

A Study To Assess The Barriers To Implement The Nursing Process In Nursing Care Among Staff Nurses At SMVMCH, Puducherry

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I. INTRODUCTION

“Every nurse was drawn to nursing because of a desire to care, to serve, or to help”

Nursing process (NP) is a global concept, which forms the foundation of nursing as a profession. It is a widely accepted scientific method to guide procedures and quality nursing care. It identifies, prevent and treat actual or potential health problems and promote wellness of clients. Implementation nursing process in clinical settings facilitates high quality nursing care, improves client health outcomes and promotes nursing as a professional scientific discipline. Barriers to nursing process implementation in most of the health care institutions can be related to nurse’s perception, experience, work, resources, and others related to administration of the health care institutions.

Lack of adequate time, poor nurse patient ratio, high patient turn over and lack of equipment and supplies are highlighted as key hindrances to implementation of the nursing process at clinical setting. Inadequate knowledge and incompetence as barriers to nursing process implementation in clinical setting. Despite nurse knowledge on nursing process, its use in most hospitals globally and regionally is lagging behind despite all the effort of nursing professionals to implement it.

The Nursing Process as a systematic problem-solving approach is used to identify, prevent and treat actual or potential health problems and promote wellness. Despite nurse knowledge on nursing process, certain factors limits the ability of nurses to implement it in their daily practice, including lack of time, high patient volume, and high patient turnover. Despite these hurdles, the daily application of the nursing process is characterized by the scientific background of the professionals involved since it requires knowledge and provides individualized human assistance.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mohammad Rajabpoor et.al (2022) conducted a cross-sectional study was carried out in 2014 on 90 nursing lecturers and students of the Mashhad Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, and 134 nurses and nursing managers of the educational hospitals of the Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. The participants were selected by the convenient sampling method using a research-oriented questionnaire (validity and reliability confirmed) to investigate the barriers to the implementation of the nursing process.. The most significant barrier to implementing the nursing process according to 90% of the lecturers was the lack of a checklist for recording the process in the medical records of the patients; according to 90% of the managers, it was the high number of patients under care of each nurse, and according to 90% of the nurses and 93.5% of the students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

“A study to assess the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care among staff nurses at SMVMCH, Puducherry”.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care among staff nurses working at SMVMCH, Puducherry.
- To find out the association between the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION:

- Staff nurses working in ward may have low level of knowledge regarding Nursing Process

- Staff nurses working in the ward may have different types of workload
- Staff nurses may not have enough time to implement the nursing process.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This chapter describes the research methodology followed to assess the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care among staff nurses at SMVMCH, Puducherry. It deals with research approach, research design, setting of the study, population, sample, sample size, sampling technique, criteria for sample selection, plan for data collection and tools and instruments.

SECTION- A: This section consists of socio demographic variables such as age, sex, marital status, religion, educational qualification, monthly income, total work experience, working hours per day, nature of setting, and duration of travel to workplace.

SECTION- B: This section consists of 20 self-structured questions. Each question carry the score of 1 in case of correct answer, in case of wrong answer carry the score of 0, whereby responses will be ranged from low level of barrier, moderate level of barrier and high level of barrier.

SCORING INTERPRETAION:

SCORE	INTERPRETATION
1-7	Low level of barrier
8-14	Moderate level of barrier
15-20	High level of barrier

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative research approach is adopted for this present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A descriptive research design was adopted for this study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. It comprises of 1.5 km from Sri Manakulavinayagar Nursing College and it takes 10 minutes to go and conduct the research.

SAMPLE:

Sample is as elected proportion of the defined population. It is a subset of the population. The study sample consist of staff nurse inward at SMVMCH, Puducherry.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Purposive sample technique is used for the present study

SAMPLE SIZE:

Sample size consist of 30 staff nurses who meet the inclusion criteria.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:

Inclusion Criteria:

- Only staff nurses
- Staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection.
- Staff nurses who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Staff nurses who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Staff nurses who are not available at the period of data collection.

IV. RESULTS

The finding reveals that out of 30 staff nurses, Majority of the nurses 25(83.3%) had Moderate level of barrier and 5(16.7%) had Low level of barrier. The mean and standard deviation of level of barriers to implementation of nursing process among nurses working at SMVMCH, Puducherry is (10.57+2.445) respectively. The effectiveness of the research study is verified by its utility by the nurse in the practical field.

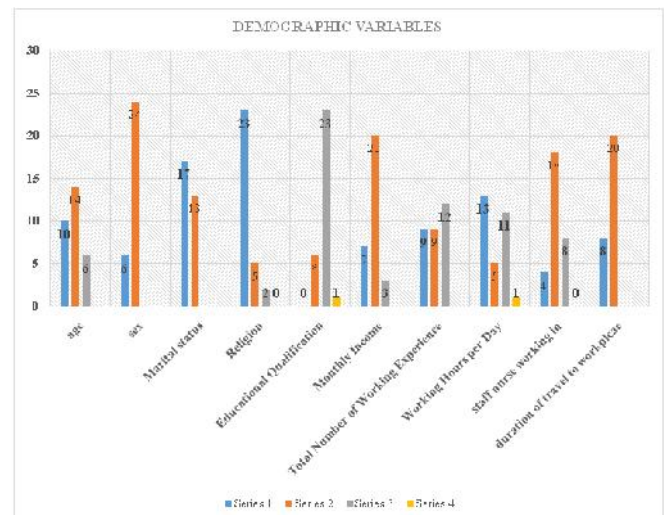
Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables to assess the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursingcare amongstaff nurses.

(N=30)

S	DEMOGRAPHIC	FREQUE	PERCENT
L	VARIABLES	NCY	AGE
.		(N)	(%)

N O			
1	Age		
	a) 20 - 25	10	33.3
	b) 25 – 30	14	46.7
	c) above 30 years	6	20
2	Sex		
	a) Male	6	20
	b) Female	24	80
3	Marital status		
	a) Married	17	56.7
	b) Unmarried	13	43.3
4	Religion		
	a) Hindu	23	76.7
	b) Christian	5	16.7
	c) Muslim	2	6.6
	d) others	0	0
5	Educational qualification		
	a) ANM	0	0
	b) GNM	6	20
	c) B.Sc.,Nursing	23	76.7
	d) M.Sc.,Nursing	1	3.3
6	Monthly income		
	a) Below 10,000	7	23.3
	b) Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000	20	66.7
	c) Above Rs.20,000	3	10
7	Total number of working experience		
	a) 1 year	9	30
	b) 2 year	9	30
	c) more than 2 years	12	40

8	Working hours per day		
	a) 6 hours	13	43.3
	b) 7 hours	5	16.7
	c) 8 hours	11	36.7
	d) more than 8 hours	1	3.3
9	Staff nurse working in		
	a) Casualty	4	13
	b) Ward	18	60
	c) ICU	8	26.7
	d) OPD	0	0
10	Duration of travel to workplace		
	a) Less than half an hour	8	26.7
	b) 1 hour	20	66.7
	c) more than 1 hour	2	6.6

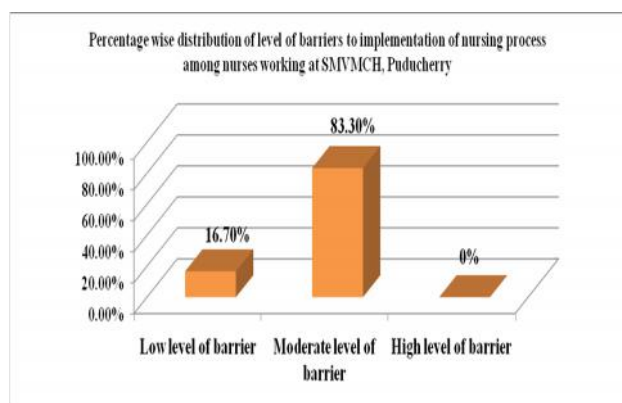


Assessment of the level of barriers to implementation of nursing process among nurses working at SMVMCH, Puducherry.

(N = 30)

Level of barriers to implementation of nursing process	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENT AGE (%)
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Low level of barrier	5	16.7
Moderate level of barrier	25	83.3
High level of barrier	0	0
Total	30	100
Mean+Standard deviation	10.57+2.445	



Association between the level of barriers of implementation of nursing process among staff nurses with selected demographic variables. (N=30)

S L I C V A R I A B L E S N O	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Level of barriers to implementation of nursing process				Chi-square X ² and P-Value
		Low level of barrier		Moderate level of barrier		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age					X ² =1.509 Df=2 p =0.470 NS
	a) 20 - 25	2	40	8	32	
	b) 25 – 30	3	60	11	44	
	c) above 30 years	0	0	6	24	
2	Sex					X ² =0.000 Df=1 p =1.00 NS
	a) Male	1	20	5	20	
	b) Female	4	80	20	80	
3	Marital status					X ² =1.33 Df=1 p =0.249 NS
	a) Married	4	80	13	52	
	b) Unmarried	1	20	12	48	
4	Religion					X ² =4.61 Df=2
	a) Hindu	2	40	21	84	
	b) Christian	2	40	3	12	

	c) Muslim	1	20	1	4	p =0.100 NS
	d) others	0	0	0	0	
5	Educational qualification					X ² =1.61 Df=2 p =0.445 NS
	a) ANM	0	0	0	0	
	b) GNM	2	40	4	16	
	c) B.Sc.,Nursing	3	60	20	80	
	d) M.Sc.,Nursing	0	0	1	4	
6	Monthly income					X ² =0.669 Df=2 p =0.716 NS
	a) Below 10,000	1	20	6	24	
	b) Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000	3	60	17	68	
	c) Above Rs.20,000	1	20	2	8	
7	Total number of working experience					X ² =6.60 Df=2 p =0.005 *S
	a) 1 year	3	60	6	24	
	b) 2 year	1	20	8	32	
	c) more than 2 years	1	20	11	44	
8	Working hours per day					X ² =9.65 Df=3 p =0.003 *S
	a) 6 hours	0	0	13	52	
	b) 7 hours	2	40	3	12	
	c) 8 hours	3	60	8	32	
	d) more than 8 hours	0	0	1	4	
9	Staff nurse working in					X ² =4 Df=2 p =0.135 NS
	a) Casualty	0	0	4	16	
	b) Ward	5	10	13	52	
	c) ICU	0	0	8	32	
	d) OPD	0	0	0	0	
10	Duration of travel to workplace					X ² =0.840 Df=2 p =0.657 NS
	a) Less than half an hour	2	40	6	24	
	b) 1 hour	3	60	17	68	
	c) more than 1 hour	0	0	2	8	

The table 3 depicts that the demographic variable, total number of working experience and Working hours per day had shown statistically significant association between the level of barriers of implementation of nursing process among staff nurses with selected demographic variables.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nursing administration should take on active role in organizing and implementing programme and also

conducting a mass media communication regarding barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care among staff nurses.

NURSING RESEARCH:

The effectiveness of the research study is verified by its utility by the nurse in the practical field. The findings of the study also helps the professional nurses and student to develop by provide a base. This study helps the nurse researchers in regarding the barriers to implement the nursing process in nursing care by the staff nurses.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the present study the following recommendations have been made:

- Awareness about the barriers to implement the nursing process to staff nurses.
- Similar study can be conducted in other parts of country with large sample.
- The study can be replicated with larger study participants for better generalisation.
- The study can be implemented at various states of India.
- Descriptive study can be conducted with structured teaching programme on nursing process

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