

Effectiveness of an Instructional Program for Nurses' About Nursing Documentation at Pediatric Surgical Wards

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Evaluate the effectiveness of the instructional program for nurse's knowledge's about nursing documentation at pediatric surgical wards.

Study design: A quasi-experimental design was implemented in the research to achieve the study goals by using pre- and post-tests for one group of nurses in pediatric surgical wards. in Baghdad city. The study has been carried out during the period extended from the 23th december 2021 to 20th July 2022.

Data collection: It was done at three times: baseline data (before any instruction was provided to the study group), then post-test 1 after 21 days of starting to give the instructional program (in the study group), and post-test 2 after 2 months of starting to give the instructional program.

Conclusion: Illustrated from this study, the nurses have poor knowledge regarding nursing documentation at pediatric surgical wards at pretest in study group. Association between nurses' knowledge and their (gender, level of education, years of experience and main source of information.

Recommendations: Recommendations were made based on findings. for further research is imperative, that will pay more attention to the accuracy of nursing documentation, factors leading to variation in practice, flaws in nursing documentation quality and the effects of these on nursing practice and pediatric patient outcomes.

Keywords: nurses, nursing documentation, pediatric surgical wards.

INTRODUCTION

Nursing documentation is the manner of making a nurse document of information. When related to pediatric nursing, accurate, designated nursing documentation indicates proof of the volume and pleasant of the pediatrics patient sufferers care the pediatric nurse need to be provided, the final results of that care, and remedy and training that the pediatric patient affected person received, understood, and nonetheless needs. Nursing documentation is a crucial conversation device amongst pediatric surgical nursing care crew members. Commonly, decisions, actions, and revisions associated with the pediatric patient affected person's plan of care are primarily based totally on nursing documentation from multidisciplinary pediatric nursing crew members. A well-nursing documented surgical record demonstrates a high degree of collaboration among nursing care team members (Collins et al., 2013).

Nursing documentation also provides data for research and continuing education. For example, researchers and nurse-educators may study surgical records to determine the effectiveness of care or care systems. Their scrutiny may also reveal ways to improve nursing documentation, such as by revising existing electronic nursing documentation systems or creating specific forms for specialized nursing documentation (Ministry of Health, 2016).

Nursing documentation presents actual time get right of entry to the pediatric affected person records, as a consequence the pediatric surgical nurses can continuously and at once be aware about the circumstance, desires and troubles as they arise. There are definitely illustrated surgical signals of numerous adjustments within side the pediatrics affected person's circumstance that may be mentioned at once. Other blessings stated within side the literature, are that it prevents errors because of doubtful handwriting, signatures now no longer legible and different variances within side the layout pediatric surgical nurses use while nursing documenting care (Aydin et al., 2010).

METHODOLOGY

Design of the study: A quasi experimental design is carried out throughout the present study to assess the effectiveness of an instructional program for nurses' knowledge's about nursing documentation at pediatric surgical wards in Baghdad City. The study has been carried out during the period extended from the 23th december 2021 to 20th July 2022.

Data collection: The permission was presented to the Ministry of Health directorates in Baghdad city which consisted of Welfare Teaching Hospital Children, And Central Teaching Hospital of pediatric in Baghdad city, to obtain an official permission to carry out the study. Later on, the consent presented to the pediatrics surgical wards to ensure the agreement and cooperation. The Consent form facilitated access to the hospital facilities to complete the study.

Sample of the study: A non - probability purposive sample selected from nurses who were working in pediatric surgical ward. The sample is study group (40) nurses. The study group was exposed to an instructional program.

Instrument of the study: To evaluate the effectiveness of instructional program to for nurses' knowledge's about nursing documentation at pediatric surgical wards; the researcher has constructed and developed a questionnaire – interview format for the purpose of the study; such development is employed through the available literature, clinical background and interview with nurses who working in pediatric surgical wards.

Validity of the study: The content of the validity for the early instrument and program was determined through the panel of experts who has had more than 5 years of experience in their specialty . A preliminary copy of the questionnaire and program were designed and presented to (8) experts.

Reliability of the study: Reliability is refers to an extent to which a questionnaire reports the same results on repeated time measure. Briefly it refers to consistent scores over times or raters (Bolarinwa, 2015).

The reliability of the instrument was determined through the computation of Alpha Cronbach's test (Alpha Correlation Coefficient); internal consistency method was used for determining the reliability. The Alpha Correlation Coefficient was applied to determine the reliability of the present study instrument by application of Statistical Package for Social Science Program (IBM SPSS) version 26.0.

The result of the reliability for the questionnaire (Table: 3-1) was statistically good, mean that the questionnaires had adequate level of internal consistency and equivalence measurability.

Table (3-1) Reliability Analysis of the Instruments (N= 5)

Reliability	Alpha Correlation	Internal Consistency
Knowledge Scale	0.953	Excellent

Table (4-1): Distribution of Nurses according to their Socio-demographic Characteristics

No	Characteristics	f	%	
1	Age M±SD= 32.10±6.168	Less than 30 years	16	40
		30 – less than 40 years	16	40
		40 ≤ years	8	20
		Total	40	100
2	Gender	Male	13	32.5
		Female	27	67.5
		Total	40	100
3	Marital status	Unmarried	15	37.5
		Married	19	47.5
		Divorced	4	10
		Widowed/er	2	5
		Total	40	100

No: Number, f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean, SD: Standard deviation

The descriptive analysis of socio-demographic characteristics for nurses in this table shows that nurses are with average age 32.10±6.168 years in which 40% of them with age group less than 30 year and 40% with age group 30-less than 40 year while 20% were more than 40 year.

The gender variable shows that 67.5% of nurses are females and 32.5% of them are males.

Regarding marital status, it reveals that 47.5% of nurses are married and 37.5% of them are still unmarried.

Table (4-2): Distribution of Nurses according to their Professional Characteristics

No	Characteristics	F	%	
1	Years of experience M±SD= 9.63±5.732	1 – less than 6 years	8	20
		6 – less than 11 years	18	45
		11 – less than 16 year	6	15
		16 – less than 21 year	6	15
		21 ≤ year	2	5
		Total	40	100
2	Nursing qualification	Secondary school	16	40
		Diploma	12	30
		Bachelor	8	20
		Others	4	10
		Total	40	100
3	Participation in training courses	No	26	65
		Yes	14	35
		Total	40	100
4	Duration of training course	None	26	65
		5 days	14	35
		Total	40	100
5	Location of training course	None	26	65
		Inside country	14	35
		Outside country	0	0
		Total	40	100
6	Having information about documentation	No	20	50
		Yes	20	50
		Total	40	100
7	Source of information about documentation	None	20	50
		Internet	15	37.5
		Television	1	2.5
		Textbooks	1	2.5
		Individual/community	2	5
		Other sources	1	2.5
		Total	40	100

No: Number, f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean, SD: Standard deviation

This table reveals that nurses are with average years of experience of 9.63±5.732 years in which 45% of them are reported they have 6-less than 11 years of experience in nursing while 20% have 1-less than 6 years.

Regarding nursing qualification, the highest percentage of nurses is refer to nursing secondary school graduation, 30% of them have diploma in nursing, and only 20% have bachelor degree.

The participation in training courses about nursing documentation, only 35% of nurses are participated for duration of five days inside country (35%).

Regarding having information about nursing documentation, half of nurses are reported they have information (50%); 37.5% of them obtained their information from internet source, 5% obtained information from individuals or community, 2.5% of them were distributed from television, textbook, and other sources.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The study's sample consists of 40 pediatric surgical nurses consist of (study group 40 nurses). Nurses in this study shows they are with average age 32.10±6.168 years in which 40% of them with age group less than 30 years and 40% with age group 30-39 year while 20% were more than 40 years. This result agrees with the study conducted by (Beydag, 2011), which reported that (60.4%) of nurses included in his research were in the age group of (20-30) years old. Also agrees with (Collins et al., 2009) who reported that the nurse's aged were between (25-29) years, and (WHO, 2006) reported that the age of nurse's will take a minimums of age (25) years in places to have skilled care. Because the nurse work in ward is less stressed than the nurse is working in emergency department and the number of nurses in warders is more than number nurses in emergency with most vital units.

In this study reveals that nurses are with average years of experience of 9.63±5.732 years in which 45% of them are reported they have 6-10 years of experience in nursing while 20% have 1-5 years. This result agrees with (Moosa, 2012) who reported that the (57.1) of the nurses were employed between (19-30) years in obstetric units (Hunges and Fraser 2011) stated that, it is important for new nurses to have the opportunity to work in surgical units where they supported by an experienced colleague.

This result disagrees with (Santhirani and colleagues, 2017) who they are found that their ages, 23.5% of the participants were 30 years of age, while the majority (29.4%) were 36-40 years old. The average age of that study population was 36.2 ± 5.7 years, and their ages ranged from 28 years to 52 years.

Regarding nursing qualification, the highest percentage of nurses is refer to nursing secondary school graduation, 30% of them have diploma in nursing, and only 20% have bachelor degree. The study is in agreement with the study conducted by (Rashied, 2014), who reported that total of (68) nurses according to the level of education, the highest percentage (40%) of the study sample are nurses school graduates. While a study of (Uruse et al, 2011), reported that the level of education of the nurse, most of them have diplomas certificates in nursing as compared to those in a study in Qatar conducted by (Santhirani et al, 2017), the highest percentage (49%) of nurse had diplomas and bachelor degrees respectively for a total sample of (102) nurses.

CONCLUSION

This review presents evidence on how charts for nursing documenting in pediatric surgical care have been developed. The studies follow a general process of problem identification, literature review, chart (re)design, piloting, implementation and evaluation with varied execution of each step and a range of outcomes regarding improved nursing documentation. The approaches used are like those outlined in human- centered design: observation, idea generation, prototyping and testing. The Human- centered Design approach puts emphasis on the user, their needs and experience to deliver usable products. While this approach is not the only method the authors could have used for their chart design, adherence to all the steps would have strengthened the design process and perhaps lead to better adoption of charts. Additionally, other issues such as lack of knowledge by pediatric surgical nurse as may have been identified early by adopting a systems thinking approach to chart development.

Recommendations: Recommendations were made based on findings. for further research is imperative, that will pay more attention to the accuracy of nursing documentation, factors leading to variation in practice, flaws in nursing documentation quality and

the effects of these on nursing practice and pediatric patient outcomes.

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