

Perception of Counselors Regarding the Contribution to Patients Care by Student Nurses

Leeja Bonny Thomas¹, Diana Prasad²

¹Tutor, Department of Psychiatric Nursing, ²Tutor Department of Child Health Nursing, Symbiosis College of Nursing (SCON), Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune

Abstract

Nursing, a profession that recalls the name of the Florence Nightingale is indeed one of the noblest professions in the world that requires lots of love, care and compassion. However availability of nursing professionals in this area is below accepted norms per population. [1]

This study enables the nurses to know how nurses themselves perceive their own profession and see how others perceive their profession. It is also important to encourage positive attitude of nurses or non-nursing professionals towards nursing profession. [2]

On the opposite side it is important to extend patient satisfaction on medical care. The study result helps to general policy makers, authorities in health care system and especially nurses to figure on bringing up nursing as a valued profession so that image of nursing are going to be positively changed in several professional, communities and families. [3]

Keywords: Nursing profession, patient satisfaction

Introduction

Nursing education is becoming more demanding each day. Future nurses need to consider theoretical, practical, ethical and legal aspects of their careers especially in the area of rights of the patients. They also have to cater their professional skills to the large number of the needy and the sick. [4]

They have to re-enforce their skills within the practical activity, complementing it with theoretical background and wish to be updated in their knowledge in the era of information technology. Indeed nursing isn't only employment, but a career, profession and also service to mankind. [5]

As professional perception features great influence on the event of nursing student, and thus the longer term quality of nursing, exploring factors that influence this perception are vital. [6]

Therefore, we must endeavor to maintain update knowledge and skills, to enable us render quality care and love to the patient wherever they might be found

whether in the hospital, home or community because lack of skill makes the patient lose their trust on the student nurses. [7]

Hence, this study explored counselors' perception of nursing care rendered by student nurses.

Statement of the Problem

"A study to assess the perception of counselors regarding the contribution to patients care by student nurses at Chaitanya Rehabilitation Centre, Pune.

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the contribution to patient's care by student nurses.
2. To assess the perception of counselors towards the contribution of student nurses to patient's care.
3. To find out the association between perception and demographic variable regarding contribution of student nurses to patient's care.

Methodology

Research design:

Research design used in this study was **non-experimental descriptive design** to find out the perception of counselors regarding the contribution towards patients care of student nurses.

Research approach:

In this study **Explorative research approach** was used.

Variables:

The variables included in this study are:

- Dependent variable : The perception of counselors, the contribution towards patients’ care by student nurses

Setting of the study:

This study was undertaken at the Chaitanya Rehabilitation Centre, Pune city.

Sample and Sampling technique:

In this study, **non-probability convenience** sampling method was used.

Sample size:

Sample size consists of 30 counselors at the Chaitanya Rehabilitation Centre, Pune city.

Criteria for selection of samples:-

Inclusion criteria:

- ü Counselors present in Chaitanya Rehabilitation Centre.

- ü Those who are willing to participate.

- ü Those who understand English.

Exclusion criteria:

- ü Other staff members working in Chaitanya Rehabilitation Centre.

- ü Those who are not willing to participate.

- ü Those who do not understand English.

Tool preparation:

To collect the data for present study, self-structured questionnaire was selected as constructed.

Development of tool:

The tool was developed based on:

- ü Related review of literature (NACO guidelines books, journals, reports, and articles, published and unpublished studies) were reviewed and used to develop the tool.

- ü Based on expert opinion.

- ü Objectives of the study.

A self-structured questionnaire was developed to assess the perception of counselors.

Description of the tool:

A tool consists of two sections as follows:

Section I: Demographic variables (age, gender, education, experience, position, ward).

Section II: Self-Structured questionnaire to assess the perception of counselors regarding the contribution of student nurses towards patient’s care.

Blueprint

Table 1.1 depicts the blueprint of the self-structured questionnaire to assess the perception of the counselors.

Sr. No.	Questionnaire	Items No.	Percentage
1.	Punctuality	4	20
2.	Personality	4	20
3.	Discipline	4	20
4.	Patients’ care.	8	40

Section III: Association between perceptions with selected demographic variable.

Section I: Demographic variables (age, gender, education, experience, position and ward).

Result and Interpretation

Section II: Analysis of the data related to assessment of the perception of counselors regarding the contribution of student nurses towards patient’s care.

Organisation of the Findings

Section III: Analysis of association of perceptions with selected demographic variables.

Presentation of data is organized in two sections.

SECTION I

DEMOGRAPHICAL DATA

Sr. No.	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	AGE		
	20-25	10	45.0
	26-30	7	40.0
	31 & above	13	15.0
2	GENDER		
	Male	10	90
	Female	20	10
3	EDUCATION		
	GNM	5	10.0
	B.SC. Nursing	15	70.0
	PB.B.Sc. Nursing	10	20.0
4	EXPERIENCE		
	1 yr	3	10.0
	2 yrs	5	25.0
	3 yrs	7	35.0
	4 yrs	5	25.0
	≥ 5 yrs	10	5.0
5	POSITION		
	counselors	27	90.0
	Incharge	3	10.0
6	WARD		
	Geriatric ward	11	80.0
	Male ward	9	15.0
	Female ward	10	5.0

Analysis of Data related to assessment of the perception of the counselors towards the contribution to patients care by the student nurses.

PUNCTUALITY

Sr. No.	Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Morning Reporting Time	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	20	20
		Always	10	10
2.	Completion of assigned work	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	4	4
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	16	16
3.	Reporting time after the break.	Never	2	2
		Rarely	2	2
		Sometimes	4	4
		Most of the times	15	15
		Always	7	7
4.	Leaving the ward after the duty.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	8	8
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	12	12

(n= 30)

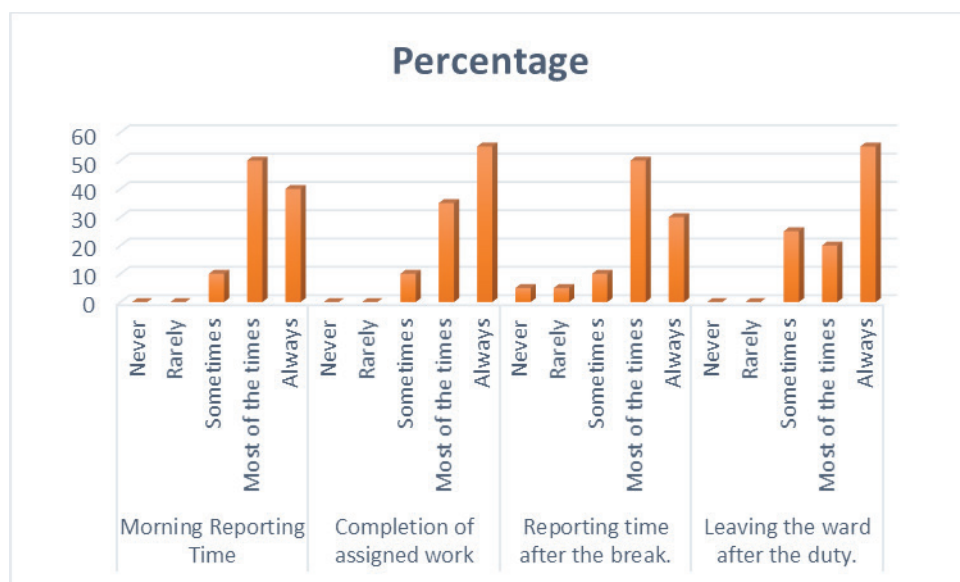


Table 1.3 & Fig 2 depicts the analysis of the perception of the counselors regarding the punctuality of student nurses to the clinical area.

PERSONALITY

Sr. No.	Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Properly Groomed	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	20	20
2.	Providing help to the nursing officers.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	8	8
		Most of the times	15	15
		Always	12	12
3.	Willing to learn new procedures.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	9	9
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	11	11
4.	Maintain good rapport with ward nurses.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	18	18
		Always	7	7

Table 1.4 depicts the analysis of the perception of the counselors regarding the personality of student nurses in the clinical area.

DISCIPLINE

Sr. No.	Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Following instructions given by Nursing Officers.	Never	2	2
		Rarely	3	3
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	5	5
		Always	15	15
2.	Wishing the Nursing Officers.	Never	5	5
		Rarely	13	13
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	0	0
		Always	8	8
3.	Behave well in the hospital premises	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	6	6
		Most of the times	15	15
		Always	9	9
4.	Use of mobiles during clinical hours.	Never	2	2
		Rarely	3	3
		Sometimes	8	8
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	7	7

Table 1.5 depicts the analysis of the perception of the counselors regarding the discipline of student nurses in the clinical area.

PATIENT CARE.

Sr. No.	Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Respond to patients when needed.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	3	3
		Sometimes	8	8
		Most of the times	11	11
		Always	8	8
2.	Aware of their responsibilities in the hospital.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	5	5
		Sometimes	16	16
		Most of the times	7	7
		Always	7	7
3.	Have knowledge about basic procedures.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	6	6
		Most of the times	12	12
		Always	12	12
4.	Provide comprehensive patient care	Never	3	3
		Rarely	3	3
		Sometimes	6	6
		Most of the times	6	6
		Always	12	12
5.	Provide atraumatic care to the patients	Never	0	0
		Rarely	5	5
		Sometimes	6	6
		Most of the times	13	13
		Always	6	6
6.	Maintaining confidentiality of patients' details.	Never	0	0
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	18	18
		Most of the times	10	10
		Always	2	2
7.	Conduct procedures skillfully.	Never	3	3
		Rarely	0	0
		Sometimes	6	6
		Most of the times	8	8
		Always	13	13
8.	Maintain sterility when performing procedures	Never	0	0
		Rarely	3	3
		Sometimes	5	5
		Most of the times	13	13
		Always	9	9

Table 1.6 depicts the analysis of the perception of the counselors regarding the patient care provided by student nurses in the clinical area.

Discussion

In the present study, it was based on the clinical learning environment of the student nurses. This is a quantitative study. The numbers of participants or samples used are 30. The data collection method used is the self-structured questionnaire. In this research, the counselors have a positive perception regarding the communication skills, theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the student nurses. The counselors have a positive perception of the contribution of the student nurses irrespective of the challenges faced by the student nurses in the clinical practice environment.

According to the students, the hospital setting provided direct contact with routine nursing care and patients. The students appreciate learning from professional practice combined with scientific knowledge, which can be reverted to change their future practice.” and “The teaching and learning process: strategies used.

Conclusion

The study revealed the importance of integrating students within the hospital context to reinforce learning and permit greater approximation with the truth of the nursing profession. The partnership between education and repair was also highlighted, which stresses the necessity for permanent education that serves as a tool of reflection for professors and nursing professionals, and enhances curricular reorganization.^[8]

In present study, exploratory research design with quantitative approach was used. All the data in this study was collected from counselors. This study has also revealed the importance of the integration of the student nurses in the hospitals as the counselors have positive perceptions regarding their contribution towards patients

care. The immersion of the student nurses in the hospital learning has also affected their contribution to patients care.

Ethical Consideration: For the present study, the investigator took in to consideration the ethical issues. There were no ethical issues confronted while conducting the study.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Funding: Self

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