

The will to study of nurses in Tokushima National Hospital

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Abstract

A questionnaire survey about the will to study was implemented with nurses in Tokushima National Hospital. The will to study tended to be low. "Understanding of the study significance" and "Solution to nursing service posture to a problem" positively influenced will to study. The result of the study was not utilized by the practice of the nursing. Education to encourage nurses to regard studying as a normal business routine will be necessary in future.

Key words: questionnaire, nurses, will, nursing, Education

Introduction

We conducted a questionnaire survey about the will to study in nurses. A factor the actual situation is grasped, and possible ways to influence will to study were determined.

Methods

The study period was from April 2010 to January 2011. The subjects were 148 regular nursing staff at A Hospital. A question paper containing the following five items was made, and an answer was found with five phases. We performed in the unsigned writing by oneself-style poste restante type. 1) Presence or absence of will to study, 2) The significance of study, 3) The image of each study process, and 4) The problem-solving posture in duties. Satisfaction to studied environment. The statistical analysis was carried out using Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

Results

The collection rate was 83% (123). The

effective response rate was 82% (121). Answers indicating full will to study represented 9% (ten). The correlation of will to study and each item was 2.5-4.0 (SD 0.81-0.92). There were no significantly different items. In seven items regarding the significance of study, the mean of each item was 3.5 (SD 0.83). The following six items had a significant relation with the will to study: "Look back on own nursing", "Individual experience and knowledge are shared", "Nursing intervention can be helped", "Problems with patients are solved", "Responsibility as the nursing employment", and "Improvement of nursing science". In ten items regarding the image of each study process, the mean of each item was 4.0 (SD 0.88). There were no significantly different items. In six items regarding the problem-solving posture in duties, the mean of each item was 3.1 (SD 0.92). The following three items had a significant association with will to study: "Subscribe to a magazine and participate in training to obtain new knowledge", "The swing upset of provided nursing is conducted", "A questionable point is whether it is a study theme", and "An unsolved problem wants to be solved by

conducting a study". In ten items regarding the satisfaction with the studied environment, the mean of each item was 2.5 (SD 0.89). There were no significantly different items. In three items regarding the utilization of results, the mean of each item was 2.9 (SD 0.81). The item "Felt that a conducted study can be utilized for my own nursing" was significantly associated with will to study.

Discussion

At our hospital, it was found that the will to study of the nurses was low. This result was similar to preliminary research. It was able to guess that much difficulty was felt to conduct research activities parallel to nursing service. The nurses who understood study significance and made an effort to find active solutions to problems as part of their normal business routine had a high will to study. In the image of the study process, we found that the majority of nurses felt difficulty in the process that investigated a study. It is important that it is supported in the educational viewpoint that will to study is made [1,2].

References

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