

FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF NURSING PROCESS IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN OGBOMOSO TOWN, OYO STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the factors affecting the use of nursing process in Health institutions in Ogbomosho town in South West Nigeria. The objective was to find out the relative contribution of knowledge factor, institutional issues, Professional factors and Attitudinal factors in the prediction of the use of nursing process and to evaluate which of the predictor variables is the most potent predictor of the use of nursing process.

A survey design was adopted and questionnaires were distributed to 95 correspondents. Simple random sampling technique was used to select forty five (45) subjects in Mission hospital, ten (10) subjects in Primary health care and forty (40) subjects in government hospital, Ogbomosho. The instrument for collecting the data required for this study was a self - structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into five sections namely:- demographic data, knowledge, institutional issues, professional factors and attitudinal factors. Likert rating scale was used.

Validity Test: The questionnaire was given to colleagues for peer review.

Reliability of the research instrument was done through test-retest method which gave 0.84 reliability co-efficient. The statistics used for analysis of data were percentages, Anova and regression. The level of significance is P at <0.05 value. The combination of these variables explained 76.5 percent of the variance in the use of nursing process. This indicates that the multiple regression coefficient of 0.874 is not by chance.

Results: The relative contributions of the four predictor variables to the use of nursing process expressed as beta weights. The partial correlation coefficients of all the predictor variables (knowledge factor, institutional factor, professional factor and attitude factor) have positive values with criterion variable (the use of nursing process). Findings also revealed that knowledge factor has the highest predictive value of 0.350 in the use of nursing process, followed by institutional factor (B = 0.222) and professional factor (B = 0.063) the least is the attitude factor (B = 0.019). The result concluded that the knowledge factor has the most important influence on the use of nursing process. It is recommended that the introduction of educational programmes will enhance nurses' ability to use nursing the process to improve the quality of patient's care. Secondly, motivation of nurses is very important in improving care planning systems that would further promote consistency in the use nursing process.

KEYWORDS: Factors, Nursing Process, Nurses, Health Institutions