

Factors influencing implementation of nursing process among nurses working at Neuro psychiatric hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun state

Bukola Titilope Maitanmi ¹, Oluwatoyin Abiodun Bankole ², Julius Olatade Maitanmi ^{3,*} and Joshua Oluwafemi Ogungbesan ³

¹ Department of Mental Health, Psychiatry Nursing, School of Nursing, Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria.

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, National Open University of Nigeria, Abeokuta Study Centre, Nigeria.

³ Department of Community, Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The use of nursing process allows for individualized nursing care which allows for quality delivery of care. However, nurses' ability to utilize nursing process may be affected by many factors. Thus, this study assessed the factors influencing implementation of nursing process among Nurses working at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

The study adopted a survey to gather data from a total number of hundred (220) nurses who were randomly selected for the study. Self-designed questionnaire was used for the data collection. Descriptive analysis was done for the data gathered and results were presented using frequency and percentage tables.

Findings from the study shows that, majority, (88.2%) agreed that identification of patents priority is easy using NP, 95.5% agreed that nursing process is time consuming and stressful, 95.6% agreed with in-service training.

The study concluded that nurses had good knowledge of nursing process though some factors were largely identified to be affecting the utilization of the nursing process. The study recommends that the factors affecting the implementation of the nursing process should be worked on in order to improve the quality of care rendered.

Keywords: Factors influencing implementation; Nurses; Nursing process; Neuro psychiatric hospital

1. Introduction

The implementation of the nursing process (NP) and a nursing diagnosis has been identified as critical to nursing practice. The nursing process is used in clinical practice worldwide to provide patients with quality individualized care, and the absence of its application might reduce the quality of care rendered.

NP has been defined as the series of critical thinking activities that are used by nurses as they care for their patients. These activities define a nursing model of care, differentiating nursing from other healthcare professions (Karttunen et al., 2020). The nursing process consists of interconnected steps and it is an organized and self-motivated way of giving nursing care to patients. It encourages humanistic, outcome – focused, cost effective care; and it is based on the belief that as we plan and convey care, we must also consider the exceptional values, concerns and desires of the consumer, who may be an individual, a family or a community.

* Corresponding author: Julius Olatade Maitanmi

Department of Community/Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria.

It is a cyclic and dynamic patient centered care approach (Alfaro, 2017). The Nursing process is also systematic rational problem solving method of planning and providing nursing care (Kozier, 2018). Nursing care is enhanced by nursing care plans which outline the nursing activities to be provided for a patient. Effectiveness of nursing practice as well as achievement of patient outcomes is tested through the application of nursing process tool which blends nursing as an art and a science (Afolayan, 2019).

The shortage of nurses in comparison to the number of patients, lack of necessary materials for NP, and lack of time might hinder the scientific implementation of the NP.

Implementation of nursing process results in the formation of a strong nurse-patient relationship. This will promote the patient's compliance to the treatment regimen, hence good care outcome. However, despite the universal benefits of the nursing process, its implementation has remained minimal in health care facilities in Nigeria. Poor implementation of the nursing process may lead to poor quality of patient care and nursing care.

However, nurses' ability to utilize nursing process may be affected by many factors, therefore, the determinants of nursing process implementation need to be understood so as to form the yardstick for providing solutions that will enhance its implementation in the clinical practice of nurses and also to provide insight to the setbacks and obstacles that prevent the nurses from practicing with their trademark of autonomy which is the nursing process.

In African countries, the nursing process was adopted even if it encountered some challenges. A study aimed to evaluate the implementation of Nursing process and patient outcome in Nigeria revealed that only 60% of professionals willingly applied the nursing process in the care of the patients. The challenges related to this lack of NP application were inadequate practical knowledge, inadequate staff, work overload and management's inability to provide the needed materials among others (Afolayan et al., 2018).

Nurses working in referral hospitals also showed inadequacy to implement Nursing process; the study conducted In Nigerian referral hospital by Mamsari (2016) revealed that only 43% of nurses were able to implement nursing process and more than 50% understood it but it was difficult for them to implement it. The lack of knowledge about nursing process among nurses as it has been indicated in Nigeria plays a role of hindering its implementation when providing nursing care to patients because knowledge is a pre-requisite of practice.

Nurses' perception regarding the process is crucial whereas it can be affected by several factors. A case of Kenya where the research assessing barriers to NP implementation revealed that in Machaos level 5 hospitals one-third (33.1%) of nurses reported that they actively implement the nursing process but only (8.2%) nurses correctly listed all the steps of the process (Ngao, 2016).

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Nurses form the largest group of health professionals in every country in the world and nursing quality is closely related to a healthcare system's effectiveness. In order to achieve quality health care services the nursing process plays a significant role but its implementation is not well developed (Hagos et al., 2016).

In Nigeria, the essential hospital accreditation standards requires Nursing Assessment that permits planning and care to begin for better outcome of patients therefore quality of health care services (MoH, 2019) and nursing process has also been introduced in nursing academic curriculum starting from level one in undergraduate program as well as in Master of Science in nursing program as is the case in developed countries (Huckbay, 2019). If the individualized care responsive to patient needs is to be delivered, the process is very rational.

Despite these strategies made to encourage the implementation of nursing process, it is observed that its implementation in patient care is evidently absent in various health institutions in Nigeria and this predicts the possible barriers that are challenging its implementation among nurses in those health institutions. The non-application of nursing process causes poor patient's outcomes such as increased length of stay in hospital, increased diseases prevalence, relapse and other complication.

Despite the benefits of using the nursing process and a written care plan, there is still a limited use of these tools by nurses Nigeria. Since the introduction of the nursing process in Nigeria in 1970, there has been a decrease in the use of the care plan among professional nurses at the clinical area. Currently, there is no evidence of the use of the nursing process; since the care plan form is not common among the admission documents used at the clinical area in Nigeria.

Despite structured and comprehensive training of nurses working in Ogun metropolises hospitals on nursing process, evaluation reports at the institution shows an evidence of low implementation of nursing process among nurses hence poor quality health care. Poor quality health care in turns leads to increased morbidity and mortality rates in our health care institutions. This prompted the researcher to conduct a study to assess the factors which influence implementation of nursing process at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun state as a case study.

Objective

The main research objective of this study is to assess the factors influencing implementation of nursing process among Nurses working at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State. However, the specific objectives of the study are below;

- To assess the level of knowledge towards nursing process among nurses at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
- To examine the perception of nurses towards the implementation of Nursing process at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
- To find out the factors influencing implementation of nursing process among nurses working at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

2. Methodology

This study employed a survey to assess the factors influencing implementation of nursing process among Nurses working at Neuro Psychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State. The sample size was calculated using Taro Yamane's formula and a size of 199.5 was gotten, then attrition rate of 10% was added making 220 as the sample size. Therefore 220 respondents were recruited for the study via simple random technique. Face and content validity of the instrument were ensured by the researchers.

The reliability of the instrument was done on nurses working in Federal Medical Centre (FMC), Abeokuta with 22 respondents (10% of the sample size). The results of reliability test (Cronbach's Alpha coefficient) was 0.82 which was considered reliable. There was face to face administration of the self-designed questionnaire on each of the respondents. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 was used for the data analysis. Ethical approval of the study was discussed with the relevant authorities. Permission was obtained from the Nation Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) and also from the hospital's ethical management committee. Written and verbal consent were gained from each respondents.

Table 1 shows that majority (68.2%) of the respondents were male, 45.5% of the respondents were below 30 years, 41.9% of the respondents were single, and 41.9% were RPN.

Table 2 shows that 68.2% of the respondents agreed that nurses have good knowledge about nursing process, 59.1% of the respondents agreed that nurses got knowledge from training college, 86.3% of the respondents agreed that nurses got knowledge from seminars/workshops, 90.9% of the respondents agreed that nurses need more information and tutorials to practice nursing process, 81.8% of the respondents agreed that nurses am able to apply nursing process correctly, 77.2% of the respondents agreed that nurses understand nursing process but found it difficult to implement, and 95.5% of the respondents agreed that nurses found nursing process confusing.

2.1. Data presentation

Table 1 Socio-Demographics (N=220)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	150	68.2%
Female	70	31.8%
Age bracket		
Below 30 years	100	45.5%
30-39	82	37.2%
4-49:>50	38	17.3%
Marital status		
Single	92	41.9%
Marriage	80	36.3%
Other	48	21.8%
Years practiced as a nurse		
1-5 years	62	28.2%
6-10 years	100	45.5%
11-15 years	42	19.0%
16 and above	16	7.3%
How long have you work in the current nursing unit/department		
0-2 years	56	25.5%
2-4 years	80	36.4%
5-10 years	64	29.1%
10 years	20	9.0%
Highest educational qualification		
RPN	92	41.9%
BNSC	80	36.3%
MSC	36	16.3%
Others	12	5.5%

Table 2 Level of knowledge towards nursing process among nurses

S/N	Item	Yes	No
1	Nurses have good knowledge in nursing process.	150 (68.2)	70 (31.8)
2	Nurses got knowledge from training College.	130(59.1)	90(40.9)
3	Nurses got knowledge from seminars/workshops.	190(86.3)	30(13.7)
4	Nurses need more information and tutorials to practice nursing process.	200(90.9)	20(9.1)
5	Nurses am able to apply nursing process correctly.	180(81.8)	40(18.2)
6	Nurses understand nursing process but found it difficult to implement.	170(77.2)	50(22.8)
7	Nurses found nursing process confusing.	210(95.5)	10(4.5)

Table 3 Summary scale of level of knowledge towards nursing process among the respondents

Knowledge level	Category of Scores	Responses	
		Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	Above 75%	170	77.2
Above Average	51% - 75%	-	-
Below Average	21% - 50%	-	-
Poor	0- 20%	50	22.8
Total		220	100
Mean		15.46	
Standard Dev.		70.66	

Table 4 shows that 88.2% of the respondents agreed that identification of patents priority is easy using NP, 65.5% of the respondents agreed that application of nursing process is cumbersome, 88.2% of the respondents agreed that formulating nursing diagnosis should not be mandatory, 69% of the respondents agreed that it should not be mandatory to draw a nursing care plan, 78.2% of the respondents agreed that nursing care plan should be drawn for the very sick patients only, 86.4% of the respondents agreed that writing a care plan is a burden to nurses, and 82.8% of the respondents agreed that nurses in their facility have adequate knowledge of the nursing process.

Table 4 Perception of respondents towards the implementation of nursing process

S/N	ITEM	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)
1.	Identification of patents priority is easy using NP	120	74	24	20.
		54.6%	33.6%	11%	8%
2.	Application of nursing process is cumbersome	80	64	56	20
		36.4%	29.1%	25.5%	9%
3.	Formulating nursing diagnosis should not be mandatory.	120	74	24	2
		54.6%	33.6%	11%	0.8%
4.	It should not be mandatory to draw a nursing care plan.	92	60	46	22
		41.8%	27.2%	21.0%	10%
5.	Nursing care plan should be drawn for the very sick patients only.	92	82	26	20
		41.0%	37.2%	11.8%	10%
6.	Writing a care plan is a burden to nurses	160	30	20	10
		72.7%	13.7%	9.0%	4.6%
7.	Nurses in my facility have adequate knowledge of the Nursing process.	140	42	22	16
		63.7%	19.1%	10%	7.2%

Table 5 shows that 90.8% of the respondents agreed that poor incentives from the management, 93.5% of the respondents agreed unavailability of nurses materials, 90.1% of the respondents agreed high workload on nurses, 86.4% of the respondent agreed Inadequate staff strength, 90.1% of the respondents agreed with unavailability of resources, 78.2% of the respondents agreed with lack of in-service training among nurses, 82.8% of the respondents agreed with lack of cordial relationship with client as factors influencing implementation of nursing process among the respondents.

Table 5 Factors influencing implementation of nursing process among Nurses

S/N	ITEM	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)
1.	Poor incentives from the management	140	60	16	4
		63.6%	27.2%	7.2%	2%
2.	Unavailability of nurses materials	150	56	12	2
		68.1%	25.4%	5.5%	1%
3.	High workload on nurses	170	28	14	8
		77.3%	12.8%	6.4%	3.5%
4.	Inadequate staff strength	130	60	20	10
		59.1%	27.3%	9.1%	4.5%
5.	unavailability of resources	160	38	14	8
		72.8%	17.3%	6.3%	3.6%
6.	Lack of in-service training among nurses	92	82	26	20
		41.0%	37.2%	11.8%	10%
7.	Lack of cordial relationship with client	140	42	22	16
		63.7%	19.1%	10%	7.2%

3. Discussion

3.1. Level of knowledge towards nursing process among nurses

Table 2 show that 68.2% of the respondent agreed that nurses have good knowledge in nursing process, 59.1% of the respondent agreed that nurses got knowledge from training college, 86.3% of the respondent agreed that nurses got knowledge from seminars/workshops, 90.9% of the respondent agreed that nurses need more information and tutorials to practice nursing process, 81.8% of the respondent agreed that nurses are able to apply nursing process correctly, 77.2% of the respondent agreed that nurses understand nursing process but found it difficult to implement, 95.5% of the respondent agreed that nurses found nursing process confusing. According to Afolayan et al (2013), effective patients' outcomes are promoted through the effective implementation of Nursing Process and this Nursing Process implementation also demonstrates professionalism. With routine Nursing Process implementation, nurses become more competent for patients therefore the agreement between nurse and patient turns out to be strengthened progressively. Implementation of the nursing process improved communication among nurses provided a system for evaluating nursing interventions and improved clients' satisfaction with care. Further, Afolayan, et al (2013) stated that nursing process contributes to professionalization, promotion of client's satisfaction and documentation which form global standards upon which nursing care is audited.

3.2. Perception of nurses towards the implementation of nursing process

Table 4 shows that 88.2% of the respondent agreed that Identification of patients priority is easy using NP, 65.5% of the respondent agreed that Application of nursing process is cumbersome, 88.2% of the respondent agreed that Formulating nursing diagnosis should not be mandatory, 69% of the respondent agreed that It should not be mandatory to draw a nursing care plan, 78.2% of the respondent agreed that Nursing care plan should be drawn for the very sick patients only, 86.4% of the respondent agreed that Writing a care plan is a burden to nurses, 82.8% of the respondent agreed that Nurses in my facility have adequate knowledge of the Nursing process. This goes with Yildirim & Ozkahraman, (2011), Nursing is a profession that demands a consistent, high level of critical thought coupled with critical actions. Critical thinking in nursing has equated with the nursing process, which confines critical thinking to a linear, narrow, single right solution, problem-solving process.

Application of critical thought within the nursing process is an essential construct in the professional practice of nursing and is an outcome within nursing education curriculum (Alfaro-LeFevre, 2004). The growth of nursing as a profession has necessitated the application of a logical and rational method of problem solving in making decisions about patient care, instead of relying on unsystematic and intuitive processes.

3.3. Factors influencing implementation of nursing process

The table 5 shows that 90.8% of the respondents agreed that poor incentives from the management, 93.5% of the respondents agreed that unavailability of nurses materials, 90.1% of the respondent agreed high workload on nurses, 86.4% of the respondents agreed that inadequate staff strength, 90.1% of the respondents agreed with unavailability of resources, 78.2% of the respondents agreed with lack of in-service training among nurses, 82.8% of the respondent agreed with lack of cordial relationship with client. According to Savett & Good (2018), the nursing process is a technology of care that guides the sequence of clinical reasoning and improves the quality of care (Dal, et al., 2013). It integrates, organizes, and ensures the continuity of information, enabling nursing staff to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness and to modify their performance according to patient recovery results (Dal Sasso, et al., 2013). Consequently, this underpins the need for the effective implementation of the nursing process in patients care. Also, Afoi, et al., (2012), further emphasized that the nursing process has been used as a problem-solving activity to think about a plan of care as the foundation for professional practice in everyday nursing practice.

Recommendations

- There should be periodic workshops and seminars on the nursing process
- There should also be regular in-service training to continually update knowledge and skills on the nursing process.
- The hospital administration should be enlightened on the importance of the nursing process in expressions of patients' outcomes to improve a regular delivery of the needed resources for the practice of the nursing process.
- Nurses and midwives should strive to update their knowledge on nursing process in both theoretical aspect and practical aspect especially nurses who have increased years of experience in hospital.

4. Conclusion

The study concludes that majority of the nurses had good knowledge of nursing process and adequate utilization level of nursing process. The factors largely identified to be affecting the utilization of nursing process includes inadequate staff strength and low institutional supply of nursing process materials. The level of knowledge can be sustained by allowing nurses to update their knowledge via in-service training. The factors affecting the utilization of nursing process should be addressed by the management of the hospital.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

All the authors contributed positively to the writing of this manuscript and no conflict of interest as all agreed to the content of this research.

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