

Management

Title: Stress and Self-Behaviors among Intensive Care Unit Nurses

Author(s): Fatima AL-Jamal, Mohammed AL-Omari

Source: Jordan Nursing Journal 1998

Keyword: Stress, Self-Behavior, I.C.U.Nurses

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to examine the exact stress factors in I.C.U, the stress levels among I.C.U nurses, and to identify the ways of coping to stress among nurses in the I.C.U. Fifty nurses were randomly selected from different hospitals Prince Rashid Hospital, Prince Bassma Hospital, and King Hussein Medical Center, and asked to fill a questionnaire. The results showed that the level of stress according to SCS is 7.5 and this stress is caused by environment factors, especially noise, beside the I.C.U nurses used coping mechanism more than others.

Title: Factors Affects Workers Demand to Be Transferred From Princess

Haya Bent Al- Hussein Hospital

Author(s): Mohammed AL-Habahbeh, Yassin AL-Tawarah, Saleh Khliafat

Source: Jordan Nursing Journal 1998

Keyword: Worker Demand.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to determine the reasons and factors behind workers demand to be transferred from Princess Haya Hospital, a questionnaire distributed to 54 nurses, and included four parts. The study revealed that the majority of the sample believes that services, facilities the hospital is the most affected factors, beside monthly variations, hostel, recreational services, and incentives.

Title: The Relationship between the Level of Motivation and The Nursing

Care Performance

Author(s): Khalid Harahsheh, Qmar Harahsheh, Raied Shudifat

Source: Jordan Nursing Journal 1998

Keyword: Motivation, Nursing Care Performance

Abstract:

This study aimed at investigating the relationship between motivation and nursing performance. It also aimed at determining the main factors that influence the nursing performance.

The sample consisted of 20 staff nurses working in pediatric and burn unit in Farah Rehabilitation center. The items of the questionnaire were divided into two groups, psychological and economical needs.

The results showed that nurses with longer experience rated items related to vacation (77.5% strongly agree) higher than those with short experience (55.5%). In conclusion, nurses with high responsibilities should be pay much attention to their staff motivation and needs since motivation have influence on their performance.

Title: Job Satisfaction of Nurses.

Author (s): Ezzyeih Sbieh and Nihad Salameh

Source: Staff Development Department-Al-Basheer Hospital, Ministry of Health

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Nurses

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to explore and describe the degree of satisfaction of nurses at Al-Basheer Government Hospital with various aspects of work which are found in hospital setting. Since no previous study has been done on this population, this study will serve as a guide for improvement of working life for nurses, which will eventually contribute to quality of performance.

The design of this study is an exploratory description study. Employing the Nurses Satisfaction Questionnaire (N.S.Q) designed collects the data by Etta McCulloch, which is adopted from the Minnesota satisfaction Questionnaire.

It is composed of 60 5-point rating scale items that pertain to working conditions, professional considerations, professional, preparation, compensation, emotional climate, supervision and social significant. Scoring is by summation of scores on each subject score and on the seven factors. Relationship between the seven factors tested using person or r. coefficient.

In consultation with nursing directors, nursing consultants, nursing professors and medical doctors, the instruments is translated into Arabic, piloted and edited. Face content validity was done by a jury opinion that consisted of experts in the field.

Title: Changing the Image of Nursing in Jordan through Effective Role Negotiation

Authors: Patricia Abu Gharbieh and Wafika Suliman

Source: International Nursing Review, 39(5), 1992

Keywords: Image, Role Negotiation

Abstract:

As with other nurse's worldwide, image, status and role definition are prominent issues in Jordan. Here nursing is considered menial work and the roles and responsibilities of the nurse have not yet been formally defined by royal decree, jordanian courts nor the nursing profession. Moreover, while nursing curricula ordinarily influence scope of practice, nurse educators have long noted an incongruity between nurses' training and their roles in practice. Although Jordanian nurses are educated to be change agents, patient advocates, health educators and critical thinkers, they function more like medical assistants and housekeepers.

The incomplete role enactment-characterizing nurses in Jordan led us to ask:

1. Have Jordanian educational programs failed to instill the norms, values and behaviors of the professional nurse into their graduates?
2. What factors influence the role bargaining process between Jordanians nurses and their role partners particularly physicians?

In an effort to answer these questions, we analyzed the nursing programs at the University of Jordan and related theories about role negotiation to Jordanian nurses and Jordanian society

Title: Influence of the Interaction between Sex of the Patient and Sex of the Nurse on the Comfort of Nurses while Providing the Bio-Psychosocial and Educational Care in Private and General Forms

Authors: Wafika Abd Al-Rahim

Source: Dirasat, Medical and Biological Sciences 24(1), 1997

Keywords: Sex, Bio-Psychological Care, Educational Care, Interaction

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of the interaction between sex of patient and sex of nurse on the comfort of nurses while providing the bio-psychosocial and educational care in its two forms: private, and general care.

The study employed a randomized factorial design PQ and utilized a stratified random sample of 185 males and 200 females. The data was collected by means of a questionnaire that was developed by the researcher. The validity and the reliability were maintained.

Two-way ANOVA (sex of nurse x sex of patient), and t-test were utilized to provide answers for the research questions. The results showed that nurses comfort in providing the general form of bio-psychosocial and educational care increased significantly when they deal with patients from the same sex as them, and decreased significantly in providing the private form of bio-psychosocial and educational care for patients from the opposite sex.

Title: Jordanian Nurses: Job Dissatisfaction and Anticipated Withdrawal From Practice

Authors: Wafika A. Suliman, and Patricia Abu Gharbieh

Source: Dirasat, Medical And Biological Science, Vol. 23, No.2, pp 78-87, 1996

Keywords: Job Dissatisfaction, Withdrawal, Practice

Abstract:

The purpose of this descriptive study was to identify factors influencing Jordanian nurses, job dissatisfaction and to estimate the magnitude of anticipated withdrawal from practice. A random sample of 250 R.Ns was selected. The participation rate was 74%. The researchers developed the study instrument. It consisted of 37 - item questionnaire consisting of two rating scales: (Importance Scale IS, and Satisfaction Scale SS). The validity and the reliability were tested, the internal consistency as measured by Cronback's Alpha was 0.91 for IS, and 0.92 for SS. The t-test was employed to analyze data.

The results showed that Jordanian nurses were generally dissatisfied with working conditions (transportation, childcare facilities), payment, nursing and hospital administrators' support, and professional growth and development. The withdrawal rate (RNs who are likely to leave nursing was 18.4%. There was a statistical significant difference with respect to job dissatisfaction between "stayers" and "leavers" with the latter being more dissatisfied.

Title: Levels of Job Stress Among Staff Nurses: Comparative Study
Between Ministry of Health Hospitals (MOHH) and Private
Sectors Hospitals.

Author(s): Muhsin Al.Ajeel
Source: Thesis, University Jordan, 1998

Keywords: Job Stress, Staff Nurses, Ministry of Health

Abstract:

A comparative study was aimed to identify the level of job stress among staff nurses at Ministry of Health Hospitals (MOH) and at Private Sectors Hospitals (PSH) first. And to find out the impact of the different variables on those levels of status second these variables related to staff nurse's sociodemographical data and to actual nursing environment were studied. Two stratified samples of staff nurses from two different sectors. Ministry of Health Hospitals and Private Hospitals were chosen randomly Sample from (5) hospitals, of (MOHH) N=234 in (15%) from total population (1545) and sample from main (6) hospitals of (PSH) N= 240 in (15%) of the total Population (1598) in Jordan Kingdom have been studied.

Findings that related to nursing environment indicated that both samples from (MOH) and (PSH) experienced a high level of stress (301-600) points. While there were significant statistical differences between the two samples

(MOH) and (PSH) in their stress levels related to dealing with equipment, as well as dealing with colleagues.

In conclusion, the study observed certain weakness in the application of job description for staff nurses that enhance a high level of stress among staff nurses and their relationship with colleagues. Therefore, implementation of actual job description as well as strengthening the level of education and nursing clinical training programme are highly recommended.

Title: Factors Related to Job Satisfaction Among Nursing Staff in Jordan

Author(s): Itaf F. AL-Abbadi.

Source: Thesis, University of Jordan, 1992

Keyword: Job Satisfaction, Nursing Staff

Abstract:

This study aimed at investigating the relationship between Job Satisfaction among Jordanian Nurses on one side and sex, Age, Marital Status, Education, Work Experience, Annual Income, Number of patients, Work Shift and Hospital Affiliation on the other.

The study sample included 357 Registered Nurses representing, 15% of the nurses population in Jordan totaling 2380 Nurses (600 and 1780 females). About 271 nurses responded to the questionnaire (57 male and 214 female) nurses were chosen on the basis of randomized block design, according to the two variables, sex and hospital affiliation. Abier Alfar's job satisfaction scale was used. The results showed that there were significant correlations between Job satisfaction as a total score and Marital status, education, work experience, annual income and work shift, no significant correlations were found between marital satisfaction and sex, age, number of patients and hospital affiliation.

The results also showed significant correlations between marital status and eight indented variables (Administration, Supervision, Working Conditions, Job tasks, Work Requirement, Relationship with Co-Worker and Patients, Self Growth and Development and Identification with the Hospital). Significant correlations were also found between annual income and seven independent variables (Administration, Supervision, General Satisfaction, Working Condition, and Work Requirement, Relationship with Co-Workers and patients, and Identification with the Hospital).

Stepwise Regression Analysis showed that Marital status contributed up to

4% of the variance in Job Satisfaction when used as a total score, and that annual income contributed up to 2% of the variance. When using the Subscores of the job Satisfaction Scale, Marital status appeared to contribute to the Biggest Portion of the variance of Job Satisfaction, it contributed up to 11% of the variance in Identification with the Hospital. Annual income Contributed up to 6% of the variance in Administration, Hospital Affiliation Contributed to only 4% of the variance in Job Tasks. Work shift contributed to only 3% of the variance in Identification with the Hospital, Each of the variance, Education, Sex and Work Experience Contributed to only 2% of the variance in Relationship with Co-Workers and Patients. Number of Patients contributed to only 2% of the variance in Administration and Age Contributed to only 1% of the variance in Work Requirement.

Title: Does a Shorter Night Shift Make a Difference? A Comparative Study at the Jordan University Hospital.

Source: Wasileh Petro-Nustas

Author(s): Dirasat, Medical And Biological Science, Vol. 24 No.1, 1997

Keywords: Nurse, Night Shift.

Abstract:

The purpose of this research study was to determine the effects of a nursing intervention about night work on the perception of nurses practicing in a major Jordanian University Hospital (JUH). A sample of 64 nurses participated in this study. A nursing intervention in the form of a short weekly night system replaced a long monthly night system for a period of six months. A 20-item questionnaire designed to measure the nurses' perception before and after the intervention was administered to the 64 nurses participating in the study. Analysis of mean score differences for the paired data indicated no significant changes in the total (overall) difference score (measured as post-test minus pre-test scores) of nurses' perception about night work. There were significant changes, however, in "T" test values for various categories of selected sociodemographic and personal variables with the (R2) subscale (perception of health status) and with the (R3) subscale (perception of relations to patients). Multivariate Regression analysis indicated significant association of the total difference score of perception with married nurses and those with children. The stepwise Regression analysis, however, emphasized the desire to quit or stay in the work variable to explain most of the differences in nurses' perception towards the intervention.

Title: Comparative Study of Assertive Behavior among Senior Nursing

Students in Jordan And Egypt

Author (s): Magda Zaky El-Deen, Hend H. Mitwally, Raghda Shuki

Source: The Egyptian Journal of Mental Healths Vol. (32), Annual 1991

Keywords: Assertive, Senior Nursing.

Abstract:

Assertive Behavior Is The Behavior That Makes The Person Act In his own best interest, standing up for himself, expressing honest feelings and exercising his own rights without denying the rights of others.

The purpose of this study is to measure and compare the assertive behavior among senior nursing students according to the expected behavioural outcomes of the baccalaureate-nursing curriculum at both Jordan and Alexandria University. To fulfill this purpose, a questionnaire sheet was used to collect the data from the 4th year nursing students during the class sessions in both universities. The total number of the sample was 252 students. The results revealed that almost three-quarters and two thirds of the senior nursing students at Jordan and Alexandria University respectively were classified as assertive. No significant difference was observed between assertive behavior among Jordanian and Egyptian nursing students. So assertiveness training should be taught within the frame of basic nursing education program as well as inservice education training.

Title: Leadership Style(s) of Nurse Administrators in Jordan Hospital

Author (s): Wafika A. Suliman, And Fathia Abu Moghli

Source: Dirasat, Medical And Biological Sciences, Vol. (26), No (1,2), 1999

Keywords: Leadership Style, Nurse-Administrator

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to explore the leadership style(s) of hospital nurse-administrators in Jordan (transformational, transactional, and laissez faire). This study is significant as the future of nursing in Jordan is affected by the leaders' style(s) of behavior.

The convenience sample consisted of nurse-administrators (n = 152), and staff-nurse (n = 228). The Bass and Avolio Multifactor Leadership

Questionnaire (MLQ) was used for data collection. The MLQ was translated into Arabic and tested for its reliability after translation. Alpha Coefficient for the total MLQ was 0.9. Descriptive (mean scores) and inferential statistics (ANOVA, and T-test) were used to analyze data.

The results showed that nurse-administrators and staff-nurses were consistent in their evaluation of nurse administrators as "sometimes" transformational ($p = .0001$), transactional ($p = .004$), and "once in a while" as laissez faire ($p = .0002$) leaders. However, there was an inconsistent predominant. Nurse administrators rated themselves as predominantly transformational ($p = .0001$), while their staff-nurse rated them as predominantly transactional ($p = .02$).

Title: The Role of the Baccalaureate- Prepared Nurses in Jordan: Perspectives of Head Nurses, Physicians and Nurse Educators

Author (s): Patricia Abu Gharbieh, and Wafika A. Suliman

Source: Dirasat, Medical and Biological Sciences, Vol. (23), No (1), 1996

Keywords: Baccalaureate, Nurses Perspective

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to explore beliefs about the relationship between nursing and medicine and the role of the baccalaureate-prepared nurse from three perspectives: nurse educators, head nurses and physicians. Because the clarity and consensus with which nurse roles are perceived by faculty and role partners influences professional socialization, investigators questioned whether conflicting role expectations might be interfering with professional socialization, and thus, contributing to the incomplete role enactment characterising nurses in Jordan.

The convenience sample consisted of 43 head nurses, 50 physicians, and 26 nurse educators. A three-part tool, developed by the researchers, and tested for its reliability and validity was used for data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

The results showed that beliefs conformed to occupational rather than professional orientation. Although some physicians favoured a collegial relationship and shared responsibility with nurses, the majority favoured maintaining the traditional dominance of medicine over nursing. Although nurse educators had a primarily professional orientation, they disagreed with some beliefs included in the Faculty of Nursing's philosophy statement.

Surprisingly, they widely favoured physicians' involvement in nursing education. Head nurses placed significantly more importance on technical

tasks.

Title: Influence of the Interaction between Sex of the Patient and Sex of the Nurse on the Comfort of Nurses while Providing the Biopsychosocial and Educational Care in Private and General Forms

Author (s): Wafika Abd Al-Rahim

Source: Dirasat, Medical And Biological Sciences, Vol. (24), No (1), 1997

Keywords: Sex, Nurse, Comfort, Biopsychosocial, Education, Care

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of the interaction between sex of patient and sex of nurse on the comfort of nurses while providing the bio-psychosocial and educational care in its two forms: private, and general care.

The study employed a randomized factorial design PQ and utilized a stratified random sample of 185 males and 220 females. The data was collected by means of a questionnaire that was developed by the researcher. The validity and the reliability were maintained.

Two-way ANOVA (sex of nurse x sex of patient), and t-test were utilized to provide answers for the research questions. The results showed that nurses comfort in providing the general form of bio-psychosocial and educational care increased significantly when they deal with patients from the same sex as them, and decreased significantly in providing the private form of bio-psychosocial and educational care for patients from the opposite sex.

Title: Nurses Knowledge about Constipation

Author(s): Omar Malkawi,; Moh'd Almatarneh, . Moh'd Othman,

Source: Jordan Nursing Journal " Nursing And Midwives Council" 1997

Keyword: Nurses Knowledge, Constipation

Abstract:

Problem statement: are nurses working at K.H.M.C. having enough Knowledge and ability to provide adequate care and education for patient complaining of constipation.

Conceptual framework: Roys (1984) adaptation model was used as a

conceptual framework for this study.

Design: Descriptive nonexperiment design was use. Sample: A convenient sample of 39 nurses working at K.H.M.C. was used, their educational preparation manged from diploma to master degree and their experience from less than year to 20years. Instrument: The instrument consisted of three sections, introduction, background, and nurses Knowledge about constipation according to a 5. Point likert scale. Procedure: Questionnaires were distributed at the "A" shift and replies were than gathered after 2 hrs with return back rate of 78%. Findings: Findings revealed that nurses and despite of their educational preparation and experience period do not have adequate Knowledge about constipation $r = 67.82\%$, $n = 39$.

Conclusion: Further research is needed. A development of appropriate constipation assessment and management tool to be used in the hospitals units would be advisable.