p = 0,002$), and for the factors "Overall job satisfaction" ($p = 0,042$) and "Knowledge transfer as a burden on an employee" ($p = 0,038$).

Discussion and Conclusion

Research results reveal the necessity of defining competences and criteria related to the employment of candidates in perioperative nursing care and emphasises the importance of investigating the differences in the complexity and intensity of work in different hospital types. Generational diversity and the attitudes of newly employed staff towards their in-service training should also be examined in the future.

Keywords: knowledge transfer; clinical training; development of professional competences; employees' development; workplace learning

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Tina OBLAK, Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, Spodnji Plavž 3, 4270 Jesenice, Slovenia, e-mail: tina.oblak@kclj.si, Brigita SKELA SAVIČ, PhD., Associate Professor, Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, Spodnji Plavž 3, 4270 Jesenice, Slovenia, e-mail: bskelasavic@fzab.si

Uvod

Namen raziskave je bil ugotoviti ali je odnos zaposlenih v operacijski zdravstveni negi do usposabljanja novo zaposlenih povezan z demografskimi spremenljivkami; vlogo organizacije; zadovoljstvom pri delu; obremenjenostjo na delovnem mestu ter prikazati stališča do specifičnih zahtev; ki bi jih morali izpolnjevati zaposleni za delo v tej dejavnosti.

Metode

Eksploratorna raziskava je bila izvedena med februarjem in junijem 2018. V namenski vzorec so bili vključeni vsi zaposleni v operacijski zdravstveni negi z najmanj tremi leti delovnih izkušenj na tem delovnem mestu v dvanajstih slovenskih bolnišnicah ($n=225$). Podatki so bili zbrani s strukturiranim vprašalnikom (Cronbach alfa koeficient=0,892). Uporabljena je bila opisna statistika; Pearsonov in Spearmanov koeficient korelacije; Pearsonov hi-kvadrat; t-test; ANOVA in eksploratorna faktorska analiza.

Rezultati

Starost respondentov je bila statistično značilno povezana s samooceno usposobljenosti za usposabljanje novo zaposlenih ($p<0,001$; $p=0,324$) ter faktorjema "Samoocena znanja za delo/usposabljanje"

($p<0,001$; $p=0,271$) in "Specifične zahteve za delo v operacijski zdravstveni negi" ($p=0,012$; $p=0,170$). Med respondenti v različnih tipih bolnišnic so obstajale statistično pomembne razlike pri oceni usposobljenosti novo zaposlenega za samostojno opravljanje dela ($p=0,014$); v strinjanju o dodatnem izobraževanju za usposabljanje novo zaposlenih ($p=0,001$); enotnosti kriterijev za zaposlitev v operacijski zdravstveni negi ($p=0,015$); usposabljanju novo zaposlenih po enotnem programu v vseh slovenskih bolnišnicah ($p=0,002$) ter pri faktorjema "Splošno zadovoljstvo pri delu" ($p=0,042$) in "Prenos znanj kot obremenitev posameznika" ($p=0,038$).

Diskusija in zaključek

Raziskava razkriva nujnost opredelitve kompetenc in kriterijev za zaposlitev v operacijski zdravstveni negi ter opozori na pomen raziskovanja razlik v kompleksnosti in intenziteti dela v različnih tipih bolnišnic; stališč različnih generacij in novo zaposlenih do njihovega usposabljanja.

Ključne besede: prenos znanja; klinično usposabljanje; razvoj poklicnih kompetenc; razvoj zaposlenih; učenje na delovnem mestu

OPTIMIZING PATIENT SAFETY THROUGH CULTURALLY COMPETENT SIMULATION-BASED EDUCATION WITH HEALTH PROFESSIONALS - OPTIMIZIRANJE VARNOSTI PACIENTA Z IZOBRAŽEVANJEM ZDRAVSTVENIH DELAVCEV V SIMULACIJSKEM OKOLJU NA PODROČJU KULTURNIH KOMPETENC

BARBARA DONIK; ANTON KOŽELJ; MAJA ŠTIGLIC ; GABRIELLE TRACY MCCLELLAND

Introduction

Cultural competence of health professionals has been identified as significant factor in ensuring patient safety. Therefore; culturally diverse simulation training is important in health professional's simulation education. The purpose of the paper is to present the importance of optimizing patient safety by acquiring cultural competences in the simulation environment.

Methods

We used a qualitative research approach. The method of group discussion was used. The research was carried out in the form of a café style meeting where we bracket discussions into small groups and discuss around predefined topics. The representatives of each small group present short summaries of the group's opinions or discussions. At the end of the discussion we made a summary of the conversations of individual groups and discussed them in a group discussion with the purpose of establishing common views.

Results

Participants pointed out that the key strategies in the simulation environment for ensuring safety of a culturally diverse patient are: learning about different diverse characteristic; learn and express own values; learn to be assertive; communication trainings; including diverse characteristics in simulation training; learning how to approach to diverse patients.

Discussion and Conclusion

By learning in a simulation environment; students and health professionals can acquire cultural competences; especially in the area of effective communication with culturally diverse patients; as well as exercising skills in the context of various interactions with patients. Culturally aware nursing care providers are better prepared to provide safe; culturally competent nursing care.

Keywords: learning in a simulation environment; cultural diversity; cultural skills

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Barbara DONIK, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: barbara.donik@um.si, **Anton KOŽELJ**, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: anton.kozelj@um.si, **Maja ŠTIGLIC**, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.stiglic@um.si, **Gabrielle Tracy McCLELLAND**, PhD, Full Professor, University of Bradford, School of Health Studies, Bradford, United Kingdom

Uvod

Kulturna usposobljenost zdravstvenih delavcev je opredeljena kot pomemben dejavnik zagotavljanja varnosti pacientov. Pomemben vidik pridobivanja kulturnih kompetenc je učenje v simulacijskem okolju. Namen prispevka je predstaviti pomen optimiziranja varnosti pacienta s pridobivanjem kulturnih kompetenc v simulacijskem okolju.

Metode

Uporabljen je bil kvalitativni raziskovalni pristop. Kot metoda dela je bila uporabljena metoda skupinske diskusije. Raziskava je bila izvedena v obliki znanstvene kavarne; kjer so bile izvedene razprave v manjših skupinah; ki se organizirano spremljajo z načinom poročanja enega izmed predstavnikov skupine v obliki kratkih povzetkov mnenj oziroma diskusije skupine. Ob koncu diskusije je bil narejen povzetek predstavljenih izhodišč posameznih skupin in vodena skupinska diskusija z namenov vzpostavitve skupnih stališč.

Rezultati

Udeleženci v raziskavi izpostavljajo; da so ključne strategije učenja v simulacijskem okolju za zagotavljanje varnosti kulturno raznolikega pacienta: učenje o različnih kulturnih karakteristikah; učenje in izražanje lastnih stališč in vrednot; učenje asertivnega pristopa v komunikaciji; treningi komunikacije; vključevanje specifičnih kulturnih raznolikosti pacienta v poučevanje ter v pripravo scenarijev in učenje kako pristopiti h kulturno raznolikemu pacientu.

Diskusija in zaključek

Z učenjem v simulacijskem okolju lahko študenti in zdravstveni delavci pridobivajo kulturne kompetence predvsem na področju učinkovite komunikacije s kulturno raznolikimi pacienti; kot tudi izvajajo večšine v kontekstu različnih interakcij s pacienti. Kulturno ozaveščeni izvajalci zdravstvene nege so tako boljše pripravljene za zagotavljanje varne kulturno kompetentne zdravstvene nege.

Ključne besede: učenje v simulacijskem okolju; kulturna raznolikost; kulturna usposobljenost

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS AMONG NURSES

BARBARA ŚLUSARSKA; AGNIESZKA CHRZAN-RODAK; BARBARA NIEDORYS; GRZEGORZ NOWICKI

Introduction

The profession of nurse has many requirements: not only specialist medical knowledge and skills; but also social competence in taking care of patients. This competence provides better communication with patients; establishing and maintaining a therapeutic relationship and motivation of the patient. The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between social competence and a state of general mental health among the study group.

Material and method

The cross-sectional study was conducted in a group of 291 professionally active nurses in Eastern Poland; with the Social Competence Questionnaire (KKS); Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28).

Results

The overall result for social competence of nurses was low (36.1% of respondents) and average (34.4%). The

level of stress among study group was at the average level (52.6%). Out of the four analyzed indicators of the GHQ-28; the lowest mean score ($M=2.46$) related to the symptoms of depression. 38.1% of respondents showed an average level of mental health in the range of 5-6 sten.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this study nurses most often showed an average and low level of social competence. The overall level of mental health disorders decreases with the increase of the nurses' social skills. Therefore; social competence prevents from psychosocial exhaustion in the profession of nurse. There is a need for further research on social competence among nurses in order to build a holistic approach to patient care and protecting nurses from burning out syndrome.

Keywords: social skills; nursing; burning out syndrome

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Barbara ŚLUSARSKA, Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, e-mail: basiaslusarska@gmail.com, **Agnieszka CHRZAN-RODAK**, PhD student at the Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, e-mail: agnieszkachrzan607@gmail.com, **Barbara NIEDORYS**, PhD student at the Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland, **Grzegorz NOWICKI**, Medical University of Lublin, Faculty of Health Sciences, Lublin, Poland

QUALITY OF NURSING DOCUMENTATION IN TERMS OF PERSON-CENTREDNESS: RESULTS OF PILOT STUDY -

KAKOVOST NEGOVALNE DOKUMENTACIJE Z VIDIKA

OSREDOTOČENOSTI NA OSEBO: REZULTATI PILOTNE RAZISKAVE

MAJA KLANČNIK GRUDEN; DOMINIKA VRBNJAK; MAJDA PAJNKIHAR; GREGOR ŠTIGLIC

Introduction

The introduction of an electronic health records contributes to a higher quality of records. It is important to include person-centred approach into nursing which promotes therapeutic relationships between staff; service users and others significant to them.

The purpose of the pilot study was to explore nursing documentation in acute care setting from the view point of person-centred processes; to find differences between electronic and paper-based documentation; and to test the categorization matrix for deductive content analysis.

Methods

A pilot qualitative research study was conducted that based on the theoretical framework of person-centred nursing that was introduced by McCormack and McCance. Using a deductive content analysis; we analysed two nursing documents of children with acute respiratory disease; that were available in electronic and paper-based form.

Results

Patient documentation contains evidence of some elements of person-centred processes; although gaps were observed in the following areas: awareness of patient's values and beliefs; knowledge of patient's spiritual dimension; care planning related with a three-dimensional picture of the patient; participatory decision-making; evidence of connectedness with the patient; dealing with patient's concerns. No significant differences between the electronic and the paper-based electronic health records were found.

Discussion and conclusion

The proper structure of nursing documentation encourage nurses to implement nursing care that is more person-centred. The categorization matrix used in the pilot study is an appropriate tool for analysing the documentation regarding the person-centred processes.

Keywords: nursing; theory; electronic health record; acute care setting; content analysis

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Maja KLANČNIK GRUDEN, M.S., Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, University Clinical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.klancnik@um.si, **Dominika VRBNJAK**, PhD, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: dominika.vrbnjak@um.si, **Majda PAJNKIHAR**, PhD, Full Professor, RN, FAAN, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: majda.pajnkihar@um.si, **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, Ph.D., University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si

Uvod

Uvajanje elektronskega zdravstvenega zapisa prispeva k večji kakovosti zapisov; pri tem pa je pomembno; da je vključen pristop osredotočenosti na osebo; ki spodbujajo terapevtske odnose med osebjem; uporabniki storitev in njim pomembnimi drugimi.

Namen pilotne raziskave je bil analizirati negovalno dokumentacijo hospitaliziranih pacientov z vidika procesov osredotočenosti na osebo; poiskati razlike med elektronsko in pisno dokumentacijo ter testirati kategorizacijsko matriko za deduktivno vsebinsko analizo.

Metode

Izvedena je bila pilotna kvalitativna raziskava; v kateri smo za teoretični okvir uporabili teorijo osredotočenosti na osebo avtorjev McCormack in McCance. S pomočjo deduktivne analize vsebine smo analizirali dve negovalni dokumentaciji otrok z akutnim respiratornim obolenjem; ki sta bili dosegljivi v elektronski in pisni obliki.

Rezultati

Dokumentacija pacientov vsebuje dokaze o prisotnosti nekaterih elementov procesov osredotočenosti na osebo; vendar pa so opažene vrzeli predvsem na naslednjih področjih: seznanjenost z vrednotami in prepričanji; poznavanje duhovne dimenzije pacienta; skladnost načrtovanja s trodimenzionalno sliko pacienta; sodelovanje pri odločanju; dokaz o povezanosti s pacientom; obravnava pacientovih skrbi. Pomembnih razlik med elektronsko in pisno obliko ni bilo zaznati.

Diskusija in zaključek

Struktura negovalne dokumentacije spodbuja medicinske sestre k izvajanju bolj na osebo osredotočene zdravstvene nege. Kategorizacijska matrika uporabljena v pilotni raziskavi predstavlja ustrezen pripomoček za analizo dokumentacije glede procesov osredotočenosti na osebo.

Ključne besede: zdravstvena nega; teorija; elektronski zdravstveni zapis; akutna zdravstvena obravnava; analiza vsebine



LITERATURE REVIEW: COMPARISON OF EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF DIRECT ACTING ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS VS. WARFARIN: IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE

LORI A. DAMBAUGH

Introduction

For 50 years; warfarin has been the only drug approved for the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation. Recently; four direct acting oral anticoagulants (DOAC) have been approved for use. Despite numerous clinical trials demonstrating safety and efficacy comparable to that of warfarin; the adoption of these agents has been protracted. The hesitation to prescribe remains; due to concerns in dosing in special populations; lack of laboratory monitoring and lack of antidotes for some agents.

Methods

literature search was completed using CINHAL; Cochrane Library and PubMed. The search terms included "warfarin"; "direct acting oral anticoagulants"; "nursing"; "safety"; and "efficacy" in combination. To identify safety; and efficacy in the use of DOACs; a comprehensive review of selected articles was conducted. Rapid Critical Appraisal Tools for

randomized control trials and systematic reviews by Melnyk and Fineout-Overholt was utilized for literature critique. A final yield of 20 articles were included.

Results

Randomized control trials established non-inferiority in DOAC versus warfarin and a decreased risk of cerebrovascular bleeding. Concern remains that these studies performed in controlled settings may not be generalizable to a heterogeneous population with multiple comorbidities.

Discussion and Conclusion

DOACs have been found to be effective in preventing stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation. Despite; their safety profiles; education and usage of clinical practice guidelines are imperative for nurses to safely administer these high-risk medications.

Keywords: medications; adverse events

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Lori A. DAMBAUGH, Associate Professor, DNP, CNS, RN, ACCNS-AG, PCCN, St. John Fisher College Wegmans School of Nursing, Rochester, United States of America, e-mail: ldambaugh@sjfc.edu

QUALITY OF LIFE AND ITS PREDICTORS AMONG PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

JINGJING HU; YUEXIAN TAO

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the current quality of life among patients with coronary heart disease; and to explore the predictors and mechanism about quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease.

Methods

A survey was conducted among 392 patients with coronary heart disease in Hangzhou; China by convenient sampling method. Single factor analysis; multiple linear regression and structural equation modeling were employed to explore the predictors influencing the quality of life of patients with coronary heart disease.

Results

The overall score of quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease is (72.46 ± 16.15) ; which is higher than that in Chinese norm. Univariate analysis shows that self-care agency; social support; general health and

physical functioning were positively correlated to quality of life; and patients with anxiety; depression and type D personality had lower quality of life. Structural equation model shows 8 significant paths affecting the quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease. General health has a direct effect on quality of life. Type D personality; physical functioning and anxiety have indirect effects on quality of life. Social support and self-care agency have both direct and indirect effects on quality of life.

Conclusion

Social support; general health and self-care agency are the most important factors influencing quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease.

Keywords: coronary heart disease; quality of life; China; structural equation model

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

JingJing HU, Hangzhou Normal University, Medical College, Nursing School, Hangzhou, China, e-mail: boise2008@qq.com, Yuexian TAO, Ph.D., Hangzhou Normal University, Medical College, Nursing School, Hangzhou, e-mail: 123594710@qq.com

INFORMING A MODEL FOR SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WITH CARE – AN EXPLORATION OF THE VIEWS OF SERVICE USERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

SUZANNE DENIEFFE; MARGARET DENNY; CLAIRE O’GORMAN; FRANCES FINN

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'

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Suzanne DENIEFFE, Ph.D.,MSc.,BSc., RNT.,RGN.,RPN, Waterford Institute of Technology, School of Health Sciences, Waterford, Ireland, e-mail: sdenieffe@wit.ie, Dr Margaret DENNY, D.Phil.,MPhil.,BSc, PGDipED.,RNT.,RBT, Waterford Institute of Technology, School of Health Sciences, Waterford, Ireland, Dr Claire O’GORMAN, PhD, PGDip BSc,RGN, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland, Dr Frances FINN, Edd, MAEd, MSN,BSc, RGN, Waterford Institute of Technology, School of Health Sciences, Waterford, Ireland

HOW STRESSFUL CAN REANIMATION PROCEDURES BE? – KAKO STRESNI SO LAHKO REANIMACIJSKI POSTOPKI?

ANTON KOŽELJ; MATEJ STRNAD; MAJA STRAUSS

Introduction

One of the most stressful situation in emergency medicine is a cardiac arrest. Sudden cardiac arrest is an extremely urgent and therefore very stressful situation for all concerned. Action must be taken immediately and appropriately. Because of this; the pressure on healthcare staff present at the event is high; and it may be resulting in many consequences.

Methods

We will use a literature study to examine the relevant information that has already been published on this subject. We did literature review and analyses of the three databases: ScienceDirect; PubMed and Web of science.

Results

We have found a total of 397 retrieved studies; and 12 were included in the detailed analysis. In a detail analyses we establish that a nurses and paramedic who

are involved in a resuscitation cases may experience several unwanted physical and psychological feelings that they have influence in their personal and professional life.

Discussion and conclusion

During the literature study we have found that the topic is very important for research. Continuous contact with death may present an impactful experience for health care professionals resulting from their work in the health emergency system. In many cases healthcare professionals don't have any standardized coping strategies; or they need professional help; after experiencing a traumatic or stressful situation. Each nurse tries to find her/his own way to cope with stress and other unpleasant symptom's.

Keywords: nurse; basic life support; advanced life support; stress; experience.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Anton KOŽELJ, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: anton.kozelj@um.si, **Matej STRNAD**, PhD, Assistant Professor, Health Center dr. Adolf Drolc Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia, **Maja STRAUSS** Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.strauss@um.si

Uvod

Med eno izmed najbolj stresnih stanj v zdravstvu lahko prištevamo situacije nenadnega srčnega zastoja. Zahtevane ukrepe je potrebno izvesti v najkrajšem možnem času. Prostora za napake ob tem ni. Zaradi tega je pritisk na zdravstveno osebje velik. Le ta pa lahko pušča določene posledice na omenjenem osebju.

Metode

Izvedli smo pregled literature na tematiko soočanja s stresom med medicinskimi sestrami; ki sodelujejo v postopkih oživljanja. Pregledali smo tri podatkovne baze: ScienceDirect; PubMed in Web of science. Izvedli smo analizo; oceno in podrobno predstavitev izbranih člankov.

Rezultati

Po pregledu literature smo našli 397 člankov. Dvanajst smo jih vključili v podrobno analizo. V analizi

izpostavljamo ugotovitve avtorjev; da sodelovanje v postopkih reanimacije lahko pušča nekatere manjše; ali večje neželene posledice na omenjenem kadru. Te pa se lahko odražajo v njihovem osebnem ali poklicnem življenju.

Razprava in zaključek

Med študijo literature smo ugotovili; da je tema zelo aktualna in še vedno premalo raziskana. Stalni stik s smrtjo zdravstvenim delavcem predstavlja določen stres; s katerim se spopadajo na različne načine. Pogosto nimajo na voljo standardiziranih institucionalnih strategij obvladovanja oz. soočanja s posledicami. Vsaka medicinska sestra poskuša najti svoj način obvladovanja stresa ter drugih neprijetnih simptomov.

Ključne besede: medicinska sestra; temeljni postopki oživljanja; dodatni postopki oživljanja; stres; doživljanje.

KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS ABOUT PROBIOTICS - SEZNANJENOST ZDRAVSTVENIH DELAVCEV S PROBIOTIKI

SABINA FIJAN; TJAŠA SKORNIŠEK; MATEJA LORBER

Uvod

Probiotične mikroorganizme zaužijemo pretežno z živili in prehranskimi dopolnili; v manjši meri pa z zdravili. Znanstveno dokazano skrajšajo čas driske; spodbujajo črevesni imunski sistem; pomagajo pri zaprtju; uničujejo patogene mikroorganizme; lajšajo simptome različnih črevesnih bolezni. Zaradi vseh teh koristnih vplivov probiotikov je pomembno; da so zdravstveni delavci čimbolj seznanjeni z njimi. V tem namen je bila izvedena raziskava o seznanjenosti zdravstvenih delavcev s probiotiki.

Metode

Uporabljena je bila kvantitativna metodologija raziskovanja. Kot raziskovalni instrument je bil v okviru anketiranja uporabljen validiran vprašalnik; s katerim se je ugotavljalo poznavanje probiotikov med zdravstvenimi delavci. Uporabljen je bil priložnostni vzorec. V raziskavi je bilo anketiranih 44 zdravstvenih delavcev ene izmed slovenskih bolnišnic. Podatki so se zbirali v mesecu juniju v letu 2016. Za ugotavljanje statistično značilne razlike v poznavanju probiotikov glede na stopnjo izobrazbe se je uporabil Mann-Witney U-test. Pred pričetkom raziskave je bilo pridobljeno soglasje sodelujoče institucije.

Rezultati

Iz rezultatov je razvidno; da zdravstveni delavci poznajo probiotike dobro; saj definicijo pozna 84 % anketirancev. Večina anketirancev probiotike tudi sama uporablja; največkrat preventivno. Največ informacij o probiotikih so dobili na delovnem mestu; vendar si večina želi pridobiti še več informacij. Statistično značilne razlike v poznavanju probiotikov glede na stopnjo izobrazbe ($Z=-0,98$; $p=0,328$) niso bile zaznane.

Diskusija in zaključek

Dokazano je; da probiotiki dobro vplivajo na telo; zato je njihova uporaba pomembna. Raziskava je pokazala dobro seznanjenost zdravstvenih delavcev o probiotikih; saj lahko le na ta način svetujejo njihovo uporabo in s tem posledično pripomorejo k zdravju ljudi.

Ključne besede: koristni mikroorganizmi; poznavanje; zdravje; zaposleni; informacije

Keywords: beneficial microbes; acquaintance; health; employees; information

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Sabina FIJAN, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sabina.fijan@um.si, Tjaša SKORNIŠEK, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, Mateja LORBER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: mateja.lorber@um.si

LEGAL REGULATION OF ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION WITHIN EUROTRANSPLANT - PRAVNA UREDITEV DAROVANJA ORGANOV IN TKIV V OKVIRU EUROTRANSPLANTA

IGOR ROBERT ROJ; SUZANA KRALJIĆ

Introduction

Eurotransplant is a non-profit organization joining transplantation centres; laboratories; and donor hospitals from eight countries: Austria; Belgium; Croatia; Luxemburg; Hungary; Germany; the Netherlands; and Slovenia. All countries within Eurotransplant are governed by the legislation covering the field of organ and tissue donation. The purpose of the study is to review and analyse the existing literature and present different legal regulations of organ and tissue donation in individual countries within Eurotransplant.

Methods

For theoretical background; we used a descriptive work method for literature review and analysis. Data collection was performed by reviewing the databases PubMed; ScienceDirect; Web of Science; Wiley Online Library and Google Scholar. Literature review was carried out with the following Keywords: Eurotransplant; legislation; and organ donation.

Results

The study results have shown that legal regulation of organ and tissue donation as well as the system for decisions regarding donation varies among the

countries. Legal regulation is defined by different laws; byelaws and rules applying in member countries; uniform and binding are also European directive; conventions; protocols; and World Health Organization documents covering organ and tissue donation. The system of decisions regarding donation is regulated as follows: presumed consent and informed consent (Germany and the Netherlands).

Discussion and conclusion

There is no legal regulation which would uniformly regulate organ and tissue donation within Eurotransplant. The countries included in the organization of Eurotransplant have adopted different national legislation; all member countries follow the European directives and conventions and generally follow the World Health Organization documentation in the field of organ and tissue donation. The countries also do not share a uniform manner of defining organ and tissue donation. The key assignment of the organization is to prepare uniform legal base regarding the system of defining organ and tissue donation.

Keywords: Eurotransplant; organ donation; legislation;

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Igor Robert ROJ, Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, University Clinical Centre Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: igorrobort.roj@um.si

Suzana KRALJIĆ, Associate Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Law, Mladinska ulica 9, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: suzana.kraljic@um.si

Uvod

Eurotransplant je organizacija; ki združuje transplantacijske centre; laboratorije in donorske bolnišnice iz osmih držav. V mrežo so vključene Avstrija; Belgija; Hrvaška; Luksemburg; Madžarska; Nemčija; Nizozemska in Slovenija. Vse države imajo urejeno zakonodajo na področju darovanja organov in tkiv. Namen raziskave je pregledati in analizirati obstoječo literaturo ter predstaviti različno pravno ureditev darovanja organov in tkiv posameznih držav v Eurotransplantu.

Metode

Izveden je bil pregled in analiza literature; uporabili smo deskriptivno metodo dela. Zbiranje podatkov je potekalo v podatkovnih bazah: PubMed; ScienceDirect; Web of Science; Wiley Online Library in Google Scholar. Pregled literature je potekal s ključnimi besedami v angleškem jeziku: "Eurotransplant"; "legislation"; "organ donation".

Rezultati

Rezultati raziskave so pokazali; da je pravna ureditev darovanja organov in tkiv ter sistema za odločitev glede

darovanja različna. Pravno ureditev določajo zakoni; podzakonski akti in pravilniki; ki veljajo v državah članicah; enotne in zavezujoče so direktive Evropske unije; konvencije; protokoli ter dokumenti Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije s področja darovanja organov in tkiv. Sistem odločitve glede darovanja je urejen na dva načina: domnevna privolitev in informirana privolitev. Slednjo imata Nemčija in Nizozemska.

Diskusija in zaključek

Pravne ureditve; ki bi enotno urejala darovanje organov in tkiv v okviru Eurotransplanta ni. Države vključene v organizacijo imajo različne zakone; sprejete na nacionalni ravni; vse članice upoštevajo Evropske direktive in konvencije ter večinoma sledijo dokumentom Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije. Prav tako nimajo enotno urejenega sistema opredelitve glede darovanja organov in tkiv. Ključna naloga je; da se pripravijo enotne pravne podlage glede sistema opredelitve darovanja organov in tkiv.

Ključne besede: Eurotransplant; darovanje organov; zakonodaja

THE IMPORTANCE OF ERGONOMIC SEATING - POMEMBNOST ERGONOMSKEGA SEDENJA

DAVID HALOŽAN; JADRANKA STRIČEVIĆ

Uvod

S pomembnostjo ergonomskega sedenja so povezani številni mehanizmi; preko katerih lahko dolgotrajno sedenje in neergonomski stol negativno vplivata na hrbtenične strukture in funkcije trupa. ter s tem prispevata k nastanku in/ali vztrajanju bolečine v vratnem ali spodnjem delu hrbtenice. Namen prispevka je ovrednotiti akutni vpliv osem-urnega delovnika medicinske sestre pri sedenju na izbrane senzorično-motorične funkcije trupa in gibalne sposobnosti.

Metode

V raziskavi so sodelovale zdrave osebe; ki opravljajo delo sede v ambulanti in so sklop meritev opravile dvakrat; in sicer pred ter po delovniku. Merili smo največje pasivne obsege gibov v kolku; največji obseg giba ledvenega in prsnega dela trupa med predklonom stoje; kinestezijo trupa; anticipatorne posturalne prilagoditve na nenadne pričakovane motnje ter posturalne refleksne reakcije na nenadne obremenitve preko rok. Za ugotavljanje razlik pred in po delovniku smo uporabili t-test.

Rezultati

Po delovniku se je pri anticipatornih posturalnih prilagoditvah zmanjšala amplituda odziva ($p = 0;011$) in variabilnost amplitude ($p = 0;018$) pri mišici obliquus externus abdominis ter variabilnost amplitude pri mišici erector spinae ($p = 0;046$). Pri PRR se je zmanjšala latenca odziva ($p = 0;039$) pri mišici obliquus externus abdominis. Pokazal se je trend zmanjšane obsega ekstenzije kolka in večje repozicijske napake trupa.

Diskusija in zaključek

Osem-urni delovnik v ambulanti pri delu medicinske sestre akutno neugodno vpliva na posturalne funkcije trupa. Kaže se tudi trend zmanjšanja največjega obsega giba ekstenzije kolka in slabše kinestetične zaznave trupa. Medicinskim sestram svetujemo uvedbo aktivnih odmorov med delom in rekreacijo v prostem času. Po dolgotrajnem sedenju odsvetujemo takojšnje težje fizične aktivnosti.

Ključne besede: bolečina v spodnjem delu hrbta; sedenje; anticipatorne posturalne prilagoditve; posturalne refleksne reakcije

Keywords: low back pain; seating; anticipatory postural adjustments; postural reflex responses

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

David HALOŽAN, Asistent Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: david.halozan@um.si,
Jadranka STRIČEVIĆ, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: jadranka.stricevic@um.si

SHIFT WORK AND HEALTH NUTRITION - IZMENSKO DELO IN ZDRAV NAČIN PREHRANJEVANJA

MAJA STRAUSS; SABINA LIČEN; JANA GORIUP

Uvod

Delo v izmenah vpliva na posameznikovo zdravje; življenjski slog; varnost; kvaliteto življenja kot tudi na delovno storilnost. Življenjski slog; ki vključuje tudi način prehranjevanja; je ena izmed ključnih determinant zdravja.

Metode

Izvedena je bila presečna opazovalna raziskava; v katero so bile vključene medicinske sestre dveh zdravstvenih ustanov v severovzhodni Sloveniji (n=87); vzorčenje je bilo priložnostno; podatke smo zbrali s pomočjo anketnega vprašalnika »Health Promoting Lifestyles Profile II«; po predhodnem dvojnem slepem prevajanju. Statistična analiza je bila narejena s pomočjo računalniškega programa SPSS.

Rezultati

V raziskavi je sodelovalo 13% moških in 87% žensk. Cronbach Alfa test za sklop vprašanj; ki se nanašajo na prehranjevanje je bil $\alpha=0,642$. Anketirance smo razdelili

v skupino tistih; ki opravljajo delo v izmenah (n=56) in tistih; ki dela ne opravljajo v izmenah (n=31). Na osnovi Mann Whietny U testa ugotavljamo; da pogosto delo v nočnih izmenah; v povprečju vsaj 1 krat tedensko; statistično značilno vpliva na ocenjeno kvaliteto prehranjevanja (U=628; p=0,033).

Diskusija in zaključek

Analiza rezultatov je pokazala; da izmensko delo negativno vpliva na kvaliteto prehranjevanja. Izmenskemu delu se v zdravstveni negi ni mogoče izogniti; saj s tem zagotavljamo kontinuirano obravnavo posameznikov. Posebno pozornost in skrb lahko namenimo zaposlenim; da kljub izmenskemu delu bolje skrbijo za zdravo prehranjevanje.

Ključne besede: medicinske sestre; promocija zdravja; determinante zdravja; nočne izmene

Keywords: nurs; health promotion; determinants of health; night shift

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Maja STRAUSS Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.strauss@um.si, Sabina LIČEN, Assistant Professor, University of Primorska, Faculty of Health Sciences, Izola, Slovenia, Jana GORIUP, PhD, Full Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: jana.goriup@um.si

HEALTHY DIET OFFERS FROM VENDING MACHINES IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS IN SLOVENIA - PONUDBA ZDRAVE PREHRANE V PRODAJNIH AVTOMATIH V ZDRAVSTVENIH IN SOCIALNO VARSTVENIH USTANOVAH V SLOVENIJI

URŠKA ROZMAN; MAJA STRAUSS; PRIMOŽ KOCBEK; SONJA ŠOSTAR TURK

Introduction

Healthy nutrition is one of the key factors contributing to better health; a higher quality of life and the sustainability of health systems. Vending machines are one of the alternatives to food supply; but they usually offer snacks and beverages low in nutritional value and high in calories; fat; salt; and sugar. On the opposite; healthy options are rare. The aim of our survey was to analyze the variety and products nutritional value; offered at vending machines in health and social care institutions in Slovenia.

Methods

Accessible vending machines offers in all Slovenian hospitals (n=26); health centers (n=64) and nursing homes (n=98) were analyzed. Collected nutritional values for products (per 100 ml or per 100g) were used to categorize fat; saturated fat; sugar; salt and fibers with a Dietary traffic light labelling. A descriptive analysis of different product groups was performed.

Results

The vending machines are filled mostly with sugar-sweetened beverages and sweet or salty snacks. Fresh fruits; vegetables and smoothies appear in less than 1%. The majority of sandwiches found in vending machines are made of white bread (71%) and predominantly filled with meat products (68%).

Discussion and conclusion

Developed guidelines should be included in the tender conditions; for the healthy food choice offers. Vending machines should be filled mostly with water; beverages with less or no sugar; yoghurts and milk products (with low sugar); whole grain sandwiches; fresh fruit and vegetables. Drinking of tap water or drinking fountain and usage of own bottles should be promoted.

Ključne besede: ponudba hrane; možnosti zdrave izbire; promocija zdravja

Keywords: food offer; healthy choice opportunity; health promotion

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Urška ROZMAN, Asistent Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: urska.rozman@um.si
Maja STRAUSS, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: maja.strauss@um.si, **Primož KOCBEK**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: primoz.kocbek@um.si, **Sonja ŠOSTAR TURK**, Full Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sonja.sostar@um.si



THE LONG HISTORY OF A CRISIS IN NURSING

JOHN WELLS

Introduction

The early 2000s onwards is marked by warnings about recruitment shortages and retention challenges in Nursing by the International Council of Nurses; the European Commission; the World Health Organisation and many commentators. Two questions need to be asked of these warnings and concerns – those questions are the degree to which the predicted consequences come true and are the proposed solutions successful?

This paper surveys the issues about nursing recruitment and retention since the late 1920s to 2017. The paper explores what solutions; if any; were proposed and whether or not they worked.

Method

A review of the extant literature was conducted from 1930 to 2017.

Results

Nursing history is punctuated by recurrent themes of crisis. Each time warnings of their impact have stated the negative consequences on patient care and the sustainability of the profession. And yet these have not really been borne out over the long term. However; more recent issues do seem to indicate a shift in relation to the long term impacts.

Discussion/ Conclusion

The history of recruitment and retention in the nursing profession is one of recurrent expressed complaints and fears for the future of nursing usually revolving around complaints about occupational stress; low pay and diminished status. However; across time the profession has expanded in both numbers and occupational autonomy - fears for the future have been largely not borne out. More recently; a combination of demographic and socio-economic changes may mean that into the future some of the past fears may become realities.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

John WELLS, PhD, Full Professor, Waterford Institute of Technology, School of Health Sciences, Waterford, Ireland, e-mail: jswells@wit.ie



THE APPLICATION OF A CHINESE VERSION OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CARING CULTURE

YUEXIAN TAO; JINGJING HU

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to translate a questionnaire on caring culture into Chinese version and test the reliability and validity of Chinese version of caring culture.

Methods

The English version of caring dimensions' inventory by Watson was translated into Chinese version. The cross-culture adaptation was conducted through consultation of expert. The meaningful equivalent was compared by translating the Chinese version back into English and compared it with the original English version. Using the translated questionnaire; a survey with a convenient sample was conducted on nursing bachelor students in May 2017 in a Chinese comprehensive university. The questionnaires were administrated in classrooms by the researchers. In total; 316 valid questionnaires were collected with a response in 98%.

Results

The critical ration of each item in the Chinese version of questionnaire were significant ($t=3.363\sim 12.325; p<0.01$). The correlation coefficients between each item score and total score ranged from $0.237\sim 0.733$ ($p<0.01$). Five factors were extracted by exploratory factor analysis; which accounted for 60.15% of the variance. The split half reliability was 0.870. The Chinese version of questionnaire have good reliability and validly. The average score of 316 Chinese nursing undergraduates was 100.25 ± 11.80 .

Discussion and Conclusions

The Chinese version of caring culture is composed of professional skills; considering patient's feeling; taking care of daily life; accompany and honest; empathy. The Chinese version of caring culture is reliable and valid and can be used to measure nursing students' caring culture.

Keywords: caring culture; questionnaire; China; nursing students

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Yuexian TAO, Ph.D., Hangzhou Normal University, Medical College, Nursing School, Hangzhou, China, e-mail: 123594710@qq.com, JingJing HU, Hangzhou Normal University, Medical College, Nursing School, Hangzhou, China, e-mail: boise2008@qq.com

“I WAS LIKE A FISH OUT OF WATER”: A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION OF THE EXPERIENCES OF NEWLY QUALIFIED NURSES IN SCOTLAND”

ROSIE STENHOUSE; AUSTYN SNOWDEN; SZU-SZU HO

Introduction/background

Newly qualified nurses are at higher risk of leaving the profession in the first year than other staff. This paper explores the experience of newly qualified nurses in relation to their experience of the workplace environment and the impact of being a newly qualified nurse on the individual and their work-life interface.

Methods

Telephone interviews (n= 2) about participants' experience of the workplace; the transition to being a newly qualified nurse; and their home-life balance as part of a longitudinal mixed method study of newly qualified nurses. Thematic analysis identified 4 themes: not fitting into the work environment; feeling supported; coping emotionally; having a growth mindset.

Results

Lack of fit with the work environment were based on the lack of resources; interference of work with their home life; and a feeling of being on their own. Those who felt supported identified the workplace invested in them; working hours supported a better home life; and experienced collegiality at work.

Discussion and conclusion

Findings draw attention to the link between the experience of the work place; the impact of work on home life; and the participant's experience of their job. Where there is a lack of fit between the person's expectations; life context out with their job; and the job environment participants experience distress and this impacts their long term vision of remaining in the profession.

Keywords: newly qualified nurses; workplace; work-life balance

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

ROSIE STENHOUSE, PhD, Full Professor, The University of Edinburgh, School of Health in Social Science, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, e-mail: Rosie.Stenhouse@ed.ac.uk, AUSTYN SNOWDEN, PhD, Full Professor, Edinburgh Napier University, School of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Care, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, SZU-SZU HO PhD, Full Professor, The University of Edinburgh, School of Health in Social Science, Edinburgh, United Kingdom



UNDERPERFORMING STUDENTS IN NURSING FUNDAMENTALS SIMULATIONS OF ADULT PATIENT: EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS WHO FAIL - NEUSPEŠNI ŠTUDENTJE PRI PRAKTIČNIH VAJAH V SIMULIRANEM OKOLJU ZA ZDRAVSTVENO NEGO ODRASLEGA PACIENTA: IZKUŠNJE NEUSPEŠNIH ŠTUDENTOV

ZVONKA FEKONJA; SERGEJ KMETEC; NATAŠA MLINAR RELJIĆ; JASMINA NERAT

Uvod

Večina študentov uspešno konča praktične vaje v simuliranem okolju za zdravstveno nego odraslega pacienta. Vendar pa nekateri študentje ne prikažejo znanja na pričakovani ravni zaradi različnih dejavnikov. Namen prispevka je predstaviti izkušnje študentov, ki so bili neuspešni na zaključnem ocenjevanju osnovnih kliničnih veščin na področju zdravstvene nege odraslega pacienta v simuliranem okolju.

Metode

Uporabljen je bil kvalitativen pristop z uporabo vsebinske analize besedila. Namenski vzorec je zajemal 6 študentov. Podatki so bili pridobljeni s pomočjo pisnih samorefleksij za opis izkušenj študentov glede njihovega zaključnega ocenjevanja v simuliranem okolju. Uporabljen je bil Gibbsov refleksivni krog; ki je študentu pomagal strukturirati pisanje samorefleksije.

Rezultati

Pri analizi samorefleksij so bile identificirane štiri glavne tematske kategorije: (1) Neuspeh na kolokviju; (2) Prizadevanje za uspešno opravljen kolokvij; (3) Tutorstvo prispeva k uspehu in (4) Resursi.

Diskusija in zaključek

Na neuspešno preverjanje znanja v simuliranem okolju vpliva več dejavnikov. Kot najpogostejši vzrok so študentje največkrat izpostavili čustvene vzroke kot so trema in strah; strokovne napake; neznanje; površnost in razlike v poučevanju med učitelji. Zaradi neuspeha so bili žalostni; obupani in razočarani. Pri njih se je pojavil tudi občutek jeze in nesposobnosti; kot da ne bodo ničesar mogli doseči v življenju. Ves čas trajanja praktičnih vaj so si prizadevali za uspešno opravljanje preverjanje znanja na način; da so se najprej posvetili teoretičnim vsebinam in nato osvojene vsebine utrdili z vajo. Za uspešno končanje praktičnih vaj so izpostavili pomen in vlogo izkušenega učitelja pri izvedbi praktičnih vaj; potrebo po večjem številu ur za vadbo in pomoč tutorjev.

Ključne besede: ocenjevanje; neuspešnost; študent; simulirano okolje; izkušnje

Keywords: evaluation; failure; student; simulated environment; experience

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Zvonka FEKONJA, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: zvonka.fekonja@um.si,
Sergej KMETEC, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sergej.kmetec@um.si,
Nataša MLINAR RELJIĆ, Senior Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: natasa.mlinar@um.si,
Jasmina NERAT, Lecturer, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: jasmina.nerat@um.si

LEARNING ORAL HYGIENE WITH GAMIFICATION AND SMART ACCESSORIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF MOBILE PHONE APPS -

UPORABA IGRIFIKACIJE IN PAMETNIH DODATKOV ZA UČENJE ORALNE HIGIENE: SISTEMATIČNI PREGLED MOBILNIH APLIKACIJ

NINO FIJAČKO; GREGOR ŠTIGLIC; PRIMOŽ KOCBEK; LEONA CILAR; LUCIJA GOSAK

Introduction

Poor oral hygiene is acknowledged as a major public health problem in Slovenia as well as in Europe; therefore dental education and prevention must be approached at all levels. Maintaining good oral hygiene in a child is a challenging task where new motivational strategies; such as the use of game elements and smart accessories in mobile apps; represent a great potential.

Methods

We performed a systematic review of mobile apps in online Google Play Store where we used the combination of different Keywords and inclusion and exclusion criteria to obtain a final set of content-relevant mobile apps. The detailed analysis included mobile apps in English language for oral hygiene which contained game elements and smart accessories.

Results

Using the specific Keywords; we found 1.000 mobile apps. By applying additional exclusion and inclusion

criteria; the final set was reduced to 25 (2 %) mobile apps. Thirteen (52 %) mobile apps needed a smart accessory in the form of smart electric toothbrushes for proper functioning; while the other twelve used smart accessories in the form of smart attachments (48 %). The most frequently represented game elements in the mobile apps in connection with smart accessories were time pressure (22/25; 88 %); point systems (19/25; 76 %); achievements (16/25; 64 %); and feedback (13/25; 52 %).

Discussion and Conclusion

In our opinion; the use of more modern motivational approaches via gamification can play an important role in the implementation of a healthy oral hygiene in children.

Keywords: mobile health; dental hygiene; game elements; smart gadgets; Google Play Store

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Nino FIJAČKO, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: nino.fijacko@um.si, **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, PhD, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si, **Primož KOCBEK**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: primoz.kocbek@um.si, **Leona CILAR**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: leona.cilar1@um.si, **Lucija GOSAK**, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Uvod

V Sloveniji; kot tudi v Evropi; predstavlja slaba oralna higiena velik javnozdravstveni problem; kjer zobozdravstvena vzgoja in preventiva predstavljata enega izmed najpomembnejših pristopov v promociji zdravja. Ohranjanje dobre oralne higiene pri otroku je zahtevna naloga; zato velik potencial predstavljajo nove motivacijske strategije; kot so uporaba mobilnih aplikacij s podporo elementov iger in pametnih dodatkov.

Metode

Izvedli smo sistematični pregled mobilnih aplikacij v spletni trgovini Google Play Store; kjer smo s kombinacijo različnih ključnih besed in vključitvenimi ter izključitvenimi kriterijev prišli do končnega števila vsebinsko ustreznih mobilnih aplikacij. V podrobno analizo so bile vključene angleške brezplačne in plačljive mobilne aplikacije za oralno higieno; ki vsebujejo uporabo elementov iger in pametnih dodatkov.

Rezultati

S pomočjo ključnih besed smo našli 1000 zadetkov. Na podlagi vključitvenih in izključitvenih kriterijev smo v

končno analizo vključili 25 (2 %) najdenih mobilnih aplikacij. Trinajst (52 %) mobilnih aplikacij potrebuje za pravilno delovanje pametni pripomoček v obliki električnih zobnih ščetk; ostalih dvanajst pa v obliki pametnih nastavkov (48 %). Najpogosteje zastopani elementi iger v mobilnih aplikacijah v povezavi s pametnimi dodatki so časovna stiska (22/25; 88 %); točkovni sistemi (19/25; 76 %); dosežki (16/25; 64 %) in povratne informacije (13/25; 52 %).

Diskusija in zaključek

Raziskava je pokazala; da le majhen delež mobilnih aplikacij uporablja kombinacijo elementov iger in pametnih dodatkov za spodbujanje uporabnika k rednemu izvajanju ustne higiene. Glede na dobljene rezultate lahko sklepamo; da ima uporaba sodobnejših motivacijskih pristopov z uporabo igrifikacije pomembno vlogo pri izvajanju oralne higiene pri otrocih.

Ključne besede: mobilno zdravje; ustna higiena; elementi igre; pametni pripomočki; Google Play Store

EVALUATION OF SATISFACTION OF NURSING STUDENTS IN CLINICAL TRAINING - EVALVACIJA ZADOVOLJSTVA ŠTUDENTOV ZDRAVSTVENE NEGE NA KLINIČNEM USPOSABLJANJU

MARTA SMODIŠ; SEDINA KALENDER SMAJLOVIĆ; MATEJA BAHUN

Introduction

Clinical training is one of the most important areas of education for students in nursing where they transfer theoretical knowledge to practical. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there is a difference in students' satisfaction in clinical training in relation to the academic year.

Methods

Study was conducted by a quantitative research method. We used a questionnaire for measuring student satisfaction in clinical training. We included nursing students on first-cycle study program Nursing Care in Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care. The sample consisted of 125 students in the academic year 2014/2015; 183 students in 2015/2016; 187 students in 2016/2017 and 175 students in 2017/2018. The data was processed with the SPSS 22.0. We calculated the basic statistics.

Results

The lowest average values in evaluated statements in the academic year 2017/2018 are regarding the individual student work: "Individual student work

encourages critical thinking." (PV = 4.25) and "I am deepening my expertise with the individual student work." (PV = 4.27). Otherwise; all other claims on the 5-point Likert scale are estimated at average 4.3 or more and have been stable for the last four years. Assessment of statement "Inclusion in performing medical-technical interventions." (PV = 4.41) and assessment of clinical mentor's support at inclusion in the clinical setting (PV = 4.4); slightly improved compared to the previous years; with no statistical significance.

Discussion and Conclusion

The research showed that the cooperation between mentor and student during the clinical training is very important. Cooperation is also reflected in better results. Very important factors for the development of knowledge in nursing care are student's initiative and mentor's encouragement.

Keywords: clinical training; nursing students; education; mentor's support

Ključne besede: klinično usposabljanje; študenti zdravstvene nege; izobraževanje; podpora mentorja

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Marta SMODIŠ, Lecturer, Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, Jesenice, Slovenia, e-mail: msmodis@fzab.si, **Sedina KALENDER SMAJLOVIĆ**, Senior Lecturer, Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, Jesenice, Slovenia, e-mail: skalendersmajlovic@fzab.si, **Mateja BAHUN**, Senior Lecturer, Angela Boškin Faculty of Health Care, Jesenice, Slovenia, e-mail: mbahun@fzab.si

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION LEARNING USING VIRTUAL REALITY AND GAMIFICATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF MOBILE PHONE APPS - UČENJE KARDIOPULMONALNEGA OŽIVLJANJA Z UPORABO NAVIDEZNE RESNIČNOSTI IN IGRIFIKACIJE: SISTEMATIČNI PREGLED MOBILNIH APLIKACIJ

NINO FIJAČKO, DOMINIC EGAN, BRIAN CHAKA, LEONA CILAR, GREGOR ŠTIGLIC, LUCIJA GOSAK, MATEJ STRNAD, PAVEL SKOK

Introduction

The traditional form of learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation is still predominant from primary education all the way to the University. In the advent of smartphone utility, new ways of acquiring set skills are possible in contemporary educational settings. Due to the increasing use of mobile apps in the educational process, we want to investigate inclusion of virtual reality and gamification in learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Methods

Combining the keywords "CPR", "VR", "cardiopulmonary resuscitation" and "virtual reality", a systematic review of free and paid mobile apps in online Google Play Store was performed. Based on the stipulated inclusion and exclusion criteria, and in line with the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) recommendations, the final list of mobile apps in the English language, was drawn up. Additionally, the content of the mobile apps was analysed by the review authors (NF, LG) using a mobile phone and glasses for virtual reality with no additional hardware.

Results

A total of 498 mobile applications were identified in online Google Play Store. The mobile apps were then examined according to the established criteria, taking into account the user's interaction with virtual reality and the integration of game elements in learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Five mobile apps were included in the final analysis, and thirteen scenarios were identified (three for infants, three for children and seven for adults) relating to basic life support learning with the use of an automated external defibrillator. Game elements were identified in all mobile apps which occurred most frequently in the form of auditory feedback (5/5, 100 %), point system (5/5, 100 %), and achievements (3/5, 60 %).

Discussion and Conclusion

The traditional form of education remains the first choice in learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation. However, advances in mobile phone technology present opportunities to include VR mobile apps with sophisticated hardware and gamification, in the curriculum.

Keywords: mobile health; cardiopulmonary resuscitation; virtual reality; gamification; mobile apps

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Nino FIJAČKO, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: nino.fijacko@um.si, **Dominic EGAN**, University of Bradford, School of Nursing and Healthcare, Bradford, United Kingdom, **Brian CHAKA**, University of Bradford, School of Allied Health Professions and Midwifery, Bradford, United Kingdom, **Leona CILAR**, Assistant, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: leona.cilar1@um.si, **Gregor ŠTIGLIC**, PhD, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.stiglic@um.si, **Lucija GOSAK**, University of Maribor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia, **Matej STRNAD**, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of Maribor, Faculty of Medicine, Maribor, Slovenia, **Pavel SKOK**, PhD, Full Professor, Health Center dr. Adolf Drolc Maribor Maribor, Slovenia

Uvod

Pri izobraževanju o kardiopulmonalnem oživljanju še vedno prevladuje tradicionalna oblika posredovanja informacij na vseh nivojih. S prehodom navidezne resničnosti na mobilne naprave so se odprle sodobne oblike izobraževanja na področju pridobivanja tovrstnih veščin. Zaradi vse pogostejšega vključevanja mobilnih aplikacij v pedagoški proces želimo preveriti vključenost navidezne resničnosti in igrifikacije pri učenju kardiopulmonalnega oživljanja.

Metode

S kombinacijo ključnih besed "CPR"; "VR"; "cardiopulmonary resuscitation" in "virtual reality" smo izvedli sistematični pregled brezplačnih in plačljivih mobilnih aplikacij v spletni trgovini Google Play Store. Na podlagi vključitvenih in izključitvenih kriterijev smo z upoštevanjem PRISMA (ang. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) priporočil prišli do končnega nabora mobilnih aplikacij v angleškem jeziku. Avtorji (NF; LG) smo sledenje z uporabo očal za navidezno resničnost brez dodatne strojne opreme in mobilnim telefonom vsebinsko analizirali.

Rezultati

V spletni trgovini Google Play Store smo skupno identificirali 498 mobilnih aplikacij. V naslednjem

koraku smo pregledali vse mobilne aplikacije po kriterijih; kjer smo upoštevali uporabnikovo interakcijo z navidezno resničnostjo in vključevanje elementov iger pri učenju kardiopulmonalnega oživljanja. V končno analizo smo vključili pet mobilnih aplikacij (1 %); pri katerih smo skupno našli trinajst scenarijev (tri za dojenčke; tri za otroke in sedem za odrasle osebe) za učenje temeljnih postopkov oživljanja z uporabo avtomatskega zunanjskega defibrilatorja. Elementi igre so bili vključeni pri vseh mobilnih aplikacijah. Najpogosteje so se pojavljali v oblikah povratnih slišnih informacij (5/5; 100 %); točkovnega sistema (5/5; 100 %) in dosežkov (3/5; 60 %).

Diskusija in zaključek

Tradicionalna oblika izobraževanja še vedno ostaja temeljna metoda pri učenju kardiopulmonalnega oživljanja; vendar sodobnejše oblike; kot je navidezna resničnost z uporabo sofisticirane strojne opreme in igrifikacija; predstavljajo velik potencial za vključitev v pedagoški proces.

Ključne besede: mobilno zdravje; kardiopulmonarno oživljanje; navidezna resničnost; igrifikacija; mobilne aplikacije

THE OPINION OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT STUDY PROGRAM AND NURSING PROFESSION

BESARTA TAGANOVIQ; BLERTE HYSENI; BERNARD TAHIRBEGOLLI; LEONORA PAICE; BLERTA KRYEZIU

Introduction

Nursing educational assessment helps to identify constraints and obstacles, identify the strengths and weaknesses of system education. The aim of this study was to analyze the perception and opinion of nursing students for the nursing profession and education in nursing program in Kosovo.

Methods

This descriptive-analytical study was conducted on 288 nursing students studying in a private college through random sampling. Data were collected by a valid and reliable questionnaire, consisting of two sections: Demographic information and questions about daily study hours and students' satisfaction with study skills.

Results

1% of students had negative opinion about nursing profession before starting their studies. 34.5% of them think to work in nursing profession up to 10 years after graduation.

10% of students' think about the possibility of changing the study program. 11.8% of students think that the nurse's wage system in Kosovo is not adequate. 81.8% of students express concern about employment opportunities in their country. 70.7% of nursing students think to work abroad. 78.2% of students are interested in post-graduation studies.

Discussion and Conclusion

Our study found that only a minimal percentage (1%) of student had negative opinion about this profession before they decided their field of study. Most of students declared that community had positive opinion regarding the nursing profession. We conclude that majority of students (81.8%) are concerned about finding a job in their country, furthermore, most of them (70.7%) are currently enrolled in the nursing program because they plan to work abroad after graduation.

Keywords: satisfaction; profesion; graduation

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Besarta TAGANOVIQ, Assistant for International Projects and Research, Pristina 10000, Kosovo, e-mail: besarta.taganoviq@kolegji-heimerer.eu, **Blerte HYSENI**, Teaching Assistant in Nursing Department in Heimerer College, Pristina 10000, Kosovo, e-mail: blerte.hyseni@kolegji-heimerer.eu, **Bernard TAHIRBEGOLLI**, Dean in Professional Education in Health/ Vocational Field Nursing in Heimerer College, Pristina 10000, Kosovo e-pošta: bernard.tahirbegolli@kolegji-heimerer.eu, **Leonora PAICE**, Coordinator for Nursing Programm in Heimerer College, Pristina 10000, Kosovo, e-mail: leonora.paice@kolegji-heimerer.eu, **Blerta KRYEZIU**, Teaching Asistant in Professional Education in Health/ Vocational Field Nursing in Heimerer College, Pristina 10000, Kosovo, e-mail: blerta.kryeziu@kolegji-heimerer.eu.